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It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth
To touch their harps of gold:
“Peace on the earth, good-will to men
From Heaven’s all-gracious king”;
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

Still through the cloven skies they come
With peaceful wings unfurl’d;
And still their heavenly music floats
O’er all the weary world:
Above its sad and lowly plains
They bend on hovering wing,
And ever o’er its Babel sounds
The blessed angels sing.

Sears.
THE story of the Christ-child has deepened in beautiful meaning and sweetness, until it has touched and blessed this old earth of ours, and it should make the celebration of Christmas Day a real keeping of the Lord's birthday. That is the story of unnumbered lives, that keep the festival today—the learning of the spiritual through the material—and for this one day, the binding of earth's most hallowed associations with Heaven's choicest gift.

The wondrous love and light,
The fullness and the glory,
The meaning and the might
Of all the Christmas story.
Historic Points of Interest in Chautauqua County, New York

Barcelona, VanBuren Harbor, Natural Gas, LaFayette's Visit, and the Portage Road are special points of historic interest in Chautauqua County, but to cover the many minor points necessitates a general history of the territory.

When man first made his appearance upon this continent and became its occupant is necessarily a subject of conjecture. The pioneers found an unbroken wilderness, but were startled to discover evidences of its having been anciently inhabited by a numerous people. Earthworks or fortifications, mounds and pits in which were buried skeletons, and later where forests had given place to cultivated fields, the spade and plow made strange revelations. At first these remains were more distinct than now, but along the valley of the Cassadaga and Connewango, around Chautauqua Lake, and in the western and lake towns, they are still found.

In Sheridan at an early date was plainly to be seen a circular fortification inclosing about three acres. It presented the appearance of once having been a clearing. The older trees, which were supposed to be about 400 years old, had grown broad with their branches near the ground as trees do in an open space exposed to the sun; while the younger ones grew after the manner of trees in a forest. Around this space were numerous pits, in every instance in pairs. Indian arrows and stone implements including pestles and mortars, some of which were eighteen inches square and smoothly hollowed out, were commonly found. Many human bones have been brought to light of individuals of both sexes and all ages; not more than fifteen inches of earth covered them and the lowest bones lay less than three feet below the surface.

Near the eastern boundary of Fredonia were the remains of two fortifications about eighty rods apart. Upon the beautiful and slightly eminence of one was erected the residence once occupied by the celebrated singer, Philip Philips and called Fort Hill Villa. In its vicinity pottery and other relics have been found.

In Portland, besides a circular earthwork and other evidences of ancient occupation, there are still to be seen the remains of two fortifications about eighty rods apart. Upon the beautiful and slightly eminence of one was erected the residence once occupied by the celebrated singer, Philip Philips and called Fort Hill Villa. In its vicinity pottery and other relics have been found.

In Portland, besides a circular earthwork and other evidences of ancient occupation, there are still to be seen the remains of what was evidently once a graded roadway. In Westfield was a very prominent circular mound and around Cassadaga Lakes are mounds both large and small, round and other shapes, with traces of ancient roads. Sinclairville and Chautauqua also come in for their share. Near the old Chautauqua road, twenty-five skeletons were disinterred at one time. They were buried in a sitting posture and in two rows facing each other. Two hundred feet
from there a great quantity of bones were found in a mound four feet high. An excavation seemed to have been made from two to four feet deep, into which the skeletons were promiscuously thrown without any order. Perhaps the best preserved of these ancient earthworks is in Gerry, having been, almost entirely in the woods and undisturbed by the plow. It is triangular or nearly kite shaped. The stump of a white pine tree four feet in diameter, supposed to be 400 years old, was found in the ditch near. A small rivulet runs four rods from the fort, where there is an opening in the wall apparently designed for access to the brook. Water is a feature that figures in many of the places, for they are built where springs were near to use. A little distance west of Fluvanna is a large and conspicuous mound in which was found many human bones. Evidences show it may have been occupied by three races: first by the Aborigines who built it. A human skeleton and two knives bearing French inscriptions indicate it was used by the French; and the bones of a white person show that it was the burial place of some family subsequent to the settlement.

At Frewsburg were uncovered the bones of several persons which seemed to be interred in a sitting position. With them were found flint arrow heads, stone pipes, and two stone axes.

At various other places in the country are evidences of ancient occupation by a rude and uncultivated people. Their few simple implements hardly exceeded the number of the fingers of the hand. The manner in which they buried their dead in caves or pits so shallow that the plow would disturb them in their resting place, show them not to have passed the savage state; in the study of whom more is to be learned of the real nature of man and his ascent from a primeval brute condition than the consideration of his conventional character acquired through civilization.

When they came or how long they remained we may not know, yet we cannot doubt that here were once villages, rudely cultivated fields, and the burial places of a strange people. Tradition gives us but a vague and unsatisfactory account of the people who occupied this territory during the time after the Mound Builders had passed away until Europeans came and found a great family of Indian Nations.

They were known as the Huron Iroquois, and dwelt in permanent villages situated in defensible positions, rudely fortified with a ditch and rows of palisades. They practiced agriculture to a limited extent and frequently, by a long and laborious process of burning and hacking with axes of stone, cleared tracts of land.

The Huron Iroquois family were subdivided into several nations, the most famous were the Iroquois proper. The most interesting to us is the Eries, who dwelt in western New York and were the first occupants of Chautauqua County of whom we have an account. They were noted warriors who fought with poisoned arrows, and were long a terror to the Iroquois, but were totally destroyed in 1656 in a great war with them. The Senecas have a tradition that the night after the battle the forest was lighted up by more than a thousand fires, at each of which an Erie was burning at a stake alive. After the destruction of the Eries to its settlement by the pioneers of the Holland Land Company's purchase, Chautauqua County continued the home of the Senecas.

In 1783, Samuel Kidder, who for many years before and after the Revolution was a missionary among the Indians, was wandering near the shores of Chautauqua Lake, and lost the path he should take. When the darkness of the night gathered around him, he saw the light of a distant fire, which led him to an Indian wigwam. He was kindly received, fed a supper of corn and venison, and given a bed of bear skins on which to sleep. In the morning the Indian invited him to sit beside him on a log in front of the cabin. Soon the Indian told him to move on a little, and he obeyed. Keeping by his side he again commanded him to move. This was repeated several times. At length, when near the end of the log, the Chief gave an energetic push, and requested his guest to move farther. "I can go no further," said Kidder, "if I do I will fall off the log." "That is the way," said the Indian, "you white people treat us. We have been driven from our lands until now we are on the border of the great lakes, and a further push will throw me and my people off the log."

In January 1679, Robert de La Salle commenced building a vessel in Niagara river. By August it was finished and completely equipped with sails, masts, and
everything needful, even to several small cannon. It was named the "Griffin," and was the first vessel that spread its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie. During the month LaSalle, with Father Hennipen and several others, sailed on Lake Erie, passing Chautauqua County. They were the first Europeans of whom we have an account that beheld the rugged forest covered hills of Chautauqua.

Sixty years after LaSalle's death, France and England were bound in earnest contention, respecting the boundary line between their possessions in America. Chautauqua County was included in this disputed region, and as trading posts and forts were established here, it was the scene of prominent military operations and exciting military events.

In 1749 the English Government granted five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio to the Ohio Company, whose object was the settlement of the territory and to establish a trade with the Indians. The same year the French sent Captain DeCeleron from Detroit with 300 men to march east and take formal possession of this territory, and to warn the English traders out of the country. He performed the task, and deposited at important points leaden plates engraved with the arms of France as a monument of their round of possessions. One of these has been found at the mouth of French Creek.

October, 1753, when George Washington was but 22 years old, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie from Virginia to ascertain the purpose of the French. After about one month's time he reached the French post, where he spent five anxious days within fourteen miles of the town of French Creek, negotiating with the French.

In 1759, after Niagara had surrendered to the English, General Charles Lee, who afterwards became one of the most distinguished officers of the American Revolution, passed by Chautauqua County on a military errand down to Fort DuQuesne. The first military expedition of the English over Lake Erie was made immediately after the surrender by the French of other possessions in America. Major Rogers led the expedition, and coasted along the southern shore of the lake to Erie.

In 1764, General Bradstreet, at the head of a large force, passed along the southern shore of Lake Erie, accompanied by Israel Putnam, who was colonel of a Connecticut regiment. As there were an insufficient number of boats to carry his men, the volunteers are said to have marched by land along the shore, passing Chautauqua, and sustaining themselves on their way by hunting.

There came a time in the history of Western New York when the long and savage reign of wild beasts and Indians was brought to an end; when the silence of the forest was broken by the axe of the settler, and the shadows of the wilderness were lifted from the streams and lakes.

The treaty made by Wayne with the Indians had given peace and security to the frontier, so the emigrant could bring his wife and children into the forest with comparative safety. And now that the Holland Land Company had acquired the ownership and was offering for sale the wild tract which included this county, he could obtain a valid title to his land.

Many are the tales that could be told of the wedding trips of blushing brides to the new land by ox cart, with but a few articles of comfort and necessity for use in their new homes. Many were the privations endured, arriving here with perhaps not over ten dollars to use after making the payment on their land, but they were undaunted and showed their American spirit.

Colonel McMahan and McHenry, both from Pennsylvania, may be styled the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua County, as they were the first who purchased and settled with the intention of making this county their home; though an Amos Sottle who had resided from 1796 to 1800 in the Cattaraugus Bottoms in Hanover, was absent two or three years and afterwards returned and became a permanent resident.

The first purchase of land for the purpose of settlement within the present limits of the county was made by Gen. John McMahan in 1801. The first attempt to subdue the dense forest was made by Col. James Mc Mahan in 1802, near where the village of Westfield is now, at what was called the Cross Roads. On this spot ten acres were cleared and the first dwelling of the white man was erected. Edward McHenry settled on an adjoining tract during the same year, and was the first to move his family into the new country. A few months after McHenry's arrival his son
John was born, the first child in the county born of white parents. The death of the father the next year, who was drowned in the lake by the capsizing of a small boat while on his way to Erie to obtain supplies, was the first death of a white settler in the county.

The settlement at the Cross Roads was soon followed by that at Canadaway, which embraced the present site of Fredonia. The first three settlers there were Thos. McClintock, David Eason, and Low Miniger, all from Pennsylvania.

By an act of the State Legislature dated March, 1802, the original county of Genesee was erected, embracing all that part of the State west of Steuben County and the Genesee river with Batavia the county seat. Emigration pressing westward, soon created a demand for a still further division, and in April, 1804, the town of Batavia was made into four, one of which was Chautauqua. Previous to this date the elections had been held in Batavia, and some of the electors living in the remote settlements were obliged to travel a distance of nearly one hundred miles and use an entire week for the purpose. Under the new act it was specified that the four town meetings should be held at the home of Widow McHenry, who lived at the Cross Roads. At this town meeting John McMahan was elected supervisor and James Montgomery town clerk.

Elections were then held on the last Tuesday in April, and the two following days. At the first election the polls were opened on the first day at Bemus Point; the second at the Cross Roads, and the third in the forenoon in Fredonia, and in the afternoon in Sheridan. The election cost $68.00 or nearly one dollar for each vote. The only means of travel was by horseback over roads little better than a trail. The board packed their ballot boxes into their pockets, and proceeded on their way in single file from one point to another. In March, 1808, the old county of Genesee was divided, forming the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. The last two being but sparsely populated, were required to remain a part of Niagara County for judicial purposes until each should contain five hundred taxable voting inhabitants. The old town of Chautauqua was also divided, and the town of Pomfret erected. The balance of the town retained the name of Chautauqua. In 1810 it was found that the county of Chautauqua contained the 500 inhabitants to entitle it to be organized; so Zattu Cushing was appointed the first judge, David Eason, sheriff, and John Marshall, county clerk.

The people of Pomfret were jealous of their sister town, and wanted the county buildings at Fredonia. An appropriation of $1,500.00 which had been authorized for buildings was opposed by the Pomfret supervisor. When it came to auditing the town accounts, the Chautauqua supervisor retaliated by refusing an appropriation for the Pomfret accounts, and as the board consisted of but two members a majority could not be obtained. It was compromised by allowing the appropriation for each party.

It is probable that Chautauqua Lake was called by the French, T-c-h-a-d-a-o-k-o-i-n, but the word has undergone many changes. On a manuscript made by a Jesuit in Paris, it is spelled T-j-a-d-a-k-o-i-n. In the letters of DuQuesne it was C-h-a-t-a-c-o-o-i-t. In a history of the French and Indian war, written before the Revolution, the name is spelled T-h-a-t-a-c-o-o-i-n. In several places it is found spelled beginning with a "J." On the map made by the Holland Land Company it is C-h-a-t-a-u-g-h-q-u-e. After the settlement of the county, and until 1859, it was spelled C-h-a-u-t-a-u-g-h-q-u-e, when by a resolution of the board of supervisors it was made C-h-a-u-t-a-u-g-h-q-u-a. Various significations have been attributed to the word. Among others it is said to mean "the place where one was lost," or according to a tradition of the Senecas, "a place of easy death." Complanter, alluding to this tradition, says Chautauqua has been said to signify "foggy place," in allusion to the mist arising from the lake; also to mean "high up," referring to the elevated situation of the lake. One interpretation of the Seneca gives its meaning to be "A pack tied in the middle" or "Two moccasins tied together," from the resemblance of the shape of the lake to these objects.

The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage by all classes prevailed throughout the county. A man was deemed wanting in hospitality if he did not treat his visitors. A traveler stopping at a tavern to warm himself thought it mean to leave without patronizing the bar. Liquor bought by
the gallon and even by the barrel was kept in families for daily use. It was taken because the weather was hot and because the weather was cold. Drunkenness and its consequences of poverty, crime, and premature death were the result, and the evils if intemperance became at length intolerable, and remedial measures began to be suggested and discussed. The Chautauqua Temperance Society was organized in 1829. In a county of 31,000 inhabitants only fifteen met to organize. About 1840 a fresh impetus was given to the cause by men called Washingtonians, who traveled over a large portion of the county lecturing. Drunkards in large numbers attended, and many signed the pledge. This movement was succeeded by the organizations Sons of Temperance and Good Templars. In 1873 in Fredonia, was organized The Women's Christian Temperance Union, a movement which has grown to become a national society. In consequence of the burning of a portion of the records of the general post-office at Washington in the War of 1812, the history of early mail routes and post-offices of the county is not easily obtained. A post-office was established at Buffalo, by the name of Buffalo Creek in the latter part of 1804. The post-office at Erie was established in 1798, and previous to 1806, the few settlers in this county had to depend for mail facilities on the post-offices at these two places. In the forepart of 1806, mail was carried between Buffalo and Erie once in two weeks. At first by a footman, in a pocket handkerchief, and afterwards in a hand mail-bag.

The first post-office in Chautauqua County was established in May, 1806, in the present town of Westfield, with James McMahan postmaster, and the name of the office Chautauqua. The second office was at Canadaway, which was where now is the town of Sheridan. In 1809, the third office was at Pomfret, which name was changed to Fredonia in 1817. This office was on the site of the old Taylor House, which became one of the principal stage houses between Buffalo and Erie.

Soon Congress required the Postmaster General to furnish mail facilities to the seat of justice in every county, consequently Mayville was entitled to an office, and one was established in 1812. The next year Congress established an express by rider on horseback. Richard Williams was a contractor to carry the mail from Buffalo to Erie on horseback. This service his son Abner performed until Commodore Perry's fleet sailed from Erie to attack the British. Young Williams volunteered and was killed. Once when Mr. Williams arrived in Erie sick with the mail, his wife Sophia took the mail, and set out on horseback for Buffalo. It was during a spring freshet, and the streams were swollen far beyond their limits, but she swam her horse across the creeks, holding the mail above the water, and delivered it at Buffalo on time. There is an incident connected with Walnut Creek that is interesting. It received its name from a large black walnut tree, which stood near its bank, within the limits of Silver Creek and on the line of the old stage road from Buffalo to Cleveland. This tree measured nine feet in diameter and run up sixty feet to the first limbs. It was blown down in 1822 and a section fourteen feet in length was cut from the butt by Luther Heaton and Calvin Wood, who hollowed it out, leaving the shell about three inches thick, cut openings for a door and window, furnished it with a table and shelves, and kept a grocery with "cake and beer for sale." Twelve men could be comfortably seated within it.

On the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, it was taken to Buffalo, put on board the first canal boat that ran the whole length of the canal, and conveyed to New York, where it was set up on the Bowery as a grocery. After a few years it was sent to London, where it was sold for 1,700 pounds, and honored with a place in the British Museum, being regarded as "The Great American Curiosity."

The establishment of the institutions of religion in the new settlement of the county is a prominent feature in its history. The settlers, like the Pilgrim Fathers, planted churches at the earliest practicable period. The Rev. John Spencer was employed as a missionary on the Holland Land Purchase. He preached in the new settlement when his congregation consisted of but two or three families, and it is said sometimes of but one.

All or nearly all of the churches formed were Congregational. Most of them, however, have long since adopted the Presbyterian form of government. The Baptist denomination was early represented in the
new field, and several churches were started, one in Fredonia in 1808. The Methodist, too, sent their preachers into the then Western wilderness. In the winter of 1808 and 1809 was doubtless the first preaching and the first class formed. It is said that James Quinn had twenty appointments requiring him to travel four hundred miles every four weeks. The Holland Land Company made a donation of one hundred acres of land to religious societies in every town, designated as the “Gospel Land.” In the fall of 1820, Paul Busti, the general agent of the company, at Philadelphia, was importuned for a donation of land to every Presbyterian society then formed on the Holland Purchase. Finally the agent’s patience was exhausted and he replied, “Yes, I will give a tract of one hundred acres to a religious society in each town on the Purchase. I will give it to the first society in each town.” The land office was soon flooded with petitions for land from both societies empowered to hold land and those that were not. One of these was directed to General P-o-l-l Busti, of which he insisted that it could not be from a religious society, for all religious societies read their Bibles, and know that P-o double I does not spell Paul.

Notwithstanding the poverty and consequent privations of the settlers, they made early provision for the education of their children. The school houses were as primitive in construction as the dwellings, and were generally built by “bees.” There were no blackboards and the entire stock of apparatus consisted of a few well seasoned switches and a substantial ruler. One of the most important events in the history of Pomfret was the founding of the Fredonia Academy in 1823. It was the first institution of its kind in the county, and the first principal was Austin Smith of Westfield.

There was a rivalry between the inhabitants on the East side and those on the West side of the creek respecting the location of a Presbyterian house of worship. A subscription was started with view to erect a two-story building—the lower part to be used for an academy and the upper part for the use of the Presbyterian Church. Mortgages to the Land Company hung like a funeral pall over Western New York, and, as money was so scarce, the subscription was drawn in such a form that every man could aid as he could. The whole cash subscription was $75.00. General Barker contributed $25.00 cash and contributions to the amount in all $100.00. Dr. White gave in cash and other things $60.00. There were $30.00 in pork, ten bushels of corn, ten bushels of rye, 300 pounds of beef, etc., besides cattle, chairs, cabinet work, shoes, hay, labor, and even twenty gallons of whiskey subscribed.

During its existence it had pupils from every State except South Carolina. It was a school where earnest work was done. The tuition was $4.00 per term, with three terms a year. Board with fuel and light was $1.25 per week. For teaching, the men received $12.00 per month, but they had to take part in store orders. Women received $1.25 per week.

Although Chautauqua County is comparatively young, and its history is still in the bud, we trust it has long to live and may ever be the “Land of the free and the home of the brave.”—STELLA HILSE MOIR, Benjamin Prescott Chapter.

The year book of the Canton Chapter, Canton, Ohio, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Regent, shows a varied programme. One topic of study is “The Aborigines of Ohio.” This is a subject that will require much search and the result should be given to the public.

TIDIOUTE CHAPTER, Tidioute, Pa., Mrs. Lillian A. Hunter, Regent. The programme for the year is attractive, the first meeting being given to the study of the Indian in all his phases. The honor roll of Revolutionary ancestors completes this attractive year book.

WILLARD’S MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, Greenwich, N. Y., Miss Richards, Regent. The fifteenth year book shows the programme to be Our Neighbor, Mexico. The details of the work are admirably carried out.

The thirteenth annual conference of the Ohio Daughters was held at Sandusky with the Martha Pitkin Chapter. Mr. Wilson, the energetic manager of the publishing department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, was present and addressed the assembly on the value and importance of their organ.
Washington at Trenton

By Charles M. Wallington

Twilight was deep'ning over flood and land,
And night was darkening the evening's glare,
When the bold warriors marched at stern command—
Washington, who would cross the Delaware.

The current, swift and strong, rushed madly on,
Sweeping the crunching ice adown the tide.
"Who leads us on?" cried the bold Washington,
The men of Marblehead stopped to his side.

Firmly they grasped and bent the pliant oar,
Making a channel through ice everywhere;
Watched by the master spirit on the shore—
Washington, who would cross the Delaware.

Mackonkey's ferry was a glorious sight,
As that small band of patriots, one by one,
Leapt in the boats, as eager for the fight,
And the proud victory coming day had won.

Stop! Who is speeding on that fretted horse?
Read sends message that only cravens dare.
Though sad the tidings, naught shall change his course—
For Washington will cross the Delaware.

By nine of night, through storm's descending sleet,
Marking, in blood, the path of Trenton town,
Dumb to pain of road-worn and ill-clad feet,
By Pennington road that brave troop came down.

Rhal and his minions held high revel time,
And Trenton's Christmas Eve was lit by glare;
By British hands the bells proclaimed a chime—
And Washington had crossed the Delaware.

Day dawned at last upon the valiant band,
In arms assembled for the coming fray,
Saw its stern march, from point to point of land,
The Hessian yagers throw their arms away.

"Our guns are useless from the wet and sleet."
Wrote Sullivan—then a command was there.
"Use the bayonet, men—they will retreat,"
Said Washington, who had crossed the Delaware.

The town was entered by brave Sullivan,
By River road; Assapink bridge lay where
The British strove to gain, by steadfast stand—
But Washington had crossed the Delaware.

Drunken with wine, from night of revelry,
Rhal cried, "Forward, march!" and "Advance!" But where
Were soldiers who could stand such chivalry—
Washington who had crossed the Delaware.

In that short battle, on that Christmas day,
Where bullets whistled through the icy air,
Stood he, commanding the momentous fray—
Washington, who had crossed the Delaware.
Beyond the town the beaten soldiers ran,
And sought the shelter that an orchard gave.
Bayler cried out, "Sir, the bold British can,
But surrender now to our soldiers brave."

Then that great, good man, clapped his uplifted hands,
With eyes to Heaven, murmuring a prayer.
"New Jersey now, our soldier troop commands"
Said Washington, who had crossed the Delaware.

Bloodless the battle was to his brave men:
Almost a thousand men threw down their arms;
Six guns and standards taken—oh, 'twas then,
Defeat through British force sent war's alarms.

Oh, how the tidings thrilled the nation's heart,
And brave men trembled, for hope was there,
That soon the warring foe would land depart—
Brave Washington had crossed the Delaware.

And, oh, your praise on that brave band bestow,
Immortal the ill-clad men who fought there!
And honor whom we deify below—
George Washington, who crossed the Delaware.

"Peace on Earth"
By Lucy Allen Smart, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.

Oh! Holy happy angels,
Who sang at Jesus' birth,
The song of peace and gladness,
Of love and light on earth!

Glad tidings ye came bringing
Of Good Will to mankind;
So cheer us with thy singing—
Hearts longing ye will find.

Sing peace anew to all men,
In every clime on earth,
As Christmas bells ring again—
Recalling Jesus' birth.

From all the foes of world peace,
From doubt and war and strife,
We long to find sweet release,
And live the Christ-like life.

Mrs. Adrian W. McCoy, Colonel Crawford Chapter, gave a laurel evening in which the claims of the mountain laurel to be the national flower was set forth in glowing words. The words of the "Hymn to the Mountain Laurel," by Grace Van Woert Henderson, are as follows:

Thou keeper of our native hills,
The rocky gorge, the wooded rills!
Full dear to thee thy mountain home,
Thy soul loves freedom like our own.
High toward the nearer, purer skies,
Thy flower and sturdy stems arise.
Inwoven with the primal rock,
Unmoved thou bear'st the tempest shock.

O mountain daughter, strong and free!
Our spirits kinship claim with thee.
Like thee, deep rooted in the earth
Of this loved land that gave us birth.
As pure, as proud, to lift the head
O'er hills no foeman's foot may tread,
Nor wrong unscathed walk. Thus thou
With leafage crown the patriot's brow!
Heroes Honored

October 19, 1911—the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis—was the occasion of a fitting and impressive celebration at Springfield, Ill.

Under the auspices of the local Chapters, the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution unveiled a handsome bronze tablet in memory of twenty-four heroes of Sangamon County, Illinois, who had rendered honorable service to their country in the great War for Independence.

Much praise is due the originator of this testimonial, Mrs. E. S. Walker, Ex-Regent of the Springfield Chapter and former State Historian of Illinois.

That the citizens of Sangamon County appreciated their privilege to do honor to these valiant men was shown in the large concourse who paid their tribute of respect to these and the other brave founders of our republic.

Fitting was it indeed that the exercises commemorative of these heroes should take place in the Old State House of Illinois (now the Court House of its Capital City), the scene of many conflicts in earlier days. Here, where had resounded the noted debates of Lincoln and Douglass, were heard the stirring words of Sons and Daughters of a later period calling to remembrance the deeds of valor which wrested from a mighty power this Land of the Free.

The historic significance of the occasion was marked by a programme of exceptional interest.

Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Governor of Illinois, extended cordial greetings in behalf of the State.

Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent of Illinois, spoke pleasingly of the cooperation of the Sons and Daughters in advancing the cause of home and country, and by her simple and unaffected appeal for better citizenship won the hearts of her audience.

Mention must be made also of the charming music furnished by one of Springfield’s favorite quartettes. As the strains of America, Freedom’s Sons—to the tune of “Illinois”—the beautiful words of this last having been written for the day by a local Daughter, Mrs. G. C. Smith—Old Kentucky Home, etc., filled the hall, the patriotism of everyone present received fresh impetus.

In an eloquent address, the Hon. W. A. Northcott, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, reviewed the landmarks of American history and pointed to the responsibilities of the people of to-day in preserving our Nation.

A short sketch of the men whose names appear on the tablet was given by Mrs. Walker, who, in closing, said:

"Never in our history has there been a more opportune time for instilling the lessons drawn from the lives of sacrifice of the Revolutionary period; lessons which we should preserve and hand down to our children and our children's children; then it is most important to educate those who have landed upon our shores from foreign countries, teaching them the principles upon which this government was founded; to those who seemingly have forgotten the American Revolution, they must be taught the dangers of moving the republic from the safe moorings of the past. When "The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."

"In addition there is a personal note of significance in these historic events to us Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

"It is not alone the mission of history to record the past, but to mould the future; our lives should exemplify the teachings of the Revolutionary period. In the words of the immortal Lincoln, 'we should have no other so great ambition as that of being truly esteemed of our fellow-men by rendering ourselves worthy of their esteem;' thus could the men and women who were our ancestors speak, they might have a pardonable pride in us their living descendants."

On one of the columns supporting the Temple of Justice was placed the bronze
HEROES HONORED

tablet with its names encircled by "the wreath of immortality," and the silk flags which covered it were drawn aside by Har- 

old C. George and Mary Lawrence Rad- 

criffe—little descendants of two of these 

soldiers.

The presentation of the tablet to Sang-

amon County was made by Mrs. James H. 

Paddock, Regent, Springfield Chapter, in 

the following well chosen words:

"Madame Regent, Sons and Daughters 

of the American Revolution, and represen-

tatives of Sangamon County:

"It is with pleasure that I stand here 

to-day to add my word of respect to the 

memory of those patriots who helped to 

make this great commonwealth free, and 

to congratulate you of Sangamon County 

that you have so many of these honored 

graves within your borders. We can easily 

imagine the trials and hardships of their 

pioneer lives after settling the question 

with the Mother Country, and it is most 

fitting that their names be honorably re-

corded, lest in the hurry and bustle of 

modern life they be forgotten. To you, 

who represent Sangamon County, with its 
great wealth of corn and wheat, I be-

queathe this tablet as a gift from the Sons 

and Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, that we may ever hold them in re-

membrane.

"Hushed is the rolling drum; 
The bugle's note breathes but one echo 

Of its martial blast,

The proud flags in mourning silence 

Float above the heroes of a buried past."

"Frail vines 'round rusting cannon creep, 
The pennants droop against the walls, 
The war-worn warriors are sunk in sleep 

Beyond the trumpet's call."

Mr. B. S. Barber, Chairman of the 

Board of Supervisors, in a few pleasing 

words accepted the tablet in behalf of 

Sangamon County.

The salute of the flag, and the singing of 
The Star Spangled Banner closed the after-

noon's programme.

In the evening delightful reception at the 

Executive Mansion was tendered the Sons 

and Daughters by the Governor and Mrs. 

Deneen, whose gracious hospitality was 

heartily appreciated in adding this pleasing 

event to the day's celebration.

The following magazines are needed to complete the files of the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

- New York Historical and Biographical Record, the first twenty-seven volumes.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volumes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Address the Librarian General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

I think very much of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and look forward to it each month.—Mrs. Thomas J. Foster, "Brightwood," Dalton, Pa.

The magazine is very interesting. Not the least so is the Genealogical Department.—Mrs. Thomas B. Dosier, San Francisco, Cal.

The Genealogical Department is fine, and a source of great usefulness.—(Miss) A. Lou Nelson, Oxford, Miss.

I am very much pleased with the magazine, especially the Queries and names of Revolutionary soldiers.—H. C. McCollum, Portland, Ore.

Am delighted with the magazine. I have read every word of the Genealogical Queries and Answers, and only hope I may be able to help some one in this way. My lines all date back to Colonial times, and I have several of them complete.—Mrs. Doris Wolcott Strong, Elyria, Ohio.

At Christmas-tide the open hand 
Scatters its bounty o'er sea and land, 
And none are left to grieve alone, 
For Love is heaven and claims its own.

Sangster.
Gathered beneath the trees, in the midst of the virgin forest that covers the west slope of Indian Hill, in Christiantown, Martha's Vineyard, the Sea Coast Defense Chapter, of Vineyard Haven, in August, dedicated with simple but impressive exercises a memorial tablet to Governor Thomas Mayhew and his descendent missionaries.

When Mrs. Sarah O. Luce, Regent of the Chapter, stepped before the flag-covered memorial to deliver her address of welcome, the scene was indeed impressive. The Daughters, to the number of thirty or forty, were grouped beneath "Old Glory" at the left. The draped memorial in the center, with the path to the old burying ground of the "Praying Indians" behind it, occupies the center of the picture, while the ancient chapel was visible through the foliage to the right. Leaning against an oak on the right of the stone, apart from the others, stood Joseph Quonewell Mingo, the last connecting link with the past. They were gathered together to honor the sole survivor of the Indian congregation which formerly dedicated the chapel as a Baptist meeting-house. Many Vineyarders not allied with the Daughters, and members of the summer colony, filled the surrounding woods.

At the close of Mrs. Luce's remarks the gathering pledged allegiance to the flag, and then joined in singing "America." Following a selection from the Scriptures read by the Rev. Ernest McP. Ames, the prayer of dedication was delivered by the Rev. Charles A. Merrill.

Mrs. Luce then introduced Captain Gustavus D. C. Trask, of Orange, N. J., ex-governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, as a loyal son of the Vineyard, and a man who by his interest and help had done so much towards the successful restoration of the Mayhew Chapel and securing the erection of the memorial. Captain Trask spoke briefly, saying:

"Daughters of the American Revolution and Assembled Friends: I would assure you of my deep appreciation of your courtesy and the honor conferred upon me by reason of my having been to the Manor born, as well as because of my relationship to the Mayhew family; and I am thus made to comprehend to some extent the responsibility as well as the gratification which attaches to such great riches. The field for discourse upon the subject before us is large and very interesting, but I must not forget that great antipathy to monopoly is manifest in these days, so that with due regard for the time and privileges of others I must be brief. As a people, we boast somewhat of our practicability, but are nevertheless far from being strangers to sentiment; and among the sentiments which commonly prevail in our midst are patriotism, love of home, and pride of ancestry, all of which are awakened in us, in some degree, by the dedication of this tablet, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of our Sea Coast Defense Chapter, in memory of an ancestor whose principles and example are revered by the nation.

"As to the matter of patriotism, to prove its presence I need only make reference to the object of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the enthusiasm with which their work is conducted. "On the fourteenth of June last, at Union College, in the State of New York, was dedicated a memorial in honor of John Howard Payne, the author of that hallowed lay, "Home, Sweet Home," that has spread its charm throughout the world and to which every heart subscribes in the words:

"Mid pleasures and palaces, where'er we roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."
To-day we rejoice in the contemplation of the history, traditions and priceless associations of our own beloved Island Home, while we commemorate the life and service of its early governor, Thomas Mayhew, and his missionary descendants, who as servants of God here proclaimed to its settlers and native Indians the doctrine of peace and good-will to men. Thus did the original planting of the seed of a Christian civilization become a foundation for the life, liberties and institutions of our land, which redounded to its security, its welfare and its glory, giving promise to-day that the period is not far distant when the savor of their exalted virtues shall have permeated the world and justice and equity by peaceful arbitration will supplant the dictum of rulers, who trust in the power of men and armaments for the furtherance of their acquisitions.

"It has been said that there is no name in the annals of New England more famed than that of the "venerable Mayhews," with the descent of eminent clergymen in a direct line from 1641 to 1896, and we read that William Penn was not more gentle in his sway, or exerted a more beneficent power over the native Indians, than did Thomas Mayhew, known as the execution of these self-imposed duties, until in 1682, at the age of ninety, he rested from his labors—

"'Rich in experience that angels might covet, Rich in a faith that had grown with his years, Rich in a love that grew from and above it, Soothing all sorrows and hushing all fears.'

"Then let this commemoration stand as your attest of his worth, and, cherishing his memory, with thanks to the Giver of all good things, for his blessed example and the beneficent influence of a life de-
voted to God’s service and the good of his fellow men, let his posterity declare his name blessed forevermore.”

Following Captain Trask, the Rev. Louis C. Buckshorn gave a history of the missionary heroes of the world.

He compared the five Mayhews—Governor Thomas, Thomas, Jr., John, Experience and Zachariah—to the Jesuits who braved the Indians and the perils of the Northwest. While the territory covered might not have been so great or the work so far reaching, he considered the devotion and the courage to be equal.

Their works live after them.

Mr. Buckshorn pointed out that Thomas Mayhew preceded the Apostle Eliot by three years, and that he first translated sections of the Bible into the Algonquin tongue. He narrated the touching story of Thomas, Jr.’s farewell taking on his departure for England, the native land he never reached, and the careers of the other Mayhews.

At the close of Mr. Buckshorn’s address Miss Florence Daggett stepped forward and, having recited the inscription upon the stone, drew from it the American flag, disclosing the time-stained boulder, with its bronze tablet.

Miss Daggett was chosen to fill the position of honor because of her youth. She is the youngest member of the Sea Coast Defense Chapter.

The bright-eyed boys who crowd our schools,
The knights of book and pen,
Weary of childish games and moods,
Will soon be stalwart men,—
The leaders in the race of life,
The men to win applause;
The great minds born to rule the state,
The wise to make the laws.

Teach them to guard with jealous care
The land that gave them birth,
As patriot sons of patriot sires,—
The dearest spot of earth,
Teach them the sacred trust to keep
Like true men, pure and brave;
And o’er them, through the ages, bid
Freedom’s fair banner wave.

Samuel Francis Smith (1832)

Swe-hat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg, N. Y., Mrs. William H. Daniels, Regent. The course of study is on the United States Government. Some of the topics are: “Post-Office and Navy Departments,” “Commerce and Labor,” “War and Justice.”

Fort Antes Chapter, Jersey Shore, Pa., Mrs. Julia R. Harris, Regent. The programme of the year is of especial interest as much time is given to local history. Some of the topics are: “Pine Creek Declaration of Independence,” “Early History of Jersey Shore,” “The Pennsylvania Germans,” “The Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania.” Some of those papers should appear in the American Monthly Magazine. The last page is given to the roll of honor of the Chapter members, always a valuable addition.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, N. Y., Miss Martha Jane Prescott, Regent. We note, among the topics of the year, “Points of Historic Interest in Chautauqua County” and “Woman and Municipal House Cleaning.”

Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Lewis Cass Laylan, Regent. The year book is attractive and complete. We note several topics of special interest in the line of study: “The News Our Great Grandfathers Read,” “Loyalists After the Revolution.” The list of standing committees shows this Chapter as always in the front ranks of progressive work.
Ballad of Betsy and the Flag
Dedicated to the Children of the Public Schools of America

By Doctor Edward Brooks, Late Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia

Sing we the fame of Betsy Ross, whose fingers, deft and fair, Made the first flag of stars and stripes that floated on the air; Her humble home still stands secure, saved from the wrecks of time; The birthplace of "Old Glory"; fair freedom's sacred shrine.

The times were dark with gloom and dread, for fierce the sovereign's hand Was laid with ruthless tyranny upon a happy land; Her patriot sons had fallen on Concord's battle plain, And the fair fields of Lexington were strewn with patriots slain.

Swift from the Northern battlefields the news came flying down, O'er hill and plain, until it reached this quiet Quaker town; It stirred the souls of peaceful men; their hearts began to burn, Lit by the fires of liberty, with strong resolves and stern.

From field and forge the patriots came to heed their country's call; Resolved their heaven-born rights to save, or with their country fall; Proudly they marched to fife and drum, a noble band and brave; No glittering stars upon their breasts; no flag o'er them to wave.

Their chieftain saw his country's need, and with his own skilled hand A symbol of the States combined, his country's flag he planned; The thirteen stripes, each for a State, alternate red and white; And thirteen stars on field of blue, a constellation bright.

To Ross and Morris, patriot friends, he showed the fair design, And sought their counsel, asking where a maker he could find; "I have a niece, named Betsy Ross, a seamstress of rare skill; Her willing hands," said Colonel Ross, "thy purpose will fulfill."

"I know her well," said Washington, "a widow young and fair; She makes the ruffled fronts and sleeves that fashion bids us wear."

We'll go to Mistress Betsy Ross"—it was the chief's command— "She'll make the nation's flag that first shall wave o'er freedom's land."

As Betsy Ross one morning sat in quiet, thoughtful mood, Her mind upon the tasks that cheered her pensive widowhood; And dreaming of her country's woes, and of the coming war, She heard a step upon the street, a rap upon the door.

Quickly she rose and sought the door and threw it open wide; There stood the chieftain, Washington, his two friends at his side. With radiant face and throbbing heart and graceful courtesy, She bade them enter, with the thought, "What can their errand be?"

The chieftain bowed with grave respect, and proffered her his hand; "We need a nation's flag," he said, showing what he had planned; "Think you can make a flag like this?" With answer low and true, Blushing, she modestly replied, "I'll try what I can do."

She scanned the plan with questioning eye, and then her thought expressed— "These stars I see six-pointed are, five-pointed stars are best." A sheet of paper then she took, and, folding it with care, With a single clip of scissors, cut a true five-pointed star.

She placed it on the field of blue, with modest mien and grace, Then turned a timid, questioning glance upon the chieftain's face. He gazed awhile, then smiled assent, a goodly smile to see— And thus five-pointed stars adorn the banner of the free.

Thus Betsy made the nation's flag, the flag of liberty; The flag that led our armies in the fight that made us free; The flag that floats on every breeze, in every land unfurled; A beacon light of freedom to the nations of the world.

NOTE.—That Betsy Ross made the sample flag for Washington and his two friends, Col. George Ross and Robert Morris, and that she suggested to them the five-pointed stars, is attested by several of her children and grandchildren, who affirm that they received the story from Betsy Ross, and that it has been a tradition in the family as long as they can remember.
Our National Committees
Conservation
By Mrs. Carl Vrooman

"That we may transmit our Fatherland, not only, not less, but greater and better than it was transmitted to us."
(Motto of the Conservation Committee, borrowed from the ancient Athenians).

Some years ago, many people held it to be the function of the Daughters of the American Revolution to concern itself almost exclusively with patriotism in the abstract, rather than in the concrete—the patriotism of the past rather than that of the present; but to-day, in response to the spirit of the times, this great Society is widening more and more the scope of its activities to embrace whatever stands for the highest welfare of our country.

Conservation in its last analysis is patriotism, and all the forms of patriotic endeavor that our organization is engaged in, from the conservation of "Historic Spots" and the heroic memories of our Revolutionary ancestors, to the conservation of the "Children of the Republic," who are to mould our future, are but varying expressions of the same great principle.

The President General, in her masterly address before the Second National Conservation Congress at St. Paul last year, voiced the sentiments of the patriotic women of this country, when she said:

"The conservation of our natural resources is a subject of intensely practical importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Representing as we do the motherhood of the Nation, we feel that it is for us to see that the children of this and future generations are not robbed of their God-given privileges. It is our high privilege and mission to see to it that the future shall be the uncanked fruit of the past. The ideal democracy solemnly dedicated by the Founders, we, as their Daughters, declare shall not be forestalled. As women we cannot be silent and see the high ends at which they aimed made futile by the growth of a grovelling lust for material and commercial aggrandizement. This headlong haste for enormous gain, the total disregard of the future for the present moment, if not stopped will bring us to the condition of the Old World where the fertility and habitability of past ages have been destroyed forever. We feel that it is for us, who are not wholly absorbed in business, to preserve ideals that are higher than business—the outlook for the future, the common interests, and the betterment of all classes. The wasteful scrambling and greedy clutching at our natural treasures has made the present generation rich; but the mothers of the future must be warned by us, lest they find that our boasted prosperity has been bought at the price of the suffering, of the poverty, and class war of our descendants. There is no lack of patriotic devotion in the country; but the mere thoughtlessness and inability or unwillingness of the commercial class to drop the interests of the moment long enough to realize how they are compromising the future—this hot haste and heedlessness, it is for us, with our larger outlook, to restrain."

Echoes from the Third National Conservation Congress

The programme of this Congress at Kansas City, Sept. 25 to 28, which dealt with numerous forms of conservation, from the conservation of the soil to that of the most important crop that this nation produces, its children, was proof of how widespread are the ramifications of this subject on our natural and human resources.

In their inspiring addresses on the "Health of the People," Dr. Wiley and Senator Owen emphasized an important aspect of conservation. Surely one of the most pressing and practical phases of conservation that women can inform themselves on and advocate is the conservation of the public health by the perfecting of our
present pure food laws, their rigid enforce-
ment, and by the establishment of a Federal
bureau of public health.

The October number of Pearson's mag-
azine contains a forceful article on the sub-
ject from which we quote "The Story of
the Young Mother and the Fat Hog," by
J. N. Hurtz.

"One time a little mother, who was only
twenty-five years old, began to feel tired all
the time. Her appetite had failed her for
weeks before the tired feeling came. Her
tree little girls, once a joy in her life, now
became a burden to her. It was "mam-
ma," "mamma," all day long. She never
had noticed these appeals until the tired
feeling came. The little mother also had
red spots on her cheeks and a slight dry
cough. One day, when dragging herself
around, forcing her weary body to work,
she felt a sharp but slight pain in her chest,
her head grew dizzy, and suddenly her
mouth filled with blood. The hemorrhage
was not severe, but it left her very weak.
The doctor she had consulted for her cough
and tired feeling had said, 'You are all
run down; you need a tonic.' For a fee
he prescribed bitters made of alcohol, water,
and gentian. This gave her false strength
for a while, for it checked out her little
reserve. When the hemorrhage occurred
she and all her neighbors knew she had
consumption and the doctor should have
known it and told her months before.

"Now she wrote to the State board of
health and said: 'I am told that consump-
tion in its early stages can be cured by out-
door life, continued rest, and plenty of
plain, good food. I do not want to die.
I want to live and raise my children to
make them good citizens. Where can I
go to get well?' The reply was, The
great Christian State of Indiana has not
yet risen to the mighty economy of saving
the lives of little mothers from consump-
tion. At present, the only place where you
can go is a grave. However, the State will
care for your children in an orphan's
asylum after you are dead, and then in a
few years a special officer will find a home
for them. But save your life—never.'

"Anybody, even a fool, can see it would
be cranky for the Government to do this,
and it could afford the expense, for the
hog could be turned into ham, sausage,
lard, and bacon.

"Moral: Be a hog and be worth saving."

After referring to the fact that "that
modern knight errant," Dr. Wiley and his
brand of conservation of human health by
means of pure and unadulterated food, had
the enthusiastic backing of every one of the
79,000 Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Vice Chairman
of the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion Conservation Committee, who made
the report in the absence of the Chairman,
Mrs. Pinchot, paid the following tribute
to Judge Lindsey:

"I should like to say in passing that an-
other man we are behind, heart and soul,
in his fearless fight with the 'beast' in
our modern jungle, is that man who has
made it his business and his mission, to re-
claim—not waste lands but Waste Lives
—that great hearted champion of the chil-
dren and of the people, Judge Benjamin
Lindsey, 'first citizen of Denver, and one
of the first citizens of the United States.'"

In this connection it might be well to
state that Judge Lindsey's book, "The
Beast," which tells so graphically the story
of the fight that is on, all over this country,
to conserve the spirit and vitality of our
free institutions, has helped many to realize
something of the profound political eco-
nomic and spiritual significance of the great
non-partisan patriotic conservation move-
dment.
A Christmas Suggestion

The President General writes concerning an interesting book on conservation, just published:

To the Editor of American Monthly Magazine:

The public is indebted to Mr. Overton Price and Mr. Thomas Shipp, two officers of the National Conservation Association, for a most readable book on Conservation. “The Land We Live In,” although written primarily for boys, will, I am sure, prove almost equally interesting to older people.

I have been so impressed with this book that I am anxious to call it to the attention of as many Daughters as possible, and am going to ask you to publish these few lines in the conservation department of the American Monthly Magazine.

While Mr. Price has shown a splendid scientific mastery of his subject, and rare powers of literary condensation, he has, at the same time, infused into his volume so much of romance and story that one is apt to forget while reading it that it was written primarily to instruct rather than to entertain. It seems to me that the book strikes just the right note at this time, and it would be difficult to overestimate the good that could be accomplished if those who were in sympathy with its message would do everything in their power to bring it to the notice of their friends.

I wish that every Daughter might read this book herself, and make a Christmas gift of a copy of it to at least one young person. I only wish that it might be placed in the hands of every boy and girl in “the land we live in.” As a patriotic text book, full to overflowing with exact scientific data, and illuminating suggestions for the conservation of our country’s resources, I believe this little volume has no equal.

Very faithfully

Your President General,

Julia G. Scott.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Lafayette, Indiana, Nov. 8, 1911.

The “Land We Live In” is published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

The Worst Enemy of Conservation

The fact that conservation is dynamically concerned in every patriotic endeavor from the prevention of the pollution of our streams to the prevention of the pollution of our politics, was forcibly brought out by Mr. Gifford Pinchot in a recent magazine article when he said: “The chief enemy of conservation is the political power of privilege and special interest. We can never safely forget that the most dangerous opponent we have to meet is politics for profit, under whatever party name. Every monopoly rests upon the control of some natural resources or advantage, and nearly all monopolies are acquired or maintained by political means. An uncontrolled monopoly, run mainly for private profit and not for the general good, is as much against the principles of conservation as an uncontrolled fire in the woods. A monopoly not under public regulation is as dangerous to the general welfare as any forest fire, and ought to be fought as hard; but it can be fought only where its power lies—in public life.”

All are concerned in this reform.

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, west, north, and south, let the long quarrel cease;
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God, and of good-will to man.

Whittier.
The Stripes and the Stars

A Naval Battle Song. Words and Music by Harry O. Hall

Unfurl to the breezes our Nation's proud ensign,
And give three times three for the Stripes and the Stars;
Salute the old flag, boys, and then into action,
And fear not defeat, nor the battle's grim scars.

Our country expects us to do our full duty,
In front of the foe to acquit us like men;
We'll stand by our guns as our fathers before us,
Till victory crowns our best efforts again.

CHORUS

Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Star Spangled Banner,
The flag of our country, the home of the free;
Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Army and Navy,
And all our brave boys on the land and the sea.

Hurrah, then, hurrah, for the Emblem of Freedom;
Hurrah, for "Old Glory," the friend of the world;
An angel in peace, she's a terror in battle;
The foe of oppression, wherever unfurl'd.

Remember Paul Jones and the Bon Homme Richard,
Tight lash'd to the Serapis, gun touching gun,
And how with her ensign still waving defiance,
She only succumb'd when the battle was won.

While Jones, her brave captain, and gallant survivors
Sail'd off on their prize with her panic-struck crew,
Thus winning a conflict ne'er read of in story,
But which, my brave lads, may be equal'd by you.

The enemy's guns cut the gaff from her ensign,
And Paul Jones was asked if his flag he had struck.
"I'm only beginning to fight," was his answer,
And sprang with his sword to the midst of the ruck.

With hammer and spike their nail'd fast the torn banner
Upon the splic'd gaff of the Bonny Richard.
"The man who lays hands on that flag," yell'd the captain,
"Shall hang by the neck to the end of the yard."

The last that was seen of the Bon Homme Richard,
As down sank her head with the taff-rail in air,
Was, waving defiantly o'er the blue water,
That tatter'd but unstricken ensign so fair.

The flag was the one which the ladies of Portsmouth
Had fashion'd from petticoats made of fine silk,
Presented to Jones when he sail'd on the Ranger
To capture freebooters and ships of that ilk.

The flag which the guns of the French fleet saluted,
The first of its kind which had cross'd the broad sea;
The flag which twice caus'd the proud Cross of Great Britain
To fall while in action, the flag of the free.

No vessel before in all history's pages E'er won such a fight with so gallant a foe,
For Bon Homme Richard, with colors still flying,
Made prize of the ship which had sent her below.

And Perry, on Erie, we have not forgotten,
Exchanging his flagship midst grape-shot and shell,
How bravely he fought against odds in that battle
And conquer'd his foe, we remember it well.
Said Perry: "Thos villains intend for to drown us, 
But push on, brave laddies, you need never fear;" 
And then with his coat he soon plugg'd up the yawl boat, 
And on through the fire and the smoke he did steer. 
There's Farragut, too on his flagship, the Hartford, 
In old Mobile Bay, tightly lash'd to the mast, 
With "Full speed ahead" ringing out o'er the water, 
Not leaving his post till the danger was past. 
Our Dewey and Schley we can never pass over, 
The sound of their cannon still rings in our ears; 
The boys of the Maine, who were cruelly martyr'd, 
We'll ever remember with sorrow and tears.

A Free Library

The report of the Mexico, Mo., Chapter, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY Magazine, referred to the fact of our chapter taking the initiative in a successful movement to organize a free public library.

So many requests have come to us from Regents and members of various chapters, asking for the procedure we followed in regard to it, that I have written the following article, hoping it may inspire other Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters to a like effort.

In our town there are four literary societies as follows: Three Chautauquas and The Wednesday Club.

It has been our custom to celebrate each year in May what we call Reciprocity Day. This is a purely social function to promote cordiality and a spirit of good will amongst the five organized bodies. The Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter of nearly sixty members is largely represented in the literary clubs, and we decided to use Reciprocity Day to launch our library project.

At the meeting in May, 1910, Mrs. Warden, regent of the Mexico, Mo., Chapter and also president of the Wednesday Club, read a paper making a very strong plea for united effort for the purpose of establishing a free public library. A federation of local clubs was formed for that purpose very soon afterwards.

As there are many educated and public-spirited women in our town not affiliated with any of these organizations, we formed what we called A Division at Large, an annual fee of $1 being all that was necessary for membership. Each member of the organized divisions pays the same, which gives us an annual income of about $200.

The enthusiasm of the ladies is unlimited. Several have given book-showers, also teas and other entertainments at which a small fee was charged.

The invitation below, sent by Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn, an indefatigable Library worker, added nearly $50 to our treasury.

"Won't you come to my party on Wednesday at four, 
And bring just one quarter? I ask no more. 
To help the Library fund along, 
You will meet your friends and hear a sweet song, 
And be refreshed with ices and cake, 
If you the needful effort make. 
Then books we'll have on every theme, 
Books to bring the sweet day dream, 
Books to cheer you on your way, 
Books to make you sad or gay."

We have now 1,500 volumes and employ a librarian and one assistant.

If any Daughters of the American Revolution wishes a copy of our library constitution, we will be glad to send it for the cost of typewriting. MRS. CHARLES A. BAST, Historian, Mexico, Mo.

“The mistletoe hung in the castle hall, 
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall.”
The members of the Continental Congress listen with much interest to the reports on "Patriotic Education" and "Conservation." I therefore suggest that this great organization of patriotic women use its influence in a cause which includes both these objects, though it would involve some personal sacrifice, that is: to assist the Government to protect birds by refusing to wear hats trimmed with the feathers of birds. The ravages caused by insects on all crops of grain, fruit, vegetables, flowers, and trees is well known to all who have gardens or farms. The Agricultural Department is engaged in trying to destroy the "boll-weevil" which injures cotton plants, the "San José" scale which damages fruit trees in California, the "gypsy moth," and many other insects and worms which would be eaten by the birds, if these were not being destroyed in such numbers, that, in "about twenty years there may not be any wild birds at all." This statement is made by men familiar with the subject. Birds are killed for their plumage, for the table and for sport; they also have many natural enemies which prevent excessive increase, a cold, wet spring, deep snow, forest fires, cats, snakes, and small vermin. Birds eat grain and fruit, but can be frightened away, while insects destroy both fruit and trees. Who would be so unwise as to eat a cherry in the dark? The "troublesome" English sparrow was imported to destroy the small green caterpillars which infested the towns.

Many, if not all, the States have "Game Laws." New York and Pennsylvania have laws which prohibit shooting song, and insect-eating birds, with some exceptions. Boys who stone or shoot birds excuse themselves by saying they were aiming at one not on the protected list, though a robin was injured or killed. It has been suggested to teach more Natural History in schools; that is advisable, but why not tell children to let the birds and their nests entirely alone? The cruelty of the egret hunters has been demonstrated by the Audubon Society. Now if the National Society, D. A. R., would use its influence, the destruction of birds for their plumage would be checked and if Congress and the States would pass laws prohibiting shoot-
State Conferences

Virginia

The fifteenth annual State conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Orange, Va., October 12 and 13, 1911. Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, State Regent, presided.

Every State officer was present and there were delegates from all of the twenty-six Chapters, save four. Very valued guests were Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our beloved President General; Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Vice-President General from Mississippi, and our own Vice-President General, Mrs. George Scott Shackelford.

The Chapter reports show increasing interest in education, mountain missions, historical research, and preservation of antiquities.

The President General gave an interesting and instructive address. An address by Mrs. Egbert Jones was greatly enjoyed, and Virginia felt honored by her visit.

The conference elected Mrs. L. D. T. Quinby, of Onancock, as State Treasurer, and Mrs. Robert Gray, of Bristol, as State Secretary.

The members of the conference and guests were charmingly entertained at "Woodberry Forrest" by Mrs. Carter Walker, and were taken over the Woodberry Forrest School, which is one of the most perfectly equipped schools for boys in the entire country.

By the courtesy of Mrs. Du Pont, present owner of "Montpelier," the beautiful and historic home of President James Madison, the members of the conference were driven through the grounds and to the Madison burying ground, where lie President Madison, "Dolly," his lovely and brave wife, and several generations of the family.

The next meeting will be held in Onancock, Accomac County, with the "Eastern Shore of Virginia" Chapter as hostess, in the autumn of 1912.

Kansas

The thirteenth annual conference of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Newton October 25 and 26, the guest of the Newton Chapter. All of the State officers were present and thirteen Chapters were represented. A reception in the Masonic Temple the first evening gave the visiting Daughters an opportunity to meet the members of the hostess Chapter, and also a large number of the citizens of Newton, who extended a cordial welcome.

After social greetings, a fine program was given. Col. P. M. Hoisington, of Newton, a Son of the Revolution, extended formal greetings, which were responded to by the State Regent, Mrs. Guernsey. The hall was beautiful, with dozens of large flags and flowers. The selling of these flags to the merchants was a source of revenue to the hostess Chapter.

The business sessions of the conference were held in the same hall. Promptly at nine on the morning of October 26 the conference opened for business. A message from Mrs. Mathew T. Scott, President General, was read, in which she sent greetings to the Kansas Daughters and re-
grets that she could not be with them; and this was also the regret of all of the Daughters assembled. The reports of the officers and Chapters show that all are wide-awake and busy at some patriotic work. The Regent reported one new Chapter organized, the Molly Foster Berry Chapter, at the historic town of Fort Scott. Miss Frances Hall is the Regent and the Chapter starts with thirty-six members.

The Regent reported one new Chapter organized, the Molly Foster Berry Chapter, at the historic town of Fort Scott. Miss Frances Hall is the Regent and the Chapter starts with thirty-six members.

The Chapter at Manhattan is ready for organizing, and Regents were appointed for Emporia and Abilene. The State Regent's report of the Continental Congress was very much enjoyed, and all are very proud of her. She was the chairman of the Balloting Committee and announced the result of the elections. The Kansas Daughters all love their State Regent. All State officers were re-elected. The conference adopted no especial work for the coming year, but all of the Chapters will aid in making the final payment, three hundred dollars, on the marking of old Pawnee Rock, the work being in charge of the Women's Kansas Day Club and the Daughters.

The chief social event of the conference is the banquet for Daughters only. The Newton banquet was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the conference. The table decorations were the work of Miss Helen Hoisington, a Daughter of the Newton Chapter, and showed that she was an artist who could carry to perfection her ideas. The center of each table, eight in number, represented, in relief, some famous picture of a scene in the Revolutionary War. There was Paul Revere's ride, Battle of Bunker Hill, Washington crossing the Delaware, Washington at Valley Forge, attack on Crown Point, Battles of Brandywine and Saratoga, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. With tiny men, horses, boats, and tents they were real and lifelike. The place cards were small wall tents on plats of green, with tiny flags waving.

With Mrs. C. P. Hildreth, of Newton, as toastmistress, several Daughters spoke in answer to questions given them. Mrs. Guernsey, State Regent, spoke for a more patriotic observance of Thanksgiving and Independence days. Mrs. T. A. Cordry, State Reporter and Historian, answered the question, "How Will the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE help the Daughters, and How Can They Help It?" She also read an interesting letter from Mr. Frederick Wilson, manager of the magazine. All agreed that the magazine improves with each number. Mrs. C. B. Warkentine answered the question "How Can We Teach the Public True Patriotism" by saying for the Daughters to set the example, and all rose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Space forbids a mention of the luncheon, the auto ride, and colonial tea at the home of the Newton Regent, Mrs. Warkentine, assisted by Mrs. Milo Mckee, or the many courtesies extended to their guests by the men of Newton. The flag presented for the greatest increase in members during the year was won by the Rhoda Carver Barton Chapter, Fredonia, and the hostess flag will probably follow it the next year.

—I.MRS. T. A. CORDRY, State Reporter.

Iowa

The twelfth annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Des Moines, Oct. 17, 18, and 19, as the guests of Abigail Adams Chapter, which is the oldest and the largest Chapter in the State.

Abigail Adams proved herself a delightful hostess to the largest conference ever held in Iowa.

All but one of the sessions were held at Hoyt Sherman Place, a spacious clubhouse, the home of the Des Moines Women's
Club. It was formerly the old family mansion of Mr. Hoyt Sherman, who was a brother of Gen. Sherman. Since coming into the possession of the Women's Club, the house and the large grounds have been beautified and an Art Gallery has been started. It was in this Art Gallery that the sessions of the conference were held. They were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. Anson Marston, of Ames, who, by her gracious personality and tactful manner, did much toward making the conference the veritable love feast that it was.

Besides the State Officers there were present two Vice President Generals and one Past Vice President General.

They were our own Miss Harriet Lake, Mrs. A. K. Gault from Nebraska and Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, who is also ours and who is at present chairman of the Iowa Room Committee.

Mrs. Gault addressed the conference on "The Daughter's Mission." Mrs. Gault possesses a quiet dignity, the influence of which was felt throughout the conference.

The Hon. Henry Wallace, president of the National Conservation Congress, addressed the body on this all important subject which is occupying his attention. He dwelt largely on the conservation of child life.

Another address greatly enjoyed was that given by Gen. James Rush Lincoln on "The Flag and Its Observances."

On the second evening Mrs. Effa Tuttle Crawford read that great classic by Henry van Dyke, "The Lost Word."

The music throughout the conference was of a high order.

A bright spot in the conference was the introduction of a "Real Daughter," Mrs. L. F. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews gave a short talk which was listened to with interest, the conference standing the while. This Real Daughter is a member of the hostess Chapter, which also boasts another Mrs. Cox.

The reports of officers all showed good work being done.

The Thursday morning session was held in the Art Gallery of the State Historical Building. Miss Addie Potter, of Wancoma, told of old Ft. Atkinson and the desire of her Chapter to purchase and preserve it.

The remainder of the morning was taken up by the report of the Early Iowa Trails Committee through its chairman, Mrs. H. R. Howell.

Mrs. Howell, in company with other members of the committee made an automobile trip over the country through which the Trail of the Mormons passed, gaining much valuable information regarding it. It is not the purpose of Iowa to mark this Trail because it was the Mormon Trail, but because the western pioneers followed the Trail later.

Mrs. Howell's report was supplemented by our State Curator, Mr. Edgar R. Harlaw, an enthusiast along such lines.

The work of marking the Southwest Trail will be pushed to completion.

Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, was elected Secretary.

The conference will be held in Council Bluffs next year.

Effa Tuttle Crawford, State Secretary.

Michigan

The eleventh annual conference was held in the convention hall of the Hotel Pouschartrain, Detroit, October 11, 12, 1911. The Louisa St. Clair Chapter, being the hostess, had made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the guests. The State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, entertained the state officers and executive board at dinner, on Tuesday evening at the Detroit Club.
Wednesday, at one o'clock, the officers and board of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, entertained the delegates and alternates at a luncheon at the house of Mrs. Richard Fyfe and at three o'clock the guests were conveyed in special cars to "Cedar Hall," Grosse Point, to the handsome new home of Mrs. Bertram Whitney, where a programme of reading and music was enjoyed, and many acquaintances renewed. The Daughters returned to the city in time to attend a patriotic service at Christ Episcopal Church. After the evening prayer an eloquent address was given by the Reverend Lee S. McCalister, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, his subject being William Brewster, a Man of God, Approved of Men. Representatives from two clubs of the Children of the Republic followed the State officers into the church, carrying the flag and marching like little soldiers. At nine o'clock Thursday morning the business session was called to order by the new State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, twenty-nine out of thirty-seven Chapters being represented. America was sung and the invocation given by Mrs. Heatley Green. Mrs. Stoddard, the Regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, welcomed the guests and was followed by the State Regent, Mrs. Parker, who outlined the work for the coming year. Mrs. James P. Brayton, Vice-President General and Hon. State Regent, reviewed her work as State Regent from Oct., 1910, to April, 1911. Greetings from the patriotic societies, including the Children of the Republic, were received. In memoriam services were given by Mrs. Charles McLean and the death of twenty-three Daughters reported. The Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung by Mrs. J. Dolman Hinchcliffe. The reports of the officers were read; then followed an interesting report of the Sophie de Marsee Campau Chapter, by Mrs. James H. Campbell, on the Great Seal of Michigan, 1835, designed by Gen. Lewis Cass and accepted by the Constitutional Convention June 2, 1835, and its relation to the State Coat of Arms and Flag Law enacted April 19, 1911. A rising vote of thanks was given for the untiring, splendid work done by Mrs. Campbell, who on Oct. 9, 1911, unearthed the lost seal. The afternoon session opened with the election of officers which resulted as follows: Mrs. Benton Danehelt, of Saginaw, for State Vice Regent; Mrs. Harvey J. Campbell, of Benton Harbor, Secretary; Mrs. Carroll A. Miller, of Cadillac, Treasurer.

The reports of the Chapters show, in connection with the usual work, much has been done for the Children of the Republic, welfare of women and children, patriotic education, conservation and a sane Fourth.

MARY DENNY CAMPBELL,
State Secretary.
Fort Defiance, Estherville, Iowa

The members of the Okamanpado Chapter, Estherville, Iowa, raised funds to mark this old fort, and planned a “homecoming day” September 2, when the monument was dedicated. The following account of the old landmark was written by George F. Schaad:

Time has lent a mysterious charm about the old landmarks of this section of Iowa, and every scrap of information regarding some of the earliest history is eagerly sought by those who have settled here during the later years.

The subject of our sketch was built in the years of 1862-3, during the troublous times between the North and South.

The Sioux Indians, who had their reservation in Minnesota and Dakota, always turbulent, had been stirred up by southern sympathizers and made to believe that by striking a blow while a large majority of the men were in the army in the South, they could sweep every white settler from the territory west of the Mississippi River. Several years previous, March, 1857, Inkapa Duke, and his band had massacred the settlers at Spirit Lake, and now, Little Crow, who was located on the Minnesota River, had commenced a series of depredations throughout southern and western Minnesota. It was in September, 1862, that W. H. Ingham was commissioned by Governor Kirkwood to recruit a troop of cavalry to build a garrison or a fort, one of a series which was to extend from Fort Dodge to some point in Minnesota. This troop was first ordered to a point on Chain Lakes where the erection of a stockade and block houses were commenced. The troop was shortly relieved by Colonel Williams, of Fort Dodge, who took up the work there and the troop ordered to this place where the erection of Fort Defiance was commenced in December or January of that year.

One detail commenced the cutting and hewing of logs for the blockhouses, while another detail repaired the dam across the Des Moines River and also repaired the saw mill where the planks and lumber for the structure were sawed. The weather was bitter cold, and many of the troop had frozen ears, fingers and feet.

The dimensions of the enclosure were 126 feet square, containing three blockhouses and the barn for the troop's horses. The captain's quarters was 16 x 28, containing two rooms below and an attic the full length of the building. The soldiers' quarters was 16 x 36, containing three rooms below, a kitchen, dining room and general quarters, commonly known as the barroom, with attic the entire length of the building used for sleeping quarters. The third building was the jail or guard house and stood in the southeast corner of the enclosure. The barn made the south wall of the enclosure and was about 28 x 126 feet, capable of holding sixty head of horses, besides grain and hay enough therefor. There was a sod wall about four feet thick and eight feet high outside of the barn on the south to protect it from being fired from that quarter should the fort be attacked. The intervening space between the buildings was stockaded with four-inch walnut planks, eight feet high, surmounted by bristling spikes. All of the buildings were loop-holed as was also the stockade at intervals of two feet. Captain Ingham's company was mustered out of the service the fall following the erection of the fort and I troop, U. S. Cavalry, Lewis Wolf, Captain, took charge. Many of the State troops who had served under Ingham joined I troop and remained at the fort. In April of the year following, 1864, Captain Wolf's troop was ordered to the front, which ended the occupancy of the fort by troops. The disintegration of the old fort soon followed.

It was a temporary refuge for a great many of the families who had began to locate in this section. They would move into any of the buildings that happened to be vacant until they could build cabins on their homesteads. Plank by plank the stockade disappeared, every board was either used for kindling wood or put into the construction of some settler's cabin.

The monument is of Vermont granite and is twenty-five feet high. It was un-
veiled by Miss Jennie Rhodes, for the Okamanpado Chapter.
The bronze tablet on the north side bears the following inscription:

1863 Fort Defiance 1911
Erected on Block 59, Original Plot of Estherville, Iowa, By Company A, Northern Border Brigade For the Protection of Settlers Against Marauding Indians.

Also bronze slab on south side bearing the following inscription:
To the Memory of the Pioneers of Em-met County, Iowa, and in Honor of the Patriotic Soldiers Who Endured Hardships that Future Generations Might Enjoy the Blessings of Civilization.

Marblehead, Mass.
The Burial Hill, 1638

On the hill outside
The quaint old town
Are heroes sleeping
Who won renown,
Through bravery in the fight
That gave our land its birth,
And saved it as a beacon light
To all the earth.

Now the long grasses
Wave over the head
Of these heroic dead;
The wind sings a lullaby,
And the seabirds cry
As over the main they fly.
It is a peaceful spot,
A smiling landscape,
Ne'er forgot.

And the glory of it all, the sea,
Blue as a baby's eyes,
But darkening
As the winds arise,
Breaking relentlessly
The ships, as children

Do their toys
When playmates trouble them
Or other things annoy.

A monument to those
Who perished in the deep,
With this, when the sea
Gives up its dead,
An affecting testimony
To those who read the Scripture
In an earlier day,
Who wait in faithfulness
On Him,
Whose word remains alway.

For memories of the past
The carven stone lasts;
Its drooping willows
And angel heads
Speak of affection
For the dead.
Act just beginning
Has blossomed
Into full fruition.

ALICE WHEELOCK CHAMBERS.

ALICE RUSSELL PECK, Mount Vernon, N. H., Past Regent of Milford Chapter, New Hampshire, has out a short ritual and patriotic ode for the use of Chapters. The ode closes with the following lines, which will have a place in every heart:

Oh, hail to our Star Spangled Banner!
The flag no true Daughter disowns;
We will stand by our colors forever,
Stand for country, for schools, and our homes,
A badge on each breast, of allegiance,
A vow in each heart to be true—
Sing ever, forever victorious,
Our own dear red, white and blue.
A Letter from James Oglethorpe

Georgia's great memorial bronze stands almost on the spot where Oglethorpe first landed and laid the foundations for a great city. Oglethorpe's first letter to the trustees, dated from the camp near Savannah, February 10, 1733, acquaints us with the reasons for the selection of the site now occupied and shows the energy with which he proceeded to establish Georgia's first town:

"GENTLEMEN:

"I gave you an account in my last, of my arrival in Charlestown. The Governor and Assembly have given us all possible encouragement.

"Our people arrived at Beaufort on the 20th of January, where I lodged them in some new Barracks built for the soldiers, when I went myself to view the Savannah River.

"I fixed upon a healthy situation about ten miles from the sea. The river here forms a half moon, along the South side of which the Banks are about forty foot high; and upon the top a Flat, which they call a Bluff.

"The plain high ground extends into the country five or six miles, and along the River side about a mile. Ships that draw 12 foot water can ride within ten yards of the Bank.

"Upon the river side, in the centre of this plain, I have laid out the town; over against it is an Island of very rich Land, fit for pasturage, which I think should be kept for the Trustees' Cattle.

"The River is pretty wide, the water fresh, and from the key of the town you see its whole course to the sea, with the Island of Tybee, which forms the mouth of the River; and the other way you see the River for about six miles up into the country.

"The Landskip is very agreeable, the stream being wide, and bordered with high woods on both sides.

"The whole of the People arrived here on the 1st of Feb., at night their tents were got up. Till the 7th we were taken up in unloading and making a crane, which I could not then get finished, so took off the hands, and set some to the fortification, and began to fell the woods.

"I marked out the Town and Common; half of the former is already cleared, and the first house was begun yesterday in the afternoon.

"Mr. Whitaker has given one hundred head of cattle. Col. Bull, Mr. Barlow, Mr. St. Julian, and Mr. Woodward are come up to assist us, with some of their own servants.

"Your most obedient, humble serv't,

"J. OGLETHORPE."

Georgia's gift toward the monument fund was $15,000 and $20,000 was given by the patriotic societies. This gift does not equal the one that Oglethorpe bestowed upon Georgia when he gave to her the beautiful city of Savannah. She is no silent monument of bronze and stone, but is growing larger and more beautiful with the passing of the years and in the sunlight of her glory she stands,

"With the gold of the jasmine upon her brow,
And the light of the vanished years."
—Mrs. J. L. Walker, State Historian.

NOTE.

Mr. Thomas F. Nelson, P. O. Box 473, Washington, D. C., is preparing for publication a genealogical record of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

From data already gathered, there is, with but few exceptions, a complete record of all their children and grandchildren, which in many cases extend to the present generation.

In order to have the record as complete as possible it is asked that all who know or believe to be descended from any grandchild of one of the "Signers" send at once any family data connecting themselves therewith, or the name and present address of any person who it is believed is a descendant of a "Signer" to the above address.
Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

**Liberty Bell Chapter** (Allentown, Pennsylvania).—This Chapter has had a successful year under the leadership of Miss Irene B. Martin.

Our beloved sister, Mrs. Weston Dodson, entered into rest May 13.

We have a year book containing program for each month and other interesting data.

Papers on historical subjects were read at each meeting, and proved very instructive.

At the October meeting, 1910, a beautiful loving cup was presented to the retiring Regent, Mrs. A. G. Saeger, as a token of love and esteem. Two gold medals for historical essays were presented by the Chapter.

Two chairs for Continental Hall were presented. Also $41 to Continental Hall.

Flag Day was observed at the home of Mrs. Brodhead, Catasauqua.

A children's society of twenty members has been organized, with Mrs. F. W. Robbins superintendent.

The work of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers has begun. In September markers were placed at the graves of Col. Stephen Balliet, Lieutenant Fogel, and Col. Jacob Weiss.—LAURA M. HELMAN, Secretary.

**Machwihilusing Chapter** (Wyalusing, Pennsylvania) was organized July 21 at the home of Mrs. Henry J. Hallock. Mrs. Gains Brumbaugh, Registrar General of the National Society, and Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Regent of Livingston Manor Chapter, Washington, assisted in the work of organization and presented the new Chapter with a silk flag. Ten of the organizing members were transferred from Livingston Manor Chapter.

Mrs. Edgar D. Lewis was elected Regent.

Mrs. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Brown were elected honorary members of the Chapter and were given a vote of thanks for their many favors to us.

The name chosen for the Chapter, "Machwihilusing," is the original Delaware Indian term (meaning "the home of the great patriarch") of which "Wyalusing" is a modified form.—ELIZABETH T. STRONG, Historian.

**Ganeodiya Chapter** (Caledonia, New York) has held two interesting meetings lately and were fortunate in having Miss Grace Pierce, Past Registrar General, present at the meeting held at Mrs. T. C. Brown's. She spoke to the Daughters of the real work of the Society. October 25, at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. W. J. Boyd, the presence of Miss Helen Gregory, of Rochester, one of the members of the Board of Education of that city, was a rare privilege, and all who were present listened to her talk on "Hull House, Chicago," and were pleased and instructed.

Mrs. W. V. Hamilton read a letter from Miss Martha Berry in acknowledgment of $15 sent to the school at Rome, Ga.—MRS. A. B. JOHNSON, Historian.

**Olean Chapter** (Olean, New York).—The past year has been one of interest. Much valuable information has been gained, in conjunction with many pleasant hours. Ten regular and three special meetings have been held at the homes of the members, with entertaining literary and musical programs. We have added twelve new members within the year. Death has claimed one member, Mrs. Sarah Allen Branch. We still have our Real Daughter. Our membership is 143.—LOUISE K. BALLARD.

**Mary Weed Marvin Chapter** (Walton, New York).—Chapter meetings were resumed in October with Mrs. Robert Scott as hostess. The program for this year has been a departure from our previous line of work. We have left Colonial times to study something of the development of the country following the colonial period. The Louisiana Purchase has been our subject of study, and each paper prepared has been heard with pleasure.

The January meeting, which, as always, was a celebration of Chapter day, was held
at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Lemmi. The members of the Chapter and their guests were received by the hostess, and by Mrs. Landfield, Regent of the Chapter. A delightful musical programme was given, in which Miss Tobey, Mr. Howell Townsend and Dr. E. W. Harris each sang solos, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marvin sang a duett. This was followed by a laughable little pantomime entitled, "Ye Old Time Tale of Ye Knight, Ye Yeoman and Ye Damoelle."

At our February meeting, which commemorated Washington's Birthday, the Chapter and guests enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Harriet E. Lockwood's home. Dr. Frank St. John rendered two pleasing violin solos, Miss Mary Scott sang very sweetly and Miss Bessie Nims delighted all by her rendering of several recitations. Miss Kate Ells read an account of Washington's death and funeral services, taken from an old paper. Several patriotic tableaus were presented.

On the evening of May 30 a play entitled "Sunbonnets" was given in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Chapter, which was a success. One half the net proceeds was given to the Ogden Free Library to help defray running expenses. The prizes for United States History Notebooks, offered by the Chapter to students of the high school, were awarded in May.

Instead of our usual social patriotic meeting July 4, ice cream was sold at the Parish House during the afternoon and a supper served, the proceeds of which were given to help in the erection of the Beerstown church.

We heartily welcome our new member, Miss Edith B. Olmstead.

In the coming year may these words be often in our minds, "Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

BERTHA DOUGRA NELLIS, Historian.

Mary Marion Chapter (Knaville, Iowa) would make her bow and take her place among the sister Chapters that make their appearance from time to time, and become acquainted with one another through the medium of the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. We are very young, having organized July 18, 1911. We organized with twenty-one charter members, of whom seventeen are residents of Knoxville, at the home of Judge Hays. Two of his daughters are members of our Chapter. After our organization was completed we spent a delightful social hour. By September 8 we found ourselves in full working trim, and spent the evening with invited friends at the home of Mary Hays. The programme prepared, consisting of reading of papers and music, was fine. We find ourselves equipped with a beautiful and comprehensive year book. Glancing at the work to be accomplished at our meetings as we come together, we can but feel that by the end of the year there will have come to us a deeper meaning of the word patriotism, and a deeper meaning and better understanding of the past.—JOSEPHINE ELLEN GARRETON, Historian.

Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, New York).—During the past year our Chapter studied the conquests of the United States. Professor Flick, of Syracuse University, gave a lecture on "Florida." Later Colonel Place, an engineer, gave a lecture on "The Military Tract," illustrated with maps. Cortland County, with parts of four others in Central New York, is in the Military Tract, subsequently given by the State to soldiers for services rendered in the Revolution. Hence our Chapter is particular to have an occasional lecture on that subject.

November 13 was our tenth anniversary. Mrs. A. P. McGraw, the Regent, entertained us at her spacious home. We heard the report of the delegate to the State conference.

The observance of historic anniversaries was continued. Mrs. Pomeroy and Mrs. Waters gave us a Boston tea party.

In local work we furnished a Daughter of the American Revolution room in the magnificent new Cortland Hospital at a cost of two hundred dollars. A like sum was appropriated for gifts to the Children's Home, while the committee on the memorial room for our Real Daughter at the Home for Aged Women attended to its maintenance.

The Committee on Old Cemeteries has done efficient work, the inspiration for which we owe the Hornell Chapter.

We sent ten dollars to the Berry School.

We sent ten dollars to the Berry School.

In May the delegates to the Continental Congress gave reports.

The Committee on Boulder Place,
where are recorded in bronze the names of one hundred and four Revolutionary soldiers buried in the county, needed twenty-five dollars for its care, which was cheerfully granted.

Miss Corey and Mrs. Koenig invited us to observe Flag Day with them. Items of Cortland County history were gleaned and our memories refreshed by anecdotes of "ye olden time." Then we had a contest in flag making, after Betsy Ross' example, Mrs. Bennett winning the prize.

October 4, 1911, the Seventy-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., held its fiftieth anniversary in Cortland. The historian of the Chapter suggested we show the veterans suitable courtesy when they visited the Hatch Library to view their tattered, blood-stained flag, previously entrusted to our care, and the Chapter gave a delightful reception there to the members of that regiment and their guests, the veterans of the Tenth New York Cavalry, who were holding their fiftieth anniversary here the same day.—C. H. T. WHITMORE, Historian.

Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lock Haven, Pennsylvania).—During the year fifteen dollars was contributed to Memorial Continental Hall, five dollars to the Martha Berry School, five dollars subscribed to Merian Chapter to aid in securing a moving picture machine for Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Philadelphia; five dollars was also subscribed to the Harrison Memorial, our Chapter having the honor of sending the first check.—MINNIE C. MCALEER, Secretary.


The Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Effingham, Illinois, sends cordial greetings: Our Chapter is entering upon its tenth year of Chapter work with renewed interest. During the past year ten regular meetings have been held at the homes of our members, where the Chapter and friends were most royally entertained.

Washington's birthday was celebrated "in ye old time fashion" (Colonial Reception) at the home of Mrs. George M. LeCrone, with Mrs. Mary C. Lloyd and Mrs. LeCrone as hostesses. Mrs. Lloyd stood at head of receiving line impersonating Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, assisted by other Colonial Dames of note. Music and a short reading, appropriate to the occasion, being an agreeable feature of the afternoon's entertainment.

"Flag Day" was observed at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Bessie Harrison Kagay, the house and colonial porch being decorated with our national emblems. A most excellent paper, "Our Flag," was read by Mrs. George M. LeCrone, "The History of Our Flag," by Mrs. Ann Myers Dobbins, and a poem, "Old Glory," by Mrs. Dr. Cunningham, the programme throughout being in accordance with the spirit of the day.

Our year books show capable and efficient work accomplished by the Programme Committee, Our Round Table being very interesting.

Death entered our ranks October 16, 1911, and took from us one of our charter members, Mrs. Jane Meser Ricketts.

Our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Mary Young Montgomery, still enjoys good health and celebrated her ninety-second birthday surrounded by relatives and friends at her home, in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Five dollars was contributed to Continental Hall fund and a copy of the Declaration of Independence ordered framed and presented to our new City Hall as soon as same is completed.

A committee has been appointed to locate the grave of a Revolutionary soldier reported to be buried in our County, so same can be appropriately marked by our Chapter.

An excellent report of proceedings of Continental Congress was given the Chapter by our delegate, Mrs. Archibald McGinnis.

The Chapter adjourned for a vacation through the months of July and August, but had a very fine meeting in September at the home of our first Regent.

VICTORIA CARPENTER RINEHART, Historian.

Falls Church Chapter (Falls Church, Virginia).—October 6, Falls Church Chapter paid a tribute to George Washington by placing a white marble tablet on the old Falls Church, of which he was once a vestryman. The unveiling ceremonies began with evening prayer in the church, which was said by the rector, the Rev. W.
E. Callender. The Rev. W. J. Morton, rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, in which church George Washington also worshipped, gave an address on the life of Washington, dealing with him as his character showed him to be—a Christian gentleman.

The tablet has the following inscription upon it:

"To the Glory of God and in honor of George Washington, who was a vestryman of this Parish in 1765. This church was built A.D. 1735. This tablet is placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Falls Church Chapter, October, 1911."

After the church service, patriotic exercises followed in the churchyard. The public school children sang national songs. Mrs. W. Edward Callender, the Regent of the Chapter, gave a short talk on the work of the society, and in behalf of the Chapter presented the tablet to the church and town, after which she withdrew from the tablet the American flag, thus unveiling a memorial to the man who made possible this great Republic.

The Rev. W. Edward Callender accepted the tablet for the church and the mayor of Falls Church, the Hon. G. W. Hawxhurst, accepted it for the town. The children sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," which closed a delightful afternoon spent at this old historic landmark.

Mollie Foster Berry Chapter (Fort Scott, Kan.)—Thursday, October 19, at the residence of Mrs. William Drake, in Fort Scott, Kan., Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State Regent, assisted at the organization of a Chapter with thirty-seven enthusiastic charter members.

In deference to Miss Frances Hall, Regent, who was chiefly instrumental in the work of organization, the name "Mollie Foster Berry Chapter" was chosen in honor of the great, great grandmother of Miss Hall. The house in which the meeting was held was attractively decorated with American flags and American Beauty roses and ferns. Mrs. Guernsey was presented with a bouquet of American Beauties.

The following officers were installed:
Regent, Miss Frances Hall; Vice Regent, Mrs. Ladie Simonton; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna S. Blatchley; Historian, Mrs. Albert Watkins; Registrar, Miss L. C. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Mabel H. Piper; Executive Board, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodlander, Miss Lucy Porter, Mrs. Lillie Prager and officers.

MRS. ALBERT WATKINS, Historian.

LIVINGSTON MANOR CHAPTER, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Regent. At each meeting historical items are given. These items are answers to questions that have been handed in in writing to the Historian at a previous meeting. The one-minute roll-call includes names of recently placed Revolutionary monuments, items from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, historic trees and other matters of interest.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor,  
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.  

ANSWERS.

1976. WALLACE.—Capt. Andrew Wallace, who was killed at the battle of Guilford Court- 
house, was the son of Peter Wallace, Jr., whose wife was his first cousin (Elizabeth 
Woods, dau. of Michael and Mary [Campbell] Woods). Peter Wallace, Jr., lived not far 
from the site of the present city of Lexington, Rockbridge Co., Va. He had six sons and 
three dau. Five of the sons were soldiers in the Rev. War., viz.: Malcolm, who d. in serv-
vice at Boston, under Gen. Morgan, in 1775; Samuel, who commanded Fort Young on the 
Va. frontier; James, who was an ensign in the Third Va. Regiment, and d. of smallpox in 
Phila. in 1776; Adam, who was capt. of a Rockbridge Co. in the Tenth Va. Regiment, 
and was killed in battle at Waxhaw, S. C., May 29, 1786; and Andrew, who was capt. of 
a company in the Eighth Va. Regiment, and was killed at Guilford CourtHouse. It seems 
to be fairly well settled that Capt. Andrew Wallace never married. He had an uncle, 
Andrew Wallace, who m. Margaret Woods. He also had a cousin, Andrew Wallace, son 
of Samuel Wallace, who m. Catherine Parks and moved to Ky. in 1782 with his father. He 
was a brother of the famous judge, Caleb Wallace. For more information about this 
line of Wallaces see the Woods-McAfee me-
morial, published by the Louisville Courier-
Journal; Woods' History of Albemarle Co., 
Va., or Life and Times of Judge Caleb Wall-
ace, one of the Filson Club publications, of 
Louisville, Ky.—H. M. Williamson, Secretary 
of the State Board of Horticulture, Portland, 
Ore.

1979. LOCHRY.—In the census of 1790 men-
tion is made of a Wm. Lochry, who lived in 
Westmoreland Co., Pa., in Armstrong and 
Unity townships, but none of the name in 
Cumberland Co.—Miss L. S. Nichols, Box 
2426, Station G., Washington, D. C.

1980. TYLER—HowLArm.—The same author-
ity writes that in the census of 1790 the name 
Nortman, but there is a John Nor-
man living in Bedford Co., whose family con-
isted of himself and three females at that 
time.  1983 (2) SLAUGHTER.—A cursory examina-
tion of the will books at Culpeper, Culpeper 
Co., Va., show that there were many of the 
name of Slaughter who lived in that county; 
and as many of them emigrated to Indiana, it 
may be possible that by writing the town clerk, stan-
ing just what is desired and enclosing a cheek 
for one dollar, the desired information may 
be given. Robert Slaughter, of St. Mark's 
Parish, had a son Thomas, whom he mentions 
in his will (P. 1769), as well as his wife, Mary, 
and other sons, Robert, Wm. Francis, James, 
Lawrence, and George. George Clayton 
Slaughter, brother of Philip Slaughter (both 
of Culpeper Co.), in his will proved 1790, men-
tions his wife, Betsey, and his sons, Thomas 
Smith Slaughter and Philip Slaughter.—Gen. 
Ed.

2042. LEAR.—There was a John Lear, of St. 
Mark's Parish, Culpeper Co., Va., whose will 
was proved in 1782, who had a wife, Susanna; 
children: John, Wm., Elizabeth, and Mary, 
and grandson. Wm., son of his son, James 
Lear. It is possible that by writing the town 
clerk one might find more definite information 
in regard to Martha Lear.—Gen. Ed.

2055. HOXIE—SHERMAN.—Miss Mary E. 
Wing, Louisville, Ky., writes that as many 
of the Hoxie family m. into the Wing fam-
ily. Col. George W. Wing, Pres. of the Wing 
Family Asso., Kewanee, Wis., might be able 
to give valuable information.

2056 (4).—The age limit of those who en-
tered the Continental Line was from 18 to 
60 years. Sometimes we find well-authen-
ticated instances of men older or younger than 
the required age as having served. In the 
militia, especially in those localities which were 
attacked by the British or Indians, the age 
limit was not required. All those capable of 
having arms were pressed into service; and 
in the Battle of Wyoming, especially, there 
were a number of aged men, whose infirmities 
greatly hampered the Americans.—Gen. Ed.
2074. THORNTON—PETTY.—Thornton Petty's name is not found among the descendants of Matthew Thornton, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. As Matthew Thornton came from N. H., it is much more probable that Thornton Petty was a descendant of the Thornton family of Virginia, prominent in Colonial times.—Gen. Ed.

2076. POPINO—MARTIN.—Peter Popino, whose will is recorded in the State House at Trenton, d. in 1750. His will in 1746 mentions Mary, dau. Abner, and sons James and Peter (under 21). His occupation was that of a weaver, and he lived in Mannington, Salem Co., N. J. He was b. July 28, 1706, and was baptized in the Huguenot Church in N. Y. City, Aug. 14, 1706; was the son of Jean (John) Papineau, the emigrant, and Charlotte Bounos. James was, therefore, the great, great grandson of the French emigrant.—Gen. Ed.

2070 (2)—In Rockville, the county seat of Montgomery Co., Md., are found the wills of many of the Beale family. James, son of Robert, planter, of Montgomery Co., Md., whose will was probated in 1783, mentions his wife, Margaret; sons, Jeremiah, Zephaniah, Daniel; daughters, Catrina Loveless, Marjory Loveless, and Mary Sutor. Among the witnesses was Andrew Hugh.

Ninian Beall, of Montgomery Co., whose will was probated in 1790, mentions daughters Ruth Gassoway, Susanna Catlett, Eleanor Offutt, Rachel Lane, and Margaret Edwars; also children of dau., Mary Watkins, deceased, especially her son, Gassoway Watkins; also children of daughters, Ruth Gassoway and Susanna Catlett (no names mentioned and all under age), and children of son, Charles Beall, deceased, as well as sons-in-law, Zachariah Offutt, Hardage (?), Lane, and Benjamin Edwards.

BROOKE BEALL, of Georgetown, D. C., whose will was probated in 1806, mentions wife, Margaret; sons, Upton, Aquila, Lewis; dau., Harriett Beall's mother, Sarah West, of Harrisburg, deceased, as well as sons-in-law, Zachariah Offutt, Harriett Beall, deceased, as well as sons-in-law, Zachariah Offutt, Hardage (?), Lane, and Benjamin Edwards.

2071. TAYLOR—MURRAY.—Robert Taylor, of Monmouth Co., Pa., was b. July 28, 1706, and was baptized in the Huguenot Church in N. Y. City, Aug. 14, 1706; was the son of Jean (John) Papineau, the emigrant, and Charlotte Bounos. James was, therefore, the great, great grandson of the French emigrant.—Gen. Ed.

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and after his death, his widow, Mary (Reynolds) Campbell, was also pensioned (W. F. 3334), and at her death the money due her was paid to her surviving children: Anne, Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah, and Phebe.

There was another Robert Campbell, whose wife, Ann, was allowed support by the State in 1790 while he was in service. (See Pa. Archives, Fifth Series.) The Galbraiths and Campbells were closely connected in many land transactions in Lancaster Co. before the Rev., and about 1750 moved farther West; but I was unable to find the name of Isabella on any record I consulted.—Gen. Ed.

2114 (3) CHASE.—William A. Eardeley, P. O. Box 91, Brooklyn, N. Y., is about to publish a complete genealogy of the Chase-Chace family and can answer this query in regard to Elisha and Paul Chase. His book aims to be as full as he can possibly make it, including not only those whose names are Chase or Chace, but all descendants through the female branches as well. He wishes records of any who have not previously communicated with him, especially wills, Bible records, etc. The work is to be published in December and will comprise five or six large volumes.—Gen. Ed.

2134 (2).—It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor to answer, personally, all queries sent to her. They must be answered through the magazine. And as it is impossible to answer all, one can readily see that it would not be proper to answer any.

2135. PALMER.—Mrs. Andrew Rose, 821 Olive St. Texarkana, Tex., writes, suggesting that 2135 write to the County Clerk of Fauquier Co., at Warrenton, Va., enclosing a small fee, and she can probably obtain the desired information. They have records of wills and marriages dating back to 1752; and she herself obtained satisfactory replies from there.

2190. SMITH.—According to Dwight’s “Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,” James Smith was b. in Ireland and came to America when a lad, settling with his father’s family on the banks of the Susquehanna. “As no record of his birth has been preserved, and since he preserved its date an inviolable secret, which he carried with him to his grave, there are no means of ascertaining precisely his age.” The most that is clearly known respecting it, is that he was b. early in the eighteenth century, probably between 1712 and 1720. His father d. in 1761. James, the second son, m. early in life Miss Eleanor John, and was living in 1845. —Gen. Ed.

2203. MOSHER.—In the Mosher records, etc., there is no reference to a Sally Morris, who m. Thomas Robinson, either among the descendants of Robert Morris or of his immediate family.—Gen. Ed.

2206. FOWLER.—Stephen Fowler, b. 1747, who m. Rhoda Weller, was the son of Stephen and Rhoda (Bancroft) Fowler, of Pittsfield, Mass., and a descendant of William Fowler, Magistrate of New Haven, who came to this country in 1637. The above information is furnished by a chart of the family, which has been carefully prepared by one of the descendants of William Fowler, who has elaborated an article which appeared in the “N. E. Historical and Gen. Register” some years ago.—Gen. Ed.

2138. MACCUBBIN.—Zachariah MacCubbin witnessed the will of Capt. John Howard, of the Severn, in 1704. Samuel Howard’s will in 1703 names John, Samuel, and Elizabeth MacCubbin, children of John MacCubbin and his (1) wife, Susan Howard (dau. of Samuel). John m. (2) Elinor MacCubbin, and in his will names Samuel, Wm., Zachariah, and Moses as heirs of his wardrobe. The widow, Elinor, m. (name unknown). Zacharia Maccubbin m. Susannah Nicholson, and in the will of his widow, Anna Maccubbin, she mentions her husband as the son of the emigrant, John. The will mentions also her stepson, Zacharia MacCubbin (probably the one desired), and stepdaughters, Deborah and Mary Dorsey.

2207. DORSEY.—Harry Woodward Dorsey was born on the farm in York, Me., the second son, m. early in life Miss Eleanor John, and grandson of “Patuxent John” and Eleanor Woodward. He m. twice—Mary MacCubbin, dau. of Zachariah, and (2) Mrs. Rachel (Magruder) Cooke. By his (2) wife he had a son, Harry Woodward Dorsey, who m. Sarah Waters and lived in New Market.—Mrs. Louis C. Bulkeley, 543 Egan St., Shreveport, La.

Notes.

A very interesting account of the Bassett family, descendants of Thomas, who came in the ship Christian of London in 1634, settling at Windsor, Conn., has been furnished me by Miss Ethelwyn B. Hall, The Willson, Washington, D. C. The line from Samuel Bassett (son of Josiah Bassett and Alice Canfield, and b. 1723) and Susannah Morris is as follows:

His children were: John, b. 1748, m. Susannah Bristol; Isaac, b. 1750, m. Desire Hotchkiss; Samuel, b. 1754, m. Sarah Oviatt, of Milford, Conn.; Anson, b. 1757; Joseph, b. 1758, m. Lois Bailey, of Woodbury, July 6, 1775; Freeman, b. 1761; Mary, b. 1764; Samuel, b. 1767, m. Jerusha Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, Conn., Oct. 30, 1787; Axel, b. 1769; Jerusha, b. 1772; Abigail, b. 1774, m. Isaac Plumb, June 12, 1803.

The children of Isaac Bassett and Desire Hotchkiss were: Abigail, b. 1783, m. Mr. Bromley; Isaac, b. Feb. 28, 1785, m. Jane Elizabeth Hay, May 1, 1808; Eli, b. Aug., 1878, m. Dianna Cathin, of West Haven, Conn.; Simeon, b. Oct. 31, 1794, m. Elifie Euphemia Tweedy; Martha, b. March 28, 1796; Amelia, b. 1799, m. Dec., 1806, m. Mr. Spencer.

The children of Simeon Bassett (1794-1843) and Elifie Euphemia Tweedy (1795-1869) were: Robert Tweedy, b. Aug. 27, 1822, m. (1) Susan Demarest; m. (2) Augusta Price; Simeon Spencer, b. July 2, 1824, m. Ellen Albertson, d. 1859; Sidney Danforth, b. March 9, 1826, m. Mary Ferguson, d. 1856; Mary Jane, b. June 3, 1828, m. (1) W. S. Kerr; m. (2) Wm. Martin, d. 1885; Amelia Virginia, b. Aug. 14, 1830, d. 1874; Mason Noble, b. Nov. 3, 1833, d. 1898; Eliza Euphemia, b. April 7, 1835, m. Benjamin Thorn, d. 1900.

Samuel Bassett and his son, Isaac, were both
in the Rev., and some of their descendants are members of the N. S., D. A. R.

**Queried.**

2251. CHURCHWELL—BLACKBURN.—Nancy Churchwell m. John Porter Blackburn. Nancy was from Lexington, Ky., and her father, Richard Churchwell, was in Ky., at the time of Daniel Boone. He d. there, and is buried in Wayne Co. Did he have any Rev. service? If so, what? What was the name of his wife? Wanted, all genealogical data concerning him and his family.—H. H.

2252. WOOD—TUTTLE.—Joseph Wood, of Newark, N. J., b. Oct. 14, 1760, m., April 1, 1799, Joanna Tuttle, of Morristown, N. J. (ceremony performed by Rev. M. Hunt, Chaplain of American Army), lived in Bound Brook, N. J., in 1807, and d. Aug. 1, 1813. His wife was b. June 12, 1762, and d. July 12, 1843. Wanted, ancestry of each of them, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—W. S. D.

2253.—Wanted, a list of genealogical periodicals, with names of publishers or editors.—R. J.

2254. DUGGER—EDICK.—Wanted, ancestry (with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any) of Sally Dugger, b. 1792. Her father moved from Cannonsville soon after the Rev. and she m. Jacob Edick, son of Conrad Edick, a Rev. soldier.

(2) STILES—HATHAWAY.—Was the ancestor of Stephen Stiles, of Deposit, N. Y., in the Rev.? He m. Sally, granddaughter of Capt. Bethesda Stiles Hathaway, a Rev. soldier.—G. E. M.

2255. HINTON.—Ann Hinton was b. Sept., 1759, m. Isham Reynolds ab. 1779; in 1789 purchased a tract of land in what is now Hawkins Co., Tenn., and moved his family there from Buncombe Co., N. C. They lived on this place the remainder of their lives. She d. Aug. 23, 1842. It is thought that the Reynolds family came from Va. before going to N. C., where Isham was m. Wanted, names of parents of Ann Hinton, and all genealogical data concerning them.

(2) HINTON.—John Hinton, col. in the Rev., was b. in Chowan Precinct, and settled in Wake Co., N. C. He had several brothers, Hardy, Wm., and Malachi (who lived in Johnston Co.), and a sister, Nancy (who was b. before 1717) and could not have been the one who m. Lewis Bryan, and referred to in a former Query). Can anyone tell me anything of the families of either of these Hintons?—F. K. R.

2256. PORTLOCK.—Wanted, full names of parents and grandparents of Wm. Lemuel Portlock, of Norfolk Co., Va., who d. ab. 1815, while still a young man. His wife's name was Catherine or Kate (probably Edwards), and they had six sons, but no daughters. Two of the sons were Thomas and Edward Edwards, b. Aug. 2, 1814, six months before his father d., and m. Mary Elizabeth Griffiths.

(2) HARRIOT.—Ancestry and brothers and sisters of Wm. Harriot, of Rye, N. H., who d. ab. 1870, zet 93 years. He m. (1) Eustasia Ward; m. (2) Dorothy Haviland; m. (3), when ab. 70, widow Sophia Daymon (a German lady). He had four children by (1) wife and 3 children by (2) wife.

(3) DENNISTON—TURKINGTON.—Wanted, ancestry of Hans Denniston, of N. Y., who m., June 24, 1805, Maria Turkington, aged 19; they had ten children: Mary Anne, John Alexander, Wm., Hans Peebles, Robert Falls, Eliza Catherine, Harriet Sophia, Richardson, and two who d. y.


2257. FRANKLIN—PIERSON.—Ishi Franklin m. Martha Pierson in Killingworth, Conn., Aug. 10, 1771, and had a son, Sylvanus, b. Dec. 15, 1782, possibly others. Did either ancestor of Sylvanus have Rev. service?—C. K. K.

2258. WILLIAMS.—Wanted, ancestry and former place of residence of Job Williams, who settled on a farm at Manlius, N. Y., in 1793. His wife's name was Zilpha, as given in deeds and wills. He left, as heirs, besides wife, Nathan James, John, Elihu, Elizabeth, Lucinda, wife of Jonathan Duely; Lucinda, wife of Hiram Church; and Calista, wife of Amasa Potter; also Annette, Horace, and Waity Meigs, and Lotrina, dau. of Hiram Church by his former wife, Lorinda Urns. He d. July 17, 1832, aged about 77, and is buried beside his wife, Zilpha, at Oran village, Onondaga Co. (which was part of Herkimer Co. in 1793). Did he serve in Rev., and what was his wife's maiden name? (2).—Can you give me the address of the lady who is compiling a Meigs genealogy?—C. D. G.

2259. EDWARDS.—Wanted, Rev. record of John Edwards, who enlisted from Va. He m. Miss Nancy McGee, and his middle name may have been Bunck. He had five brothers and one sister.

2260. STEWART.—Did John Stewart, who went to Ky. with Daniel Boone, serve in the Rev.? Was he the father of Jehu Stewart, who fought at the Battle of the Thames in 1813 with Elias Hitt?—A. D. S.

2261. HITCHICK—ANTIRE (OR ANTAYA).—Ancestry desired of Miles Hichkiss, of Conn., who settled in Kaskaska ab. 1804; m. a French girl named Antire or Antaya, and had: Felicite, who m. Gholson Kercheval; Emeline, who m. Thomas Owen; Mary, who m. Dr. Betts; Guy, Aurelia, Charlotte, and Beale, who m. Virginia Smith. Wait Hichkiss and Deborah Twitchell, of Wolcott, Conn., had a son, Miles, b. 1783. (See Orcutt's History of Wolcott, p. 503.) Is he the one desired? (2) Kercheval—Gholson.—Wm. Kercheval, said to have been a Rev. soldier, m. Frances Winifred Gholson, and settled in Ky, probably from Westmoreland Co., Va. He had a son, John, who m. Fanny Berry and d. in Mason Co., Ky. Proof of service wanted.—L. A. N.
scended from Lawrence Knickerbocker, who inherited his mother's estate in Dutchess Co.? and did he or his father serve in the Rev.?—J. B.

2262. WELCH—MORGAN.—Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Welch, who m. Amos Morgan, of Colchester, Conn., in 1769.

2263. SPICER—RANDALL.—Ancestry desired of Mercy Spicer, of Groton, Conn., who m. Joseph Randall ab. 1786, and her father's Rev. service, if any.

2264. SMITH.—Information desired of Perry G. Smith, a Rev. soldier, of R. I., or Zeruiah, his wife.

2265. COOPER—SCHNEIDER.—Ancestry desired of John Cooper, of Sunbury, Pa., and Catherine Schneider, whom he m. ab. 1828.

2266. SIMPSON—THOMAS.—Rhodam Simpson m. ab. 1800 Mary Thomas (both of Va.) Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, and any other information in regard to them.

2267. EATON—GOSSAGE.—Samuel Eaton m. Margaret Gossage ab. 1800 (both of Va.). Wanted ancestry and Rev. service in either family.—C. B. M.

2268. THROP.—Information desired of Amos Throp, a Rev. soldier from Conn., who served under Capt. John Deshon, New London, Conn. Was he the father of Jediah Throp, b. 1790, who m. Arletta Wyckoff in 1817?

2269. FELLOWS.—Rev. service desired of Obial Fellows (1742-1809), of New Canaan, Conn., who m. Louisa.

2270. RANDALL—CRAGIN.—Priscilla Randall, dau., Sarah, m. George Codding, Jr., of Dighton, Mass., a Rev. soldier.


2272. HILLS—LOOMIS.—John Hills, of Hartford, Conn., later of East Windsor, Conn., was b. 1731, and m. Anna Loomis (dau. of Sergt. Jonah Loomis and Anna Skinner). Can anyone tell me whether there is any record of Rev. service, civil or military, of John Hills?

2273. GILLET—WOLCOTT.—Mary Gillett m. Simon Wolcott, of East Windsor, Conn., who served as capt. during the Rev. Can anyone tell me anything of her ancestry and give Rev. record, if any?

2274. GLADDEN—WILMOT.—Hannah Gladden was m. Jan. 3, 1785, to Elisha Wilmot, a Rev. soldier, in Cheshire Parish, Conn. Information desired regarding her ancestry, together with genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.

2275. TYLER—HYNE.—Amos Tyler, of Conn., m. Chloe Hyne before 1793. Information desired regarding ancestry of either of these persons, especially any Rev. record.—D. W. S.

2276. ASHLEY.—Dates of birth and death, name of wife, and names of children of Col. Wm. Ashley, of Mass.

2277. AUSTIN—SEYMOUR.—Was Richard Austin, of Suffield, Conn., who enlisted May 12, 1777, in Samuel Granger's Co., the father of Seth Austin, who m. Mary Seymour Aug. 29, 1754?

2278. AUSTIN.—Did the above mentioned Seth Austin serve in the Rev., and was he related to the Capt. Anthony Austin, who was the first town clerk of Suffield, and did Capt. Anthony Austin serve in the Rev.?

2279. RISING.—Did Aaron Rising (wife's name Anna), of Suffield, serve in the Rev.? He had a dau., Ruth.—M. L. H.

2280. WORTHINGTON—STEELEMANN.—Ancestry and Rev. service desired of Amaziah Worthington, who lived in Salem, N. J., and m. Catherine Steelemann ab. 1790 or 1800. Their first child, a dau. named Ann, was b. Dec. 1, 1801, and they had seven other children: Sarah, Jacob, Lydia, John, and others. The family emigrated from Salem to Clarke Co., Ohio, in 1814.

2281. PATTERSON—STEELE.—Mary Patterson, niece of Gov. Patterson, of Ky., m. Archibald Steele. Rev. record of her ancestors desired.—I. G. S.

2282. CASEY.—Official record desired of Elisha Casey, of Warwick, R. I., b. 1766, son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Johnson) Casey. In the Casey genealogy it states that Elisha Casey was a fifer in Col. Topham's R. I. Regt. during the Rev., but I have never been able to find official proof.

2283. WILBOUR.—A Daniel Wilbour, of Little Compton, was in the General Assembly of R. I. in 1775. My great, great grandfather, Daniel Wilbour (1729-1803), is the only one mentioned in the Census of R. I. in 1774 of Little Compton, so I think he must have been the one in the Assembly. How can I prove this?
(3) Retan.—Who were the ancestors of Harmon Retan, b. May 26, 1766, at Fort Lee, N. J., and d. April 6, 1832, in N. Y. City?

(4) Lobdell—Retan.—Who were the ancestors of Chloe Lobdell, b. Nov. 11, 1776, at Oyster Bay, L. I., d. Jan. 26, 1843, who m. Harmon Retan. Her father was said to have been shot by the British for concealing some soldiers from them. He kept the old tavern at Oyster Bay.—B. F. W.

2271. Warren.—Who were the parents of Parker Warren, b. 1768, m. Ellender—ab. 1788 for his (1) wife, and had a dau., Maria, b. in 1800. Was his mother, Maria Parker, wife of Ephraim Warren, and dau. of Capt. Joseph Parker. This Ephraim was with Washington crossing the Delaware. Parker Warren came to Delaware Co., Ohio, presumably from Va. and d. in Ohio.

(2) Franklin—Beal (Beale).—Who were the parents of Amay Franklyn, who m., in June, 1793, Abel Beal (Beale), b. at Royalston, Mass., in 1773? They lived afterward in Athens, Vt.

(3) Beale.—Who was the father of Wm. Beale, the first Town Clerk of Athens, Vt. (1781), who m. in 1772, at Groton, Mass., Anna Woods, dau. of Reuben Woods? Wm. Beale was from Westford, Mass., and the father of Abel.—L. A. E.

2272. Cleveland.—Information desired of the family of Col. Benjamin Cleveland, of N. C., and of Rev. fame. Want the names of his children, and to whom m.

(2) Scott.—Wm. Scott, of Richland Co., S. C., made his will in 1806, leaving his property to his wife and children, as follows: Wm., Jr., Samuel, Mary (Scott), Bostick, Hester (Scott), Thomson, Sarah (Scott), Weston, and Elizabeth (Scott) Dinkins. Rev. record desired, if any, of this Wm. Scott, date of death, family name of his wife; would like to correspond with any of his descendants.

(3) Retan.—Who were the ancestors of Harmon Retan, b. May 26, 1766, at Fort Lee, N. J., and d. April 6, 1832, in N. Y. City?

2277. Wister.—Can you tell me where I can obtain the Wister genealogy? It is one of the books of reference mentioned in Vol. XXIV of the Lineage Book.—S. McA.

2278. Jones.—David Jones, b. Dec. 10, 1740, d. Jan. 18, 1785, buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, Pa. He is said to have served in the Rev. War. Place of birth and official proof of service desired.—G. L. M.
and the help of their Director in any way possible.

When our committee of four ladies gathered on a certain Wednesday evening last November, after waiting a long time, just two boys appeared—"Scotty," as we call our Scotchman, and another. We gravely talked over the situation and after explaining that in no way did our club interfere with the Boy Scouts and that we meant only kindness to the boys, I obtained "Scotty's" promise to bring several to my home the following evening as a sort of preliminary meeting to talk over informally matters before the next Wednesday night. True to his promise, the next evening, upon my return home about seven o'clock, I found thirteen newsboys with their news sacks waiting in front of the house for my return. They came in for an hour and it was surely a lucky thirteen for our Chapter, for after a heart to heart talk they all promised to come to the meeting the next Wednesday evening and bring others too.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, 1910, was formed the first Children of the Republic Club in Kalamazoo, with twenty-six charter members. They organized themselves according to the constitution of Ohio Children of the Republic, calling themselves the "Minute Men," Children of the Republic, and appointing a committee to draft by-laws to present at the next meeting for their proper guidance. We have held weekly meetings ever since and our subjects of study have ranged from the things about us, as the city, how governed, and so forth, back to the discovery of America. We had a fine Thanksgiving party at the beautiful home of one of our earnest young workers where the social side of this work was finely brought out. The Puritan Fathers were discussed, games were played, refreshments served and a royal good time was enjoyed by all.

Then applications began to come in from other boys wishing to join the club so we soon formed another club in another part of the city, with twelve charter members, adopting same constitution and by-laws under the name of the "U. S. Grant" Club, Children of the Republic. Next came our Christmas party which was a very fine affair indeed. The earnest faces of forty boys, the huge electric lighted tree laden with gifts, a nice knife for each boy, besides all the candy, nuts, cake and ice cream he could eat and carry away. Our dear Chaplain took this opportunity to present each club with a beautiful banner in the blue and white Daughters of the American Revolution colors, bearing on one "The Minute Men Children of the Republic, Kalamazoo, Mich.", and the other, "The U. S. Grant Club, Children of the Republic, Kalamazoo, Mich."

At the weekly meetings since, which have been faithfully attended, we have had our Mayor address the boys, also a Civil War colonel; had debates on immigration and naturalization, and always time for a social time, with light refreshments. Our Vice-Regent, an enthusiastic, patriotic worker, has presented each club with a scrap book where they paste in all their items of interest. She has also presented to the U. S. Grant Club a fine portrait of Gen. Grant in his regiments. We made this quite an occasion of ceremony and her little daughter unveiled the picture, which was draped with a large flag, after a talk on Grant, the boy.

In like manner, the next evening she presented to the "Minute Men" a handsomely framed photograph of French's statue of the "Minute Man at Concord," carrying the boys with her in a fine talk of the repulsion of the British by these same Minute Men at the bridge. We had the great pleasure of having as our out-of-town guests for our first Washington celebration, Mrs. Arthur Parker, of Detroit, Directress of the Alpheus S. Williams Club, Children of the Republic, and the Alexander McComb club, Children of the Republic, also our Daughters of the American Revolution State Regent-Elect, and Mrs. William H. Wait, Directress of the second Children of the Republic club in Michigan, in Ann Arbor, the George Washington Club, and member of the State Board. Both these ladies addressed the boys and our youthful President gave an oration on Washington which was wonderfully fine.

We feel as a Chapter we have accomplished much in so short a time. There has been a steady improvement among the boys. They are more particular about their personal appearance, their habits and general aim in life. They will become patriotic citizens.

EDA PIERCE INNES,
Directress Children of the Republic,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
In Memoriam

MRS. HORACE A. (ELLEN MENDEENHALL) BEALE, Chester County Chapter, Pa., died at her beautiful home, “Poplar Shade,” near Parkersburg, September 18, 1911. A charter member and always Vice-Regent. In all that goes to make a Christian gentlewoman, a lady bountiful, a sincere friend, a loyal Daughter, a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, she excelled. Her loss is deeply felt and the place she occupied in all these avenues of life cannot be filled.

MRS. IDA F. COLE ANDERSON, Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth, Ohio, died September 16, 1911. She was one of the most efficient and interested workers. The members of the Chapter will ever revere her memory.

MRS. GEORGE LINCOLN, State Regent of Ohio, died suddenly at Ravenna, November 1. She was on her way to the Ohio Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Sandusky, stopping to visit the Old Northwest Chapter at Ravenna. A guard of honor from the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, placed the memorial flag and a wreath of flowers on the casket as it was taken through Cleveland on the way to London, her home. She was the first President of the Ohio Federation of Women’s Clubs, and was widely known for her civic and patriotic work.

MRS. HOWARD J. LEE, charter member, Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, died suddenly at her home. She will be much missed. In her parlors the Western Reserve Chapter was formed. She was the first Secretary, and has held offices of honor many times.

MRS. SUSAN SPAULDING STOUT, Ann Clark Chapter, Fresno, Cal., died July 27, at Oakland, Cal.

MRS. CHARLOTTE TAYLOR GRAY, Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio, died at her residence in Findlay, October 29, 1911, aged 79 years. She was a descendant of William Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and of William Patterson, of Pennsylvania. She leaves surviving her only two descendants, her daughter, Mrs. Emma Gordon, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Washington City, D. C., and their son, Hayner H. Gordon. She was a woman of great strength of character. For over fifty years last past she was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Findlay, and was a zealous and influential worker therein and in every cause that had for its object the betterment of life.

During the present year Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., of Binghamton, N. Y., has lost five of its most valued members:

MRS. ELOISE CLYDE DOUBLEDAY died April 28. Mrs. Doubleday was for years a loyal and faithful member of the Chapter.

MISS EMILY W. EDGERTON died June 18. For the last few years she had lived at Adams, N. Y., but still retained her membership in the Chapter.

MRS. AGNES BUTTERFIELD WORREN, who died August 16, was a faithful and devoted member, and always interested in the Chapter work.

MRS. VIRGINIA F. MORLEY died October 2 at Windsor, Broome County, N. Y. Mrs. Morley took much interest in marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and in the placing of a boulder, which marks the resting place of Mrs. Rebecca Ashley, the first white person born in the town of Windsor, and interpreter for the Indians.

MRS. CLARA JONES GIFFORD entered into rest November 1. Mrs. Gifford was one of the Real Daughters of the Chapter, and a sketch of her life will be found on another page of this magazine. Of the four original Real Daughters who have belonged to Tuscarora Chapter, only one now remains, Mrs. Mary C. Hoyt, of Greene, N. Y.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond this vale of death,
There surely is some blessed clime,
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life’s affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward to expire.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown;
A whole eternity of love,
Form’d for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.
The National Society of the

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,

Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management

1911

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MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
701 East Taylor Street, Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of Office Expires 1912)

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328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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3802 North 24th St., Omaha, Neb.

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2204 Ave. J, Galveston, Texas.

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2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer General

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Assistant Historian General

MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,
Franklin St., Manchester, N. H.

Librarian General

MISS AMARYLLIS GILLETT,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and Savce-Regents—1911

ALABAMA, ..........  MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile.
      MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, 1401 11th Ave., South, Birmingham.

      MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.

      MRS. SAMUEL S. WASELL, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA, ..........  MRS. WILLIAM W. STILSON, 1048 W. Kensington Road, Los Angeles.
      MRS. JOHN SPOTTWOOD KINKEAD, 2600 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley.

COLORADO, ..........  MRS. FREEMAN C. ROGERS, 1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo.
      MRS. EUGENE R. THAYER, 1103 7th St., Greeley.

CONNECTICUT, ..........  MRS. JOHN LAILD LAW, Buel, Litchfield.

DELWARE, ..........  MISS CLARA LEE BOWMAN, 60 East St., Bristol.
      MRS. EUGENE R. THAYER, 1103 7th St., Greeley.


FLORIDA, ..........  MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 197, Daytona.
      MRS. JOHN PICKENS TURNER, New Smyrna.

GEORGIA, ..........  MRS. JOHN MARION GRAHAM, The Oaks, Marietta.
      MRS. GEORGE M. BROWN, 548 Peachtree St., Atlanta.

IDAHO, ..........  MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL, 916 Hays St., Boise.
      MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.

ILLINOIS, ..........  MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 590 N. Prairie St., Galesburg.
      MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, Wyssey, Rockford.

INDIANA, ..........  MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDE, Fowler.
      MRS. WILLIAM C. BALL, Minneola Building, Muncie.

IOWA, ..........  MRS. ANSON MARSTON, Ames.

      MRS. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.

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      MRS. JEAN DAVIES WARREN, Danville.

LOUISIANA, ..........  MISS VIRGINIA FAIRFAX, 1808 Carondelet St., New Orleans.
      MRS. JOHN ROOT WILLIAMS, 717 Cotton St., Shreveport.

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      MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson.

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      MRS. YATES STERLING, 209 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS, ..........  MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield.
      MRS. CHARLES G. CHICK, 212 W. River St., Hyde Park.

MICHIGAN, ..........  MRS. ARTHUR MAXWELL PAPER, 1601 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
      MRS. BENTON HANCHETT, 1000 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw.

MINNESOTA, ..........  MRS. CYRUS W. WELLS, 3120 James Ave., South, Minneapolis.
      MRS. LAWRENCE C. JEFFERSON, 1126 Summit Ave., St. Paul.

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      MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, West Point.

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      MRS. HUNTER M. MERIWETHER, 3516 Gladstone Blvd., Kansas City.

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      MRS. HENRY GORDON MCINTIRE, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena.
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MRS. WARREN F. PERRY, Fairbury.

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MRS. CHARLES CARPENTER GOS, 10 Lexington St., Dover.

NEW JERSEY, ...... MRS. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton.
MRS. CHARLES B. YARDLEY, 332 William St., East Orange.

NEW MEXICO, ...... MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
MRS. SINGLETON S. ASHENFELTER, Silver City.

MRS. JOSEPH B. KING, Fort Edward.

NORTH CAROLINA, MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 603 West 5th St., Winston-Salem.
MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.

OHIO, .......... MRS. GEORGE LINCOLN, London.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, Olive Place, Delhi.

OKLAHOMA, ...... MRS. WILLIAM J. PETTER, 123 East 3d St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. JOHN D. BENEDICT, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.

OREGON, .......... MRS. WALLACE McCAMANT, 236 King St., Portland.
MRS. THOMAS C. TAYLOR, Pendleton.

Pennsylvania, .... MRS. HENRY HARRISON CUMINGS, Tidioute.
MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.

RHODE ISLAND, .... MRS. DANIEL MANN EDWARDS, Woonsocket.
MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA, MRS. F. LOUISE MAYES, 118 Mainly St., Greenville.
MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGNON, Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA, ... MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermillion.
MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermillion.

TENNESSEE, ...... MRS. THOMAS DAY, 580 Poplar St., Memphis.
MRS. HENRY CLAYBOURN NORTON, Franklin.

TEXAS, .......... MRS. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Ave., Dallas.
MRS. JOHN J. STEVENS, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.

UTAH, .......... MRS. MARY M. F. ALLEN, 525 W. Highland Ave., Redlands, Cal.
MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT, ...... MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
MRS. JOSEPH A. DE BOER, 9 Baldwin St., Montpelier.

VIRGINIA, ...... MRS. JAMES HALLDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Va.-Tenn.
MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima.

WASHINGTON, .. MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 503 Burke Bldg., Seattle.
MRS. GEORGE De BOLT, Gaston Ave. and First St., Fairmount.

MRS. EDMON H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermond Ave., Antigo.

WYOMING, ...... MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 East 18th St., Cheyenne.
MRS. FRANK W. MONSELL, New Castle.

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MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893. MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. A. LEO KNOTT, 1894. MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894. MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895. MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895. MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, November 8, 1911.

The Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order at 11 a.m., and stated that the President General, having accepted an invitation to attend the Tippecanoe Bay celebration on November 7 in Indiana, had said, before leaving the city, that if she found it impossible to return to Washington in time to preside over this meeting, a temporary Chairman should be elected. The Registrar General then nominated the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, who was unanimously elected to preside over the meeting.

The Chaplain General read the eighty-fourth and one hundred and forty-fifth Psalms, and offered prayer.

The following members were present: Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General; Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General, and Mrs. Will Croft Barnes, State Vice-Regent of Arizona.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the minutes of the last special meeting, April 5, having already been approved and printed, there were no minutes to be read at this meeting.

Regrets for this meeting had been received from the Vice-Presidents General of Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and from the State Regents of Kansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

The Registrar General presented the following report, which was adopted upon motion, duly seconded:

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following:

- Application presented to the Board: 704
- Supplemental applications verified: 236
- Original papers returned unverified: 10
- Supplemental papers returned unverified: 63
- Permits for the Insignia issued: 203
- Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued: 150
- Permits for the Recognition Pins issued: 138
- Certificates engrossed: 496
- Certificates issued: 441
- Number of cards issued: 1,391

- Number of letters, including duplicate papers, issued: 1,760
- Applications of Real Daughters presented: 1
- Original papers examined, and not yet verified: 168
- Supplemental papers examined, and not yet verified: 467
- New records verified: 200
- Original papers awaiting Notary's seal: 7
- Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal: 1

- Total number of papers verified: 941
- Number of application papers copied, 64, at 25 cents: $15.25
- Number of State Regents' lists copied, 1, at 75 cents; 1, at 50 cents; 1, at $2.00: 3.25

Total: $18.50

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CATHERINE B. BRUMBAUGH,
Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

Upon motion the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 704 applicants for membership presented by the Registrar General, and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General moved:

"That the name of Miss Blanche Beale, who died October 3, be withdrawn and that her dues and initiation fee be returned to the Van Wert Chapter."

Seconded by the Treasurer General, and carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters reported as follows: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: It is with deep regret that I announce the death of Mrs. Theodora A. P. Lincoln, State Regent of Ohio, November 1, 1911.

I present for confirmation the name of Miss Bird M. Wilson as State Regent of Nevada, having been elected to that office by the "Montezuma" Chapter.

Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

- Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley, of Glendale, Calif.
- Miss Luella Johnson, of Princeton, Ind.
- Mrs. Daisy L. Barron, of Bowling Green, Mo.
Mrs. Abbie A. Adams, of Superior, Neb.
Mrs. Annette Ross Hume, of Anadarko, Okla.
Miss Catherine Dillon, of Clarkston, Ga.
Mrs. Annie Foster Templeman, of Navasota, Texas.
Also the reappointment of Mrs. Roberta Friend Eberhart, of Pecan Point, Ark.
The resignation of Miss Dora Purse Wright as Organizing Regent at Bowling Green, Mo., has been received.
The Board is asked to authorize the formation of Chapters at Thomaston, Ga.; Oil City, Pa.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Mifflinburg, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robbin's Station, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Berwick, Pa.

The Regency has expired by time limitation of Mrs. Jannette McM. Putnam Bansemer, of Torreon Coah, Mexico.

Letters received, 160; letters written, 210; officers' lists written for, 10; officers' lists received, 24. Charters issued, 21; Chapter Regents' Commissions issued, 16.

The card catalogue reports:

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tr>
<td>Members' cards</td>
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<td>Corrections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dropped</td>
<td>221</td>
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<td>Marriages</td>
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<td>Reinstated</td>
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<td>Resigned</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>Admitted membership, October 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Actual membership, October 1</td>
<td>68,026</td>
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The Chapter forming at Sheboygan, Wis., petitions the Board for the use of the name Ellen Hayes Peck, which is outside the constitutional ruling. Inasmuch as Mrs. Peck was the first State Regent of Wisconsin, this would seem a fitting tribute to her work in the State and the National Society as well. Respectfully submitted,

Frances Ingraham Mann,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Recording Secretary General said that she thought the appointment of a State Regent for Nevada and action upon the petition of the Chapter forming at Sheboygan, Wis., should be deferred until a regular meeting of the Board.
The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters withdrew the two above mentioned items from her report, which was then adopted, upon motion of the Treasurer General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General.
The Historian General officially representing the Baltimore Chapter, announced the death of Mrs. A. Leo Knott. She said that it was with deep regret that she brought this sad message, and moved:

"That the National Board, N. S., D. A. R., here assembled, express, through its official Secretary, the deep regret of the Society in the loss by death of Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Honorary Vice-President General of the National Society, charter member, and ex-Regent of Baltimore Chapter."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General, and carried.
The Treasurer General read the names of those dropped and reinstated and who had resigned. On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Historian General, it was voted that this report be accepted. The Treasurer General then read the names of those deceased, and the members arose in token of sympathy.
The Corresponding Secretary General was authorized to send letters of condolence to the families of Mrs. George Lincoln, State Regent of Ohio, and of Mrs. M. F. Ballinger, one of the early members of the Society. On motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the Treasurer General, the meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. Respectfully submitted,

Marie Wilkinson Hodgkins,
Recording Secretary General.

Approved at a special meeting of the National Board of Management held November 9, 1911.
Young, Filson. "The Wagner Stories."

In presenting this book in its dignified and charming simplicity, Mr. Young has indeed conferred a benefit upon that large portion of the music loving public whose lack of knowledge of the stories of the Wagner operas destroys, to a great extent, the pleasure and benefit to be derived from his great masterpieces.

The process of introducing the public to the enjoyment of Wagner's operas has been too appalling and formidable. Many sincere music lovers feel that a profound study of exhausting thoroughness is the beginning of the initiation to their exalted mysteries. But Mr. Young does not believe they require this.

To know what the opera is about is all that is necessary. He reminds us that Wagner himself deprecated the priming of his hearers before hand, with motives and elaborate musical information, feeling that a brief outline of the story and a sympathetic understanding of the characters was quite enough. And that is what is provided in this volume.

The stories are derived from three sources—from the poems of the operas, from the stage directions, and from the music; and to a delightful extent Mr. Young has incorporated in these stories the charm and mystical grandeur of the operas themselves. One is made to feel the pulse and rhythm of the enthralling and majestic music in these graphic and extraordinarily sympathetic descriptions.

Mr. Young's style and diction are faultless. His vocabulary rich and colorful, giving the book great literary value aside from its original intention.

These dramatic poems, written by Richard Wagner and paraphrased in narrative prose by Mr. Young, were derived primarily from the legends or sagas of the North, and the writer of this volume has traced the derivation of each and has briefly given a comparison of their values. In this relation Mr. Young's opinions differ to some extent from those of other writers on the subject, but his knowledge of his subject is so profound that one does not need to look further for authority. Probably the most interesting stories from a dramatic point of view are those of "Tannhäuser" and the "Meistersingers of Nürnberg." We are told that the latter was originally written by Wagner as a kind of comic pendant to "Tannhäuser," but when he took it up to compose the music sixteen years later he entirely altered it. The
story of this opera, unlike most of the others, was entirely Wagner's own invention. Personally Mr. Young believes this opera to be the greatest and the ultimate expression in music of joy in life, while from a literary point of view, the "Flying Dutchman" is given first place.

Of great interest and value is the chronology appended, making a brief and comparative study of Wagner and his times possible. This is the second American edition of this work, from the sixth English edition.

Deland, Margaret. "The Iron Woman.

New York: Harpers. $1.35 net.

Many kinds of books come to the reviewer's hand. And whether one approves personally of the motive or treatment, a sincere estimate of the author's intention must be given, if at all. As Mr. Kerfoot said in prefacing his review of this book, a reviewer must always be confronted by a triple responsibility: that of fairness to the author, fairness to those of his readers whom the work is likely to please, and fairness to those whom it is likely to offend. This being true, it is a rare and happy occasion when one may recommend a book with enthusiasm to all classes and to the young as well as the adult reader. "The Iron Woman" is certainly a book of this kind. It is a sequel to "The Awakening of Helena Richie," but a greater and better book in every sense.

The character of Helena Richie is taken up together with the boy David, in their home in Mercer. David has as companions a lovable little girl, Elizabeth, who lives with a crusty uncle, and Nannie and Blair, the two children of the Iron Woman. These children are so natural, so real, that you are at once in sympathy with them.

To develop one character as the willful, tempestuous and lovable nature of Elizabeth is done, is almost enough to put to the credit of one person, but the others are not less individual and all are so finely contrasted that the effect is of the highest art. David is serious, not brilliant, but lovable. Nannie, a soft, sweet, background of a girl, against whom stands in sharp relief her selfish brother. This brother, Blair, is the pathetic figure in the book. With an artistic temperament and keen love of the beautiful inherited from his father, who died before he was born, his life is spoiled by over indulgence and lack of discipline by his mother, whom he does not understand and who does not understand him. His logical end is developed step by step with consummate skill, and the reader feels a heartache for the tragedy he develops in his own life and that of others.

But the great strong character of the Iron Woman is the masterpiece in the book and, without doubt, the greatest Mrs.

This delightful book is attracting a great deal of attention. Some hail it as a worthy successor to Mrs. Burnett's great achievement of some years past, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and some pronounce it infinitely superior to that earlier work, with which latter opinion I unhesitatingly agree. There is in this book none of that mawkish sentimentality and goody-goodyness which made of the former book a milk diet. Although this is a book about children, it will be enjoyed quite as much by those grown-up people who love children and out-of-door pleasures, the open moor, and flowers, and sweet scented mystic "secret gardens."

There are three children, Mary Lenox, a disagreeable, neglected and unlovable child, who lives in India, until the sudden death from cholera of her parents, leaves her alone. She comes an unwelcome guest to the home of her uncle in England, whose life has been embittered by the death of his lovely wife—and whose child, Mary's cousin, is supposed to be a cripple. Mary does not know of her cousin Colin's existence, until she comes upon his room in her perverse and unauthorized ramblings. Dickon is a lovable boy of the moor, whom all birds and animals love and talk to in the approved way of fairyland. Mary discovers the secret garden and through its mystic agency she becomes a sweet, healthy, lovable girl. To Colin it brings the same health, joy and gladness. There is "white magic" in the book and it casts its spell upon all the characters in the book and will touch with its mystic glow all who read its pages. It is, in a sense, a New Thought story, and points the curative power of right thinking. In the closing chapter Mrs. Burnett says: "One of the new things people began to find out in the last century was that thoughts—just mere thoughts—are as powerful as electric batteries, as good for one as sunlight is, or as bad for one as poison. To let a sad thought or a bad one get into your mind is as dangerous as letting a scarlet fever germ get into your body."


This very original story with its intimate and realistic atmosphere is told in the form of letters from a charming and spirited American girl, who is making a prolonged tour of France and the Mediterranean country, to her dearest friend at home. These letters are filled with the most naive and delightful reflections on the varying phases of life and the important questions of the day, and furnish Mrs. Houghton with the graceful means of stating her unequivocal position on the present agitating question of woman, and her relative position in the scheme of life. Mrs. Houghton is emphatically a conservative and finds "the new woman, with her scorn of things domestic, intolerable—the woman who is not content to be the clinging, though cultivated, vine." She believes absolutely in the essential inferiority of women to men, and is convinced that "if women clung to the feminine more, if they were content with women's work, acknowledging men as the natural bread winners and ceasing to compete with them, there would be more and happier homes. If they were more feminine, there would not be nearly so many under the necessity of struggling for a living."

But this is only one phase of this very pleasing book. There is true artistic feeling expressed in the passages describing those enchanted lands, through which Justine's
journeys take her. One feels the vivid glowing beauty of Capri, the charm of Sorrento, Venice and other alluring cities, which are always beckoning us and enticing us across the seas.

We do not at any time lose sight of the love story which has involved Justine and Adrian Farwell, although Justine, doubting herself to some extent, demands four years in which to work out certain theories. Adrian agrees and returns to Montana to wait until this time expires. Meanwhile Justine has a severe illness, during which she loses all memory of her lover, except what remains in a portrait by Lawrence, which she had bought in Paris for its remarkable likeness to Adrian. She decides to test the old affection by a most original plan. But her friend and rival contrives to send not Adrian, but another with a remarkable resemblance as a venture in identity. The happy result of this experiment brings the book to a close in a brilliant and surprising climax.


This is a very notable and comprehensive work from a profound student of military affairs. For more than thirty years, General Greene has been writing of the Art of Warfare and the History of Wars. He has had in mind the writing of this book for twenty-five years, but it has now the advantage of the fuller knowledge and ripper judgment those years have brought. It is the author's desire to bring to the public a better realization of the importance of the army as a factor in our national life, that it is the indispensable instrument for carrying into effect the will of the people.

It was General Greene's original intention to condense the entire history of our military operations, from Lexington to Pekin, into one volume, but his experience has shown him that such extreme condensation would crush the life out of the book and therefore concluded that three volumes would be necessary. He decided to publish this first volume alone, without waiting for the others which will come later.

All authorities have been searched, but the opinions are his own. The style is clear, simple and forcible. The result a brilliant, sympathetic and attractive history.

All of the maps in this volume, except one, have been previously published in Avery's "History of the United States and Its People," and General Greene asserts that these are the only maps of the Revolution that are accurate.

It is the most valuable work of its kind that has been given to the public.

James, Henry. "The Outcry." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. James's new book is an exceptional production—which may seem a superfluous remark—for everything he does is of a most perfect and extraordinary nature. It is especially pertinent at this moment, for he has chosen to discuss a matter of great contemporary interest at a time when that interest is at its keenest. One might say that it is a resumé of the controversies of the past few months over the transfer from England to America of some great works of art. It is a drama, rather than a novel, for the purest dramatic values are preserved throughout. Even the division into three "books" might be changed to three acts and no rearrangement be necessary.

It is the story of an American millionaire seeking an extraordinary prize in the art world—one whose rarity and price should make it unique. The British aristocrat of exalted lineage resists the assault of the millions upon his cherished treasures. Several members of his family try to persuade him to exchange the picture he did not need for the money he did. But family traditions have established for him a standard of conduct that he finds impossible to disregard.

As is always the case with Mr. James, it is a drama of ideas, of conditions rather than of persons. The characters in the book are only lightly sketched as if they were, as indeed they are, the mouthpieces for the working out of the principle involved.

This is a story reflecting certain phases of the feminine problem which this and other countries are trying to work out to a satisfactory solution.

The first time that Dr. John Earl, the hero, sees Miss Mildred Holland, who is very emphatically the heroine, she was being arrested in a suffrage disturbance in the streets of London.

“He then discerned that she was an American girl. He later sees her a beautiful, richly gowned and soul disturbing creature in a box at the Opera in Paris. After returning to America he is startled to see her in a suffragette parade on Fifth Avenue in New York. Upon inquiry he finds her to be the daughter of John Holland, steel magnate, and altogether a very extraordinary exponent of the modern revolution.

She is a prominent and successful lawyer, who has attained a high place without losing any of the charm of her femininity.

Incidentally she is young and beautiful, or the incidentally is the other way about, according to your point of view or your taste in heroines.

There is a murder mystery, and by a chain of unusual circumstances, Dr. Earl, who was the physician of the victim, is accused. Miss Holland is the lawyer chosen to defend him, which she does with brilliant success.

The victim of the murder and the perpetrator of the deed are the natural products of a false and degrading environment. The motive of the book is to show how necessary woman’s influence is to the cause of good government.


A remarkable change for the better has taken place in recent years in books for children and young people. Much of the abnormal sentimentality of former years was absolutely pernicious. The child imagination should be naturally stimulated, but never forced. Mr. Martin has a sympathetic love and inspired understanding of the child-need in this respect.

Wholesome and joyous juvenile literature is an imperative need to the race that would preserve its ideals and its moral tone.

These charming stories are woven about familiar Mother Goose rhymes, but they are made into new tales full of humor, love and seriousness of purpose. There is as well so much subtle suggestion and food for reflection that the grown-up reading these stories will find much food for musings afterward. They are full of wholesome suggestion, and the influence for good will be irresistible.

The five delightfully illustrated volumes contain twenty-five joy inspiring tales, and they come packed in such a wonderful box, such as every child will want to open for itself and thrill over the mysteries the puppy discloses.

Chas. Scribner’s Sons announce the completion of their edition of George Meredith’s works in twenty-seven volumes, and the beginning of the striking edition of Ibsen, Mr. Archer’s translation, in thirteen volumes.

Enoch and Elizabeth Mason, their Ancestry and Descendants. With Loving Tribute to Some Who Have Gone to a Fairer Land: Compiled by S. S. Mason, 1911. J. H. Beardsley, Kingsley, Iowa. Cloth bound, with ruled pages for additional records. $2.00. Paper covers, without blank pages. 50 cents.

As stated in the foreword the aim of this little volume is to have in convenient form, a permanent record of the descendants of Hugh and Elizabeth (Bisco) Mason. Enoch Mason (1764-1845) was fifth in descent from Hugh Mason, the emigrant ancestor and an early settler (1634), of Watertown, Mass., where he held many important civil and military positions. The genealogy down to Enoch gives only the children in the direct line of descent; from there on the record is as complete as could be made.