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My Kingdom

"For this is my kingdom: ✡
Peace with my neighbor,
The clasp of a hand or the warmth of a smile;
The sweetness of toil as the fruit of my labor,
The great joy of living and working the while;
The birds and the flowers, the blue skies above me,
The green of the meadow and the gold of the grain;
A song in the evening, a dear heart to love me,
And just enough pleasure to balance the pain."

(This motto was on the wall of Mrs. Avery's den.)
By the death of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has lost an enthusiastic, earnest, efficient worker; Western Reserve Chapter will no longer have the wise counsel and sound judgment of its founder and Honorary Regent, and the city is bereft of one who is universally called "The First Woman of Cleveland." So quietly and peacefully did her spirit take its flight on the morning of December 22, 1911, to the "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," after an illness of only a few hours, that he, the life companion and fellow worker, knew not the moment of the passing to the Great Beyond. Though our hearts are broken and we are supremely conscious of our great loss, we know that hers is an eternal spirit and shall live forever!

"Never the spirit was born, the spirit will cease to be never; Never was time, it was not. End and beginning are dreams! Birthless and deathless and changeless remaineth the spirit forever; Death hath not touched it at all, dead though the house of it seems!"

Since 1884 Dr. Elroy M. Avery has been writing a monumental history of the United States. His companion and loyal friend, his good adviser and keen critic in his great work, Mrs. Avery has constantly inspired him in his best efforts. Their work and their play were enjoyed together, and rare, indeed, is such a congenial union of two souls whose days and nights were spent together in uplifting and inspiring labors. The cultured home, called by Miss Harriet L. Keeler "the little home on the hillside," with its splendid library of good books, the hospitality extended to legion friends and the simplicity of these two are most exemplary.

Since 1900 Mrs. Avery has been the editor of the American Monthly Magazine. All of her splendid resources of intellect were used in the upbuilding of our national organ. To the magazine she has given generously of her talent and time, of her labor and love. Her initiative, organizing ability, foresight and wisdom were all used in the magazine and in the various activities for the general society. "When shall we see her like again?"

Mrs. Avery's mind had an absolute grasp of the thing in hand. "This one thing I
do" might have been her motto, so thor-
oughly did she concentrate her attention on
the thing up for consideration. Having set-
tled that one thing, she would take up
something new with the same youthful en-
thusiasm. She had no unpleasant retro-
spect; the past had its sweet memories, but
she had no regrets, because she always did
the best she could.

Mrs. Avery could always stimulate
others to work and accomplished so much
because she found and prepared others for
great tasks. Through her many followers
and by means of many organizations the
great work which she has started will go
on through countless years.

"The heights by great men reached and
kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The Funeral Services

The funeral services were held at the
home of Dr. and Mrs. Avery, 2831 Wood-
hill Road, Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday
afternoon, December 24, 1911. Educators,
leading men and women, but all warm
friends of Mrs. Avery, filled the home to
sympathize with each other over the per-
sonal loss of each. The floral tributes were
beautiful and many. They came from
school children, patriotic societies, various
organizations of a philanthropic or literary
nature, street car men, neighbors and
friends. The Ionic Male Quartette sang
several religious selections. Dr. Charles
Emerson Burton, pastor of the Euclid Ave-
 nue Congregational Church, of which the
Averys have been members for years, had
charge of the services.

After speaking of the many fields of ac-
tivity in which Mrs. Avery was a power
for good, Dr. Burton said: "And now has
all this rich, strong, loving, true life been
extinguished and annihilated in an hour?
All that is within us cries out against such
an issue. If that which is so worthy of going on is but the plaything of earth's fitful weather, then the very existence of the eternal would seem to be in jeopardy, but the existence of the eternal is not in jeopardy, and the immortality of the Infinite is our ground for expecting the continuance of that which is worthy of going on. The orderly universe is a fact, and this fact is the guarantee of the existence of the Infinite rationality. If reason did not transcend, order would long ago have given place to chaos; but the fact is that chaos has surrendered to order, making secure our confidence in the Eternal God and in our faith that she whom we honor lives on.

“Our friend lives on, and while we shall not have intercourse with her through the earthly language of the organs of sense, she will be no less real and near. We shall communicate with her through memory and through those immediate movements of consciousness, the occasion for which is not always clearly recognized, but which in reality arise from the intercourse of spirit with spirit, and because we know her near, we shall be the better.

“But more than this, we contemplate the eternal spiritual friendship which shall be taken up and renewed when our lives shall have been made free and when the language of the spirit shall be as familiar to us as that of the flesh and we shall know and enjoy as we cannot now.”

Mrs. Avery’s Ancestry

Among the many distinguished Colonial ancestors of Mrs. Avery may be found the following: Giles Hopkins, Stephen Hopkins and Richard Warren, of the “Mayflower” Pilgrims of 1620; William Pynchon, one of the original patentees of Massachusetts (1628), and who came to Salem with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and became the founder of Springfield, Mass.; George Wyllis, Colonial Governor of Connecticut; Dr. William Ames, the famous divine of Cambridge and Leyden; the Rev. Uriah Oakes, president of Harvard College, 1671-1681; Dr. William Avery, the founder of Dedham (Mass.), Avery Clan (no relation has yet been established between him and the ancestors of Elroy M. Avery); Robert Treat, Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and Thomas Prince, Governor of Plymouth Colony.

Mrs. Avery’s Revolutionary ancestry is as distinguished as her Colonial ancestry. Deacon Samuel Tilden, of Plymouth County, Mass., did good service on the Committee of Correspondence; and in military service. Gad Hitchcock, M.D., was surgeon’s mate in Colonel John Thomas’s regiment of the Massachusetts line; later he was chief surgeon of a brigade hospital. Gad Hitchcock, L.L.D., was a noted divine and a Revolutionary patriot. Colonel John Bailey was at the head of the Second Massachusetts Regiment. He was in the battle of Princeton; crossed the Delaware with Washington and aided in the capture of the Hessian general, Rahl. He saw the surrender of Burgoyne.

Mrs. Avery’s 1812 ancestor was Calvin Tilden, chairman of Committee of Safety, Yarmouth, Mass. He raised money for the defense of Cape towns against Admiral Harvey’s fleet.

All of this notable list of ancestry did not give to Mrs. Avery any attitude of seclusion and in no way separated her from those who have come to this country recently and whose family tree is of one generation. Her blue blood made her feel more deeply for those less fortunate than herself, and she felt a deep obligation therefrom to devote her life to the betterment of all her fellow citizens.

Memorial Meeting in Honor of Mrs. Avery

A public memorial meeting, attended by several hundred of Mrs. Avery’s friends, including many educators, city officials and prominent women, was held at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at four o’clock on the afternoon of January 3,
1912. Miss Harriet L. Keeler, who a few
days later was elected Superintendent of the
Cleveland Public Schools, presided.

After prayer by the Rev. Charles Emerson
Burton, and the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," by Mrs. Herbert Gray Ashbrook, member of Western Reserve Chap-
ter, Miss Keeler spoke as follows:

"We have gathered this afternoon to
pay a tribute of respect and appreciation to
the memory of our friend, whom we knew
so well during so many years. To some of
us who gathered only a few days before at
a little party in her honor, it seemed as
if the voices of those who spoke at that
meeting had scarcely died away in the
distance before word came that she had passed away. When
we recall her many activities, when we
consider that bright and beautiful spirit,
whose watchword always was service,
it is eminently fitting and proper that
we should gather here to pay this trib-
ute. And, furthermore, as we review
her work, as we see her in her varied ac-
tivities, as we think of her in her home,
and we know her home life was beau-
tiful, we know that no duty that was
hers because of the
vows she took in her youth was ever neg-
lected. Many of us have been at the little
home on the hillside, and we know how
beautiful the spirit of it was there; we know
what her life was in the schools; we know
what she did for the city; we know, too, her
broad interest and love for her country.

"With her patriotism was a passion, and
when we recall all these things we cannot
but believe that this world, by her depart-
ure, is impoverished; and yet, unless all
faith is vain and all life is vain likewise, it
must be that, though this world is im-
poverished, another world has been en-
riched.

"Her home life is too sacred for me to
do anything more than to express to you
the words of Dr. Avery himself: 'How
loving, how beautiful, how true it has been
in all these years.'

"Her school life I knew something
about, but we are very fortunate in having
with us one who knows more about it than
I know, and who will tell us, as he only
can, the story of her life in school—Mr.
Harris, of the Central High School. Mr.
Harris."

Address of Professor
E. L. Harris

"My dear friends:
It is not often that
the loss in a com-

cunity comes as
such a great per-

sonal loss to so
many of us. Mrs.
Avery was born in
Michigan. She went
through the pri-
mary, grammar, and
high school grades
of that State with
the boy who was
afterwards to be
her husband. Upon
the death of her
father she went back
to Massachusetts
with her mother.
She became a mem-
ber of the Massa-
chusetts State Nor-
mal School, and
graduated there

at Framingham. There is where she
formed that beautiful acquaintance with
Lydia Maria Childs. After her graduation
from the Normal School, she taught a year
at Wayland, Mass., and the next year she
taught at West Newton, Allen's Academy,
in a boys' school, and do you know I be-
lieve right there at that early stage of her
work is where she received that strong im-
pression that made her an especially good
boys' teacher. At the end of the year she
went back to Michigan, visited at her old
place, Monroe, and there renewed her ac-
quaintance with her boyhood friend, Mr. Avery, who had returned from the war and was at Ann Arbor. They were engaged that fall. The next fall she entered the primary school work in Chicago, and Mr. Avery became principal of the Battle Creek High School. At the end of the term, Mr. Avery resigned, to continue his work in college, and she who was to become Mrs. Avery came back as principal of that school. It has been said to me that the letter of introduction of Wendell Phillips had much to do with her getting that position. She continued that year, and at the end of the year Mr. and Mrs. Avery were married. Mr. Avery returned to his college for the senior year, and Mrs. Avery was principal of Battle Creek. On Mr. Avery's graduation they signed a contract to take charge of the schools at Charlotte, Mich., Mr. Avery as superintendent and Mrs. Avery as principal of the High School. At about this time, Mr. L. E. Holden went to Michigan to look for a superintendent, and we are very thankful that Mr. Holden turned his attention in that direction.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery were offered a position in the East Cleveland schools, Mr. Avery to be superintendent and Mrs. Avery to be principal of the schools. That embraced the district east of Fifty-fifth Street, and the High School which Mrs. Avery had is old Bolton School. When that part of the city was annexed Mrs. Avery for a time continued as principal and afterwards became assistant to Mr. Avery there. And when Central, or when East, perhaps, joined Central, Mr. and Mrs. Avery went to the Normal School as principal and as assistant. Since that time, or after a short service there, Mrs. Avery has taught in the high schools of Cleveland—in nearly all of them.

"This is a little sketch of her educational work—forty years of educational work in one city. For twenty-five years she has taught more or less with me in the classroom. I could tell you incident after incident in Mrs. Avery's work in the classroom. I speak of one class. In 1893 she took one division, the classical division, and do you know that the enthusiasm and spirit that she put into that class followed them clear through the school? The class of '97, if any of them are here, will remember. More, she maintained the traditions that she established in old room 26 have come down through from that time until this, and pupils and teachers strive to live up to the traditions of the old room that Mrs. Avery started back there. Again, this fall I was in a very trying position, as there was a vacancy very suddenly, and there was a junior boys' room that needed a man teacher. I asked Mrs. Avery to come, and she came, just as she always did; and she took that boys' room, although some of them were a little dissatisfied, and won their love.

"Let me give you an incident. One morning when there was considerable confusion she said: 'Boys, do you know what happened in Europe yesterday?' and she told them, and the next morning, if she didn't have something ready, they did, and she had won their love and esteem, and they were the first ones to respond to me when I broke the sad news to them. Only two weeks before she died one of the little D boys said: 'Why, Mrs. Avery, you seem to be so much interested in history.' I called her only two days before she left us, and she could not come because of a previous engagement, but if it had not been for
that she would have been there at Central High School. Think of what that influence has meant!

"What were Mrs. Avery's characteristics as a teacher? She was one of the best teachers I ever knew, and as a boys' teacher I never saw her superior. I will place as her very first characteristic her great love of humanity; to be a little more explicit, her love of boys and girls. Now, those of you who knew her intimately know what it would mean to have all that love and enthusiasm poured right out on a room of pupils day after day; why, they would respond to it just like the flower responds to the sunshine. Children intuitively know when we love and trust them. It is the very first requisite of a successful teacher that she have this love and affection, and I might say it is more important than the intellectual requirement, but Mrs. Avery had both in abundance.

"One of her old pupils said to me: 'Why, Mr. Harris, she loved us, she was our friend, she was one of us.' And those boys and girls loved to do right, not simply because they loved Mrs. Avery, but because they loved the ideals that Mrs. Avery loved.

"Another characteristic, and you will bear me witness that that was true, was her great optimistic spirit. I do not think there is anything more fatal in a teacher or in a parent than to be looking for faults or flaws or defects. You are pretty apt to find what you look for. Mrs. Avery hoped for the best, believed the best, and saw the very best in her pupils. If you will pardon a personal illustration—quite personal, because it came home so close to me—I will give you one. One of my sons was fortunate enough to have Mrs. Avery in his first year. He was fortunate enough to have mathematics, too, before he started for college. She came to me one time about the middle of the term and she said: 'Mr. Harris, why don't you treat your boy the same as you do other boys; why don't you use the same theories with him as you do with other boys?' I said: 'What is it now?' She said: 'Why, mathematics are fairly easy to you, and you have led your boy to believe that he doesn't know anything about it, and he trusts you and believes you.' 'Well?' I said. 'Well,' she replied, 'you let him alone; leave him to me, and I will bring him out all right.' What I wish to illustrate was that her optimistic vision saw the element of success there, and she did bring it out and was successful.

"Next, I would place in Mrs. Avery's characteristics a keen sense of justice. In all the years that I knew Mrs. Avery, in the hundreds of times that I have visited her classroom, I never knew Mrs. Avery to utter one sarcastic word. The use of sarcasm in itself is an injustice to pupils, but Mrs. Avery was just, and the pupils always knew that they would have a hearing and that they would have a just judgment returned. One year ago Mr. and Mrs. Avery sent me a Christmas card. There is just one sentiment in that that I cannot forbear giving, because I think it is certainly representative: 'Remember that this world needs justice more than it needs alms, which some people call charity.'

"Mrs. Avery's mind was a constructive one. Her motto was 'Do,' not 'Don't.' I do not believe that there is any great progress or life in negation. I think there may be some change, but I think that change is just as liable to be paralysis or death as anything else, not progress. Therefore her word was 'Do,' and therefore she did not place around her room a lot of restrictive rules. Her rules for her room were progress, were doing. I heard her say to a boy in the geometry class once, 'Do what your hypothesis says; do it; do it if it leads you out of the window.' That was her argument always, 'Do it because you can do it.'

"Such a teacher was Mrs. Avery as I knew her. She has passed out just a little before we go, but that influence stays. Such a strong personality as Mrs. Avery had can never cease to exist. It is going to bless those boys and girls forever. It is going to help those teachers who were associated with her, and it is a benediction upon the principals and superintendents who were fortunate enough to have Mrs. Avery's assistance. Now, what more can I say? This only; from the Cleveland teachers I bear a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Avery, the brilliant woman, the loyal, devoted friend, the ideal teacher."

Tribute of A. F. Ingersoll

In introducing Mr. Ingersoll, Miss Keeler said:

"We have with us this afternoon one of
Mr. Ingersoll said:

"When I saw the notice of Mrs. Avery's death in the paper the other day, the shock and sense of loss which I experienced were almost identical with that which I felt when my own mother died.

"In the fall of 1876, at the age of seventeen, after having spent one year at Old Central High School, which occupied the present site of the Citizens' Building, I entered the C class at East High School on Bolton Avenue and attended that school for the next two years, until East and Old Central were consolidated and became what was then the New Central High School on Willson Avenue.

"At East I found a new condition, different from those I had met in any school I had ever attended. There were only about one hundred pupils in the school at that time, and a much closer and more confidential relation between teacher and pupil was thereby made possible.

"Prior to my entrance into that school I had always regarded school as a means of discipline, and even punishment, and had considered the relation between teacher and pupil as that of natural and implacable enemies.

"I do not mean to infer that I had been unfortunate in the teachers I had had, for such was far from the fact. Some of them have since become famous among the best and most successful teachers the city of Cleveland has ever had. The fault was my own. I was undoubtedly as stubborn and lawless a boy as ever made a teacher's life a burden.

"But my point of view was destined to be changed, and the change was largely due to the teaching and influence of Mrs. Avery.

"She taught the C class in geometry and from the very first I took an interest in that study which I had never taken before in any other.

"Her method of teaching was such that she made every point clear to every pupil. There was no mere general statement of principles, nor listening to a recitation of the demonstrations that had been memorized from the book. By a few well-directed questions she soon discovered whether the pupil understood the principles involved, and, if not, instead of scolding him for his stupidity or lack of memory, she, by questions and suggestions, led the pupil, so that he could think out the demonstration for himself. In other ways, such as giving propositions that were not demonstrated in the book, for the pupil to work out for himself, she constantly encouraged originality.

"In helping a pupil to understand a difficult or obscure point she had a wonderful ability. Her marvelously quick perception showed her at once just where the difficulty lay, and her explanation, at the same time clear, strong and simple and given in a kindly, sympathetic way, fastened the attention, enlisted the interest and enlightened the understanding, so that even the dullest pupil could not fail to comprehend.

"But it is not alone nor chiefly for her ability as an instructor that her former pupils remember her. Her keen intellect and wonderful gifts as a teacher were combined with a broad, motherly love, that embraced each and every one of her pupils. Having no children of her own, she mothered the whole school. Not by way of petting or coddling; there was nothing of that about her. Rather by her personal sympathy with and interest in each one, she helped him onward and upward toward her own high standards, urging and stimulating him constantly to put forth more and more earnest effort. As a result every pupil loved and revered her. Each regarded her as his personal friend and helper. It was this characteristic, more than anything else, I believe, that endeared her to us.

"Neither was she lacking in discipline, but it was not the discipline of constant nagging and reproof. She was not easily provoked and overlooked trifling faults and shortcomings to an extent that, as I look back at it now, makes me marvel at her patience; but when she was really convinced that a pupil was intentionally and persistently pursuing some mean or unworthy course, she could and did talk to him in such a way as made him feel in a very short time that he was the meanest and most contemptible person on earth. But she never was unjust or unfair. Her eyes snapped and her words stung like whip lashes, but there were never any
poisoned arrows to rankle and fester. She made you see that you were wrong and she was right, and by appealing to the best that was in you made you want to be right, too. And seldom, if ever, did she have to discipline a pupil the second time.

"In this way, while many of her pupils received from her their first start in the way of independent and original thought and study, in the heart of each and every one was planted a deep and enduring personal love and reverence for her that did not end with our relation of pupils and teacher, but lasted and grew until, when she was taken from us, in the height of her great powers of intellect and heart, the shock to each of us was such as comes only upon the loss of the wisest and dearest friend.

"Great was her influence for good! Who can venture to set a limit to its extent?"

Mrs. Avery's Service to the Public Library

Miss Keeler, in presenting Mr. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Public Library, said:

"Mrs. Avery was the first woman to hold a seat on the Library Board. Those were early days; it was the day before Mr. Carnegie; it was the day when the wonderful network of libraries which covers our city, and which has been a model upon which the libraries of other cities have been placed, existed only as a vision in the mighty brain of our librarian, Mr. Brett. What Mrs. Avery did, how cleverly she, too, caught the vision, and what assistance she gave, Mr. Brett is here to tell."

Mr. Brett's tribute was in these words:

"I have had the good fortune for many years to be among the number of those that Mrs. Avery counted as her friends, but though this enduring friendship was to me enjoyable, valuable, helpful, I know it is not for this only that I have the privilege of speaking to-day, for Mrs. Avery had many friends and was friendly to many, but rather that I am so fortunate as to be connected with an institution in which Mrs. Avery was much interested, which was dear to her, which she served and helped in many ways during many years, and with which she was for a time officially connected.

"Mrs. Avery was a member of the Library Board for three years beginning July, 1900. During that period she was at different times member and chairman of the Committee on Books, member and chairman of the Committee on Employees, member and chairman of the Committee on Rules, member of the Extension Committee and vice-president of the board.

"As may be gathered from the committees on which she served, she was more interested in the selection of books and building up the library in the regulation and promotion of their use, and in the welfare and comfort of the employees and improvement of the service rather than in questions of building and finance. I need not say to you who knew her that those things which she undertook she did heartily and wholly, putting the best of her thought, her judgment and her endeavor into them. She was also interested in the larger phases of library extension and co-operation, and while a member of the board attended the meetings of the American Library Association and the Ohio Library Association and took part in their discussions. These few words summing up briefly the story of Mrs. Avery's three years' service as a trustee of the library seem very meagre. They give a very incomplete idea of Mrs. Avery's services to the library during this time. They do not tell of the many hours of thought, of study and of work which were given outside of committee and board meetings. Moreover, these years in the board, important as they were, were only a small part of Mrs. Avery's work for the library, an episode in it. For many years before and even after, as a constant and assiduous student and reader, she not only used the library herself, but made it known, and recommended it widely, particularly to her friends and pupils, her boys and girls, as she lovingly called them. Then she was truly a missionary of good books. Her knowledge of the literature of those subjects in which she was especially interested was extensive and accurate and her judgment unfailing. In all matters relating to New England history, particularly to local history and genealogy, she was for many years the mentor of the library, and her advice was sought and always freely and wisely given as to the selection of books on these subjects. Her studies along these lines had been so extensive, her knowledge both of original sources and compilations was so thorough, and her judgment as to
values so good, and her time was given so freely, that much of the value of the collections along these lines of interest is due to her. Mrs. Avery's interest in the library was part of her interest in popular education. A large part of her life was given to the public schools, and of this you have heard from others.

"I believe that in Mrs. Avery's mind the school and the library stood together as the equipment provided by our people collectively for the education of themselves and their children, and education in the school meant to her more than the knowledge in the text-books or the laboratory or even the mental discipline of acquiring this by assiduous effort. Education in the library meant more than the information, the delight, the inspiration from the good book. Education in school, in the library and through life was mainly directed toward better citizenship. She saw in the boys and girls in school future American citizens and realized the value of each precious school year in fitting them for the high duties and privileges. In the library she saw boys and girls, men and women, educating themselves with more or less wisdom for the same purpose. Her editorial work and other writing were inspired by it. Her long service in that patriotic society to which she gave so much effort, her teaching of love of country to American boys of foreign parentage, had the same purpose. Her interest in the Consumers' League and in the cause of organized labor had their root both in her keen sympathy and in her earnest desire that all Americans should have a chance to live fairly. All these varied activities were consistent with each other and with the centralizing motives which shaped her unselfish, useful life—love of humanity, love of country. All these activities were strands in that rounded, symmetrical cord, just now, without warning, so suddenly cut off.

"Let us honor her memory by continuing the work she was doing by filling, so far as we can, her place; for, while we may not agree with her in everything, we are, I may assume, heartily in accord with the dominating purpose of her life—the improvement of American citizenship.

"Another lesson was most impressively drawn in the beautiful service at her home. Is it reasonable to believe that because this body, which was the habitation of her real self and the instrument of her activities, suddenly fails and becomes inert, cold, still, is it, I say, reasonable to believe that that rich, strong life, that keen, mature intellect and noble, generous spirit, are suddenly extinguished into nothingness? Is it not more reasonable to believe that somehow, somewhere beyond our mortal powers to discern, that life goes on, free, strong, radiant?

"Her life was directly helpful to many and an influence for good to many who neither knew her nor were known by her. Its influence is not ended. It will go on through the long years to come, a power for good.

"To us, her friends, who remain here a little longer, her memory will be a benison, her life, if we may see it aright, an assurance of immortality."

First Woman of Cleveland

In presenting Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, Miss Keeler said:

"The title of 'the first woman of Cleveland,' I think, is unchallenged. Her eager spirit sought service in so many lines, always for the welfare of the city; she left her impress in so many places, that it is fitting that she should be called the first woman of Cleveland, and it is also fitting that her loyal friend, who was, like her, a member of the Board of Education, who has worked for years with her, and of her own initiative, for the uplift and betterment of the social conditions of the city, should speak of her work. I present Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre, member of the Board of Education and a member of Western Reserve Chapter."

Mrs. Hyre's address was as follows:

"We have gathered here to-day to pay an humble tribute to the memory and deeds of that splendid, noble woman, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. The statements which I shall make concerning her will not relate to my great love for her, nor to her loyal and unselfish friendship for me during the years of our acquaintance and association. These are sentiments too deep and sacred for words and can only find expression in a revered memory.
"I am to speak to you of her activities in and for Cleveland, which rightly give to her the title, 'The first woman of Cleveland.' I know if she could express herself to me concerning these services she would want nothing presented but simple facts. For forty-one years, with scarcely a day of illness, Mrs. Avery gave herself and the best of her thought and effort to the citizenship of Cleveland. She began as a teacher in the public schools, and the influence which she exerted upon the lives of her pupils can be estimated only by those who profited by her wise counsel. She minimized the undesirable qualities and magnified the good qualities in every one. Her secret of success was her great, generous heart, and her sympathy for young people. Her saying was, 'A teacher should never see more than half that is going on and only speak of half that she sees.'

"Mrs. Avery's influence in educational matters was so generally recognized that, in 1892, when the State of Ohio gave women the right to be a part of the School Board, the honor naturally came to her, and she was elected the first woman member of the Board of Education. She blazed the way and gave to the city intelligent service, with much thought for the teacher and inner life of the school. She also, as the only woman, served efficiently upon the Library Board. At the time of her death she was president of the City Board of Examiners.

"Public experience gave to Mrs. Avery a large vision of things, a judgment that was conservative and rare, and she became a counselor and advisor of women in their efforts to find themselves. She was a member of Sorosis, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Conversational, the Art and History Club, Council for Women and W. C. T. U. organizations. The literary, the civic, the temperance, the philanthropic and patriotic organizations of Cleveland were all beneficiaries of her wisdom. Mrs. Avery never advanced herself, but was happy to work in the ranks and leave the credit to others.

"In 1896 the Woman's Auxiliary of the Cleveland Centennial Commission was organized with her as president. She was, perhaps, the first woman of Cleveland to realize the necessity of her sex becoming acquainted with parliamentary law, and was well versed in the same, as shown in the reorganization of the Woman's Department of the Centennial Commission. The society had been in working order for some months when a question was raised in regard to the legality of its organization. It was hinted that there had been too much informality in the start. Legal methods had not been followed closely and the organization had no legal standing. At an adjourned meeting a week later Mrs. Avery took the chair pro tem and slowly and skillfully straightened out all the tangles in which the commission was ensnared.

"At this point it is interesting to note that this Centennial Commission in 1896 decided that they would prepare a box in which they would enclose many things for the women of 1996, at which time the next centennial celebration would be held in this city. And in that box, which is sealed and placed carefully away, is a letter written 'To Women Unborn. 1896 sends greeting to 1996.' I am sure you will be as interested in hearing that letter as I was to read it, and as it is not very long, I am going to read it to you:
TO WOMEN UNBORN

1896 SENDS GREETINGS TO 1996

We of to-day reach forth our hands across the gulf of a hundred years to clasp your hands. We make you heirs to all you have and enjoin you to improve your heritage.

We bequeath to you a city of a century; prosperous and beautiful, and yet far from our ideal. Some of our streets are not well lighted; some are unpaved; many are unclean.

Many of the people are poor, and some are vainly seeking work at living wages. Often, they who have employment are forced to filch hours for work from the hours that should be given to rest, recreation and study.

Some of our children are robbed of their childhood. Vice parades our streets and disease lurks in many places that men and women call their homes.

It sometimes happens that wealth usurps the throne that worth alone should occupy. Sometimes some of the reins of government slip from the hands of the people, and public honors ill fit some who wear them. We are obliged to confess that even now

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

How are these things with you?

Yet the world-family is better and happier than it was a hundred years ago. This is especially true in this American republic, and has come by wisdom working through law.

We love our country and seek its prosperity and perpetuity; we love our country's flag and pray for its greater glory. In this country our men have marched to victory under its fold, in three great wars; we are ready to defend it against all the world.

Are you?

This hundred years has given to the world the locomotive and the steamboat, the telegraph, telephone, photograph, electric light, electric motor and many other wise and beneficent discoveries. Have you invented a flying machine or found the North Pole?

What have you done?

In this first centennial year of our city we have planned many important works for the "Greater Cleveland" of to-morrow, and have appropriated millions of money for the execution of the plans. Among these are the improvement of the harbor; the widening, straightening and cleaning of our narrow, crooked and befouled river; the sanitary disposal of garbage; a fitting home for the public library; the extension and completion of an adequate park and boulevard system; the addition of kindergartens to our public schools.

What are you doing for Cleveland?

Standing by this casket soon to be sealed, we of to-day try to fix our vision on you who, a century hence, shall stand by it as we now do. The vision can last but a moment, but before it ends and we fade into the past, we would send up our earnest prayer for our country, our State, our city, and for you.

On behalf of the Woman's Department of Cleveland's first Centennial Commission,

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
“In 1898 Mrs. Avery was vice-president of the Spanish War Emergency Relief Board, which, according to a resolution of the Cleveland City Council passed February 13, 1899, gave ‘most honorable, successful and patriotic service.’ Mrs. Avery was in charge of the auxiliary organizations and had under her 181 societies, which were able to furnish relief to soldiers in quarters, in camp and in transit.

“Mrs. Avery was always active in State legislation affecting women and children and education. As president of the Cleveland Council of Women, she urged the passage of the law which provided for a State Visiting Committee of women for all State institutions, as well as a separate reformatory for criminal women. She has been a leader in the work of the Consumers’ League, and I can present nothing so forceful as the statement of the president, Miss Myrta Jones:

“Mrs. Avery was one of the pioneer members of the Consumers’ League of Ohio and has for a number of years been the efficient chairman of its Committee on Legislation. She was untiring last winter in her efforts to further the passage of the woman’s ten-hour bill, making a number of trips to Columbus to attend hearings and to present to the legislators her strong array of facts and arguments to show why women workers should be thus protected. Her most recent work for the Consumers’ League consists of letters written by her to each member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention in regard to a matter of legislative control of conditions of employment which she urged the convention to consider, and also to our Senators and Members of Congress asking for the publication of a document giving full information as to minimum wage boards in all foreign countries. All this correspondence bears the date of December 15, 1911, and reads like the work of the scholar and statesman that she was.

“She possessed to a rare degree the qualities of leadership, while as a committee member her attitude to her chairman was that of a soldier to his superior officer, ‘Yours to command.’ Strong in her convictions and progressive in her point of view, she could hold her ground without antagonizing her opponent. Her friends and the community have suffered an irreparable loss. There is no one who can do her work as she did it.”

“Mrs. Avery’s connection with the Press Club is told by Mrs. Gertrude V. R. Wickham: ‘I cannot recall whose privilege it was to present Mrs. Avery’s name for membership, but think that it was Mrs. Sarah Bierce, who long since left us. Mrs. Avery was always very modest in referring to her connection with the club. Before she became editor of the American Monthly Magazine she often remarked that her admission to the club had always remained a surprise to her. She felt that she had not really qualified, and could not compete with some of the older members of it, but was most proud of being thought worthy of the honor of belonging to it. Mrs. Avery was very loyal to the Press Club. She was twice president, and once delegate to the national convention in California.”

“Mrs. Catherine Tilden Hitchcock Avery was a natural patriot. There was no cause quite so near to her heart as patriotism, no emblem quite so dear as the American flag. Her patriotism found expression in the membership in the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Daughters 1812 and in the Women’s Relief Corps, G. A. R. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through many lines of honorable ancestry, the organization which she loved and to which she contributed her talent freely. Since 1900 to the time of her death she had been editor of the American Monthly Magazine, the national organ. She served in the national organization as Vice-President General, was honored by as well as honored the State Regency, and was the founder of the Western Reserve Chapter and its Honorary Regent for life. In promoting the work of the Western Reserve Chapter she organized the first club in the city of the Children of the Republic, which met at her home. For four years, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, she gave ten illustrated lectures yearly upon the ‘Spirit of Our National Holidays,’ in connection with social center work of the Board of Education, and the comment of the teachers was always, ‘Let us have more speakers like Mrs. Avery. She is making good, loyal citizens.’
"On December 13, 1911, her sixtieth birthday, just nine days before her death, a number of her close friends, following up a suggestion, planned a surprise luncheon for her at the Woman's Club, in the organization of which she had been one of the moving spirits. Practically every organization with which she was allied was represented, and in the toasts which followed every woman paid tribute to Mrs. Avery's worth and told of some special help she had been to her, and each laid an American Beauty rose in her lap and decorated her as the 'First woman of Cleveland.' It seemed to all that day that Mrs. Avery must ever remain with us. Yet in a moment God's finger touched her and she slept.' So long as the thoughts and deeds of a human being, truly great, shall have power to benefit and uplift mankind, so long shall Mrs. Elroy M. Avery live and continue a blessing and a benediction."

Address of Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, Vice-President General of Ohio

Miss Keeler, in introducing Mrs. Truesdall, who spoke of Mrs. Avery as a Daughter of the American Revolution, said:

"As you can see from the ardent address which we have just listened to, patriotism was with Mrs. Avery a passion, and she especially prized her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, because she saw by and through that society an opportunity to teach the American people the beauty, the glory, the magnificence of American citizenship. Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, the Vice-President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Ohio, will speak to us."

Mrs. Truesdall said:

"Citizens of Cleveland and friends of Mrs. Avery: The following telegram has been received from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General of the National Society:

'It would give me a sad satisfaction to attend the memorial services for my beloved friend, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, but as it is a physical impossibility for me to come to Cleveland next week, will you convey to the Committee of Arrangements my deep regret for my inability to be present. Julia M. Scott.'"

"Another one from Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President General, of New York City: 'Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, desires thus to pay tribute, however inadequate, to the splendid services of mind and heart rendered the National Society by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. The entire society mourns the irreparable loss entailed by her death, and profoundest sympathy is felt for her devoted husband, and for the bereaved members of the Western Reserve Chapter. We shall not see her like again. Mrs. Donald McLean.'

"The rapid development of the varied racial forces, and complex conditions of society in this land, now more than ever call women from the retirement and protection of the home, to the broader field of church and club work, to more liberal philanthropy, and to assist in moulding the tone of patriotism. Early in life our beloved Mrs. Avery heard this call for a more enlightened womanhood, and responded with all the strength of her brilliant mind, so that in her chosen field of labor her life typifies all that woman in this age could evolve."

"Of her varied interests she considered first her work for the society which to-day it is my privilege to represent. In a letter written last winter concerning the endorsement of the several organizations which she represented at Columbus in behalf of the 'Eight-Hour Labor Bill for Women' and the bill for 'Improving the Condition of the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware,' she says: 'I always appeal first for the endorsement for my best beloved organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution.' Her patriotism seemed to find channels for growth in the diversity of work in this society."

"In January, 1891, only three months after the first meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, she became a charter member, her number being 135. The first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, offered her the State Regency; this honor she declined, but accepted the Regent's commission, signed by Mrs. Harrison, for the Western Reserve Chapter, which was the first organized in this State."

"In 1895 Mrs. Avery was unanimously elected Regent of Ohio. She bent her un-tiring energy to the work of organizing Chapters and creating interest in the gen-"
eral work outlined by the National Society. "During her regime the Fort Findlay,
the George Clinton, the Hetuck, the John
Riley, the Jonathan Dayton, the Lagonda,
the Mary Washington, the Urbana, the
Wyoming, the Cuyahoga Portage and the
Elizabeth Zane Chapters were organized,
she rejoicing in the fact that these bands
of devoted women would form centers for
patriotic influence. On retiring from the
State Regency she was elected Vice -Presi-
dent General from Ohio, and at the ex-
piration of this term the State bestowed
upon her the life title, 'Honorary State
Regent.'

"From that time until her death she
never relaxed her interest in the work of
Ohio. Her counsel was invariably wise,
his judgment clear, quick and correct. She
laid the broad foundation upon which we
work to-day, and with her passing on Ohio
Daughters have lost not only their sanest
counsellor, but most influential woman.

"Since,' as has been well said, 'to all
earthly work an end must come, our words
of farewell to a fellow workman should not
be those of grief that man's common lot has
come, but of pride and joy that his task has
been worthily done. Powerful men so
weave themselves into their hour that for
the moment it all but seems that the world
will stop when they depart,' and so it ap-
ppears to us when we review Mrs. Avery's
value to our National Society.

"Through the qualities of her mind to
grasp and retain in memory important par-
liamentary acts, her knowledge of this or-
ganization was probably greater than that
of any other in its membership. For
twenty-one consecutive years she attended
the Continental Congress, and since 1900
has been the efficient editor of the AMERI-
can MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"Her position as editor necessitated fa-
miliarity with all the action of the National
Board. The rulings of this body are es-
sentially supplementary to the constitution;
therefore years must pass before another
has been able to know or as much. Mrs. Avery
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has been the efficient editor of the AMERI-
can MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"The spirit of Our National Holi-
days.' In this she has woven together his-
tory and poetry, interlacing it all with her
personality. A fitting memorial to her own
spirit of patriotism! We wish this lecture
might be printed in suitable form and pre-
sented to the school children of our country,
for whom she always labored.

"Cicero says: 'In friendship we find
nothing false or insincere; everything is
straightforward and springs from the
heart.' The highest tribute one woman can
can pay to another is to say, after years of labor
together, 'She is a friend.' Mrs. Avery
was so true and loyal to those associated
with her that she had the courage to speak
to them of their faults, not with the spirit
of criticism, but with frankness in sug-
gestion, her motive being ever to help, not
to wound. To her enemies she was just, as
well as frank.

"Although in many places Mrs. Avery
will be sadly mourned, her loss is greatest
to you, members of the Western Reserve
Chapter. During all these years you who
have enjoyed her close companionship,
urged by her encouraging words and en-
thusiasm, have accomplished much of great
good for your city and the State.

"Believing that the future grows from
the past, we realize that no experience here,
no increase of knowledge, or grace, is lost.
Somehow it all goes into the world to come.

"With this thought we turn in sorrow
to Him who was the incomparable and gen-
tle friend. 'Sharpness of sorrow is eased
by His consoling, and even for loss ir-
reparable He gives the calm of a final
hope.'"
Mayor Baker's Tribute

The last speaker of the memorial was the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Mayor of the city of Cleveland, of whom Miss Keeler said: "Mrs. Avery's relations to the city will be told us by one whom we all know; one who is an honor to our city, and one whom the city delights to honor, Mr. Newton D. Baker, Mayor of Cleveland.

Mayor Baker spoke as follows:

"If the city of Cleveland consisted only or chiefly of certain square miles of land, and certain impersonal buildings of more or less magnitude or beauty, any message from the city to this company of people who were personal friends of Mrs. Avery, and have been blessed in their private relations by her friendship and her earnestness, would be a cold and cheerless intrusion. As the city of Cleveland does, however, consist of more than the things I have described, and is really and chiefly six hundred thousand human beings, with beating hearts and urgent needs, and as Mrs. Avery's life was a ministry to all of them, I speak rather for the people of Cleveland than the city, and I ask, with all the tender sympathy I can have for the personal side of the loss that you have suffered, that you will take what seems to me, for the moment at least, the larger view. It is hard when the pin is prickng our own finger for us to feel the thorn in the heart of all mankind, and yet that is the larger grief. So in the presence of some slight pleasure of a personal kind we sometimes overemphasize that, although the large thing involved may be some great benefit to mankind in general. As I think about the place of woman in the world I feel sure that we have underemphasized it; men do the showy things, they do the notable things, they get the credit of them, they get the renown, they get the laurel wreaths, they get the statues, while the constant, silent, heartfelt sympathy of mankind in the world passes itself unnoticed. In the last half dozen years in this city I suppose there have been held a hundred meetings of this general kind, to note the passing of a great man in Cleveland; I can recall but three with regard to great women. Indeed, I am not quite sure that there was a public meeting about the passing of Mrs. Samuel Mather. There was a public meeting about the passing of Mrs. Isabel Hampton Robb, and here to-day we speak of the passing of Mrs. Avery.

"Down in Columbus there is a statue, the State of Ohio represented as a woman, and around the pedestal of that statue are generals, sons of this State, who served on the battlefield and conspicuously added to the glory of the State; and every time that I have read the inscription under it, the State of Ohio, saying, 'These are my jewels,' I have rather regretted that some one of the great woman spirits of Ohio was not given a place on the pedestal. After a while I began to realize that the woman, the mother of us all, was in the middle. She was speaking about us as her jewels.

"Now the thing I speak of about Mrs. Avery's life, and the thing I think the six hundred thousand people in Cleveland would want me to say about her life, is that she is the final answer to those double谢谢你。
ican Revolution, in all the avenues of citizenship and public interest, played a conspicuous part. Even for us of less opportunity, there is consolation in the thought that the little things we do that may not be picked out for mark and comment and note may, after all, bear fruit for those who come within the range of our narrower influence. But the city of Cleveland stands aside to-day; this is a royal soul that is passing now, and as the things that are seen are temporal, and the things that are not seen are eternal, she goes surrounded not only by wreaths of human affection growing out of personal service, but she goes surrounded by the flowers of public service, accompanying her to the place for which her soul is bound.”

The memorial meeting closed with the singing of “Crossing the Bar,” by Mrs. Ashbrook.

Mrs. Harry D. Goulder, ex-Regent of the Western Reserve Chapter, was Chairman of the Memorial Committee. She was assisted by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, ex-Regent of the Western Reserve Chapter; Mrs. T. B. O’Hare, Miss Georgie L. Norton, and Dr. H. G. Sherman, President of the Western Reserve Society, S. A. R.

“Cleveland’s First Woman”
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

It is given to few men and still fewer women to win so high a place in the love and esteem of a community as that occupied by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. Not often is an individual so gifted with the talent for usefulness that his services are everywhere recognized as of the utmost importance and at the same time wholly unselfish.

The death of Mrs. Avery robs the city of a friend, a leader in education and philanthropy, who made the welfare of this community her personal concern and never rested in her efforts for its upbuilding. Mrs. Avery had marvelous power as a teacher and, in co-operation with her husband, early became recognized as a leader in that branch of public service.

Many a successful Cleveland man and woman owe to Mrs. Avery their first impulse toward intellectuality. She laid the foundations for more useful careers than even she herself realized. Nor did her interest in a pupil die when he left the schoolroom. On the contrary, it never ceased; she remained a friend, counselor and inspiration to the end.

Mrs. Avery was a leader in the best sense of the word, never pushing herself forward to an unmerited prominence, but assuming, as by inherent right, that leadership which always comes to those who serve most faithfully. By years of unselfish devotion she merited the title so often bestowed upon her, “Cleveland’s first woman.”

Mrs. Mussey’s Tribute

The following tribute to Mrs. Avery is sent by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, who, as Chairman of the Magazine Committee, was associated with her:

“It seems not death—but as a star,
Of lustre pure and calm and bright,
On which we long have gazed from far,
And lov’d its mellow, holy light;
Slowly diverging from our sphere,
And brightening as it disappears—
Henceforth to move with Sabbath’s bright,
Round the eternal throne of light;
Yet leaving on its heavenward path,
A halo on the clouds of death
The lingering, trembling soul to cheer.”

P. R. SPENCER.
It is almost a century and a half since
the midnight alarm roused the men of
"every Middlesex village and farm" to
the defense of home and country against
the invader, and the long struggle was
begun.

A hundred and forty years of prosperity
since the winning of our independence have
so encompassed us with security that we
have left our ports ajar—much of the time
wide open—for the entrance of the alien,
his family and his household gods, and he
has flocked in so eagerly that now a new
alarm goes forth.

Last year 1,045,000 aliens, chiefly from
the southern countries of Europe, were ac-
cepted as citizens of the United States, a
scarcely smaller number the year before,
while the number, we are told, will be
much greater this year. This immense tide
of immigration flows to our cities, the larg-
est of which are now 90 per cent, foreign
born. Only the tenth man in New York
or Cleveland or any of the other large
cities is now an American of even one gen-
eration back. No wall, however solid, can
withstand a tidal wave; no national ideal
is strong enough to brave an onslaught of
nine to one when the nine have gained a
foothold, and the national ideal most seri-
ously threatened is our dearest institution,
our most sacred legacy from those remarka-
able women, our Revolutionary mothers, the
American home.

Not less than the soldiers who fought
its battles did their wives win the country
and found for us homes such as the world
had never before known. A Frenchman so
well describes the evolution of the Co-
lonial mother in a few sentences that they
are worth quoting:

"For the woman emigrant as well as
the man the struggle was bitter and sad,
and in that struggle he was powerfully
aided by the woman. While he conquered
the country, cultivated the soil, built the
towns, she lit the fire on the hearthstone.

"Because of the conventions she an-
nihilated, the timid wife became the com-
panion valiant, often heroic; the creature
without will was purified by labor and de-
velopment, and in the new society she
created for herself a place most large and
elevated.

"The man does not buy her liberty nor
her honor; he gives to her a respect, an ad-
miration extraordinary, a chivalric senti-
ment which the mothers have implanted
and perpetuated. It is to-day one of the
most beautiful traits in the American char-
acter."

(Pierre de Coulevain in "Noblesse
Americaine.")

The conquests of soldiers are made by
death and devastation. The victory of
mothers is slow and gently won. The
peaceful army of occupation which pos-
sessed the New England States raised there
a standard of home influence, as well as of
art and architecture, which has never been
surpassed. The Colonial home is our most
beautiful model to-day. In due time this
quiet army journeyed westward in the
prairie schooner, spreading prosperity in its
wake, instead of destruction, and trans-
forming the wilderness into an Eden of
white-spired villages.

But the very talents of the mothers be-
came retroactive in their descendants. The
intelligence, industry and inventiveness
evolved by their hard conditions so exalted
the standard of education and so increased
the number of labor-saving machines that
American women no longer performed the
household duties themselves, and, in the
large demands made by their country upon
them in times of trouble, hundreds of
thousands from North and South went out
into the business world never to return to
the fireside. In consequence the household
duties, which were once their pride, became
despicable and were no longer the chief
part of the girls' education. This situation
has become so general that to-day the aver-
age American girl will go out to some
arduous employment to earn the wages of
the woman who takes her place in the
household, even though the modern kitchen
is a place of beauty and convenience. The result of this distaste for domesticity has alarmingly diminished the proportion of American homes within the last decade, while the "help problem" has forced many families to leave their beautiful houses for hotels and apartments.

The enormous influx of peasant aliens from southern countries offers no solution to the "help problem," for the women know little of any sort of housekeeping and have no opportunity to learn.

These poor women are still practically slaves, bartered in marriage, often ill-treated and always drudges; yet they are usually faithful mothers, anxious to give their children the best possible opportunity. Their little girls, however, must leave school at the legal limit and are condemned to a life of unremitting toil at the lowest wages for unskilled labor. When they marry they perpetuate their hard conditions for coming generations.

It thus transpires that three dangers threaten the American home—abandonment by its hereditary makers, abandonment by its "help," and the substitution of the lax communism of foreign peasantry for its Colonial ideals of thrift and privacy. Unless some strong force diverts the present current, the sacred home of our ancestors will be tradition before another century has passed.

In consideration of these facts and tendencies Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, has undertaken the education of young girls as home-makers. A foreign district was chosen as the beginning of the experiment, and classes were formed in a social settlement which offered a large room for the purpose. It was simply equipped, teachers were found and the children responded so eagerly and learned so readily from the first day that it is now a problem to take all the applicants. It will not be hard as the classes progress to establish a technical, graded school for practical home-making in all its varied activities, which will graduate thoroughly competent housekeepers.

Such a school will recognize housekeeping as a skilled calling and will serve as a model to dispel the odium which now deters girls of ability from doing housework. It will reach one avenue of employment that is not overcrowded. It is estimated that from one to five thousand positions at good wages could at any time be found for girls, in any large city if the stigma were lifted from housekeeping by a diploma, and if competent girls could be found. The moral, social, hygienic and economic good of such an educational movement cannot be estimated.

The new department was unanimously adopted by the State conference held at Sandusky on October 26, 1911, and many Chapters are taking active interest in its promotion.

As an aid to its success it is suggested that one method of assistance will be the study, in Chapter programmes, of the home lives of some early housekeepers, with descriptions and illustrations of their beautiful homes. Also the substitution of the good Colonial word "help" for "servant" in referring to household service.

The work is so new that many of its lines are yet to be developed, but it is hoped from the encouraging beginning that, even as the sleepers responded to the call for defenders in the April of 1775, so their daughters in 1912 will rise to the perpetuation of the home. Let it be theirs to pass on the holy light of their domestic fires to the cold hearthstone of the alien American.

NOTE.—One of the very last acts of Mrs. Avery's life was to assist at a candy sale for the maintenance of the "Home-Makers" classes. Her last word to the writer on the afternoon before her death was the request that this article for the American Magazine be sent to her immediately.

E. N.

Think beautiful thoughts and set them adrift.
On eternity's boundless sea!
Let their burden be pure, let their white sails lift,
And bear away the comforting gift
Of our heartfelt sympathy.

For a beautiful thought is a beautiful thing,
And out on the infinite tide
May meet, and touch, and tenderly bring
To the sick, and the weary and sorrowing
A solace so long denied.

Eva Best.
Message from the President General
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

A great writer has said: "The pathos of death is this, that when the days of one's life are ended, those days that were so crowded with business and felt so heavy in their passing, what remains of one in memory should usually be so slight a thing."

A more beautiful legend the Great Apostle has left us: "They rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

The passing from earth of two beloved women—especially near and dear to us—Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Editor of our American Monthly Magazine, and Miss Ellen Mecum, Vice President General of New Jersey—gives touching emphasis to a creed and faith the antithesis of a pagan philosophy.

The lives of these two women, so closely allied in a common interest, closed—the one as Christmas anthems were chanting "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," the other as "Wild Bells Rang Out the Old Year and Rang in the New." Both women were singularly rich in gifts, the best that intellect, character, and devotion to high ideals represent in the great organization of which they were so vital a part. Fidelity was the watchword of their beautiful, unselfish lives, and to-day many Daughters all over our broad land rise up and call them blessed. May their example be for us an inspiration to still more devoted service, still more single hearted consecration to those great aims to which, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we are pledged.

Since our last meeting death has laid its pitiless hand on others, to whose dear ones our hearts go out in tenderest sympathy.

Mrs. Bessie McLean Dallam, beautiful and idolized daughter of our beloved Honorary President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, on the twenty-third of January, laid down her young life, a sacrifice to wifely devotion. Illness contracted in the Philippines, where her young husband—an officer in the United States Army—was stationed, withered the springs of life, and after a brave struggle for recovery, the lovely weary one was laid at rest.

In November Mrs. Lincoln, beloved and honored State Regent of Ohio, passed to her eternal rest and reward, borne to the tomb amid the tears and grief of the organization she had loved so well and served so faithfully.

In December Dr. Rhet Goode, the distinguished husband of our Alabama State Regent, was suddenly stricken in the prime of his useful and glorious manhood.

Again the heart of our Vice-President General from Tennessee has been pierced by the death of her brother, the oldest son of Admiral Semmes, and a few hours earlier by the tragic death in a ghastly railroad accident of her nephew, the son of Hon. Luke Wright, former member of the cabinets of both ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft.

Another beloved woman, Mrs. Charles H. Terry—for many years Secretary of Continental Hall Committee—has passed through deep waters, in the death of her husband, a distinguished physician of New York City.

Kentucky Daughters mourn the death of a former brilliant and gifted State Regent, Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd.

Let us rise a moment in token of our sympathy with these bereaved ones.

The President General regrets that it is impossible for her to make individual personal acknowledgment of the many kindly greetings that have come to her during the holiday season, and wishes, through the magazine, to assure these friends of her grateful appreciation of their messages of good-will, as well as of her heartfelt wish, that the New Year, which is upon us, may have in store many blessings for them each and all.
Miss Ellen Mecum

Vice-President National Society Daughters American Revolution

The sudden news (so totally unexpected) of the death of Miss Ellen Mecum in the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia on January 1 came as a shock of personal loss to her many friends throughout the country. Actively interested in so many benevolent and patriotic societies, the loss of her enthusiastic and capable leadership will be greatly felt. To few women is it given to successfully carry out so many and varied plans for the uplift and betterment of the people around her. A headline in one of the papers well expressed one of her activities in saying “Death of Miss Mecum—Friend of the Blind.”

In New Jersey she was foremost in improving the condition of the blind, and only last year used her influence in securing legislation which materially relieves the suffering of these unfortunates, and, what is more, should give to the babies of the poor and sick a chance for their sight. In charitable work she was always at the front, and no subject of public interest found a more active and intelligent worker than she. Miss Mecum was a truly remarkable character, and her death is a distinct loss to this community.

In connection with Miss Mecum’s activities, it is interesting to recall that she always took the deepest interest in the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She served as Regent of the Nassau Chapter, of Camden, and later founded the Oak Tree Chapter in Salem. She was its first Regent. Her executive ability being recognized, she next served as Vice-Regent of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution, and later was elected State Regent, which position she held for four years. At the time of her death she was not only Vice-President General for New Jersey of the National Society, D. A. R., but was also Chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education of that Society. In that position she did a splendid and enduring work. As Chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education, Miss Mecum will best be remembered by the Daughters of the American Revolution. She gave the most of her time and energies to the work of that Committee, tireless in traveling up and down the State explaining the method and scope of the work. Appealing to the patriotism of the Daughters to educate aliens to be law-abiding useful citizens of their adopted country, she aroused public sentiment in behalf of those millions of ignorant immigrants eager for the freedom of the United States, but unmindful of its responsibilities. When the National Society, D. A. R., honored itself by electing her a Vice-President General, it was largely because of her splendid and enduring work on Patriotic Education, which was known and appreciated throughout the entire membership of the Society. Modest and unassuming in manner, cheerful in disposition, an earnest Christian and a loyal friend, Miss Mecum will long be remembered by the Society at large.

In a more fitting manner New Jersey will commemorate the services of their Vice-President General in a memorial service, the date to be announced later, and to which all Daughters of the American Revolution are invited. I wish to add to this notice the resolutions of the Oak Tree Chapter, Miss Mecum’s own Chapter, which she founded and of which she was the first Regent.
The members of the Oak Tree Chapter, D. A. R., of New Jersey, desire to place upon record an expression of the sorrow caused by the death of Ellen Mecum, founder of the Chapter.

"She is not dead, this friend—not dead, But in the path we mortals tread. Got some few trifling steps ahead, And nearer to the end, So that you, too, once pass this bend Shall meet again, as face to face, this friend You fancy dead."

We wish to pay tribute to the activity, ability, and energy she displayed in laboring to commemorate patriotism and heroism.

Her fine qualities of mind, sincerity of purpose, and cheerful presence endeared her to the whole community.

She was broad in sympathy, energetic, and efficient in carrying forward to a successful issue that which she conceived to be for the highest good for her country.

She was loyal and true to her Society, nor has any one ever excelled her in devotion to this patriotic order.

She achieved great things in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey and in the National Society, D. A. R.

Her sympathies were ever with the unfortunate afflicted. Many plans for the betterment of humanity and civic improvement were already formed in that tireless brain, awaiting only the favorable moment to be carried into execution.

She found great happiness and pleasure in her work, and was well known and honored throughout the whole National Society.

She gave one-fourth of her life to the service of this organization, and loved it with a love passing knowledge and expression.

May we learn a lesson from her in courage and devotion!

"She turned her face to the higher goal, To the higher goal it is turned forever."

MARY B. O. CLAYTON, M. AUGUSTA PETTIT, Committee.

MARY E. LIBBEY, State Regent of New Jersey.

Cornwall, Vermont

Long years ago while yet this sod
Was by the feet of red men trod,
While still within yon sheltering wood,
Their camp-fires burned, their wigwams stood,
Their war-whoops rent the quivering air,
Startling the wild deer from its lair,
Borne southward on the autumn breeze,
Carried along by the whispering trees,
The pine and hemlock, centuries old,
Maples aflame with scarlet and gold,
Oaks in crimson and beeches in brown,
There drifted seaward to Litchfield town,
And its Puritan dwellers, a traveler's tale
Of fertile lands in a northern vale,
A broad fair valley, lying between
Lake Champlain and the mountains green.

The people listened, one and all,
And pondered well on what would befall
The venturesome spirits who wished to go,
And find for a truth if it were so
That these fair lands could be had for the taking,
And homes of their own be theirs for the making.

It was no light matter in those old times
To move one's household to other climes,
It meant many a heartache and many tears
And a separation, perhaps for years.

For while not far in miles it seemed,
With danger and hardships the journey teemed.

No iron horses strong and fleet,
Compassed the distance on steel shod feet,
No horseless carriage went speeding by,
Waking the echoes with warning cry,
But slowly and painfully through the woods,
Bearing their burden of household goods,
Following ever the blazed tree mark,
Camping where'er overtaken by dark,
Men and women, day after day,
Over the rough ground plodded their way.
Sometimes a raft was builded strong,
And down the broad river floated along,
Bearing the family and their stores,
Far on their voyage to other shores.
Or when, in winter, pure and white,
Its frozen surface gleamed clear and bright,
It furnished a highway smooth and wide,
With the forest bending to either side.
Thus by varied routes, a hardy band
Came to settle this pleasant land,
Where Governor Wentworth from Hampshire side
Had scattered charters far and wide.
The valley rang with the sound of blows
Of ax and hammer while rapidly 'rose
The rude log cabins that for many a year
Were the only dwellings their hands could rear.
And ever they worked with a right good will,
Clearing the land made ready to till,
When God in His goodness would surely bring
The blest resurrection time of Spring.
Three years they dwelt in their cabins lowly,
Making improvements surely, if slowly,
Until Burgoyne regaining Ti,
Made it imperative they should fly;
When southward to more protected places,
They very reluctantly turned their faces.
A few, more intrepid maybe, stayed
To guard their homes and were captives made,
Suffering torture, and hunger and cold
In the British prison-ships' filthy hold.
The war being over many returned,
To find their habitations burned,
Their farms laid waste, and the labor of years,
Naught but a memory, drowned in tears.

On tireless wheels that make no sound,
The years rolled on their ceaseless round,
Bringing the sunshine, and the rain,
Their hours of peace, their hours of pain;
Their days so fraught with joy and gladness,
They held no faintest hint of sadness;
And other days, so full of sorrow,
Their tear-dimmed eyes saw no glad morrow;
Yet Faith, and Hope, with them still tarried,
They prospered, lived and loved and married;
Contented with their homely lot,
Nor sighed for that which they had not.
Fulfilling in their life's brief span,
Man's destiny, and God's great plan.
Their recreations were of kinds
Befitting well their serious minds.
The singing schools wherein were trained
The voices that the choir maintained;
The spelling school and husking bee,
The quilting party and afternoon tea,
Made up a round of simple pleasure
Enjoyed in its fullest measure.
Oh, restful quiet of long past days!
With your innocent pastimes, and kindly ways,
We almost envy your peaceful hours,
For we know in our hearts they can never be ours.
We live in an age of rush and hustle,
Of hurry and strife, of stir and bustle;
If we think to sit down and fold our wings,
In a minute or two the telephone rings,
And the grocer is here, and the postman arrives,
And into the yard the butcher drives,
And pausing a second to get our breath
A press agent calls and talks us to death,
We listen a moment and hear a hum,
The sound of a horn and an auto has come.
While in the near future I've no doubt
Numerous air-ships will fly all about,
Bringing to add to our troubles, perchance,
Callers from England or Ireland or France,
Making us wish we had already flown
To that vague place called Parts Unknown.
And yet, after all would we go back,
To all the discomforts that lay in the track
Of that primitive life with its narrow creed,
Its strenuous labor and scanty need?
Would we willingly suffer its privations
And the handicap of its limitations?
Ah, No! We are proud of what we have gained
Of the higher culture to which we've attained,
Of progress in science and invention,
And a thousand-and-one things I might mention,
That to this twentieth century bind us
With slight regret for the years behind us.
We could never return to those olden days,
And our dear dead ancestors' stern hard ways.
If they could come from out the past
To stand among us. If at last
O'er all the years that lie between
Their eyes could gaze upon this scene,
A blended pride and wholesome awe
For all the wondrous things they saw,
The many changes time and thought
And brain and brawn and skill have wrought,
Mayhap would bid them say, "'Tis true,
We builded better than we knew."
State Conferences
Indiana

The eleventh annual conference of the Indiana Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 12, 1911, the entertaining Chapters being the Caroline Scott Harrison, the Indianapolis, and the General Arthur St. Clair, each of which assumed the burden of responsibility in preparing for the conference most willingly. The sessions were held in the Propylaeum, the Woman's Club House, which never looked more beautiful than on the occasion of the opening session on Tuesday evening. A general invitation had been extended to the members of the other patriotic societies of the city, and a brilliant audience assembled. A wealth of flowers and flags added beauty to the scene.

A bugler heralded the approach of the Honorary President General of the National Society, Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, a member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, escorted by the State officers. The State Regent, Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, called the conference to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Lewis C. Brown, Chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution. Miss Julia E. Sanders, Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, gave the address of welcome on behalf of the entertaining Chapters. From the able and brilliant address of our beloved State Regent, the delightful and humorous welcome of Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Governor of Indiana, who gave the official welcome to the visitors, and the very able address of Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks on “Some of the Objects of Our National Society,” given in her usual gracious manner, the programme from its inception to its close was replete with interest. Musical numbers of a high order, vocal and instrumental, varied the programme of the different sessions.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, reported a total of fifty Chapters in the State, with a membership over 2,000, 400 of whom were added during the past year, thus manifesting great activity in the individual Chapters. The State Regent reported that fifteen Chapters had been visited by her during the year. She thanked the conference for the cordial support accorded her administration and spoke with regret of the necessity of her retirement at this time. The success of the work of our beloved State Regent during her three years incumbency of the office proves the increasing interest of American women in the objects for which our Society was founded. It is with the greatest satisfaction that the State Secretary reports widespread harmony and hearty acquiescence from all parts of the State in plans for special work.

Among the interesting and important addresses delivered during the conference were those of Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, chairman of the National Committee on Conservation, who made a strong plea for the extension of work along this line by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Mrs. Francis Haberly Robertson, whose scholarly and comprehensive report as chairman of the Committee on the Safe and Sane Fourth called forth much enthusiasm and praise of the work of the Society in furthering the cause of a rational observance of this national holiday.

Reports from the chairmen of the various committees showed commendable activity along their various lines, notably those of Patriotic Education, whose work embraces the education of the Southern mountain whites, and the Committees on Conservation, and Children of the Republic.

Mrs. William A. Cullop, chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of the Old William Henry Harrison House at Vincennes, reported that arrangements were practically completed for the transfer of the property to the city of Vincennes, when the Daughters of the American Revolution would restore it. The Francis Vigo Chapter, of Vincennes, of which Mrs. Cullop is Regent, has repaired the house and placed a caretaker in charge.

The visiting Daughters were sumptuously entertained on Wednesday evening with a high tea at Golden Hill, the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Parry.
The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Francis Haberly Robertson for State Regent; Mrs. William A. Cullop, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. E. J. Carnahan, General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, State Secretary, and Mrs. Samuel Elliott Perkins, State Treasurer.

Mrs. James M. Fowler, Vice-President

Mrs. James M. Fowler, Vice-President South Carolina

The fifteenth annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina convened in Chester, S. C., November 7 to 10, 1911, with Mary Adair Chapter as hostess, and right royally did she entertain her guests. Nothing was left undone that would add to the pleasure of the visitors. In the interim of meetings, teas, dinners, drives and receptions made the time of our sojourn in Chester seem all too short. But the time was not all spent in this social way, for the Daughters had met for the serious consideration of the objects of our organization. Nearly a hundred visitors and a large audience of Chester people attended the opening exercises in the Opera House the evening of the 7th. As the curtain went up on the stage, which was appropriately decorated with gracefully draped flags, a spinning wheel and distaff in the background, a beautiful picture of a score or more school children prettily grouped was presented. In the forefront on a pedestal stood Miss Patti Gage draped in the United States flag. About her stood little fairy-like girls, holding flags of the blue and palmetto, and a framed insignia of our order. In sweet, childish voices the soul-inspiring strains of the State song, "Carolina," were rendered. After this Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, State Regent, introduced Mayor J. M. Wise, who delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the city of Chester. Mrs. J. J. Stringfellow, Regent of Mary Adair Chapter, then extended cordial greetings in behalf of the Chapter. The response to the addresses of welcome was made by Mrs. Berry Arndrey, of Fort Mill. Mrs. Arndrey gave a short talk, telling in a beautiful manner some of the praiseworthy efforts of the noble women to preserve and conserve the history of this country. In behalf of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Hon. A. L. Gaston made an instructive address. He told how this portion of South Carolina came to the rescue at the critical moment, when it looked as if the British had South Carolina under control. He told of the partisan leaders of this State and their courageous followers; their daring deeds at a time when the State had in it not a single regular Continental officer. His speech from beginning to end was full of local historical gems. Greetings from the South Carolina Federation of Women were brought by Mrs. W. B. Burney, ex-president of the Federation.

The next speaker, Hon. Mendel L. Smith, was eloquent in his eulogy of Southern womanhood and paid a beautiful tribute to the Southland. The Chaminade Club, which is composed of young women of decided musical talent, furnished delightful music during the evening, and also during business sessions of the conference. Conference called to order by State Regent at 10.45 Wednesday. Roll call found all the State officers (except one) and 68 delegates present, besides a goodly number of visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. There are now 32 Chapters in this State, with a total membership of 1117. The report of the Partisan Monument Committee was encouraging and convinced us that this work, for which we have labored so long, will soon become a beautiful reality. The small sum of a dollar a member would complete the amount desired. Another work that engages our attention now is the Willard Industrial School for mountain children, near Landrum, S. C. For years the Daughters of the American Revolution have been contributing for the support of schools outside of our State; now we are going to work for the little ones within our own borders. We intend to make this school the equal of any of its kind. Mrs. E. J. Shankle, principal of the Willard School, made an appeal for this work that touched her hearers. One hundred and fifty dollars was pledged from the floor,
and every Chapter promised boxes of clothing, toys, books and other useful articles. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Shankle is a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. She understands the mountain people and loves her work among them. Reports from committees on Patriotic Education, Conservation, Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, Welfare Work for Women and Children, Children of the Republic, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and Continental Hall show that South Carolina Daughters are thoroughly alive to the questions that are engaging the energies of this great body of patriotic women. Mrs. Mayes is a splendid presiding officer. By her tact, sensible management and gentle ways she has endeared herself to every Daughter in South Carolina. When elections were in order no other name than F. Louise Mayes was placed in nomination, showing that she is the unanimous choice for State Regent for another term. The Recording Secretary, Miss Edith De Lorme, and the Registrar, Mrs. W. B. Burney, having served four years, were not eligible for re-election. They served faithfully and efficiently and it was with regret that they were given up. Mrs. W. F. Watson, Assistant Historian, and Mrs. M. A. Shannon, Genealogist, declined re-election for reasons of their own which we had to accept while reluctant to give them up. Result of elections:

State Regent, Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville.
First Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. C. Ligon, Moultrie Chapter, Orangeburg.
Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. B. Carlisle, Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.
Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, Andrew Pickens Chapter, Clemson College.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Shannon, Mary Adair Chapter, Chester.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Louise C. Fleming, Star Fort Chapter, Greenwood.
Treasurer, Mrs. H. L. McColl, Pee Dee Chapter, Bennettsville.
Registrar, Miss Leslie D. Witherspoon, Kings Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.
Historian, Miss Marion Salley, Eutaw Chapter, Orangeburg.
Assistant Historian, Mrs. L. D. Childs, Columbia Chapter, Columbia.
Genealogist, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, Columbia Chapter, Columbia.
Auditor, Mrs. S. C. Baker, Sumter’s Home Chapter, Sumter.

Two delicious luncheons were served by Mary Adair Chapter in the same building where the meetings were held. This added much to the comfort of their guests, the weather being so inclement.

On Wednesday evening the home of the hostess Chapter was a scene of splendor when the members of the Chapter received the visitors at a Colonial tea. Many handsome relics of by-gone days were brought out from seclusion on this charming occasion, among them a pair of slippers that had danced at Lafayette’s ball when that hero visited this State. Another delightful affair was the reception to the conference by the Commercial Club in the spacious parlors of the club. This closed the fifteenth annual conference, which was a most delightful meeting from beginning to end, and has inspired us to strive for higher ideals and greater achievements this new year.

(Miss) LOUISE C. FLEMING, State Corresponding Secretary.

Road of Historic Trails
Mr. Borland Asks Congress for a Trans-Continental Highway

The construction of an ocean-to-ocean “National Old Trails Road,” to embrace the Braddock Road, Cumberland Road, National Pike, Boone’s Lick Road, Santa Fe Trail, Kearney’s Road, Oregon Trail and other famous highways of the early days, is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Borland, of Missouri. It provides a 60-foot highway from Washington to San Francisco and Olympia, Wash., the cost to be divided equally between the Federal and State governments.

The creation of the “general highway foundation,” headed by the President, to develop highways throughout the country, is provided for under a bill introduced by Representative Hobson, of Alabama.—Washington Post, January 16, 1912.
Work, Past and Present, of the Local Societies of the Children of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Frank Bond, Vice-President in Charge of Organization, New York State Conference

New York is at once the admiration and the despair of other States interested in the work of the Children of the American Revolution. With nearly one-third of the whole number of local societies, New York easily carries off the banner awarded each year to the State having the largest number of societies at the annual convention, which is held at Washington in the month of April.

The annual State conference of the Children of the American Revolution of New York is held in connection with the State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution by invitation of the local society. The children of Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester, Albany and other cities have extended invitations in their turn.

The State conference of 1911 was held on Thursday morning, November 9, at Gloversville, by invitation of Major Josiah Throop Society, with the State Director, Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, in the chair. Miss Harriet Louisa King, the local President, gave the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Rich responded with an inspiring address. Mrs. Rich stated that it added much to her pleasure in being present to remember that her grandfather, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, was a native of Fulton County, in which Gloversville is located. She made a strong plea for the patriotic education of the children.

Music followed her address, and the minutes of the last conference were read by the Secretary, Miss Margaret Churchill Kasson, after which Major Josiah Throop Society gave the salute to the flag, all present standing.

Reports were given by Bemis Heights, Colonel Willetts, Cup and Saucer House, Light Horse Harry Lee, Major John Lytle, Major Josiah Throop, Nathan Beman, Nelly Custis, Old Fort Schuyler, Schuyler and Washington Heights societies, showing gains in membership, enthusiasm and work. The number of societies in New York is now about forty, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. since Mrs. Rich became State Director in April, 1907.


The conference was attended by many Daughters of the American Revolution from all parts of the State, who had gathered for their own conference, which immediately followed.

A fund which had been started by Mrs. Rich to procure a life-size portrait of the founder of the "Children of the American Revolution," Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, for Continental Hall, was augmented during the conference by the sum of twenty dollars.

Mrs. Rich is engaged in patriotic work along many lines, and is also a member of the "Committee on Patriotic Education" of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the meeting of the National Board of Management of the C. A. R., held in Washington on Thursday, January 10, 1912, it was unanimously decided that a magazine to be known as the "Children of the American Revolution," to be devoted entirely to the interests of the Children's Society, should be issued quarterly. The first number will appear February 22, 1912.

The subscription price will be twenty-five cents per year and should be sent to the National Treasurer of the C. A. R., Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. Stories and incidents in the lives of children of the Revolutionary period, reports of local C. A. R. societies and other contributions should be sent to Miss Grace M. Pierce, C. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Answers.

1135. JONES—MEACHAM, and 1150 (4) FUL- 
LER—MEACHAM.—Mrs. Idah Meacham Stro-
bridge, 231 East Avenue Forty-one, Los An-
geles, Cal., is collecting material for a 
Meacham genealogy, and asks anyone who has 
records of branches of the same to communi-
cate with her. She is of the opinion that, by 
a little correspondence, she may assist both 
of the above inquirers—that is, in regard to 
the official proof of service of Elisha Jones, 
who m. Sally Meacham; and in regard to 
the Sybil Meacham, who m. Dr. Jonathan Ful-
ler. She will be glad also to answer any 
questions in regard to the Meacham family 
that any of the descendants may care to ask 
her. We trust that both 1135 and 1150 will 
give the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the 
benefit of their knowledge after corresponding 
with Mrs. Strobridge.—Gen. Ed.

1954. (3) SILLIM AN.—Vol. I, “Life of Ben-
jamin Silliman,” by Geo. P. Fisher, contains 
much of the Silliman genealogy.—M. W.

2046. AVERY.—The price of the Avery ge-
nealogy is ten dollars before publication. 
After publication the price will be raised to 
fifteen dollars. Send all orders to Elroy M. 
Avery, 2831 Wood Hill Road, Cleveland, Ohio. 
This genealogy will give not only genealog-
ical data, but official records of the persons 
mentioned; and what is most valuable, will 
give authorities for statements affecting mem-
bership in patriotic societies. It will also have 
a fine, comprehensive index.—Gen. Ed.

2117. TERRELL—CLARK.—If 2117 will write 
the County Clerks of Elbert Co. or Wilks Co., 
Ga. (for they were once one county), informa-
tion about Terrell and Clark families may be 
obtained.—Mrs. Wells Thompson, Bay City, 
Texas.

2133. WILLIS—JESSUP.—George Wyly (spelled with two "y"s) was not Sir George, 
but was the second Governor of Connecticut. 
His son's name was Samuel. There were also 
other families by the name of Willis, who 
were not connected with him, so far as known. 
This information, given by a descendant of 
Governor George Wyllys, Mrs. Elroy M. 
Avery, late Editor of the AMERICAN MON- 
THLY MAGAZINE, is a correction of the state-
ment which appeared in the Answers in the Jan-
uary issue.—Gen. Ed.

2160. WINANS.—Jacob Winans was b. in 
Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1726, and d. in Milton, 
Ohio, in 1810. He served in the Revolu-
tionary War in Pennsylvania under Col. Jacob 
Stroud. He was married five times. He m. (1) 
Miss Clark, dau. of Jotham Clark, and had: 
Jacob, Jotham, Clark, and Phebe. He m. (2) 
Rebecca C , who d. Aug. 1, 1764, and 
had: Nicholas, Matthew, Abigail, Daniel (who 
m. Margaret DePew), and Isaac (who m. 
Eleanor DeLong). He m. (3) Jemima Rae, 
and had: Jemima and Ann. He m. (4) Mary 
(Mamie) Gray; and (5) Hannah DeLong, by 
neither of whom did he have issue.—Mrs. H. 

2182. GATES—BROCKWAY.—Mrs. J. F. Mend-
ken, 2049 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., 
writes that the records of East Haddam, 
Conn., may give the parents of Joseph Gates. 
These are carefully indexed and kept by the 
Town Clerk. She is, herself, a descendant of 
one of the founders of Haddam, Daniel 
Brainerd, whose dau., Hannah, m. Thomas 
Gates, of East Haddam, son of George Gates, 
an early settler. Hannah, dau. of Daniel 
Brainerd, Jr., m. Joseph Gates, a son of Jo-
seph and Elizabeth (Hungerford) Gates of 
East Haddam, and their son, Joseph, m. Abi-
gail Fuller. Joseph seems to have been a 
favorite name in the family.

220 (2) DOA K—DuNN.—My great, great-
grandfather, James Dunn, came from County 
Down, Ireland, in 1762 or 3, bringing his son, 
Samuel Dunn, with him, a lad of 13 years. 
He m. Martha Long, dau. of John Long, and 
had a son, James, who d. Aug. 20, 1815, in the 
fifty-ninth year of his age. It is quite pos-
sible that Jane may have been the sister of 
these two brothers. I am informed that Mer-
cer and Boyle Counties, Ky., are full of the 
descendants of these families.

2200. BREWSTER—WILLIAM the fam-
ily of James Brewster and Eleanor William-
son there were two sons. The third child was 
a son, Henry, who d. unm., therefore the line 
was extinct. I have this from a paper dic- 
tated by my great-grandmother, Eleanor
Brewster Dunn, in 1838. The answers to the two Queries above, which are very helpful and suggestive, are from Mrs. Ella Dunn Mellette, 606 East Third St., Bloomington, Ind. 2309. (2) TRUESDELL—WHITNEY.—As I am descended from an uncle of Eli Whitney, the inventor, I looked for Mary Whitney, but find that she is from an entirely different family. According to the Descendants of Henry Whitney, of Conn., I find she is the dau. of Daniel and Thankful (Burt) Whitney. Her father was b. A. D. 1744, in, at Kingston, N. Y., and d. in 1810. There is no Rev. service given for him. Mary Whitney was b. in 1742 in Ridgefield, Conn., m. John Truesdale, and lived (1) in Warwick, N. Y., and then moved to Wyoming, Pa., where she d.—Miss Katherine Scott in Warwick, N. Y., and then moved to Wyom- 
gins, Pa., where she d.—Miss Katherine Scott in Warwick, N. Y., and then moved to Wyom- 

Elizabeth Etinge, and had: James, Sylvester, 

In formation desired of John, David, or Joseph Long, said to have been at the surrender of Cornwallis. His wife's name was Elizabeth Hendrix, and she came from Holland, and had relatives in Reading, Pa. He was the father of Maj. David Long, who was b. Dec. 4, 1777, m. Martha Reynolds in 1803 at Harrison Co., Va. (now West Va.), moved later to Hampshire Co., and lived on the South branch of the Potomac below Romney.—G. L. B. H.

 wanted ancestry, with all genealogical data of Charlotte Merritt; also Rev. record, if any, of her father. 

3306. LONG—Hendrix.—Information desired of John, David, or Joseph Long, said to have been at the surrender of Cornwallis. His wife's name was Elizabeth Hendrix, and she came from Holland, and had relatives in Reading, Pa. He was the father of Maj. David Long, who was b. Dec. 4, 1777, m. Martha Reynolds in 1803 at Harrison Co., Va. (now West Va.), moved later to Hampshire Co., and lived on the South branch of the Potomac below Romney.—G. L. B. H.

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and d. in Richmond, L. I. Was this Benjamin Barber, the brother of Olive Barber Stark?—A. H. L.

2310. MYRICK—HARRIS.—Wanted, information of Wm. Myrick, of North or South Carolina, whose dau., Mary Myrick, b. March 23, 1760 or 61, m. Arthur Harris (b. July 7, 1758). Arthur Harris was the son of West Harris, who was b. Aug. 13, 1715, and d. May 14, 1795. What was his Rev. service? What was the maiden name of Wm. Myrick’s mother and the name of his wife? The other children of Wm. Myrick were: Sarah, who m. Sam Powell; Middleton, who m. John Allen; Elizabeth, who m. Jordan Washam; and Nancy, who m. James Allen. He also had a dau., who m. Agnes Chisholm, and two sons, Owen and George Myrick.—A. M. R.

2312. ALLEN—CUTHRON.—Parentage of Leah Allen, who m. James Cuthron April 16, 1799, in Essex Co., Va., desired. Her mother’s maiden name was devey, and her father’s name was possibly John. Did he have any Rev. service. (2) KENDALL.—Was Samuel Kendall a son of Custis Kendall, of Northampton, Va.? .

(3) TAYLOR—KENDALL.—Was Susan Taylor, who m. Samuel Kendall, a dau. of Maj. Samuel Taylor, of S. C.? She was b. either in S. C. or Ky.

(4) SUMNER.—Moses Sumner, of Hertford Co., N. C., was a brother of Justus Sumner, a Rev. soldier; did Moses have any Rev. service? Was he the son of Joseph Sumner, who m. his cousin, Elizabeth Sumner. Elizabeth was the dau. of Charles Sumner. Did Charles serve?—O. L.

2313—Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain a list of all those who marched on the first Alarm of Lexington, April, 1775? Also the names of all those who came over in the Mayflower! Also a list of all the Battles of the American Rev. War.?—M. C.

2314. WHITE—HAYES.—Wanted, name of wife of James White, who emigrated from Ireland or Scotland in 1730, and settled in N. C. Did he serve in the Rev.? His son, James White, m. Martha Hais (or Hayes) and emigrated from Enfield, Conn., 1788.—E. P.

2315. GRANNIS—BURNELL.—Rachel Grannis m., Dec. 25, 1766, David Bunnell. Whose dau. was she?

(2) NEWTON—HULL.—Joseph Newton m., Aug. 22, 1756, Sarah Hull. Whose son was he? Who was Sarah’s father?

(3) DAVIS—CARD.—Catherine Davis m., Dec. 3, 1741, Philip Card. Whose dau. was she?

(4) GREEN—WOOD.—Samuel Green m. Ruth, and had Mary, who m. Robert Wood. What was Ruth’s last name, and who was the father of Samuel?

(5) SMITH—PURDY.—Elisha Smith m. Jemima Purdy. When was Elisha b.? (6) PURDY—FISHER.—Abner Purdy m. Hannah Fisher. When was Abner b., and what was the date of birth of Hannah?

(7) —Ebenzer Purdy, b. 1707, d. 1806, m. Mary Jane. What was her last name?

(8) PURDY—CARPENTER.—Peter Purdy m. Phoebe Carpenter. Wanted, names of parents of both Peter and Phoebe.—N. R. F.

2316. WARD—PHILLIPS.—Wanted, ancestry of John Ward, b. 1759, m. in Enfield, Conn., Abigail Pheips (b. Enfield, 1760). They settled in Middlefield, Mass., and removed to Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1798. John Ward served in the Rev. in Capt. Thomas Brantley’s Co. from Enfield, Conn., was confined in a prison ship in N. Y. Harbor, and his brother, Samuel, d. on a prison ship. He had another brother, Thomas, who settled in Otsego Co., N. Y., and a sister, who m. Mr. Rhodes, and had a dau., who m. Mr. Abby and lived in Battle Creek, Mich. John Ward had seven sons and two daughters, one of whom, Noah Ward, had a dau., Jane, who d. in Buffalo quite recently. They were of the same family as Julia Ward Howe.—C. W. C.

2317. TANNEHILL.—My ancestor, Carleton Tannehill, Frederick Co., Md., was Capt. of a militia co., Frederick Co., in Johnson’s Battalion. Can anyone tell me the name of his wife? He was the son of Wm. Tannehill and his wife, Mary. Wm. Tannehill d. before 1756. What was his wife’s surname? Was it Carlton?

(2) WHITE.—Was Benjamin White, Sr., of Montgomery Co., Md., in the Rev. War in any capacity?—R. B. R.

2318. RAWLINS.—Abel Rawlins served in the Rev. from Milford, Del. Did he leave descendants, if so, what were their names? Any information necessary to enable descendants to join the D. A. R. will be gratefully received.—M. R. R.

2319. BROOKS—TERRELL.—Isaac Brooks, together with five brothers and their father, John Brooks, came to Chatham from Cumberland Co., N. C., ab. 1754. Isaac m. Ruth Terrell. Dates of marriage, also of birth and death of Ruth Terrell, desired; also names of parents of Ruth, with all genealogical data. Did her father serve in the Rev.? Isaac Brooks, according to official records, was a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1771 to 1775; and tradition says that he was a man “up in years” during the Rev., and did not serve in the Regular Army, but was in the Battles of Guilford Courthouse and Alamance; that two daughtres were very spiteful against him, attacked him in his own house, but he ran upstairs and locked the door; and while they were breaking down the door he made his escape through a window. He d. ab. 1814. Can any of this tradition be verified?

(2) TERRELL—BROOKS—BRANTLEY.—Isaac Brooks and Ruth Terrell had two children, Polly and Julia, b. in Chatham Co., N. C., and possibly others. Polly m. Wm. Brantley, of Chatham. Information desired as to the dates of his marriage and death, and also of his Rev. record, if any.

(3) MARSH—HEAD.—Wm. Marsh, a Rev. soldier, b. 1751, was the son of James and Martha (Head) Marsh; b., it is supposed, in Va. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of James and his wife, and Rev. record of James, if any.

(4) MARSH—STEWART.—Wm. Marsh m. Sarah Stewart (Stuart) and had fifteen children. Wanted, names and dates of birth of these children, with names of those to whom m.—N. W.
2320. GRAVES—Wanted, ancestors of Mary Graves, b. 1727; m., June 23, 1747, at Colchester, Conn., and d. March 13, 1793. She m. Samuel Hungerford, and they later lived in New Fairfield, Conn. She was the dau. of Benjamin Graves and Mary ——. Was it Mary Hoar, dau. of John and Alice Hoar? This Benjamin Graves d. in Colchester in 1753, leaving property by will to his children, Deborah, Abigail, Peter, Benjamin, Jr., Jediah, Jonathan, Kuth, and Mary Daniels; James Haines, Elisabeth, Margaret, and Mary Hungerford; but as there are several Benjamin Graves in that part of Conn., it is difficult to trace the line.

(2) BACHELOR—WALTON.—Ancestry desired of Mary, Melissa, or Mehitabel Bachelor, who m. Mr. Walton and lived in Chester, Mass. He served in the Rev., and was at Ticonderoga, and d. in 1813. Ancestry desired of both of these people.—M. W. H.

2321. CASE.—Information desired of Wm. Case, of Sussex Co., N. J., who served in the N. J. State Troops during the Rev. Genealogical data also desired.—J. M. F.

2322. WHITNEY—WINTER.—Information desired of Jeremiah Whitney, supposed to have served in the Rev., who m. a Winter (probably Ann), and had three children, Wm., Maranda, and Stillman. He is buried in Rumford Centre, Maine.

(2) ROFFE—Elliott.—Information desired of Henry Rolfe, presumably a Rev. soldier, who m. Dorothy Elliott Feb. 24, 1793, and moved to Maine, where he d. Dec. 19, 1833.—M. T. A.

2323. Sherman—Burton.—Asa Sherman, b. R. L., m. Sabra Burton. Ancestry of both desired, and Rev. record, if any.—G. F. S.

2324. WILLIAMS—LAMAR.—Rev. record, if any, desired of William Williams, of Montgomery Co., Md., who m. Volenda Lamar bef. 1747, and d. in 1789, leaving a widow, son Amos, and three daughters, Eleanor, Sara, wife of Lieut. John Suter, and another, who had m. a Hardisty. In 1797 he was of Frederick Co., Md. Thomas Lamar, d. 1748, he leaves a piece of land, called “Conclusion,” to his son-in-law, William Williams. To what branch of the Md. family does he belong?—M. B. S.

2325. Parsons—Calkins.—Phil Parsons, b. Jan. 24, 1775, m. Elizabeth Calkins (b. 1775 in Sharon, Conn.) May 1, 1794. Both d. at Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He in 1824, and she in 1835. Ancestry desired, and Rev. service, if any. Elizabeth had a sister, who m. a Hotchkiss, and lived at Log City, N. Y., and they had two daughters, who lived at time in Skaneateles, N. Y., one of them marrying a Leach, and the other a Seabury.—A. E. C.

2326. Hawkes.—Rev. service, no matter how insignificant, of Jared Hawkes, of Charlestown, Mass., who was b. March 27, 1752, and d. Dec. 14, 1828.—M. M. C. C.

2327. Holmes—Elleson.—Mary Holmes, who m. Samuel Elleson in 1762, related to Lieut. Col. Abijah Holmes, or Col. Asher Holmes, of N. J.? If so, in what manner? Who were the parents of Mary Holmes? Was she related to Captains James or Jonathan than Holmes, or Lieutenants John, Willliam, or Elisha Holmes, all of New Jersey?—M. A. C.

2328. QUINN—HARRISON.—Ancestry desired of Anna Quinn, who was b. ab. 1779 in Culpeper Co., Va., and m. Fielding Harrison (b. 1777 in Rockingham Co., Va.), lived in Rockingham Co. until 1805, when they moved to Christian Co., Ky., and from there to Sangamon Co., Ill.

(2) Renshaw—Baker.—Did Elijah Renshaw, of Salisbury, Ga., have Rev. service? He m. Margaret Baker (whose ancestry and vital records are desired), and had a son, Wiley Pogue Renshaw (b. Nov. 7, 1800, near Salisbury, and d. Oct. 25, 1852, in Sangamon Co., Ill.). This son m. Martha Nesbitt Dec. 31, 1813, who was b. Nov. 8, 1794, near Lexington, Ky., and d. in 1885. Ancestry of Elijah Renshaw also desired.

(3) Nesbitt—McHenry.—James Nesbitt, father of Martha, mentioned above, m. Jane McHenry. They were natives of N. C. ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired; also Rev. records, if any.

(4) Dr. Remer—Van der Vest—Morehouse.—Isaiah Dr. Remer serve in the Rev. from either N. Y., N. J., or Pa.? His wife’s name was Mariah Van der Vest, and they had a son, John, b. July 13, 1771, who m. Mary Morehouse, and had four children as follows: Mariah, b. April 6, 1795; Anna, b. Jan. 3, 1799; Wm. D. Gregory; John Hazelton, b. Jan. 8, 1801; and Abraham, b. 1803. John Hazelton m. Effe Weller; her ancestry is also desired.

(5) Eliy—Saxe.—Ancestry, and Rev. record, if any, desired of James Eliy, b. 1788, lived at Rosscammon, Pa., where he kept a tavern; moved later to Kingston, Pa. His wife’s name was Saxe; and he had a sister, Nancy, who m. Drake; and a sister, Elizabeth, who m. —— Raim.

(6) Ogden—Riddle—Strech.—Rev. record, desired with Rev. record, if any, of Albert Ogden, b. 1798, and of Margaret Riddle, his wife, who was b. in Pa. Albert Ogden was a native of either N. Y., N. J., or Pa., and after marriage lived in Franklin Co., Ohio, and had the following children: Jonathan, Samuel, Benjamin, John, Deborah (m. Tipton), and Abner. The family afterward moved to McLean Co., Ill., where numerous descendants now live.

(7) Ogden—Strech.—John, son of the above Albert Ogden, m. Hester Strech, dau. of Jesse and Betsey (Van Dolah) Strech. Jesse was the son of Jesse Strech, Sr., and Blachford; and Betsey Van Dolah’s mother was a Craig before marriage. Ancestry and genealogical data desired of all these families. Is this line mentioned in the Strech genealogy?

(8) Bancroft—Akely.—Ancestry desired of Nathaniel Bancroft, brother of the father of George Bancroft, the historian. Nathaniel had a son, Henry, who m. Lydia Akely, and lived near Avon, N. Y.—J. R. B.

2329. Lyman—Wright.—David Lyman, of Easthampton, Mass., m. Sarah Wright. Dates of birth and death of each desired; and Rev. record, if any.
(2) StrONG.—Job Strong, b. Jan. 13, 1739, m. Damaris Strong March 25, 1742; was a farmer at Bolton, Conn., until 1771, when he moved to Coventry, and in 1785 to Easthampton, Mass., where he d. May 16, 1800, and she d. Oct. 10, 1817. Rev. record, if any, desired.—E. W. M.

2330. Poland.—In the American Monthly Magazine for August, 1911, under Rev. Records, occurs the name William Poland. Descendants of this man desired. Was he related to Arrita Poland?—E. M. S.

2331. Everett.—Information desired of a Rev. soldier, by name of Everett, from N. C., whose first name was either Thomas or William. He lived in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., during the Rev., and afterward, with his family, moved to Ky. One son's name was Thomas Everett.—J. E. C.

2332. Clark.—Cephas Clark, of Granby, Conn., was b. 1763, and d. in 1854. Wanted, name (and all genealogical data) of his wife, and of his parents. Was his father in Rev.? (2) Hovenden.—Adzor Hovenden was a member of, Albany Co. Militia (Land Bounty Rights). Tenth Regiment, Capt. Conrad Cline. Would like dates of his birth and death, also date of marriage to his wife, Eve, with dates of her birth and death.—C. S. B.

2333. Harris.—My grandfather, Elisha Harris, often spoke of the service of his father, Arthur Harris, who, with his five brothers, were in the Rev.; and that Arthur Harris, b. 1758, joined the army in his seventeenth year in 1775. They were the sons of West Harris. Was the West Harris, who served as Lieut. in Capt. Martin Phifer's Co. 2d Troop of N. C. Light Dragoons in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1777, and March and April, 1778, the father or brother of Arthur Harris?—A. M. R.

2334. UpRight.—Terwilliger.—Rev. record, and name of wife desired of George Upright, who lived at Rutsonville in the town of Gardener, Ulster Co., N. Y., and is said to have fought in the Battle of L. I. He d. ab. 1830, and is buried in the vicinity of Rutsonville. His dau., Mary, m. Simon Terwilliger. (2) Schenck—Bennett.—John Schenck, of Monmouth Co., N. J. (near Red Bank and Freehold), was b. June 27, 1722, and m. Eleanor Bennett, June 28, 1750, and had a son, Peter, who was b. May 27, 1763. Is there any Rev. service for either of these men?—A. D. S.

2335. Green.—My ancestor, Wm. Green, was, according to tradition, a Rev. soldier, and wounded in service. He had two sons, Joseph and Wm., and two daughters, Avis and Nancy Agnes, and possibly others. Is said to have lived in one of the Southern States, and not to have been connected with the Gen. Nathaniel Greene family.—E. G. L. A.

2336. Bulkley—Talcott.—Mrs. Louis C. Bulkley, 543 Egan St., Shreveport, La., would like to correspond with any descendants of Capt. Gershom Bulkley, of Fairfield, Conn., who m. Rachel Talcott.

2337. Parker.—John Parker lived in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1745, going from there to Hampshire Co., W. Va. He had a son, Nathaniel. Can anyone give me the ancestry of John Parker?—B. W. M.

(2) Rogers.—Matthew Rogers lived in Culpeper Co., Va., also in 1745, and went from there to Hampshire Co., W. Va. He had a son, Wm. Can anyone give me the ancestry of Matthew Rogers? He and John Parker were intimately associated, and their descendants have intermarried.—A. J. H.

2338. Sipes—Brittain.—John Sipes, b. Mercer Co., N. J., a Rev. soldier, m. 1792, Sarah, dau. of John Brittain, and resided in Mercer Co., N. J., and had Michael and Lucy Ann. Did John Brittain, or the father of John Sipes, render any Rev. service?—A. B. C.

2339. Knox.—In Independence Hall is hung a portrait of John Knox. Where was he b.? How many brothers and sisters did he have? Did he serve in the Rev.? (2) Stevenson—Knox.—James Stevenson was enrolled as a private Aug. 10, 1780, in Capt. John McConnell's Co., Cumberland Co. Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel Culberson. He m. Jane Buchanan in St. James' Episcopal Church, at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 9, 1770, and in June 1817, on a farm near Emmetburg, Md. Official proof of service desired. Also names of children. Did he have a dau., Jane, who m. Robert Knox; if so, when and where?—C. C. P.

2340. Jennings—Bell.—Levi Jennings, b. 1771, m. Elizabeth Bell, b. 1774. Both were natives of Conn. He d. 1837, and she in 1853. They had the following children: Sarah, b. 1794; James, b. 1796; Hains; Levi, b. 1798; Jacob, b. 1800; Rhoda, b. 1805; Sarah, b. 1806; Florence, b. 1807; Daniel, b. 1810; Elizabeth, b. 1804, m. Schoop; Nancy, b. 1807, m. Northcutt; Hannah, b. 1810, m. Kellogg, and d. in 1848; John Wesley, b. 1812, m. Charlotte Lorinda Kellogg, and d. 1849; Joseph, b. 1814; and Nancy, who was b. in 1816. Ancestry of both desired, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any. —E. E. A.

2341. Crawford.—Ancestry desired of Beverly Crawford, who m. Anna Bland McRoberts, of Prince Edward Co., Va. Beverly Crawford was both teacher and minister, and graduated from Hampden Sydney College (Va.) ab. 1813.—G. T.

2342. Engle.—Name of wife of Michael Engle, a Rev. soldier from Morris Co., N. J., desired. Did he have a dau., Katherine, who m. George Pfrussel, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va.?—B. F.

2343. Fearn—Lef.—John Fearn, b. 1720, m. Leanna Lee in Middlesex Co., Va., Dec. 31, 1744; served in Rev. both as Lieut. in 1777 under Capt. Thomas Fearn and (in a Court held May 1, 1793) as Capt. of a co. of militia. Date of death desired.—M. W. G.

2344. Christy.—Peter Christy, b. Sept. 1, 1740, m. Margaret Frazier, who d. in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1810. Peter d. May 11, 1838, in same place. They had: Wm. and Elizabeth (1800-1877). Place of birth, date of marriage, and Rev. record, if any, of Peter Christy desired, also ancestry.—A. E. D.

2345. Williams.—Is there any genealogy of the Williams family, of Caswell and Person Cos., N. C.? John W. Williams and his brother, Stephen (who m. a dau. of Edward
Black, of the same counties), had thirteen brothers and sisters. Who was their father? Did he have any Rev. service?—W. T.

2346. CREAMER.—What was the name of the wife of Jacob Creamer, private in Fourth Pa. Cont. Line, and when was he married? His sons were Jacob and George W. Jacob (Jr.) was a pensioner of the Rev., Act of 1818, and d. May 13, 1832. Was an Ensign, also Lieut. and Capt. Had land granted to him by the Government. When was George W. b., and when and whom did he marry? The children of George and Catherine Ann, his (1) wife, were: Julia Ann, b. 1809, m. Rubens Peale, of Philadelphia, Pa., 1837, and d. in 1898; Catherine Ann, who m. —— Du Comb; Lewis and Jacob, who were killed in action in Mexican War in 1846; George W. Creamer saw service in the War of 1812, and, according to family tradition, was one of the few injured at the Battle of New Orleans. In what company and in what capacity did he serve in the War of 1812?—A. M. J.

2347. ASPDEN.—What was the maiden name of Rebecca, who m. Matthias Aspden (who, in 1750, built the inn called the Indian King Tavern in Hadonfield, N. J.)? Ancestry of both Matthias and Rebecca desired.

(2) BROWN-BENNETT.—Robert Brown, Kennett Twp., Chester Co., Pa., m. Jane Bennett and lived near Kennett Square in 1754. Had the parents of either of them any Rev. service?

(3) COATES.—In the American Monthly Magazine for January, 1911, p. 7, mention is made of Col. Coates, of the militia. Was he of the Coates family, of Coatesville? Had he any children? if so, what were their names?—H. E. W.

2348. POLLOCK.—Can you tell me who was the Mrs. Pollock who figured in Washington's time? I saw a picture of them taken together in a museum at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., and in a museum at Berlin, Conn., ab. 1781. What was the name of their house? Where can his Rev. service be found? Has he any descendants living? Was he the Darius Watterman, a soldier of the Revolution, died Jan. 26, 1846, in the 86th year of his age?—C. M. R.

2349. FOWLER.—Family tradition states that Dr. Henry Fowler, of Yonkers, N. Y., served in the Rev. Official proof desired, also date of birth, and ancestry. He d. ab. 1802, and one dau., Hannah, b. 1798, m. Oliver Coleenslow, a native of Conn. and son of Joseph Gaylord Denslow. Undoubtedly Henry Fowler m. Hannah (dau. of Benjamin and Sarah Vincent) Fowler Dec. 5, 1764, in Westchester Co., N. Y.

(2) DENSLOW.—Joseph Gaylord Denslow, of above query, was the son of Benoni Denslow, and his wife, Sarah Griswold, m. Nov. 17, 1748. On p. 513, Conn. Men in the Rev., under heading "Militia Under General Gates to the Northward," 1777, occurs the name "B. Denslow." Wanted, proof that this refers to Benoni, father of Joseph Gaylord Denslow. A Benjamin is given in the same list.

(3) SQUIRE (SQUIRES) — BISHOP.—The wife of the above Joseph Gaylord Denslow (b. June 6, 1769) was Olive Squires, of Durham, Conn. She was the dau. of Samuel Squires, and his wife, Ann Bishop, whom he m. Sept. 30, 1756. Was Samuel Squires a Rev. soldier? He was the son of Samuel, Sr., and Abigail, and was bapt. March 21, 1735. Was it Samuel, Sr., or Jr., who took the oath of allegiance April 8, 1778?

(4) GAYLORD—ATWOOD.—John Gaylord, b. Bristol, Conn., in 1779, m. Sabra Atwood (b. Berlin, Conn., ab. 1781). What was the name of his father? Family tradition says that it was probably Stephen, and that he was a sergeant in the Rev., but the records of Farmington (Berlin was formerly a part of Farmington) indicate that John was the son of Amos Gaylord and Lucy Sage, who were m. Feb. 18, 1773. Can Rev. ancestry be traced from either Lucy Sage or Sabra Atwood?

(5) HITCHCOCK—PARMELEE.—David Hitchcock, son of Thomas and Abigail (Downs) Hitchcock, was b. Milford, Conn., May 11, 1745; m. Bethlehem, Conn., Nov. 7, 1769; Lydia Parmelee, and d. before 1790. Did he serve in the Rev.? Who was Lydia's father?

(6) RICKETSON-MOTT.—Samuel Mott, b. Jan 30, 1768, son of Henry Mott Jr., and Mary Southard, his wife, m. in Dutchess Co., N. Y., ab. 1790, Merebeth (Meribah?) Ricketson, who named a son, b. 1795, Rowland. Was she a dau. of Rowland Ricketson, resident in 1790 of Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and presumably the Rowland Ricketson who served in the 5th Regt., Dutchess Co. Militia? Rowland Mott m. Phebe Drake. Was she a dau. of Wm. Drake, and does she give descendants' eligibility to the D. A. R.?

(7) WATTERMAN.—In the cemetery at Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., is a stone with the following inscription: "Darius Watterman, a soldier of the Revolution, died Jan. 26, 1846, in the 86th year of his age." Was he a son of Darius and Mary (Barker) Waterman, of Lebanon, Conn., who were m. Sept. 23, 1757? Where can his Rev. service be found? Has he any descendants living? Was he the Darius Waterman given in the Census of 1790 as a resident of the present county of Columbia, N. Y., with wife, three sons under sixteen, and one dau.? A stone nearby reads: "Mary Watterman, b. April 2, 1792, died July 19, 1836." The spelling with two "s's" is rather unusual, and the name, Darius, is unusual, if not altogether wanting, in the R. I. family of Watermans.—F. S. W.

(2) FANNING.—"My Dear Mrs. Draper: There is a very handsome Fanning genealogy in two volumes. This includes the Stonington family. I have not the book by me, but there is one in town. If you have not the book handy I will look it up for you. Catherine Avery."

The above, received the day Mrs. Avery left us, shows more than any words of mine her deep interest in all departments of the magazine and her constant efforts to uphold it, regardless of the strain on her own time and strength.

Unfortunately the Fanning genealogy does not give the date asked for, but the desire to aid was uniformly present with her; and scarcely a month passed that she did not send some suggestion as to a possible clue, even if not an actual answer, to some Query.
Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, New York).—A third time within the past three months has Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., of Binghamton, N. Y., been called upon to mourn an honored member. Mrs. Mary C. Hoyt, the fourth and last of our Real Daughters, died at her home in Greene, N. Y., December 17, 1911. Mrs. Hoyt was born in Smithville, Chenango County, N. Y., January 19, 1822, and was therefore in her ninetyeth year. She was the daughter of Thomas Shattuck, first a private in the Massachusetts Regiment of which John Gratton was Colonel, and afterward a sergeant in Colonel Willett's New York Regiment. He died in 1864. The mother of Mrs. Hoyt was Ruth Strickland Wells. Two of Mrs. Hoyt's brothers served in the Revolutionary War, one being present at the disbanding of the army, when Washington bade farewell to his soldiers.

Mrs. Hoyt had been a member of Tuscarora Chapter less than three years, but was held in high regard for her many lovely qualities of heart and mind.

By the death of Mrs. Hoyt, this Chapter loses the last of the four Real Daughters whom we have been proud to call members of our Chapter. The other three were: Mrs. Sarah Ford Copley, born August 16, 1812; died April 24, 1909. Mrs. Louise R. Woodruff, born 1819; died 1903. Mrs. Clara Jones Gifford, born September 12, 1822; died November 1, 1911.—Mrs. Ella E. Woodbridge, Vice-Regent.

Cornelia Greene Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri).—The annual election of officers was held the first Wednesday in January, 1911. Mrs. Lavinia Crow Reilly was made Regent. The same month we gave a luncheon and card party at the Planters' Hotel, a very enjoyable and largely attended affair.

Our beloved Regent charmingly entertained the Chapter Board at the Woman's Club with an elaborate luncheon and "500" party. Her guests included St. Louis and Kirkwood Regents. We purchased a handsome silk flag, with blue ribbons streamers embroidered in white, the work of a member, for our Chapter use, which is much admired. And on Flag Day we joined our nearby sister Chapters in celebrating the occasion at the beautiful Algonquin Country Club, with a varied programme of speeches, music, etc., the Stars and Stripes being everywhere in evidence.

Our Regent had offered, as a prize, the Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia to the one in the Chapter bringing in the greatest number of new members before we adjourned for the summer, and had the pleasure of presenting it to the Recording Secretary. She also presented each member with a printed copy, on cardboard, of the Missouri State Song.

Our literary programme for the year has for its general subject, "Illustrious Women of the Revolution," with papers read as follows: "Illustrious Women of the Revolution," "Barbara Frietchie," and "Molly Pitcher."

We have issued the initial copy of our year book, an attractive one, in white and blue cover, containing the names of hostesses, topics of papers, and list of members.

In November one of our Directors offered her pretty suburban home for a "silver tea," which proved both a financial and social success, a delightful programme of readings and music being given at intervals during the afternoon. The Cornelia Greene Chapter was complimented at the State Conference, our Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Jackson, being appointed Chairman of the State Committee on Children of the Revolution.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).—In October we resumed our meetings in Royall House. We gave an entertainment for children, and a lunch on Columbus Day, in the low-ceiled rooms of the old brick building, once the dwelling place of slaves, where the cooking was done for the master's family, which was very successful.

This building has been altered to suit
modern requirements, and makes a very good hall in which to hold fairs or entertainments for a small audience; but the old mansion, with its large rooms heated only by fireplaces, has been deemed unfit as a meeting place during the winter months, and we are now holding our Chapter meetings in the rooms of the Boys' Union, on one of the main streets of the city, where we are very comfortably located.

We have issued a schedule of meetings for 1911-12, and the programme provides for responses at roll-call of sentiments appropriate to the holiday occurring in each month. In November we had an interesting paper and poem on John Stark, read by one of our members, and in December readings from Dickens furnished a very pleasing entertainment.

We have again voted sums of money to the Martha Berry School and to the Medford Boys' Union, thus continuing our work for national and local causes.

With the Bunker Hill, Sea Coast Defence, and Martha's Vineyard Chapters we supplied the table for boxes, bags, and baskets at the State fair in Tremont Temple, Boston, the first week in December, and made a most creditable showing with goods and money. The proceeds go toward the fund for providing quarters for the Massachusetts Chapters in the building to be erected by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, where we shall have access to one of the finest libraries in the country.

One who had been a member of our Chapter for many years, Mrs. Caroline E. Puffer, has recently "passed over the river." We have memories of most delightful meetings with her in her beautiful home, and her hospitable friendly greetings we shall greatly miss. She has assisted us generously in every plan calling for financial help.—ELIZA M. GILL, Corresponding Secretary.

Scranton City Chapter (Scranton, Pennsylvania) is fortunate in having a real Daughter, Mrs. Hulda Brown, of Peckville, Pa.

She is of the New England type, although she claims Pennsylvania as her only home. She was born in Susquehanna County, November 15, 1830, and was one of twenty-six children. These twenty-six children had three mothers, but she belongs to the youngest group. Her mother was a Billings, of the old and prominent family in Wyoming County.

Her father, Wright Chamberlin, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., came to this region among the earlier settlers. When he was a boy of sixteen he fought in the Revolution under Capt. Simeon Stevens, of the Vermont regiment. Young Chamberlin, in his diary which he kept for many years, speaks of having lived 36 years of his life in Litchfield, Conn., except the year and eight months spent in Vermont. He left no records of the war. Mrs. Brown does remember that he told the children tales of the battles in which he fought, but because she was so very young when these were related she has no recollection of places or dates. Mrs. Brown is an interesting woman, clear in mind, responsive and charming in manner, and with a keen appreciation of current events and their contrast with other days.

On the afternoon of November 15, 1911, the Chapter tendered Mrs. Brown a reception at St. Luke's Parish House, the occasion being the eighty-first birthday of the only "Real Daughter" of the Scranton City Chapter, and one of the five surviving Real Daughters in the State of Pennsylvania.

The details were most elaborate and the affair was one of the best managed that has ever taken place in the social circles of the city. Guests from various other Chapters were present.

The guild rooms were attractively decorated, first, of course, with American flags, also large palms and ferns.

Refreshments were served during the hours of receiving.

The receiving line was ranged at the left of the entrance, with Mrs. F. Whitney Davis, Regent of the Chapter, at its head. Next was Mrs. T. J. Foster, chairman of the Real Daughters of the State organization, and next her Mrs. Hulda Brown, guest of honor, wearing black foulard and carrying a sheaf of chrysanthemums. Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Hards, daughters of Mrs. Brown, and a great-granddaughter, Clara Louise Brown, made up the party.

Miss Emily Wilcox introduced the guests to the receiving party. Mrs. Brown greeted each with a hearty clasp of the hand and her appreciation of the attentions shown was apparent. One of the incidents that afforded her much pleasure was a gift
of a silver mesh bag from the Scranton City Chapter and other members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The arrangements were in the hands of two committees. The Real Daughters, Mrs. T. J. Foster, Mrs. J. L. Gard, Mrs. Frances H. Doane, and Mrs. Wm. L. Connell; and the social, Mrs. A. E. Lester, Mrs. A. D. Preston, Mrs. Berlinghoff, Mrs. G. W. Hessler, Mrs. Ralph A. Amerman, and Mrs. F. H. Doane.

Mrs. Berlinghoff and Mrs. Preston superintended the tea room. Mrs. Conner directed the serving of refreshments. Many other members aided in promoting the social features of this interesting occasion. More than one hundred and twenty-five ladies were entertained.—EVA F. WRIGHTNOUR, Historian.

Eunice Baldwin Chapter (Hillsboro, New Hampshire).—We have enjoyed a pleasant two years, under the leadership Of our Regent, Mrs. Abby Grimes. Meetings have been held once a month, from October to June, inclusive.

Papers have been read on patriotic subjects and much valuable information has been gained from the meetings. Money has been sent to Continental Hall, also to the Martha Berry School.

On February 22, 1910, a reception was held. Many of the members were dressed in the ancient gowns of their mothers or grandmothers.

Flag Day has been observed with appropriate exercises. The old oven where the big ox was roasted for the Pierce barbecue, to celebrate his nomination as President of the United States, has been repaired and a memorial tablet placed thereon. The old pound has also been repaired and a tablet will be placed on it in the near future. On Memorial Day the graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been decorated with Betsy Ross flags and potted geraniums. Neglected graves have been cared for, and we are trying to do what we can to perpetuate the memory of those who, in the olden days, suffered hardships and privations that we might have liberty.—MARY J. HASLET, Historian.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter (Littleton, New Hampshire).—This society was organized February 21, 1903, with 17 members. Now it has a membership of 38.

During the eight years of the organization two boulders have been erected, one marking the birthplace of the first child born in Littleton, the other the site of the first meeting house.

Meetings are held once a month at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Sanger. American history is constantly studied. There are book reviews given, and poems by American authors read. American painters, past and present, have also been discussed. Matters educational and in short, subjects generally considered by other literary clubs have been studied by the Chapter. This year the United States Presidents are the principal subjects.

To raise money for a scholarship for the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the Daughters have had 300 calendars printed, being made in leaflet form, each page having a local picture with an appropriate verse underneath. There has been no difficulty in selling them because of their attractiveness.—Historian of Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Major L’Enfant Chapter (District of Columbia) is the only Chapter in the District of Columbia that has the distinctive honor of having a Real Daughter of the Revolution enrolled upon its roster. She is Mrs. Sarah Sanford Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell is a bright, cheerful little woman of eighty-five years, and displays a wonderful memory for one of her advanced age.

She was born in Utica, N. Y., September 11, 1826. Her mother, Sarah Race, was of English parentage, and was the second wife of John M. Sanford. He, too, was of English extraction, and served throughout the Revolutionary War as a private, and lieutenant and captain in the war of 1812.

Captain Sanford's death occurred when Mrs. Campbell was a very little girl. She remembers him as a tall, white-haired old man, with very expressive blue eyes, and of a military bearing. He always wore a high silk hat. His family was the pride of his heart and he affectionately referred to them as "my royal family." It is little wonder that he readily shouldered a musket when his family ties were twice threatened by the ravages of war.

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Captain Sanford was the first to build on the picturesque spot called Round Top, situated on the Hudson.
Mrs. Campbell’s mother had the proud distinction of dancing with Lafayette at a ball given in his honor in New York when he visited this country in 1824, as a guest of the nation. She wore on this occasion a white satin dress, elaborately trimmed with lace, and white satin slippers. The slippers are still preserved by one of Mrs. Campbell’s nieces.

Some time, in the forties, Mrs. Campbell became the wife of Henry Richardson, of Rochester, N. Y., who was engaged in the hotel business. Two children came to bless this union. One died in infancy and the other lived to be forty-five.

In 1855 she met John Campbell, who became her second husband. There were no children. His death occurred in 1881, after which she came to reside in Washington, where she has been ever since.

Mrs. Campbell is a staunch Baptist and has always been an attendant of the First Church of that faith. She has been a member of the Major L’Enfant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, since last July. On Independence Day she received from the Daughters of the American Revolution a golden spoon and a certificate, both of which she is justly proud of.—Nana B. Willard, Corresponding Secretary.

Wendell Wolfe Chapter (District of Columbia).—This Chapter was organized with 16 charter members, April 16, 1910, at the home of its Organizer and Regent, Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, and was named in honor of Captain George Wendell Wolfe, one of the Regent’s ancestors, who rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War.

During the first year it held nine meetings at the homes of its members, two of them being guest meetings, all well attended. The first Year Book was unique, being the handiwork of members of the Chapter. The cover was an original design of a conventionalized Colonial fort, the work of Miss Sara E. Stephens, the Treasurer. It contained a photograph of the Regent, the work of Mrs. Alice Smith Rock, a charter member.

The subject of study the first year was “The Period of the Revolution”; at each meeting an excellent paper was read on some phase of this subject. This year the subject of study is “The Churches and Schools of Revolutionary Times.”

The chapter has bought a charter, and a State flag; given a mahogany chair, with silver marker, to the banquet room of Memorial Continental Hall, and contributed to the Berry School for Girls. It is especially interested in the education of Southern mountaineers.

The members presented the Regent with a handsome copy of Holmes’s poems on the occasion of her receiving her degree of Master of Arts at George Washington University, last June, and Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General, gave a beautiful silk flag to the Chapter in honor of the same.

Death has entered the Chapter, bearing away Miss Harriet Blanchard Dickinson, a charter member, and a lovely Christian girl.

Though not yet two years old, this Chapter has 28 members, with other “papers” in preparation, and is one of the enthusiastic Chapters of the District of Columbia.

Francis Marion Chapter (Montgomery, Alabama).—During the recent meeting of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the Francis Marion Chapter, of Montgomery, Ala., presented to Continental Memorial Hall a silver ladle formerly owned and used by General Francis Marion, of South Carolina. He was known as the “Swamp Fox” during the Revolutionary War and performed many brave and daring acts. The Chapter also presented an old newspaper, printed about 135 years ago and given to them by one of their members, Mrs. Files Crenshaw. The paper belonged to one of Mrs. Crenshaw’s ancestors. The Francis Marion is a growing Chapter. The members are charming women and much interested in all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and are doing good work themselves.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).—The second exhibition of rare antique silver was given July 25 to 29, 1911, by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, and was a success. The collection, loaned mostly by the people of Litchfield, was one of many beautiful and rare designs of bowls, spoons, trays, tankards, tea services, baskets, etc. Some pieces dating back to the year 1659; some being made of the pure “coin silver,” and most
all having some thrilling tale of historic or family interest.

Mr. Curtis, of Meriden, loaned his fine collection of spoons. As far as possible all silver was labeled with the name of the maker, which made it more interesting. Too much cannot be said of the beautiful display and the unique way in which each silver piece was arranged to show its full value and beauty.

The exhibition was a success financially.

—Martha M. Marcy, Historian.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vermont).—At the meeting held June 14 the subject was brought up as to the advisability of celebrating in some fitting manner the granting of the town charter by Benning Wentworth, then Governor of New Hampshire. Definite plans were formed and all members pledged themselves to do all they could to make the plans as arranged a success. The eventful day came. While the “melancholy days” had come, this was not the “saddest of the year.” The exercises were held in the audience room of the Congregational Church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The following program was given in the forenoon: “Invocation,” by the Rev. Samuel Rose, pastor of the church; “Incidents in Unwritten History,” T. P. D. Matthews; “Difficulties Experienced by the Early Settlers,” L. W. Peet; “Early Educational Advantages,” Walter Atwood; “What We Owe Our Ancestors,” F. E. Foote; “Reminiscences of Prominent Men of Cornwall in the Past,” C. S. Dana, of New Haven; “Cornwall Fifty Years Hence,” A. W. Foote.

Then came the “social hour.” The company was invited to the town hall, where an old-fashioned lunch was deftly served. In an upper room was a large and interesting exhibit of “antiques,” and valuable, too. Did space permit I would be glad to tell of some of the rare and beautiful things there shown. The afternoon program follows: “Address of Welcome,” by the Regent, Mrs. Sarah S. Lane. The Hon. D. J. Foster, one of Vermont’s representatives in Congress, gave a fine address in his usual pleasing manner, and it was listened to with close attention. Mrs. C. N. North, of Shoreham, State Regent, gave one of her interesting talks. “Church History in Cornwall,” by the Rev. Samuel Rose, and a paper on “Noted Women of Cornwall,” by Addie Parkhill, were well received. The closing number, an original poem by Katharine Griswold, Historian of the Chapter, was warmly applauded, and deservedly so. The Rev. Mr. Barnum, a former pastor, was present and spoke briefly.

Kathleen Hanks Taylor, Secretary.

The Georgia Monument

Despite the fact that two centuries have elapsed, Georgia treasures in her heart the memory of her founder’s undying glory. On November 23, 1911, beneath the sunny skies of Savannah, thousands of people gathered, representing every section of the commonwealth, to honor the name of James Oglethorpe, the founder and first Governor of the colony, by unveiling a monument erected in his memory. Grand and imposing, the statue of Oglethorpe stands in Chippewa Square, with his fearless face turned southward toward the land of the Spanish invaders. The monument is a fitting memorial to the philanthropic Englishman who settled the last of the thirteen colonies on Georgia’s soil. The unveiling ushered in one of the greatest civic and military pageantries that Georgia has ever had. The ceremonies lasted through three days with unabated interest. The muse of history seemed lurking in the shadows of Chippewa Square. The spirit of the great founder was almost felt by the throngs who stood with bared heads in solemn silence.

The unveiling ceremony was performed by his excellency Joseph M. Brown, Governor of Georgia, assisted by Mrs. John J. Wilder, President of the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Daniel Chester French, the sculptor who designed the monument, escorted Mrs. Wilder to her station and placed the cord in her hands. There was a burst of applause as the flags fell away, and the great assembly of people stood awed in the presence of the founder of the colony.
Three addresses were delivered, one by the Hon. J. Randolph Anderson, one by the Hon. A. Mitchell Innes, acting British ambassador and representative of the Court of St. James, and the Hon. Walter G. Charlton, President of the Monumental Association. The oration by Judge Charlton was indeed great, dealing with the life of Oglethorpe and the conditions in England that led to the colonization of Georgia. The invocation was delivered by the Right Reverend Frederick F. Reese, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Georgia.

Letter from Prof. J. Franklin Jameson


Dear Madame:

If you were present at the last Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which I had the honor to address on the subject of historical work appropriate to such an organization (Proceedings, pages 90 to 93), you will, perhaps, remember that I emphasized especially the need of a proper National Archive Building in Washington, and the effective aid which Daughters of the American Revolution might render toward securing it. I urged all those who heard me to appeal individually to their Members of Congress in behalf of this measure, when the proper time came. I believe that the proper time has now arrived. A bill looking toward the erection of such a structure has been introduced in the House of Representatives by the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and is now before that committee for consideration. All members of that committee seem to be in favor of it, having been much impressed with the evils of the present situation—a hundred scattered repositories, many of them not fireproof, large parts of the Government records therefore exposed to the danger of loss by fire and to other perils. In the House itself, however, the measure will encounter opposition, based on the desire for an economical session. Laudable as that desire is, it is misapplied in this case, when one destructive fire in any one of several repositories may easily cost the Government several times the value of a proper archive building.

This is to say nothing of the historical value of the Government archives, concerning which the American Historical Association has already addressed strong representations to the committee. If you agree with the Association, as I cannot doubt you do, in placing a high value upon these records of the nation's history, I should be glad if you would write personally on the subject to your Representative, and to any other member of the House known to you.

It would be of especial utility if you were able to write to any of the leaders of the House, such as Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama; Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, of New York; Hon. A. S. Burleson or Hon. R. L. Henry, of Texas, or to any of the members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Of that committee, Hon. Morris Sheppard, of Texas, is the chairman. The other members are as follows: Messrs. J. L. Burnett, of Alabama; J. C. Cantrill, of Kentucky; Carter Glass, of Virginia; H. A. Barnhart, of Indiana; E. S. Underhill, of New York; R. W. Austin, of Tennessee; B. L. French, of Idaho; I. C. Copley, of Illinois; Frank Clark, of Florida; S. A. Roddenbery, of Georgia; W. A. Ashbrook, of Ohio; J. M. Gudger, of North Carolina; J. E. Andrus, of New York; J. M. Nelson, of Wisconsin; H. M. Towner, of Idaho; J. L. Hartman, of Pennsylvania.

With high appreciation of any action which you may take toward the support of this important and patriotic measure, I am, with high regard,

Very respectfully yours,
J. Franklin Jameson,
Chairman,
Committee on a National Archive Building, American Historical Association.
Presentation of Silver Service and Stand of Colors to Battleship Florida

Daughters of the American Revolution from the four quarters of the State gathered at the “Deep Water City,” Pensacola, Monday morning, December 18, to witness the ceremonies incident to the presentation of the silver service and the “stand of colors” to the battleship Florida.

Among the cities represented were Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Daytona, Miami, Orlando and others.

Daughters of prominence from some of the neighboring States were present.

Following the presentation of the silver service by the Governor of the State, Miss Katherine Thorp, State Regent, and Mrs. J. M. Mahoney, of Jacksonville, ex-State Regent, presented on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Florida the stand of colors, also a flag of exquisite silken texture, bearing the seal of the State of Florida and the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia, and also a beautiful hand-painted scroll.

It was during Mrs. Mahoney’s term of office as State Regent that the most of the work was accomplished toward raising funds for the stand of colors, which cost something over $500, and had the battleship Florida been completed when it was expected to have been, the honor of presenting the colors would have come during Mrs. Mahoney’s administration, and it was most fitting that the State Regent, Miss Thorp, extended the courtesy of this honor to the ex-State Regent, who presented same with a most brilliant address of some length, full of patriotic sentiment and devotion.

At the close of her address two jackies from the battleship Florida came forward, one bearing the regular battalion navy flag, and the other Old Glory, while the marine band played “Star Spangled Banner,” amid the round of applause, cheering and waving of hats.

Closely following this Miss Thorp, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by Master Frederick Parsons, of Jacksonville, and Ramona Ball, of Miami, presented the flag and the scroll. Miss Thorp spoke in part as follows:

“To the great battleship which bears the name of our fair State, Florida, I have the distinguished honor, as chief officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Florida, to present in their behalf this flag. Upon its field of deepest blue is embroidered the seal of our State and the emblem of the largest patriotic woman’s organization in the world, the Daughters of the American Revolution. We also present you this scroll, which contains the name of each Chapter and Regent that has made possible these gifts. And as the great battleship sails out upon the deep waters, carrying with her these tokens of love, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Florida, bid her God-speed.”

At the close of Miss Thorp’s address Master Frederick Parsons and Ramona Ball, dressed in costume representing George and Martha Washington, unveiled the flag.

At the close of these ceremonies a brilliant reception was tendered the Daughters of the American Revolution and other distinguished guests by the commander and other officers on board the battleship Florida, and in the evening the Board of Trade and citizens of the “Deep Water City” gave a reception and ball at the San Carlos Hotel. The intermingling of beautifully gowned ladies and gay uniformed officers of high rank, both of the army and navy, made a most brilliant scene, never to be forgotten by those honored with the privilege of attending.

Among the representatives from Daytona upon this auspicious occasion was the Regent of the local Chapter, Miss Ella Mar De Voy.—From Daytona Halifax Journal.
In Memoriam

Marion Frances Fazio Ballinger, wife of Madison Adams Ballinger, died October 27, at her home in Washington. She was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; founder of the Continental and of the Manor House Chapters; Regent of the latter from 1897 until her death. She was a member of the Southern Relief Association, of the Geographical Society, and of the Church of the Covenant. She originated and carried to success the plan to remove the body of L'Enfant from the Maryland farm to beautiful Arlington.

Mrs. Ballinger had the mind of a statesman, astute, penetrating, and diplomatic; a marvelous memory; superb courage. She was a brilliant conversationalist.

Her work in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is well known; her intense interest in her beloved organization was apparent to all. Her charming personality, versatile talents, and culture made her home delightful, and attracted brilliant and learned people to her side. Charity, gentleness, generosity, a strong mentality, all uniting in her, made a character as rare as it was beautiful.

Judge T. J. Latham, lawyer, successful business man, philanthropist, and patriotic citizen, of Memphis, Tenn, died July 24, 1911. His wife, Mrs. Mary Woolridge Latham, is the Regent of the Hermitage Chapter, Memphis. She has the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in her great bereavement.

Harriet Elizabeth Allen, wife of Eliot Johnson, died at her home, Hockanum, December 5, 1911. She was instrumental in founding Old Hadley Chapter, and was its first Regent. She was a member of the National Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The memory of her life, her sincerity of purpose, her cheerful presence, will ever be a precious heritage to a host of friends who mourn her loss.

Just as the sun was setting she was laid at rest in the beautiful hillside cemetery under the shadow of Mt. Holyoke, overlooking the valley and the winding Connecticut River.

Mrs. Alberta Sharp, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind., died December 8, 1911.

Mrs. Catherine Stebbins Burr, a charter member of Orrahgena Chapter of Cazenovia, New York, has gone to her eternal home. She was appointed Secretary at the organization of the Chapter, and served faithfully and acceptably six years.

She was a loyal and sympathetic friend, and her loss will be mourned in her home, the Chapter, and the community.

MRS. CATHERINE STEBBINS BURR, a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Fredonia and Dunkirk is named after him, and in this Chapter Mrs. Haywood took great interest and pride. Her niece, Miss Prescott, is the present Regent.

Mrs. Haywood's interests were wide and practical, and her gifts to the Library, Home for the Aged, Baptist Church, and other institutions have been liberal and frequent; no one in need ever appealed to her in vain, but she gave without ostentation, and few knew of her benevolences.
The National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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1912

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(Term of Office Expires 1913)

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MRS. JOHN ALDEN MORSE, 42 Summer St., Bath.

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(Honorary for Life)

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Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mrs. Daniel Manning,
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Honorary President Presiding

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Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ROGER A. PEYOR, 1893.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GRAY, 1896.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HENRY M. BOYTON, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the board room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, January 3, 1912.

The Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order at 10:45 a.m., and in the absence of the President General asked for nominations for the chair. On motion of the Librarian General, seconded by the State Regent of the District, and unanimously carried, the Chaplain General presided over the meeting.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, prayer by the Chaplain General following the reading of selections from St. Paul's Letters to the Philippians and to the Corinthians and to St. John's Revelations.

The following members were present:
The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann; the Chaplain General, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce; the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William F. Dennis; the Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; the Historian General, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett; the Librarian General, Miss Amaryllis Gillett; the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Regrets for this board meeting had been received from the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who also sent greetings, as did the Vice-President General of Kansas, Mrs. William E. Stanley, who wrote of the improved health of her daughter during their stay in California; the Vice-President General of Missouri, Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray, Jr., also wrote from California, where she had gone with her husband on account of his health; the Vice-President General of Tennessee, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, had herself been ill. The State Regents sending regrets were Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Illinois; Miss Virginia Fairfax, of Louisiana; Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, of Mississippi; Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Thomas Day, of Tennessee; Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, of Virginia, and Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, of Wisconsin.

Announcement was made of the death, on December 22, at her home in Cleveland, Ohio, of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, editor of the American Monthly Magazine; of Miss Ellen Mecum, Vice-President General of New Jersey, on January 1; of Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd, at one time State Regent of Kentucky, in December, and of the husband of the State Regent of Alabama, Dr. Rhett Goode, also in December.

On motion of the Historian General, seconded by the State Regent of the District, it was

"Voted: That the Corresponding Secretary General write the proper letters of sympathy of this National Board and the Society to the families of those deceased."

The Registrar General then read the names of 601 applicants for membership, and the Recording Secretary General, upon motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, seconded by the Historian General, cast the ballot for these applicants, and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters reported as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

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

Mrs. Marian Van Epps S. Clancey, of Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Carrie Parker Bryson, of Fullerton, Neb.
Miss Alpha Christian, of McCook, Neb.
Mrs. Emma Weeks Roberts, of Lancaster, N. H.
Mrs. Olive M. Osborn Coe, of Burton, Ohio.
Mrs. Almira Stebbins Lloyd, of Coudersport, Pa.
Preliminary Announcement of Railroad Committee

To Persons Desiring to Attend the Twenty-First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., April 13 to 20 Inclusive, 1912

The Trunk Line Association, embracing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Delaware & Hudson Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Erie Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, Ontario & Western Railway, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia & Reading Railway and the West Shore Railroad, have authorized the usual concession of a fare and three-fifths on the Certificate Plan to persons attending the Continental Congress of April, 1912.

The New England Passenger Association, with the territory east of New York State; the Southeastern Passenger Association, with the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac, and east of the Mississippi rivers, will probably make the same concession.

The Central Passenger Association has not yet made decision in the matter of reduced fares, but its participation, if conceded, will be on a basis of not less than two cents per mile.

The Western Passenger Association, territory west of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, to and including Denver, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo., advise that it is impracticable to make special arrangements for the Continental Congress, but state that fares in a large part of their territory are now on a basis of two cents per mile.

The Trans-Continental Passenger Association will give a definite report when their Committee in Charge of Excursion rates from the Pacific Coast have decided upon the special reduction in fares, which will be authorized for conventions and meetings to be held in the East in 1912.

General Instructions

For Persons Attending the Twenty-First Continental Congress, N. S., D. A. R. April, 1912

A reduction of fare and three-fifths on the Certificate Plan has been secured. Read carefully the following instructions:

1.—Tickets at the regular full one-way first-class fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday) prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The announced open-
ing date of the meeting is April 13 and the closing date is April 20, consequently you can obtain your going ticket and certificate not earlier than April 10 nor later than April 15. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

2.—Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train on which you will begin your journey.

3.—Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your home station you can ascertain whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not obtainable at your home station, the agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can, in such case, purchase a local ticket thence, and there purchase through ticket and secure certificate to place of meeting.

4.—Immediately on your arrival at the meeting present your certificate to the endorsing officer, Mrs. H. P. McIntosh.

5.—It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance on April 17 and 18, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., to validate certificates. A fee of 25 cents will be charged at the meeting for each certificate validated. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or if you arrive at the meeting later than April 18 after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated, and consequently you will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.

6.—So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on the return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance at the meeting of not less than one hundred persons holding regularly issued certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of regular full one-way first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey.

7.—If the necessary minimum of one hundred certificates are presented to the special agent and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to and including April 24 to a continuous passage ticket by the same route over which you made the going journey at three-fifths of

the regular one-way first-class fare to the point at which your certificate was issued.

8.—Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

9.—Be particular to have the certificates properly filled out and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchased your going ticket, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

HOTELS.

European Plan.

The New Willard, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Rates, single room, with bath, $4 per day and upward; double room, with bath, $5 per day and upward.

The Raleigh, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rates, single room, $2 per day and upward; double room, $3 per day and upward.

European and American Plan.

The Arlington, Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets. Rates, single room, $2 per day and upward; double room, $3 per day and upward. American plan, $2.50 per day additional each person.

Ebbitt House, Fourteenth and F Streets. Rates, European play, $1.50 per day; American plan, $3 per day and upward.

The Normandie, Fifteenth and I Streets. Rates, European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $2.50 per day and upward.

The Brighton, 2123 California Street. Rates, one room and bath, $2.50 per day and upward; suite of two rooms and bath, $5 per day and upward; café, American and European plan.

American Plan.

The Grafton, Connecticut Avenue and De Sales Street. Rates, single rooms, $3 per day and upward; double room, $6 per day and upward.

The Buckingham Hotel, 920 Fifteenth Street. Rates, $2.50 per day and upward.

The Dewey Hotel, Fourteenth and L Streets. Rates, $3 per day and upward; $17.50 per week and upward.

Hotel Gordon, Sixteenth and I Streets. Rates, $3 per day and upward.

Hotel Richmond, Seventeenth and H Streets. Rates, $3.50 per day and upward.

MRS. BEN GRAY, JR., Chairman of Railroad Committee.

Biographical literature does not attract the casual reader unless the subject and its treatment possess qualities out of the ordinary, and so very much has been written about the Brownings that their unique personalities, however extraordinary, would seem to have nothing left which would further illuminate them. This work proves, upon reading, to be its own justification, and every lover of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning will gratefully thank Miss Whiting for the added lights, with their glow of warmth and color, with which she helps us to view these poet lovers.

Miss Whiting has had exceptional opportunities for studying the lives and the influences surrounding them, of these two gifted people, by a close friendship and association with their son, the famous and gifted sculptor, Robert Barrett Browning, at whose beautiful home in Florence much of the present work was written.

The author also gratefully acknowledges her indebtedness to Edith, Contessa Rucellai (nata Bronson), whose kindness placed at the disposal of this volume a number of hitherto unpublished letters written by Robert Browning to her mother, Mrs. Arthur Bronson, which kindness shows the strength of this friendship, which warmed with a beautiful tenderness the later years of the poet's life, after his beloved wife, his "lyric love," had been taken from him.

Surely the most exquisite romance of modern life is this immortal idyl of poetry, genius and love, which lasted the fifteen years of the united life of the Brownings.

This volume divides the story of their lives into three periods—that of the separate life of each up to the time of their marriage; their married life, passed in the enchantment of their beloved Italy, and his life after her death.

It is a marvel that we can scarcely comprehend that there existed in this world two such rare spirits, endowed with ardent personality, genius, appreciation and the richest capacities for giving and receiving the joys of life, and that they should have met and woven the golden threads of their lives into the perfect fabric which glows with a lustre that will never fade. After they met there was no life possible for these two apart. Miss Whiting gives a delightful account of their subsequent life together in Italy with an environment that was ideal, mingling from time to time with friends whose genius was as brilliant as their own, for there were Tennyson, Carlyle, Rossetti, Landor, Harriet Martineau and many others. They both had a genius for friendships, a capacity that is rare.

Miss Whiting calls attention to the fact that all biographers of Robert Browning record that it was during this first period of their married life, while living in Pisa, that the "Sonnets from the Portuguese" were made known to him, but she declares on the authority of Robert Barrett Browning that his mother did not present his father with them until two years later, having withheld them on account of a misunderstanding. Mrs. Browning's delicate health compelled her to live a very sheltered life, and what more exquisite evidence of the tender care with which she was guarded could be shown than the letter in which she writes: "... My head goes round sometimes. I was never happy before in my life. ... And when I am so good as to let myself be carried upstairs, and so angelical as to sit still on the sofa, and so considerate as not to put my foot into a
puddle, why, my duty is considered done to a perfection worthy all adoration." Their life together was such a beautiful romance as to be almost sacred and constitutes a message not less in value than their poems. Robert Browning lived twenty-eight years after the death of his wife, and these were years of development, growth and fulfillment. During this period was established that friendship with Mrs. Bronson and her daughter Edith, which enriched his desolated life, and of which we have evidence in the hitherto unpublished letters included in this volume. Miss Whiting announced that this would be her most important work, and the result has been all that could be desired, for it is one of the most delightful volumes of biography ever written and with a spirit of most sympathetic understanding.


Miss Corelli has written a lengthy prologue to this, her latest novel, in which she emphatically defines her views on certain subjects. From the time she began to write she had the desire and intention to present a certain principle or science of life, if a bewildered reviewer may so express it, and this book is one of a series planned for the purpose of presenting these principles and her irrefutable solutions of problems which to our less penetrating minds have remained unanswered. Others of the series were "A Romance of Two Worlds," "Ardath," "The Soul of Lilith," "Barabbas," "The Sorrows of Satan," and "The Master Christian." The author says that "all are the result of a deliberately conceived plan and intention and are linked together by one theory."

It was not her desire to present this theory in the form of novels, but she realized that it was the only means by which she could reach our shiftless minds. Miss Corelli seems to be a little severe upon a public which, on the whole, has been very appreciative of her really rare gifts—her imagination, which is extraordinary; her intellectual capacity, and her power of word-painting, which is exceptional.

If we can "think with" the author, as she asks us to do, there is no doubt but a blessed and radiant light will illumine our habitually much clouded vision; the difficulty is to do it. The author certainly addresses us from the serene heights of a very high Parnassus and has a sincere desire to help others to place their feet firmly on the blessed ground beside her.

The idea of the story is that there is no death, and the characters brought together in these pages are those who have known each other, have loved and hated, been brought together and separated in various other existences.

The participants in this world-long love affair have passed through many trials and have been kept apart sometimes by their own hesitancy, sometimes by a relentless fate. In this story they meet, the heroine the guest on a sumptuous yacht and the hero on an even more marvelous one which suddenly appears beside them on the high seas. They "recognize" each other at once and their love-making scorns much preliminary skirmishing, although the heroine, a little unsure of herself, goes away to one of those marvelous places which no one in the world would ever be able to find but Miss Corelli, even though her directions are perfectly plain. There the fearless lady goes through many tests in which most of us would fail. She finally wins that which she is seeking and which we would all be in luck if we could find, for it was confidence, and power, and perfect love, and perfect faith. At the end of these few weeks she is united with her love and they sail away on his wonderful yacht and exist in a state of exalted bliss only to be dreamed of by the less worthy.


This is a novel of which it is extremely difficult to give the right impression—one that the present reviewer considers among the few great novels presented in many years, and yet one that many may find unpleasant, perhaps offensive. But if the honest, earnest purpose of the author, which is as unmistakable and ever present as the air we breathe, is taken into consideration, the reader is apt to admit at the close of this strong, gripping story of life, not as we like it, but as it is lived, that it is far more moral in effect than the books whose morality is announced on each page. We are not asserting that the mantle of Flaubert has fallen upon Mr. Dreiser, but many have tried it on whom it would not fit so
well, for he has done a big thing in a big manner. It is not a book to be read and judged hastily, and we realize the appeal against such judgment in the unwearied multiplication of detail by which we grow to know Jennie with a perfect understanding, and from the beginning we know she is doomed; that the circumstances of her poverty, her very goodness, foreshadowed the tragedy which was inevitable.

"The spirit of Jennie—who shall express it? . . . When the soft, low call of the wood-doves, those spirits of the summer, came out of the distance, she would incline her head and listen, the whole spiritual quality of it dropping like silver bubbles into her own great heart."

She was sweet and good and tender, and she was made of and for love and sacrifice—more especially sacrifice. Womankind can be divided into two classes—those whose pleasure it is to receive and those whose joy in life is to give. To the woman of the latter class it is an absolute necessity to feel that some one needs her. Her only joy is in knowing that her love and ministrations give happiness to the loved one, whether it be parent, husband or child, and usually that woman's love is great enough that it is given in equal abundance to each. To this class, with its deep maternal instinct, Jennie belonged, and love for her patient mother, her brothers and sisters in their utmost poverty was the force that pushed her into the stream whose current carried her into the deep, pitiless pool where, when she would have escaped, the hand she loved pushed her back. The reader's heart aches with the knowledge that life is like this—the gray hopelessness, the inevitable doom, that follows human error. The character of Lester Kane is not less perfectly drawn than Jennie. He is the typical, aggressive, confident business man. He has wealth and it must serve him. He is utterly selfish, as Jennie is absolutely without selfishness. He does not want to consider anything that might be a curtailment of his privileges; he is never quite sure what he wants to do; he will think it over, not now, but some time he will decide, and when he does it is too late. He has ruined his own life, his own happiness, and that of the women he loved and wanted for his wife, but did not realize it—the woman who loved him perfectly.

Perhaps the book seems cruel, but in our hearts we know that it is life that is cruel and the book is true. Mr. Dreiser's first book, "Sister Carrie," indicated his capabilities, and this one proves his power.


How much you will enjoy Mr. Farnol's new book will depend upon the mood you are in. With some books it depends upon your literary appreciation, or upon a number of other things, but in this case it is just the mood you are in. If you happen to be tired of problems that make you think and hurt your head and your heart, of conditions to be righted, and beliefs to be readjusted, and you just want a happy, impossible romance of the Land of the Never Can Be, Mr. Farnol will take your hand and laughingly lead you for a few care-free hours through the sunny fields and shady lanes of that Arcady. If you are not wanting to go dreaming you may call it a silly book, so consult your mood.

A disconsolate American millionaire whose heart is broken and whose life is bare because his love has forsaken him to marry a duke starts out on a walking tour through the country of Kent to find surcease of sorrow. And he finds it. Small Porges discovers him by the wayside and, with the wisdom of the young, leads him straight to the most efficacious healer to be found in the Land of Arcady. The healer is Small Porges's aunt, and she is young and lovely and very sweet; hence her power as a healer. She takes the suppliant as a boarder; but all is not serene, for Porges confides that on account of the mortgage he must go adventuring for a pot of gold. The hero is very anxious to find this for Porges to lay at the lovely lady's feet, but there are difficulties put in the way by the lady herself, and even after Porges, in the shining light of the golden Money Moon, digs up a great bag of yellow sovereigns the difficulties still persist. But in the happy days in Arcady love always finds a way. This Mr. Farnol knows very well and he tells the smiling and slightly anxious reader how it all came out. The old soldier and the sailor (who makes you think a little of "The Ancient") and the dear adopted aunt contribute to the pleasure of these days in Arcady.

Kerfoot, J. B. "Broadway." Boston and

This is a charming, whimsical book, clever and impressionistic, as are the delightful drawings with which Mr. Lester Hornby has illustrated it. Text and pictures are in exquisite accord and produce a beautiful book. Mr. Kerfoot essays a subtle thing. To imprison the personality of Broadway, the most wonderful and interesting street in the world, with its kaleidoscopic phases, its life and vitality, within the pages of a book. He achieves success and at the same time leaves a persisting impression of his own personality.

We are taken from Bowling Green to De Heere Straat, where the Burgomaster, Martin Cregier, built a tavern, and here was the beginning of the Great Highway. Mr. Kerfoot conducts us, now in a fanciful, now in a reflectful, perhaps in a gossipy mood, up this infantile Broadway. He pauses here and there in reminiscent mood. At 26 Broadway, the home of the Standard Oil, we are reminded that once there stood the house where Alexander Hamilton lay awake at night working out the fiscal policy of a new republic. We pass up the old road which connected Bowery Lane and Greenwich Village, then to the bend where Grace Church makes a landmark. We glimpse the life at Union Square and Madison Square. We look into the lighted windows at Martin's, and on up the ever-growing and more impressive Broadway. The historical associations are rich all the way, and its commercial, theatrical and hotel life is touched here and there; but the pauses are brief and sketchy, for the way is long. We have yet to reach Columbus Circle, and on out to 192d Street we are still looking up Broadway as it trails off to Albany. The book will prove a delight to every fascinated lover of New York.


This important book on eugenics is dedicated to Mrs. E. H. Harriman, in grateful recognition of the assistance she has rendered to research upon this subject. It is a most carefully and thoroughly prepared work on a subject of most vital importance to the race. Advances in our knowledge of heredity have improved our plants and animals, and Mr. Davenport wishes to awaken a realization of the potentialities of the science of heredity in its application to man. A vast amount of investigation into the laws of the inheritance of human traits will be required before it will be possible to give definite instruction as to fit marriage matings. Our social problems still remain problems, and must continue to do so while much investigation goes on. The advances made so far are chiefly in the methods of study, and these methods are what this present volume concerns itself with. The suggestions made are by no means final, but include the most probable conclusions, and their essential truth will be recognized.

Mr. Davenport thinks that modern medicine is responsible for the loss of appreciation of the power of heredity, it having had its attention too exclusively focused on germs and conditions of life, and so neglecting the personal element that helps determine the course of every disease. He believes it has forgotten the fundamental fact that all men are created bound by their protoplasmic make-up and unequal in their powers and responsibilities.

The Eugenics Record Office is devoted to this movement and wishes every person who is willing to do so to record his heritage and place the record on file at the Record Office. You are asked to drop a postal card to the office in question, at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., and ask for the blank schedule they furnish. They further state that all data thus received will be held confidential. In the preparation of this volume the author was aided by Prof. James Field, of the University of Chicago; Miss Amy B. Eaton, Prof. E. B. Wilson, and many others.
The Arlington, Washington, D.C., March 4, 1912

TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

I have reviewed THE SOUTH IN THE BUILDING OF THE NATION, written and edited by over three hundred eminent scholars, and regard it as a most important contribution to American Historical records. It is the first complete, authoritative and authentic History of the South's constructive work in the formation of our Union, covering as it does the earliest colonial development as well as that of recent years.

The records of the colonial period, up to and including the revolutionary period are especially interesting and valuable to our members. It is the study of the great intellects that these periods have produced, their writings, speeches and the acts of the vast and intricate problems of government, establishing civil and religious liberty on this continent, which will enable future generations to understand and fully comprehend the work they are called upon to perform.

As material whereby the distinctive characteristics of American civilization can be preserved and handed down to coming generations, I commend the work to your favorable consideration.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Photogravure Portrait of George Washington free to First 100 Inquiries.

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