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Memorial Day

She heard the tramping of ten thousand feet,
As the long line swept round the crowded square;
She heard the incessant hum
That filled the warm and blossom-scented air—
The shrilling fife, the roll and throb of drum,
The happy laugh, the cheer. Oh, glorious and meet
To honor thus the dead,
Who chose the better part,
Who for their country bled;
The dead! Great God, she stood there in the street,
Living, yet dead in soul and mind and heart,
While far away
His grave is decked by other hands to-day.

Richard Watson Gilder.
Address of the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott

At the Opening of the Twenty-First Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 15, 1912

Ladies of the Twenty-first Continental Congress:

Just twenty-one short years ago there met in this, our National Capital, a small group of noble and farsighted women, whose view reached back into a glorious past, to dwell with admiration and love upon the heroic achievements of the mighty dead; and whose prophetic glance, likewise, swept forward into the formless void of the future, seeing there, also a majestic panoramic vision, of generation after generation of devoted Sons and Daughters, working out the exalted destiny of a common country. These women were the beloved and honored originators of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution — the mighty organization which, in less than one generation, has sprung from that small beginning.

Ladies, I regret to state, that there are people in this land who still persist in misunderstanding our aims and purposes. There are those who, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, decline to see in us anything but a species of mutual admiration society, for the promotion of "pink teas" and ancestor worship. To them our Chapter meetings, as well as our State Conferences and National Congresses, seem to be mere inconsequential gatherings of a semi-social nature, for the purpose of reading the minutes of the last meeting and electing officers for forthcoming ones. To them our patriotic principles and efforts are merely a cloak, to hide our real purpose—namely, the furthering of the paltry, tawdry ambition of the alert among us, to gain admission to the social citadels of the elite. What a fatuous and flimsy travesty upon our unrivaled Society is this nightmare of the destructive imagination!

Our great organization has never done anything, and, I feel sure, never will do anything, to furnish a basis in fact for such uncharitable and unworthy suspicions. As Mr. Whistler once remarked of a similar allegation: "There is nothing in this charge, nothing at all—that is, except the decided indecency of the suggestion."

During the first few years of our existence, of necessity, our energy and time were largely devoted to the work of building up our numerical strength and keeping green in the national consciousness, the record and recollection of old Revolutionary her-
oes and old Revolutionary days. The first standing committees, formerly, very naturally were the regulation committees, on Finance, Auditing, Printing, and one other and more significant committee, on Revolutionary Relics. Let it be said to the honor of the great leaders of our Society during its early formative period, that with a rare and splendid prescience, they intuitively divined that mere numerical strength will never make us great; that a slavish devotion to the memories of past heroes and past heroism is not a sufficient, nor a satisfactory sign, that the blood of Revolutionary sires still courses in our veins. From the very inception of our organization, we have felt the inspiration of the lofty and sublime conception, that it is our high duty and privilege to keep brightly burning upon our national hearthstone the true patriotic fire of old Revolutionary days. Or, in other words, that it is our mission to bring to the solution of every national problem with which we are confronted, the same spirit of unselfish devotion, the same invincible belief in the expediency of doing right, though the heavens fall, that was shown by the generation of great and good men who baptized this nation with their blood—in order that it might become a fit habitation for free men and free women; and an example—or prototype for all the tyrant-oppressed nations of the earth.

For a generation or two after this heroic epoch of our history, our nation stood at the forefront of the hosts of progress, on the remotest outpost of the firing line of humanity's vanguard. But to-day, it must be admitted, that the main army of civilization has practically caught up with us. We no longer are regarded as the political and social experiment station of the world. Is it true that critical foreigners are beginning to feel that our beautiful statue in New York harbor of "Liberty enlightening the world," might, perhaps, be more appropriately located on top of the Matterhorn, or the Jungfrau, in the heart of little Switzerland, the most truly democratic country in the world.

Among the many opportunities for public service, which to-day are open to women in this country, there are three to which I wish to direct your attention for a few moments this morning. The first is that of the unrealized possibilities of the home-life of the nation. If we only were endowed with a larger share of that priceless attribute—the constructive imagination—we should be able to see the untold resources which still lie latent, waiting only to be discovered, developed and enjoyed in the mysterious precincts of that laboratory of the soul—that forging room of character, that fountain-head of those subtle forces which add temper and edge and distinction to our ordinary human attributes—that civic and social Holy of Holies—which we call Home.

There can be no disputing the fact that a goodly number of American women are wonderfully successful home-makers. But at the same time, it must be admitted, that a large number of our household mistresses must plead guilty to the charges of extravagant—technical ignorance of household economy—and a considerable degree of all-
round inefficiency, both as housekeepers and as home-makers, for the terms are not synonymous.

It is a commonplace among sociologists, that in most well-to-do American homes, enough is wasted in the kitchen alone to keep a French family in comfort. We are also wasteful of light and heat, and, above all, of our time and energy. Our country is in dire need of a woman who will do for the home what a distinguished inventor and public benefactor of Philadelphia has done for the factory—that is, introduce an "efficiency" system, which will do away with our present waste of both money and time, and increase the quantity and quality of the actual output—not only of creature comforts, but also of artistic attractiveness; and of that indefinable atmosphere of peace and restfulness, which, of all the by-products of home life, is certainly the pearl of greatest price. The time will surely come when both mistress and maid will prepare for their life's work—as home-makers—with the same care and enthusiasm that men now put into the work of perfecting themselves in their various trades and professions. Home-making, like piano-playing, is an art—to succeed in which requires something more than temperament. Until the technique has been properly mastered, temperament has little opportunity to manifest itself to advantage.

A generation ago home-making and farming were occupations that any one with a mediocre intelligence and a reasonable degree of industry was considered sufficiently equipped for. But to-day these two vocations occupy a secure and increasingly important place among the learned professions. In every State in the Union we have magnificent agricultural colleges and schools of domestic science, in which are being prepared for their respective careers thousands of prospective farmers and thousands of prospective housewives. Moreover, several bills are now pending before Congress—notably the splendid Davis bill—which provide for the widest possible dissemination of instruction in agriculture and domestic science (including the pure food problem) among the rural population of every county in this nation.

This is a glorious work. The proposed instruction in agriculture is something which, as a farmer, I am particularly enthusiastic about. Yet I feel that quite as important as this will be the educational facilities in the household arts and in the highest home-making ideals, which are to be placed within reach of every housekeeper and every prospective housekeeper in this land. Just as agriculture is the basis of all our material prosperity and power, so the Home is the perennial and sacred source from which emanate those potent, ennobling and refining influences, which slowly and silently have lifted man out of past savagery, and will yet, we trust, lift us out of our present state of semi-civilization—with its class war, political and business corruption and industrial brutality—on to higher and ever higher stages of moral, intellectual and social development.

This is my idea of the relatedness of patriotism to the Home. Is there any question that this is truly patriotism in its essence in the mind of any member of this organization?

The second realm of opportunity which I want to point out to you this morning is that which spreads out before us in a bewildering splendor of promise, in connection with the schooling of the young. We are all aware that the large majority of our common and high school teachers are women. In many of our States women vote for members of the School Board, and if a majority of them really wanted this right, there is no doubt that they would secure it everywhere. In this event it would be a comparatively easy matter for them to formulate and carry through policies of their own. Thus from the cradle to the university the education of the children is potentially in the hands of the women of this country.

This is a power which the priests of various religions frequently have endeavored to obtain on the grounds that if they were allowed to control and dominate the child's mind during its formative period, their influence upon its after-life would be dominant and enduring. I wonder if we realize what almost unlimited power over future generations is thus entrusted to our hands. Are we exercising that power with an adequate sense of the responsibility which it places upon our shoulders? Are we rising to that responsibility with a whole-hearted devotion, which indicates an intelligent appreciation of the tremendous issues at stake? Have the women of this country yet evolved an educational ideal.
and an educational programme? And if not, why not?

There are now thousands and hundreds of thousands of our sex who are pining for something to do, which they can feel is entirely and splendidly worth their while. How fortunate it is, that here, already at hand, is a task which Nature, and "Man, the tyrant," are agreed is peculiarly adapted to our particular tastes and talents. But what are we doing about it? Little as a sex, I fear, that is either significant or creditable. When not merely in a few isolated cases, but as a class, the women of America decide what they want in the way of education for their children, if they want it badly enough, there is no earthly power which can stand between them and their splendid ideal goal.

But this means work, persistent, intelligent work. First of all, in the matter of self-education, and, secondly, in that of carrying on an aggressive campaign for the education of our own sex, and, if possible, of the other sex as well.

Ladies, I am beginning to get deeply concerned, not about our lack of adequate opportunities for public service, but about our failure, so far, to measure up to the incomparable opportunities which are already ours.

As a practical suggestion, may I say, that I should be glad to see the scope of our Committee on Patriotic Education enlarged so as to embrace the whole subject of the education of the young; in this way our entire National Society made a realm of education in its true sense. If there is any one subject in which we, as women and as patriots, ought to be intensely and intelligently interested, it is in this subject of education—not in the academic sense alone, but in the broader view of character-building—upon a proper understanding and handling of which depends the very future of civilization.

This, I take it, ladies, is as truly patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution when thoroughly grasped, and will as truly mark milestones of progress in our lifetime, as those we may leave behind in material form.

The third of these brilliant avenues of possible social service, which open out before us in beautiful vistas of alluring opportunity, is one which is involved in the purchasing power of women. As a general thing, men are the wage-earners of the country and women are the wage-spenders. Nearly all of the household expenditures of the family are made by the wives and mothers of the race. It is a sad commentary upon our business ability, and our rudimentary sense of social solidarity, that so few of us have any realizing sense of the potential power over the business and industrial world, which is inherent in this our position as buyer, or spender, for the family.

I call your attention to the fact, that if the women of America would but pool their purchasing power, and resisting all the blandishments of the "bargain counter," and the "sale"—based on sweat-shop labor, would demand pure goods, made and sold under sanitary and salutary conditions—more could be accomplished for the moral and material uplift of the factory-worker and the saleswoman, than by the enactment of a volume of restrictive statutes, the breaking of which we thoughtlessly connive at, and practically become a party to, in our mad scramble for cheapness at any cost of human degradation and wreckage.

A superb organization, known as the "Consumers' League," has come into being, for the express purpose of enabling men, as well as women, to utilize their purchasing power in the great work of raising the standards of the business and industrial worlds, both as to the purity of the product offered to the public and the fairness of the treatment accorded to employees.

Of all the splendid "movements" and "causes" which to-day invite our co-operation and support, this is one of many, which seem to me to fall naturally within our province, as wives and mothers of good men and true, of this generation, and as descendants of the great men of Revolutionary days. It is the principle underlying this great crusade of the "Consumers' League" and like organizations which appeals to us. As a matter of fact, this is a work—for the betterment of women in the business and industrial worlds—which we cannot avoid doing, without definitely and publicly shirking our heavy economic and moral responsibilities, as family purveyors and budget makers. Or, in other words, as domestic chancellors of the exchequer.

Ladies, far be it from me to say that the members of our sex may not some day decide to undertake, in addition to their other duties, the heavy responsibilities of the voter
and political worker. Perhaps it may transpire, that upon our planet the true super-man is woman, and that she is entirely capable of doing the man's work as well as her own. But, in the interim, until this fact has been satisfactorily demonstrated, let us devote ourselves wholeheartedly to what is more particularly woman's work; to those delicate and difficult tasks for which man's clumsy fingers and prosaic processes of reasoning are unfitted and wholly inadequate. And, above all, let us be quite sure that we do our especial work—at least as well as he does his—before we insist upon taking a hand in his activities and improving upon his methods of performing his highly useful, if somewhat less exalted, functions. This, as I understand it, has always been the attitude maintained by our National Society in the past. If some of our most beloved members have dreamed of, and worked for a wider future scope for our talents and energies, this fact has not prevented us, as an organization, from throwing ourselves enthusiastically into divers kinds of social work which lay ready at hand—for which the harvest was manifestly ripe and the laborers so amazingly few.

It may seem in these lines of work—somewhat unique—and hitherto undefined as patriotic, that I am departing a long way from the usual addresses on patriotism. But I ask your careful consideration of this subconscious knowledge of every woman's breast, that, at least every issue and question I have referred to has its foundation in life and action—the sure meaning of noble and holy patriotism applied in its broadest and deepest sense.

In the ways which I have so hastily and sketchily outlined this morning, and in other, and perhaps better ways, that may not yet have occurred to any of us, our great National Society is destined to continue its triumphant march upward and onward—conquering and to conquer—in the name of the great principles upon which our national organization is founded, and in the name of patriots, living and dead, who have labored and sacrificed to make of this, our fatherland, what, under God, it is, has been, and ever must remain—the greatest nation on earth. Because, beneath the ample folds of its unconquered flag, there live more free, happy and God-fearing people than upon any other part of the habitable globe.

North Carolina's Patron Saints

Upon the coast of North Carolina men speaking the English language, thoroughly imbued with the principles of English law and English liberty, first set foot on American soil with a view to permanent possession, and thus led the way to the planting of English civilization amid the wild forests of the New World.

Men die; ideas are immortal. The idea of another England beyond the waters of the Atlantic, conceived by the master mind of Sir Walter Raleigh, was the germ from which, through the developments of three centuries, has evolved the American nation of the twentieth century. Among those who founded Jamestown were ten of the men who had co-operated with Raleigh in the settlements at Roanoke Island on the coast of North Carolina. Raleigh's attempts on this island called into existence the English race in Asia, in Africa, in Australia and the islands of the sea. America owes the world-wide prominence which it to-day enjoys to that first North Carolina settlement.

Associated with Sir Walter Raleigh were Philip Amadas, Arthur Barlow, Ralph Lane, John White, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Grenville, Thomas Cavendish and Thomas Harriot—that group of brilliant soldiers, sailors, adventurers and scholars whose names are inseparably connected with the story of Roanoke and to whose genius England owes her immense colonial empire of to-day.

Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow were the captains of the expedition dispatched by Raleigh in 1584 to explore the country and select a place for the contemplated colony. Ralph Lane was Governor of the colony sent out in 1585. The fleet in which his colony sailed was under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. With Grenville sailed "that wonderful Suffolk boy," Thomas Cavendish, aged twenty-two years, who, before he had reached his twenty-
ninth year, had rivaled the exploits of Sir Francis Drake in the Pacific and circumnavigated the globe. Two of the colonists with Lane were John White, afterwards Governor of the "Lost Colony," and Thomas Harriot, the historian and scientist of the colony, to whose scholarly narrative we are indebted for most of our knowledge of its history, but the impelling mind behind the achievements of all these men was that of Walter Raleigh.

Baffled in his first effort to place the English race upon this continent, he called into existence a spirit of enterprise which first gave Virginia, and then North America, to that race, and which led Great Britain from this beginning to dot the map of the world with her colonies and through them to become the greatest power of the earth.

First among the agents selected by Raleigh to carry his great design into execution were Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow. Though these two daring sailors were the pilots of the great Anglo-Saxon migration from England to America, which ranks among the greatest events in the history of the human race, yet the details of their lives are almost totally unknown.

In Ralph Lane Raleigh found a leader in whom were combined in a strange degree the character of the soldier and the spirit of the adventurer.

We find him constantly associated with Burghley, Walsingham, Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins and Grenville in those great events which give to the reign of Elizabeth its chief glory. With Lord Burghley he was on terms of confidential relation and appears frequently in the character of his adviser upon important public affairs. From the queen he received more than one weighty commission. In the very year in which Amadas and Barlow sailed for the New World Lane wrote that he "had prepared seven ships at his own charges and proposed to do some exploit on the coast of Spain," and delayed only until he should receive the queen's commission and the title of "General of Adventurers."

The fleet which transported Lane's colony to Roanoke was under the command of one of the most remarkable men in an age of remarkable men—Sir Richard Grenville.

He first became interested in America through Sir Humphrey Gilbert, whose untimely death cut off prematurely one of the choicest spirits of the Elizabethan era. After Gilbert's death he allied himself with his cousin, Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom he was placed in command of the fleet which bore Lane's colony across the Atlantic. That he did not underestimate the importance of the part he played in that event is shown by the fact that upon his return to England he wrote to Walsingham that he "had performed the action directed and discovered, taken possession of and peopled a new country and stored it with cattle and fruits."

Grenville's adventurous career was finally brought to a close by an exploit "memorable even beyond credit to the height of some heroic fable," an exploit commemo-rated by Tennyson in one of the most stirring ballads, "The Little Revenge."
One of the vessels of Grenville's fleet which conveyed Lane's colony to Roanoke in 1585 was commanded by Thomas Cavendish. Upon his return from this voyage Cavendish, incited by the exploits of Drake and Hawkins, prepared on his own account an expedition to circumnavigate the globe. All England rang with the fame of Cavendish. His exploits became the theme of ballads and his name was on every man's tongue.

In the summer of 1586, while Lane and the colonists at Roanoke were anxiously awaiting the long overdue return of Grenville with supplies from England, their anxiety was relieved by the appearance off Croatan of Sir Francis Drake with a fleet in which were counted twenty-three sails.

The man who thus came to the rescue of the forlorn group on Roanoke Island was "until Nelson's time celebrated as the greatest of English seamen." Like Raleigh and Grenville, he was a native of that county of Devon whence have come so many of England's mighty sailors. Drake's mind and character raise him to a height far above Grenville and Cavendish and place him in the company of Raleigh, Blake and Nelson. To Raleigh and Drake, more than to any other men, England owes her worldwide colonial empire. As the former first put into practice the policy of breaking down Spain's colonial power by planting rival colonies in the New World, so the latter first carried into world-wide execution the allied policy of destroying Spain's maritime power by attacking her in American waters.

Even England has on her honor rolls of ten centuries no more glorious deeds, no more honorable names, than those of Walter Raleigh, Richard Grenville and Francis Drake.

Among those who accompanied Lane to Roanoke in 1586 were John White, the artist of the expedition, sent by Raleigh to make drawings of the country and its people, afterwards Governor of the Lost Colony, and Thomas Harriot, the historian and scientist of the colony. To none who bore a part in the efforts to plant a colony on Roanoke Island, save to Raleigh alone, do we owe more than to White and Harriot. The work of these "two earnest and true men" — the splendid pictures of the one and the scholarly narrative of the other — preserve for us the most valuable information that we have.

Together Harriot and White surveyed, mapped, pictured and described the country — the Indians, trees, plants, fruits, vegetables, animals, birds and fishes.

The seventy-six original paintings in water colors done by John White, probably in 1585-1586, while at Roanoke, as the official painter and draughtsman of Raleigh's "First Colonies," entitle him to prominence among English artists in Elizabeth's reign.

Thomas Harriot was one of the most eminent scholars of his age. No name in English history deserves to take precedence of his in scientific achievement. A graduate of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, he was en-
gaged by Sir Walter Raleigh to reside with him as his mathematical tutor and adviser in his maritime adventures. In this capacity he was sent by Raleigh to Roanoke with Lane and upon his return published at London, in 1588, "A Brief and True Report of the New-found Land of Virginia." This work attracted wide attention.

Inventions by which Harriot virtually gave to algebra its modern form. Had Harriot "published all he knew in algebra," says a modern scholar, "he would have left little of the chief mysteries of that art unhanded." In astronomy he applied the telescope to celestial purposes simultaneously with Galileo, with whose name he is for-

both in England and on the continent, where it was translated into Latin.

Harriot, in spite of weak health, which, he complained, made him unable to write or even think accurately, and prevented him completing his work, won a place among the great astronomers and mathematicians of the world. After his death some of his mathematical discoveries were published by his friend, the Earl of Northumberland. "This work," we are told, "embodies the ever associated in one of the greatest branches of human knowledge. By his wonderful work in mathematics and astronomy Thomas Harriot, the historian and scientist of Roanoke, won for himself a place among "the immortal names that were not born to die."

Such were the men and such the work which won for English speaking people the noblest portion of the New World. Without their work all the statesmanship of
Burghley and Walsingham would have been ineffective.

That English ideals of liberty and law prevail throughout the northern part of America today, the English race throughout the world may thank Sir Walter Raleigh and those bold and daring seamen and adventurers who shattered Spain's naval power, and here at Roanoke seized the best part of the New World for England. May we in America never forget that the

Tablet Proposed in Tribute to Revolutionary Officer

The Col. John Evans Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Morgantown, W. Va., will place a bronze tablet to the memory of Colonel Evans, of the American Revolution, on the site of the house he once owned and occupied at that place.

The stone was placed in 1910, but the Chapter has just received the bronze tablet, which bears the following inscription: "1738-1834. This stone marks the site of the home of Col. John Evans. Placed here by Col. John Evans Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Die when we may, I want it said of me, by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.—Lincoln.

The Prominence of the Church in Carolina's Formative Period

By Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, State Regent, South Carolina, D. A. R.

The history of the church in the formative period of Carolina is the history of the commonwealth. What New England was to the Puritans, Carolina became to the Covenanter and the Huguenot—a land of refuge from the relentless hand of the persecutor. We find in searching the records that in 1662 certain noblemen applied to Charles II. for a grant of an extensive territory in North America, alleging that they were influenced by a desire to enlarge her dominion and "by zeal for the propaga-
tion of the Christian faith in a country not yet planted or cultivated, and inhabited by a barbarous people who had no knowledge of God."

In 1663 the grant of this territory was made by the King to Edward, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; George, Duke of Albemarle; William, Lord Craven; John, Lord Berkeley; Antony, Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir George Cartaret; Sir William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton, their heirs and successors, making them absolute lords and proprietors of the territory.

One-third of the article of the original grant states that all churches and chapels shall be dedicated according to the ecclesiastical laws of England. The code of laws for the government of the province was suggested by the Earl of Shaftesbury and moulded into form by the famous John Locke.

As Carolina was a grant from Charles II. to English lords we will naturally follow the development of the English Church first. In a letter recently written by the Hon. T. W. Bacot, of Charleston, S. C., to his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and published in the London Times, we find the interesting information: "There are probably more colonial parishes (granted by the King of England to his pet province, Carolina) than in any other State." First, the parish of St. Philip's, Charleston, territorially defined and limited, A.D. 1704. Its first church edifice was built about 1682, its second larger and more substantial edifice between 1710 and 1723. This building, known as St. Philip's, is described by an early historian as a large, regular, beautiful building, exceeding any that are in his majesty's dominion in America." Says another: "This church is allowed to be the most elegant religious edifice in British America." The present edifice is the third; the second, built in 1723, was burned in 1855, the one now in use being erected in 1874. The exterior is imposing and the interior (styled after St. Martin's in the Fields, London) is grand and impressive. This church furnished from its membership many prominent men in the Revolution. In the other colonies many of the churchmen and most of the clergy were Tories, but in Carolina there were many notable exceptions. Many of the leaders of the cause of freedom were from St. Philip's—viz.: Christopher Gadsden, Henry and John Laurens, Charles Pinckney and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the author of the immortal words, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Of the sixty principal citizens arrested by the British at the fall of Charleston and sent to exile to St. Augustine, one-third were from St. Philip's. The patriotic sentiments of St. Philip's can be gathered from the following two incidents: During the Revolution Bishop Smith was banished from Charleston for refusing to use the prayers of the King of England, and in 1865 Bishop Howe was banished from the same old city for refusing to use the prayer for the United States.

St. Philip's has been termed the Abbey of South Carolina. There is probably no cemetery in the country which contains the remains of so many illustrious men in church and State. Among them we would mention Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor; Col. Isaac Motte, second in command at Fort Moultrie; Thomas Pinckney, major in the Continental Army, major-general in the War of 1812, Minister to England and Governor of the State; Rev. Robert Smith, first bishop of South Carolina, and Col. William Rhett, the terror of the pirates. Upon the walls are found many tablets, one to Isaac and Rebecca Motte. In the eastern cemetery there is a slab inscribed, "Fremont." It marks the grave of Mrs. Cornelia Fremont, the mother of John C. Fremont, the great pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains and first Republican candidate for President of the United States. Gen. William Moultrie, the hero of June 28, 1776, and Gabriel Manigault, who supported the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War with a loan of $22,000, were both worshippers of St. Philip's. On the death of John C. Calhoun, the city of Charleston, as the metropolis of South Carolina, asked the distinction of having the remains placed among the long list of grand old patriots who slept at St. Philip's, and the request was granted.

Next we would mention St. Michael's, famed for her sweet chimes and her organ that was used at the coronation of King George II., and her famous old clock, which has regulated the duties of several
generations. This is one of Charleston's most historic landmarks. The bells of old St. Michael's have been the theme of song and story. The bells, organ and clock were imported from England in 1764. Eighteen years these old chimes rang in joy and sorrow, but when Charleston was evacuated, in 1782, by the British, the latter claimed them as a perquisite of war and shipped them back to England. The vestry of the church appeared before Sir General Carleton, the British commander-in-chief, who ordered them restored, but too late, as the bells had already reached England. A Mr. Ryhiner, a merchant formerly of Charleston, bought them as a "commercial venture" and shipped them back to Charleston. They were installed with enthusiasm by the overjoyed citizens in 1783. They rang the evening summons, on Sabbaths and holy days called the people to church, and did patriotic service on July 4 and June 28, until 1832, when two of the bells were found to be cracked. They again crossed the ocean for repairs. After being repaired they were shipped home in 1839. Their next venture was in 1862. They were shipped to Columbia for safekeeping after the battle of Secessionville. When Sherman passed through Columbia, burning the city, the bells were destroyed. As soon as the war was over the fragments were shipped home in 1867, having crossed the Atlantic seven times. Time fails me to tell of the Governor's pew in the front of the church, the quaint old reading desk, brought from England in 1761, and the baptismal font, as beautiful as quaint.

We cannot leave the history of the Episcopacy in early Carolina without mentioning old St. James', Goose Creek. This old Colonial edifice, erected in 1714, is still in a fair state of preservation. It is one of the only two Colonial church edifices in the United States in which is shown the royal arms of England. They are moulded in plaster, handsomely painted and gilded, and fastened to the wall with leaden bands. They were not removed during the Revolutionary War and escaped the devastation by the British army. This is the only instance on record, as far as we know, in which the royal arms have remained undisturbed in the same place in which they were placed before the Revolution. Says Dr. Dalcho: "This is the only country church which was not profaned by the British army." Some were converted into prisons, some into barracks; many were burnt. This is the oldest church edifice in the State.

Among the oldest churches in the State is the old Episcopal church of St. Matthew's Parish. The edifice, which is built of red brick, is still standing near Fort Motte, S. C., and is known as the "Red Church." Among the vestrymen of this church can be found the names of Col. William Thomson, Tacitus Gaillard, and others who won fame in the Revolution.
menacing their peace of mind, three of the Huguenot churches at last submitted to the inducements of the English Church. One, however, remained true to the faith of the fathers and to-day is the only Huguenot church in America. I refer to the Huguenot church of Charleston, built in 1681, which is the only church on the continent holding and using the Liturgy-form of government and Confession of Faith formulated by Calvin and handed down by their fathers. Rev. Elias Purolean, grandson of Antonic Pruli, Doge of Venice, was their first pastor. The church is now, and was then, Presbyterian in form of government, the same form as that adopted by the Reformed Church in 1659. The Geneva Liturgy dates back as far as 1542 and was framed by Calvin while a refugee in Strasburg, which church he served while exiled from Geneva. This Strasburg Liturgy was in the hands of the formers of the English Book of Common Prayer, and from it they derived the introductory portions—viz.: the Exhortation, Confession and Absolution of their daily service. Divine service was rendered in French until 1828, when it was found impracticable in the presence of the fact that French had ceased to be spoken by the children of the immigrants. A committee composed of Hon. Elias Hoery and Messrs. Joseph Manigault, William Mazyck, Sr., Geo. St. Cross, Daniel Ravenel, Thomas Grimke and William Fraser, translated the Liturgy into English. The church edifice is adorned with mural tablets of historic interest and beauty of execution. Among the names are found Huger, Mazyck, Horry, Prioleau, Ravenel, Porcher, Gourdin and de Saussure.

Another historic temple of which Carolina is proud, and around which clustered much interest in Colonial days, is the old Circular Church of Charleston, which is known as the "Congregationalist," "Independent," or "Circular." It was constituted about 1680 and was known as "Circular" because of its circular form, 88 feet in diameter. It was founded by Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, French Protestants and Congregationalists from New England. It was served by ministers from these different branches of the Christian religion from time to time. The Rev. Archibald Stobo, great-great-grandfather of ex-President Roosevelt, and the third Presbyterian minister in South Carolina, was one of its first pastors. Howe's history gives an interesting incident in connection with Mr. Stobo's first coming to South Carolina. He left Scotland with an expedition intending to make a settlement on the Isthmus of Darven, and, failing in this, was returning home. The vessel stopped near Charleston for supplies and Mr. Stobo was invited to go ashore and preach at the Congregationalist Church. He accepted the invitation and while on shore a hurricane arose and destroyed the vessel and all on board. He made his home on the shores where Providence had so wonderfully directed that he should labor, spending some fifty years in the ministry in Carolina and leaving a numerous and honorable family. Rev. Josiah Smith, grandson of the Landgraves, Thomas Smith, and the first native of Carolina to obtain a degree from a college was another pastor. This old church has had an eventful history. It has from time to time thrown off two offshoots. The Scotch element withdrew in 1731, forming what is known as the Scotch Church. Later some of the Congregationalists became Unitarian and withdrew, constituting themselves into a church in 1817.

There was a quaint old custom observed in the Scotch Church until the war between the States. Tokens were given to the communicants on Saturday before Communion Sunday. These tokens were 700 in number, 200 silver and 500 amalgam, the former for white communicants and the latter for negroes. They were the shape and size of a 25 cent piece. On one side was written, "Do this in remembrance of Me. Scotch Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C." On the other the Latin inscription, "Nec tamen consumabath." These were sent to Columbia for safekeeping and were burned by Sherman's troops in Columbia.

The first Lutheran church in the Carolinas was built at Orangeburgh about 1737. Some half a mile from the center of the present city of Orangeburgh and toward the Edisto River there is a graveyard which presents the appearance of having been used a long time and where the entombed generations of the present day are slumbering with those of the past. Around this place, with the old church edifice very near it, the former village once stood. The Orangeburgh church was built of wood and clay, in the same manner as chimneys are when
made of clay. It fell to ruins at the time of the Revolution. The spot has never been built upon since that day and is now known as the "old churchyard." Here also the first Lutheran pastor of this congregation in Carolina lived and died. He and his successor kept a record of all the births, deaths and marriages in the parish, it being to-day one of the most valuable historic records in South Carolina, and is known as the "Giessendanner Record," so called from the name of the two ministers, John Giessendanner, the elder, and his nephew, John Giessendanner, the younger. The old church became changed into an Episcopal house of worship in 1749, when the younger Giessendanner took orders in the Church of England, and he continued to labor there to the close of his life. At the time this change was effected the congregation numbered 167 communicants, and on Whitsunday following 21 persons were admitted to the Lord's Supper. After the Reverend Giessendanner (the younger) died, in 1761, nothing further is known concerning the church and the congregation until 1768, when a new Episcopal chapel was ordered to be erected, and the Rev. Paul Turquand preached there for many years, in connection with another congregation.

The Methodists were first known in Carolina about 1785, when George Whitfield was tried by Commissary Garden in Charleston, S. C., for preaching in churches of dissenters and praying without the use of the Common Prayer Book. Whitfield was tried in 1733 and expelled and became a power in the Methodist communion. He was a most consecrated man and a wonderfully gifted orator. Carolina was frequently the scene of his labors, and the religion of the province owed much to his zeal, diligence and eloquence. Trinity Church in Charleston is the oldest temple of the Methodists of which I can find a record. Since Colonial days they have outgrown all the other communions in the State, though so much younger. Indeed, I can find no record of them until after the Revolution.

The Baptists in the early history of the State are first found recorded about 1685—just one hundred years before the Methodists. The oldest church is the First Baptist Church of Charleston, which has a long and honorable history. Rev. Mr. Screven was their first minister. Rev. Oliver Hart was the minister during the Revolution. His quaint and valuable diary is rich in historic data and is to be found incorporated in the Charleston Year Book for 1896.

In giving the history of the church in Colonial times in Carolina, I fear I have already taxed your patience beyond expression and yet I have only touched the hem of the historic ecclesiastical garment which envelops our grand old commonwealth from the seashore to the mountains. We cannot close this sketch of the churches which are landmarks of Carolina without mentioning Old Waxhaw in Lancaster County, built in 1751 by the Scotch-Irish. It is the church in which Andrew Jackson was baptized and afterward imprisoned during the Revolution. Nor must we forget Old Stone Church, at Pendleton, the church of Gen. Andrew Pickens, John C. Calhoun and many of the flower and chivalry of upper Carolina.

From this study of Carolina's historic churches prior to the Revolution we have seen that intolerance and unfairness characterized her early history despite her promises of religious liberty. The oppression of England brought a crisis which demanded the united efforts of all, irrespective of church or creed. Says Ramsay: "Though the people of South Carolina engaged in the Revolution primarily for their civil liberties, they did not overlook their claims to equal religious privileges without discrimination or preference." The troublesome times of the Revolution were a blessing in disguise; the members of the body politic were drawn close together, and petty differences were forgotten in seeking a common good. "We trust that our motto shall ever henceforth be, In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

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A significant action of President Taft was the appointment of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Chicago, as chief of the new Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor, at a salary of $5,000 per annum. Miss Lathrop has been associated with Jane Addams in the work of Hull House, and is a member of the Illinois Board of Charity and a graduate and trustee of Vassar College. She is the first woman to be appointed a bureau chief in the Government service. The Continental Congress sent the President a vote of thanks for this action.
The twenty-first Continental Congress

The twenty-first Continental Congress opened in Memorial Continental Hall on Monday, April 15, at 11 a.m.

The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, one of the Founders, escorted by seventy-six young women pages, came down the aisle and ascended the platform. The great auditorium was filled with enthusiastic Daughters, the public being excluded on account of lack of space. After reading of the Scripture and prayer, led by the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, the chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, presented her report, which was accepted with its recommendations, and the nine hundred and six duly accredited officers and delegates were seated without confusion, and by 12 o'clock the Congress was ready for business.

The report of the Program Committee by the chairman, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamiason, was accepted without debate. The cover of the program is an exact reproduction of the cover of the program of the first Congress twenty-one years ago, the only copy to be found being in the possession of the Recording Secretary General.

The formal opening at 3 o'clock was a brilliant affair. The Marine Band played in the museum, the great sliding mahogany doors between that and the auditorium being opened. The President of the United States, Mr. Taft, entered the building by the memorial south portico and came to the platform, welcomed by two thousand Daughters with waving handkerchiefs and great applause, and at the same moment the Betsy Ross flag came floating out to the center of the domed ceiling. The President said in part:

"Daughters of the American Revolution: I am here to discharge the pleasant annual duty that falls to the President of the United States of welcoming the beauties of spring and the beauties of the Daughters. They come together, and the sweet association of the two things makes you very welcome.

"I hope that your deliberations this year may be as useful as those which you have had in the past. Your numbers indicate that the interest in what you are to do is as great as it ever has been. You are here to stimulate the memories of and the respect for those men who made this nation possible, and who laid broad its foundation in the Constitution of the United States and you are here, if I understand, to uphold the principles of that Constitution and to insist on their preservation as long as the nation shall endure.

"We have reached a time in the history of politics in this country when we have to take down our copies of the Constitution and our copies of the Federalist, and of the history of the growth of our institutions, and renew our vows to the principles that were there embodied in our governmental structure, to insist that they shall not be departed from, but that they shall be maintained in their vitalizing force to continue our pursuit of happiness and the guarantees of our institutions for the maintenance of liberty regulated by law.

"I am saying these things not because I believe it is necessary to say them to you to convince you of the soundness of such principles, but because I know they are with you always, even in your prayers, and that you believe them as thoroughly as I do. But it does not hurt to repeat your prayers. It does not hurt to repeat your creed, whether it be a religious or a political creed.

"You are very welcome. I hope you may stay as long as you can and enjoy, as I know you do, the beauties of this Capital that bears the name of the greatest American."

The address of the President General, given in full elsewhere, was warmly approved and applauded. Mrs. A. W. Greeley, one of the Charter members of the National Society, extended greetings, which were responded to by Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton. There were also addresses by Prof. William Libbey, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, and Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Honorary
President General, being present on the platform for the first time in seven years, in an informal address urged energetic measures for the lifting of the debt. Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, Gen. A. W. Greeley, all of the active officers of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and many ex-officers were seated on the platform. The floral decorations were never more beautiful than on this occasion.

On Tuesday, after the report of the President General, chairman of Memorial Continental Hall Committee, on motion of the State Regent of Indiana, Mrs. John L. Dinwiddie, seconded by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, the Congress ordered that the Caroline Scott Harrison tablet be placed in the President General’s room, known as the “Indiana room.” There being a fund remaining after the purchase of this tablet, the President General appointed a committee to decide on some further memorial to the first President General—perhaps a bust, scholarship or form of patriotic work.

The presentation of gifts to the hall began with the presentation and dedication by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, representing Mary Bartlett Chapter, of a memorial tablet to Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, and Mary Bartlett, his wife. The State Regent of New Hampshire expressed the gratitude of the State to the Chapter, and the Rev. George Washington Dame offered prayer and formally dedicated the tablet.

Mrs. Peel, the Chairman of the Committee on Real Daughters, presented for her committee a beautiful marble bust of the first Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington.

The State Regent of Connecticut presented in honor of Mrs. Maria Watson Pinney, a former State Regent, a marble bust of Oliver Ellsworth.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia presented for the Martha Washington Chapter the first marble bust of Martha Washington ever made. Mrs. Sleeth is the sculptor.

In behalf of Saratoga Chapter, New York, Miss Annin Maxwell Jones presented a portrait of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the Founders of the National Society, to be placed in the New York room. The State Regent of New York presented in behalf of Mrs. Walworth a desk which belonged to Chancellor Walworth and a chair for the New York room.

The State Regent of New Jersey presented for the New Jersey room a chandelier.

Mrs. Ralph Kirtland presented for “Minute Men Chapter,” of Boston, the original John Hancock desk.

Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim presented a bow-gun bearing date of 1314 in name of Berks County Chapter.

The President General presented for Miss Annie Payn Pillow a framed reproduction of the Declaration of Independence with seal of the U.S.

Wyoming presented in memory of two former State Regents, Mrs. Helen M. Warren and Mrs. Alice Hunt Richards, a case for the museum for papers and documents.

Gen. A. Leo Knott presented, through the Regent of the Baltimore Chapter, a portrait of his wife as a memorial to her.

Miss Bradley, of Haverhill, Mass., presented a framed copy of the Bradley flag.

Mrs. Miller, of Alabama, presented a secretary owned by the only Vice-President from that State, Gen. Rufus King.

Mrs. Robert Alexander, of the Philadelphia Chapter, presented a book of unpublished records of the eighteenth century, a fine edition of the Claypole genealogy and a certificate from the Historical Society entitling the Society to all its publications for twenty years.

The Old South Chapter, through Mrs. Frank B. Endicott, presented a framed copy of “America,” in the handwriting of the author.

The State of Maine, through its State Regent, presented a lamp from the battleship Maine, to be placed in the Maine room.

Mr. Thomas Alexander presented a silver loving cup which had been given by General Washington to Mrs. Alexander.

Constitution Chapter gave a silver vase in memory of its late Regent, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.

There were also many other valuable gifts and sums of money for special purposes and for the permanent fund.

The early morning hours of Tuesday were filled with the regular annual reports of national officers.

On Wednesday the regular order of the
day was nominations and elections of ten Vice-Presidents General, two Honorary Vice-Presidents General and the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. For the first time in the history of the organization a voting machine was used. The nominations were completed at twelve o’clock; the balloting began at one o’clock; the polls were closed at ten that evening and reopened at nine o’clock on Thursday morning. All votes were cast before twelve o’clock, and within fifteen minutes afterward the results were announced to the Congress, as follows:

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, 1912-1914.
Mrs. LaVerne Noyes. Illinois.
Mrs. George S. Shackelford. Virginia.
Mrs. William Libbey. New Jersey.
Mrs. R. Moultrie Bratton. South Carolina.
Mrs. Charles F. Johnson. Maine.
Mrs. Charles H. Bond. Massachusetts.
Mrs. William Lawson Peel. Georgia.
Mrs. William H. Crosby. Wisconsin.

FOR HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL, 1912.
Mrs. John R. Walker. Missouri.

EDITOR.
Miss Eliza Oliver Denniston. Pennsylvania.

The present Editor of the magazine, Mrs. Mussey, had declined the nomination and seconded the name of Miss Denniston.

The special order for Thursday morning was the disposal of the Chalkley manuscripts, consisting of copies of court records of Augusta County, purchased by the Society of Judge Chalkley. After a prolonged discussion it was voted to turn over all the papers to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as a gift outright, the publication, if made, to be in her name, and not in the name of the National Society or by its authority.

EFFORT TO LIQUIDATE DEBT.

For the Committee on Certificate for Liquidation of the Debt and Endowment Fund, Mrs. Willard T. Block, Chairman, submitted a report showing how many certificates had been sold, and suggesting a further way in which to raise funds for paying off the debt and establishing an endowment fund. She said:

If all members of the National Society, State and Chapter Regents and delegates pledge themselves to contribute one penny a day for one year, and through the Chapter committees secure pledges from all members, this will create a fund sufficient not only to pay our national indebtedness, but a handsome sum for the endowment fund. In addition, each Daughter will receive three “certificates of descent,” correctly engrossed and recorded, and sent in a separate mailing tube.

There is a debt of about $170,000 on the Memorial Hall, and it is computed that if the penny-a-day plan is adopted and adhered to at the end of a year the Society would have raised $259,150. This recommendation was adopted.

The special committee appointed by order of the last Congress to revise the Constitution and By-Laws submitted a full report in print. All the members of the committee, consisting of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, Mrs. John T. Sterling, and Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, were present on the platform to explain its provisions, but the point was made that as copies of the proposed change had not been sent to each Chapter sixty days before the convening of the Congress, action must be deferred. On the last day of the Congress an informal conference was had to discuss the changes proposed so that the delegates might report back to their Chapters.

The proposed amendments to the 1910 edition of the Constitution were taken up on Friday, and the amendment which permits the election of the State Regent and State Vice-Regent in the State Conference by the delegates to the Continental Congress, their election to be confirmed by the Congress, was adopted. The amendments proposing to reduce the representation from the Chapters did not carry.

The reports of the standing committees were of unusual interest and showed a great advance in the scope and breadth of the work of our organization. These reports are all in print and will be reprinted in the proceedings. The work of the magazine was reported by the Editor, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Samuel Ammon.

The other standing committees reporting were as follows:
Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, Chairman.
Committee on Conservation, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Chairman.
Committee on Real Daughters, Mrs. Wm. Lawson Peel, Chairman.
Committee on National University,
Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Chairman.
Franco-American Committee,
Mrs. John Miller Horton, Chairman.
Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots,
Mrs. Luther Derwent, Chairman.
Committee on Patriotic Education,
Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Chairman.
Committee on Welfare of Women and Children,
Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Chairman.
Sub-Committee on Interchangeable Bureau,
Lectures and Slides,
Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman.
Committee on Children of the Republic,
Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner, Jr., Chairman.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, made an address, in which he declared that of all branches of effort and patriotic endeavor so successfully prosecuted by the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, there was none more important than the conservation and education of the children. He paid a glowing tribute to the men on the sinking Titanic, who gave their lives for women and children whom they did not know.

Mrs. Elizabeth Neff, of Cleveland, spoke on “Homemakers of America.” Mr. John Foster Carr, of New York, spoke on the “Educational Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Among the Immigrants.”

The Children of the American Revolution held their annual meeting during the week of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress and on Tuesday evening gave a patriotic entertainment in the hall. They visited Mount Vernon and placed a wreath on the tomb of Washington.

CONGRESS NOTES
On Monday evening the President General received in Memorial Continental Hall, assisted by the national officers. Mr. John Paul Earnest introduced the guests, numbering some two thousand, to the President General.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Taft received the members of the Congress at the White House on Thursday afternoon. Most of the delegates and visiting Daughters attended. There was a general expression of sorrow for the fate of Major Archibald Butt, the President’s military aide. He had been most courteous to the Daughters when on similar occasions he was on duty at the White House. It will be remembered that Major Butt went bravely to death on the Titanic, April 15.

The arrangements for the comfort of the twenty-first Congress were more complete than for any previous Congress, and every detail was carried out quietly and with precision. The result could be seen in the amount of business dispatched, with less strain on officers, delegates, visitors and pages. Twenty-one years of experience has taught some valuable lessons.

Tributes were paid to those who had passed on during the past year and a welcome extended to the six thousand new members that had come to take up the work prepared for them by those who had gone on before.

A resolution offered by Mrs. Gregory, Vice-President General from North Carolina, urging Congress to restore the one-million dollar cut which has recently been made in the present appropriation for the Forest Service, was enthusiastically carried, a dozen States vying with each other in the desire to second this motion.

The universal sentiment of the Continental Congress in regard to this vitally important matter was voiced by the Vice-Chairman of the Conservation Committee in her report when she said: “To refuse the appropriation needed to fight these fires and prevent the greater fires which may easily follow would be only less unpatriotic than to withhold money to equip troops against an invading army.”

Tablet Unveiled

A number of the Daughters of the American Revolution took part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a bronze tablet to the memory of George Washington. Mrs. George E. King, Regent of Fairfax Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the tablet, in the name of that Chapter, to the State of Virginia. It was accepted by Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, State Regent for Virginia. Mrs. Joseph Berry, of Fairfax County, read an historical sketch of Washington’s work as president of the first Potomac River Improvement Company and the early history of the country about Great Falls.
ANSWERS.

674. MERRIMAN.—In the issue for Feb., 1911, it was stated that Nathaniel Merriman was the son of Theophilus. Mrs. Natalie Fernald, 550 Shepherd St., Washington, D. C., calls attention to the error, and quotes Waters' "Gleanings" as her authority. Nathaniel was the son of George, and not of Theophilus, Merriman.

1357. HALL—Mr. Wm. H. Hall, Edwardsville, Ill., writes that his ancestor came from N. C. and served in the Rev., and later moved to Madison Co., Ill., where he d. in 1846. If the one who inserted the Query will write him he will give all information in his power.

1977 (7) Mrs. W. E. Bell, Ogden, Utah, writes that in Vol. XXII (April, 1903) of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, there is a complete history of Dr. Lyman Hall, written by H. O. Hall, and read before the S. A. R. in Washington, D. C. He was the son of John Hall (1692-1773) and Mary Street (dau. of Rev. Samuel Street, the first minister in Wallingford, Conn.). He m. (1) Abigail, the beautiful and accomplished dau. of Thaddeus Burr; she died in 1753, and he m. (2) Mary Osburne, moved to Dorchester, S. C., then to Georgia, where he d. Oct. 19, 1790, leaving no issue; for his only child had d. before him. His brother, Giles Hall, b. Feb. 18, 1733, m. Martha Robinson, and was the captain of the brig. Minervus, fitted out in 1775 by order of the Gov. and Committee of Society of Conn. for the defence of the Colony, and d. 1789. He had a son, John, b. 1788, who m. for his (2) wife, Deucy Strong, and is Mrs. Bell's ancestor.

2133. WILLIS—MESSUP.—Wm. Willis was not the sheriff during the Rev. His wife was Betty, and they had five children, Joseph (or Joel), Hannah, Lydia, William, and Richard; possibly more; was one of the first members of the Society of Friends who settled in York, Pa., in 1749, purchased a farm from the heirs of Wm. Penn; erected the first County Court House at York in 1754, and was one of the founders of the York Friends Meeting in 1766. —Mrs. S. M. Bostwick, 210 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

2150. WINANS.—Mrs. Eliza A. Winans McBride, 130 E. Wallace Ave., New Castle, Pa., writes to correct and add to the answer to 2160 in the Feb. magazine (1912). Jacob was the son of John and Anna (Creighton) Winans, b. in Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1726, removed to Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1767, served in the Rev. as Adjutant under Col. Jacob Stroud, for whom Stroudsburg is named; and m. five times as stated in the February issue. His (1) wife was Miss Phebe Clark, dau. of Rev. Jotham Clark, whom he m. in 1750, and by whom he had Jotham, Jacob (a Rev. S.), Clark (a Rev. S.), and Phebe, who was b. 1758, and m. James Place. The (2) wife, Rebecca Connet, whom he m. March 15, 1739, she gives no son Daniel; and to the (3) wife, Jemima Rae, whom he m. in Perth Amboy in 1766, she gives a son, James, b. at Stroudsburg, Pa., March, 1767, m. Hannah Bunrell in 1791 (who was b. 1773 and d. Aug. 13, 1838), in addition to the daughters, Jemima and Ann. He moved from Stroudsburg with his son, Isaac, in 1807, and settled in Trumbull (now Mahoning Co.), Ohio, and d. in 1810, being buried in Pricetown Cemetery. This version differs both from the one printed in February and the one in the March issue. It would be well, therefore, for all descendants of the children, Abigail, Daniel, and James, to get absolute data of the parentage of their ancestors.—Gen. Ed.

2200 (2) DOAK—DUNN.—Rev. Samuel Doak, about whom inquiry is made by M. L. M., was (according to Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, Vol. III., p. 392) the son of Samuel and Jane (Mitchel) Doak, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Chester Co., Pa., when quite young. After their marriage they removed to Augusta Co., Va., where, in 1749, Samuel Doak was b. In 1775 he graduated from the College of N. J. (Princeton) and began to study Theology. He was licensed to preach Oct. 31, 1777, and after preaching for a time in Washington Co., Va., moved to the Holston settlement, in what was then N. C., but now is Eastern Tenn. At one time while he was absent the Cherokees came to his cabin, carried off a part of the furniture and set fire to the house. His wife, with her
infant son, had been aroused by the barking of the dogs in time to escape, and from her hiding place in the woods saw it all. Fortunately the baby slept throughout the entire time. After the Indians had departed she walked ten miles through the woods to the nearest station, where she met her husband.

At another time he was preaching when a messenger rode up, calling out, "Indians! Indians! Ragsdale's family are murdered!" Mr. Doak stopped in the midst of his sermon, offered up a short prayer that the God of Israel would go with them against these Canaanitish brethren—called for the men to follow him, and, taking his rifle, led the pursuit. At another time, while teaching, a similar alarm was given and he immediately dismissed his school and went with his students to the camp of Gen. Sevier. He was a member of the Convention of 1784 that formed the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Franklin. Soon afterward he moved to Little Limestone, Washington Co., and founded a congregation known as "The Salem Congregation," and also a school which, in 1785, was incorporated by the Legislature of N. C. as Martin Academy, and in 1795 as Washington College. He was his head until 1818, and the elders of his church were on the Board of Trustees. This was the first college established in the Mississippi Valley. While he was attending a meeting of the General Assembly in Philadelphia, he received a donation of classical books which he carried in a sack on a pack horse 500 miles. This was the nucleus of the library of Washington College. He was succeeded as President in 1818 by his eldest son, Rev. John Whitefield Doak (1788-1820), moved to Bethel, where he opened a private school, which he called Tusculum Academy, and which, under his son, Rev. Samuel W. Doak, became a flourishing college. He d. Dec. 12, 1830. His (1) wife d. July 3, 1807, leaving five children, and he m. (2) Margaretta H. McEwen, who d. Sept. 22, 1831, with the usual note.

She has no data of the Hardy, Malachi, or William Hinton lines.

will write her just what she wishes to know. She has no data of the Hardy, Malachi, or William Hinton lines.

2284. (3) Wright—Knowlton.—Mrs. Addie J. Gale, East Pepperell, Mass. (R. D.), writes that Sibbel Wright m. John (not Henry) Knowlton, according to the Knowlton history. She also states that Benjamin Knowlton, Sr., father of Benjamin Knowlton, who m. Abigail Wright, was also a Rev. soldier.

2290. Ketchum—Hurlburt.—Mrs. W. B. Thomas, The Avon, Topeka, Kan., is a descendant of Joseph Ketchum, who m. Elizabeth Hurlburt, states that he was a lieutenant in the Rev. and had seven sons and four daughters. She will be glad to furnish additional information to C. E. T. if desired.

2300. (4) Winans.—John and Remember Winans were not the parents of Jacob Winans mentioned in 2160, but the grand-parents. John emigrated to this country in 1640, and was one of the founders of Elizabethtown, N. J., where he d. in 1694.—Mrs. Eliza A. Winans McBride, 130 E. Wallace Ave., New Castle, Pa.

2313. Miss Frances E. Emerson, Plymouth, IND., states that in the Mayflower Descendant (copies of which are in all large libraries), Vol. I., p. 9, is Gov. Bradford's list of the Mayflower passengers; on p. 126 of the same volume is a list of all those from whom descent has been proved. Lossing's "History of the United States" has a list also in a footnote.

2320. Graves.—Mary Graves, b. 1727, was the dau. of Benjamin Graves (1675-1752) and Mary Haynes; and the grand-daughter of Benjamin Graves (1645-between 1710-1724) and Mary Hoar.—Mrs. Mary E. Brown, 1411 K St., Washington, D. C.

2338. Lipes—Brittain.—This name was spelled Sipes in the February magazine, but should have been Lipes, and the question should have been whether John Brittain, of Mercer Co., N. J., or the father of John Lipes (who m. Sarah, dau of John Brittain), performed any Rev. service.—Gen. Ed.

2339. (2).—Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, Registrar of the Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Monmouth, Ill., writes that the James Stevenson who performed the service under Capt. John Mc Connell, did not marry Jane Buchanan, but lived, as did Capt. Mc Connell, in Letterkenny Twp., Cumberland Co., and after the War went to Washington Co., Pa., where he m., in 1791, Catherine Bonar. He was a member of the State Legislature for several terms, and d. while in attendance, at Harrisburg, in 1815, having at that time the title of Major General. Letterkenny Twp. is now in Franklin Co., and included the famous Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Church at Rocky Springs.

2340. Squire—Bishop.—There was a Samuel Squire, who m. Ann Wilson, who was a Commissary in the Rev., but he was of a different family from the one who m. Ann Bishop.—Mrs. George A. Wallace, 345 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

2349. (5) Hitchcock—Parmer.—David Hitchcock served as a private from Union, Conn., in Capt. Thos. Lawton's Co.
during the Lexington Alarm. See Conn. men in the Rev., p. 23. David had three brothers, Daniel Hitchcock, of Milford, who furnished horses, in the Rev. and Abel and Jared Hitchcock, of Amity, who were corporals. Amity is ten miles northwest of Milford, and Union is twelve miles northwest of Amity. David sold land in Bethlehem, May 8, 1790, so he must have been alive then, although he may have died later in the year. Lydia Parmelee was the third child of Stephen Parmelee by his (1) wife, Betty, and this line extends to the John Parmelee, who was a drummer in the trainband in King Philip's War. If F. S. W. will write me I will gladly give him (or her) all the information I possess.—Mr. Geo. S. Linscott, president of the Linscott State Bank, Holton, Kan.

2404.—"Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, or a History of Frederick Co., Va.," by T. H. Cartmell, Ingleside, near Winchester, Va., is the name of the book. Send to Mr. Cartmell at the address given.—Gen. Ed. (f).

(2).—Mrs. Jennie Morton, Regent of the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky., who does not claim to be infallible, although no answer to questions in this department are signed with the sender's name, and the Gen. Ed. is responsible for those only that appear over her signature. In the latter she endeavors to give only those authorities that are accepted by Patriotic Organizations, but does not claim to be infallible, although no patriotic organization up to the present time has rejected her statements.—Gen. Ed.

2405. WALLACE—SEXTON.—It is quite possible that Elijah Sexton, a Rev. pensioner from Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., was a relative, if not, the father of Jos. Sexton, of Somers, Conn. Elijah Sexton was b. at Somers in 1754 and enlisted in April, 1775, in the Conn. Militia; was at Roxbury during the Battle of Bunker Hill, and while not actually engaged, they were exposed to the fire of the British, and one of their company was mortally wounded. He served at intervals until 1780. He m. (2) in 1810, at Hamilton, N. Y., Thankful Sprague, and d. March 28, 1839, having been a pensioner for seven years. His widow applied for a pension in 1853, which also was allowed her.—Gen. Ed. (3).

2411. WILSON—THAYER.—The children of Philip and Mary (Wilson) Thayer were: Sarah, b. Nov. 17, 1719, in Braintree; Elisha, b. Nov. 27, 1721, in Mansfield, Mass.; Phillip, b. 1722; Ephraim, John, and Christopher. His date of death is not given in the Thayer genealogy, from which the above list of children is taken.—Gen. Ed. (4).

2411. (2) GROVER—NEWLANDS.—According to the Thayer genealogy, Elisha Thayer m. Anna Graves, not Grover.—Gen. Ed. (5).

2413. (3) BRADT.—There was a Cornelius Bradt, of New York, who was a Rev. pensioner. He m. Annatye Peterson, March 31, 1786, and d. July 15, 1826 or 8. His widow obtained a pension, and from an abstract of that of E. B. B. M. they obtain the desired information.—Gen. Ed. (6).

2418. ALLERTON.—There are several genealogies of the Allerton family. For information about them, see answer to 2404 (3) above. —Gen. Ed.
have been in 1782, as Willett did not become Col. of the Levies until that date. The Rev. soldiers in New York State were divided into three classes: the Line, who served anywhere in the United States under Gen. Washington, and which also included several regiments of artillery, and an organization called "The Green Mountain Boys." The second class was called "The Levies," and was formed by drafting from the militia and also from the people direct; and could be called upon to serve outside the State during their entire term of service, if needed. The third was the militia, which then, as now, could only be called out of the State for three months at a time. (See Fernow's "New York in the Revolution," pp. 31 and 89, for service of George Darrow; and (Joseph, John, Peter, the emigrant). They know in what State. Any clue, however slight, will be appreciated—E. T. G.

grandfather was Benjamin Trice, and was b. copy can be obtained upon application to the name. named sons Benjamin Albert Trice (the Beatrice). My great-grandfather was Benjamin Trice standing for Beatrice). My great-grandfather was Benjamin Trice, and was b. Wm. King and Elizabeth Jarvis, of parents of Wm. King and Elizabeth Jarvis, whose son, Wm., m. Rachel, the dau. of Major Ezra Starr, of Conn., and d. Oct. 18, 1820; do not know in what State. Any clue however slight, will be appreciated—E. T. G.

Ancestry desired of Mary Morris, who m. Moses Prudden (Joseph, John, Peter, the emigrant). They lived in Morrristown, N. J., joined the First Presbyterian Church there Sept. 12, 1764. Moses Prudden was the sixth child of Joseph Prudden; he b. in 1732; and d. Jan. 11, 1777; was recommended at a meeting of the Morris Co. delegates held at the Dickerson Tavern, Sept. 14, 1775, to the Provincial Congress as a Second Lieut. Is there a Morris genealogy? If so, where and at what price can it be obtained?—D. C. G.

Wanted, names of parents of Wm. King and Elizabeth Jarvis, whose son, Wm., m. Rachel, the dau. of Major Ezra Starr, of Conn., and d. in 1851, aged 70. Were Wm. King, Sr., or Jr., in the Rev.? If so, desire official proof of service. Information desired of the parents of Elizabeth Jarvis also.—I. V. C.

Benjamin Tarver is said to have come from Wales or England to Brunswick Co., Va., and settled near Lawrenceville. He had sons: Samuel, Andrew, Wm., John (or James), Robert, Thomas (who m. Sarah Little), Jacob, and Benjamin. It is claimed that some or all of these sons served in the Rev. Can anyone furnish any data on this family? I find that a Samuel Tarver, b. ab. 1759 (m. Charlotte Goff), served in the Rev., and he is probably the Samuel mentioned above. I wish especially data of Thomas.

(2) BROWN.—John Brown (Wm., Edward) m. Mary (or Mary) Miles and d. a few years after 1776 in Green Co. (then Dobbs Co.). N. C. Did he have Rev. service? Any information on the family will be acceptable.—N. R. F.

I find mentioned in your Notes a book entitled "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants." Will you tell me where I can get this book, and at what price?—(2).—Would also like to know the price of "The Founding of Harmon Station," with an account of the captivity of Mrs. Jennie Wiley and the exploration and settlement of Big Sandy Valley in the Virginias and Kentucky by Wm. Elsey Connelly.

Would also like to know the price of Virgil A. Lewis' book, "History of the Battle of Point Pleasant."—T. C. H.

W. A. Brown—Sexton.—Wm. Sexton, of Somers, Conn., and moved to Sherburne, N. Y., where they had eleven children. She d. Jan. 21, 1861. Wanted, ancestry and Rev. service, if any. Tradition says that the Wallaces lived in an adjoining Co., either in Mass. or Conn., that she was a niece of Israel Putnam (she named one dau. Sarah Putnam), and that she was descended from Sir Wm. Wallace; that there were eight girls and one son who lived to maturity in her father's family. It is known that one of her sisters m. a Talcott, of Smyrna, N. Y., another m. Wm. Strew, of the same place, and another a Payne in or near Oswego.

(2) Norton.—Miles Norton and his sisters lived in Wolcott, Conn., and after the death of their father, the girls carried on the business until Miles had become old enough to learn the trade, when they moved to Chenango Co., N. Y. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired. Orcutt's History of Wolcott, p. 439, states that Benjamin Alcott m. Chloe Norton and settled in Wolcott, and afterwards moved to Colebrook; and the History of Colebrook states that Chloe Alcott (or Alox) on Polly Norton joined the Cong. Church in 1799. From tombstones I find the following: Polly Norton, b. 1778, d. 1852, m. a Skinner; Alma Norton, b. 1790, d. 1832, m. a Skinner; Olive Norton, b. 1798, d. 1860, m. a Bullock; Chloe Norton, b. 1773, d. 1880, m. Benjamin Alcott, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Dunton) Alcox; Miles Norton was b. 1783 and d. 1853. There was also a Bede Norton, who m. a Haxton, and a Millie Norton. Evidently these were brothers and sisters, and the parentage is greatly desired.—M. W. B.

Is there a genealogy of the Sisk family? The emigrant is said to have come from Scotland in 1790; m. a Whitecotton in Culpeper Co., Va., and had one son, Timothy. Timothy m. twice, having eleven children by each wife. Twenty-one of these Sisk brothers fought under Washington, and one
of them returned to England. The name of one only, Benjamin, has been preserved. Any information appreciated.—L. S. G.

2407. WILLARD—HOBART.—Horace Hobart Willard, b. Coos Co., N. H., in 1823, was the son of John Calvin Willard and Roxana Hobart. John Calvin Willard was the son of Humphrey Willard and Hannah Wetherall. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired on any of these lines.—N. B. W.

2408. JOHNSON—GREENE.—Caleb Weaver Johnson, b. Coventry, Jan. 10, 1812, m. Hannah Parker, a Quakeress. He was the son of Obediah Johnson and Orpha Greene; and Orpha was the dau. of Wardwell Greene, who m. Mary Stephen in West Greenwich, July 24, 1782, and d. in Coventry, R. I., before 1808. Wardwell Greene was the son of Charles Greene. Did any of these have Rev. service? If so, official proof desired.—C. G. A.

2409. PIERCE.—Martin Pierce was b. in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., April, 1798. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and stationed at Sackett Harbor, N. Y. His father, Wm. Pierce, was b. in Mass., near Boston, in 1773. Ancestry of Wm. Pierce, with Rev. record, if any, desired.—E. C. M.

2410. CAMPBELL—WELLS.—James Campbell, of Bourbon Co., Ky., m. Elizabeth H. Wells. Rev. service desired of this James Campbell, also names of parents of Elizabeth Wells, with Rev. service, if any.

(2) CARTER.—John Carter and wife, Rebecca, were of Carter's Addition, Kent Island, Md., in 1801. Rev. record of John Carter desired, also when and where he m. Rebecca (Brown?) and her ancestry.


(4) WRIGHT.—Where can the Wright genealogy of Virginia be obtained?

(5) EEFNER—DAY.—Thomas Lee, a Rev. soldier, had a sister or aunt, who m. a Campbell, probably in Plainfield, and moved West, presumably to Ohio. Can anyone tell me about the family?—J. P. S.

2411. WILSON—THAYER.—Mary Wilson, dau. of Dr. John Wilson, was b. at Braintree, Mass., Aug. 16, 1702; m. Philip Thayer at Braintree, April 1, 1718. Date of death desired.

(2) GROVER—NEWLANDS.—Anna Grover, b. Norton, Mass., April 6, 1743, m. Elisha Thayer in 1763, and d. at Mansfield, Mass., 1806. She was the dau. of Ephraim and Jemima Newlands. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death. Was he the Ephraim Grover who was Sergeant in Capt. Samuel White's Co., of Mansfield, in 1775? Names of all children desired.

(3) BRAUER.—Asenath Bradt (Bratt or Brat) m. Susannah Brandt (or Souden) ab. 1798 at or near Schenectady, N. Y., and had: James, Caty, Mary Ann, George, Sally, Mariah, John, Samuel, Henry. Information desired of either of these families.

(3) BRADT.—Asenath Bradt (Brett or Brat) was b. March 31, 1803, at Rotterdam, N. Y. Can anyone furnish details of her ancestry? Her father is said to have been Aaron (or Arent) Bradt, of Schenectady. Can that be proved?

(4) KNICKERBOCKER.—Seymour Knickerbocker (or Knickerbacker) served in the War of 1812. What were his parents' full names?

(5) DUNBAR—SCOVILL.—Content Dunbar m. Levi Scovill at Watertown, Conn., probably. Ancestry of both desired.—E. B. M.

2412. BOWERS—SUETTER.—Samuel Bowers (or Bower) m. Ann Mary Suetter, dau. of Daniel Suetter, of Philadelphia (who was b. in Wurtemberg in 1744, came to this country in 1795, and d. in 1828), and his wife, Anna Catherine Gardner, whom he m. in 1769. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage and death of Samuel Bowers.—M. M. B.

2413. JILLSON—WESLEY.—Mary Jillson m. a Jencks, and had two daughters, b. at Smithfield, Mass. Mercy, b. 1772, and Olive, b. 1774. Her husband d., and ab. 1776 she m. Loammi Day. Information of this first husband desired.

(2) EFNER—FENN (or SOUDEN).—John Efner (Enor or Effenear) m. Susannah Fenn (or Souden) ab. 1798 at or near Schenectady, N. Y., and had: James, Caty, Mary Ann, George, Sally, Mariah, John, Samuel, Henry. Information desired of either of these families.

(3) BRADT.—Asenath Bradt (Bratt or Brat) was b. March 31, 1803, at Rotterdam, N. Y. Can anyone furnish details of her ancestry? Her father is said to have been Aaron (or Arent) Bradt, of Schenectady. Can that be proved?

(4) KNICKERBOCKER.—Seymour Knickerbocker (or Knickerbacker) served in the War of 1812. What were his parents' full names?

(5) DUNBAR—SCOVILL.—Content Dunbar m. Levi Scovill at Watertown, Conn., probably. Ancestry of both desired.—E. B. M.


(2) NEFF—ELLEBERGER.—Eberly. Ancestry desired of Barbara Neff, who m. (1) Elleberger; m. (2) an Eberly. She was a descendant of the Neffs in Lancaster Co., Pa.

(3) JUDSON—BARNUM.—Ancestry desired of Rufus Judson, who m. Rebecca Barnum, of Danbury, Conn., in 1799. He is said to have been first cousin of Rev. Adoniram Judson, b. Malden, Mass., 1788. If this is correct, then he was the grandson of Ethan Judson and Rebecca Minor, through the son, Ephraim Judson (b. 1737, a clergyman in Taunton, Mass., and later in Shefield, Conn.), or Thaddeus Judson (b. 1741, or Noah Judson, b. 1744, or Elisha Judson, b. 2d. 1745.—E. E. R.
2415. **DARWIN—BEYLSIS.**—Sir Edward Day, b. England, settled in Harford Co., Md., and his dau., Eloisa, m. John Browne Beyless. He called his land "St. John's in the Wilderness." Did he serve in the Rev.? What was the name of his wife?—B. M. W.

2416. **GREENE.**—Who was Gen. Thomas Greene? What relation, if any, was he to Gen. Nathaniel Greene?—B. M. W.

2417. **CAMPBELL.**—Henry Jackson Campbell, b. Washington Co., Abingdon P. O., Va., in 1812 or 1813, emigrated to Ga. in 1830 ... to their grandfather Campbell, with half uncles, about their own age. Who were their parents and grandparents?—A. C. D.

2418. **ALLERTON.**—Where can a genealogy of the Allerton family be obtained, and at what price?—J. S. K.

2419. **GRAY—CRYDER.**—Peter Gray, b. Germany, emigrated to Frederick Co., Md., and in 1788 moved to what was called the "Half Moon Country" in Central Pa. He m. Eva Cryder, and they had: Adam, who m. Barbara Seaver; George, who m. Sarah Flegal; Mary, who m. David Runk; John, b. 1797, who m. Catherine Hartsock; Peter, Jr., b. 1799, who m. Mary Heiskell; Elizabeth, who m. Christian Hartsock; Catherine, who m. John Gearhart; and Eve, who m. George Heiskell. Did he have civil or military service during the Rev.?—J. S. K.

2420. **SMITH—WRIGHT.**—Ancestry desired


2422. **COWELL.**—In formation desired of David Cowell, a member of the first class in the University of Pa. to receive the degree of medicine, in 1768? To whom was he m.? Had he any Rev. service? Dates of birth, marriage, and death, also names of children, if he had any, desired. He is said to have had a son, Christopher, b. 1760, d. 1825. Can that be proved?—A. A. C.

2423. **BROWN—CHAPMAN—LEWIS.**—Humphrey Brown, a Rev. soldier, m. Olive Chapman, and had a dau., Elizabeth, who m. Arnold Lewis. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, of the Lewis ancestor, desired. Arnold Lewis had brothers, Simeon and Gideon, and a sister, Nancy, who m. a Burdick. They were probably ship-builders, and came either from New London, Conn., or R. I.; later, settled in Greenfield, N. Y. (Saratoga Co.).—J. L. R.

2424. **PRINGLE.**—The Pringles were of Huguenot stock. Did any of them serve in the Rev.?

2425. **DARROW—MEACHAM.**—Wanted, official proof of service of George Darrow, b. 1748, in Norwalk, Conn., m. Eunice Meacham in New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., and d. in Stow, Ohio, in 1811. His brother, Daniel, served in a N. Y. regiment as 2nd Lieut., 4th Co., 17th New York. The musket that George Darrow used—is still in the possession of the family.

2426. **SMITH—WILKINSON.**—Ancestry desired
of Abijah Smith, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., m. Susannah (or Susan) Wilkinson, of Morristown, N. J. Lived at one time in Charlton, Saratoga Co., and in Morrisville, N. Y. Ancestry desired of Susannah Wilkinson, also, with all genealogical data.—M. E. D. S.

2426. DICKINSON.—Martin Dickinson, ancestry desired of Thurston Dickinson, of Goochland Co., Va., who m. Mary, dau. of Lieut. Hudson Martin, of Albemarle Co., Va. —G.


2427. HEARD.—Information desired of John Heard, who served in the Rev. from either Carolina or Va. Also in regard to Stephen, Clark, Charles, and William Heard.—L. A. S.

2428. WILLIAMS—RATHBURN.—Huldah Williams, b. Stonington, Conn., 1752, m., at Martin, of Albemarle Co., Va., who m. Mary, dau. of Lieut. Hudson Hopkins, brother of Gen. Samuel Who was the father of John?—M. E. D. S.

2429. PATTON—DYSART.—John Dysart, b. Dec. 25, 1749, Chester Co., Pa., enlisted first from Burke Co., N. C., July 1, 1776, and fought at King's Mountain. His (2) wife was Martha Patton, to whom he was probably m. in Bedford Co., Tenn. Was she a dau. of Capt. Patton? What was Capt. Patton's full name? Was it Robert? —(2) BLOOD—SPALDING.—Hepzithah (or Hepzitha) Blood, b. Groton, Conn., m. Jan. 6, 1731, Lieut. Joseph Spalding, and d. in 1787. Ancestry of Hepzithah Blood desired.—N. V. B.

2430. PATTON—DYSART.—John Dysart, b. Dec. 25, 1749, Chester Co., Pa., enlisted first from Burke Co., N. C., July 1, 1776, and fought at King's Mountain. His (2) wife was Martha Patton, to whom he was probably m. in Bedford Co., Tenn. Was she a dau. of Capt. Patton? What was Capt. Patton's full name? Was it Robert? —(2) JEFFERSON—EMERSON.—Joseph Jefferson, a Minute man, marched on the Alarm from Douglas, Mass., and was born June 5, 1751. He was the son of Joseph and Mehitable Jeffers. Who was the maiden name of his mother? Joseph, Jr., m. Ruth Emerson, and had a dau., Ruth, who m. Newson Guernsey, of Rochester, Vt. Has Ruth any other patriotic ancestry than Joseph Jefferson? —J. A. S.

2431. BROWN—BOWEN.—Jesse Brown, son of Josiah Brown (who came to Norwich, N. Y., in 1797), m. Miriam Bowen. What were the names of her parents? Did her father have Rev. service? —O. R. B.

2432. GUERNSEY.—Ruth, daughter of Robert Guernsey, b. Rehoboth, July 5, 1746, m. Rachel Ware (dau. of Robert Ware and Esther Man), and Oliver was the son of John Guernsey, b. Rehoboth, 1719-20, who m. Lydia Healy, and d. in Richmond, N. H., at the house of his son, William Guernsey. John and Lydia had: Amos (who m. Miriam Pike, and settled in Richmond, N. H.), Lydia, Oliver, Lydia, William (who m. Chloe Thunder, and also settled in Richmond), Hannah, Ruth, Esther, Lois, John (who m. Electa Newton, and settled in Richmond), Samuel, David (who m. Esther), and Jesse (who m. Olive West), and Mary. On the roll of Capt. William Humfray's Co. from Richmond, N. H., of the Northern Army, Aug., 1776, appears the names of John Garnsey, Jr., Oliver, and Amos Garnsey. Was this John, Jr., the one who was b. in 1719, or the son, John, who m. Electa Newton? —(5) HEALY—GUERNSEY.—Lydia Healy, who m. John Guernsey (Garnsey), was b. in Rehoboth, Mass., March 12, 1724, and was the dau. of Paul and Hannah Healy. Did Paul Healy have any Rev. service? —(6) WARE—GUERNSEY.—Rachel Ware, who m. Oliver Guernsey, May 18, 1760, was the dau. of Robert and Esther (Man.) Ware, of Rehoboth, Mass. Did Robert have any service in the Rev.? —M. E. B.

(7) NEILL—CLAYTON.—James Neill, of North Carolina, m. Hannah Clayton, probably in Burke Co., and was killed during the Rev. Official proof of service desired.—R. E. W.

2433. ROBERTSON—BOSTWICK.—Daniel Robertson, b. Wilmington, N. C., June 3, 1788, m. Julia Ann Bostwick May 13, 1813. She was b. Oct. 7, 1798, prob. in N. C., but soon after their marriage the couple moved to Ala., and were accompanied by Mrs. Robertson's mother, who had m. again, and was Mrs. Winstrip. They lived in Mobile, until Mrs. Robertson's death, May 15, 1836, when Mr. Robertson moved to the central part of the State, dying there Jan. 4, 1869, but was carried to Mobile, where he was buried beside his wife. What relation was he to the Scotch family of that name who moved to Tenn. from N. C., and to whose memory a monument was unveiled ab. six years ago? Julia Ann Bostwick was the dau. of an old sea captain, whose ships sailed from Boston to India. What was his first name? In what way are they connected with the Taylor family? —R. T. B.

2434. BROWN—BOWEN.—Jesse Brown, son of Josiah Brown (who came to Norwich, N. Y., in 1797), m. Miriam Bowen. What were the names of her parents? Did her father have Rev. service? —O. R. B.

2435. HERSHEY—ACKER.—Andrew Hershey (1734-1821) and Maria Acker (1743-1831), and served in the Rev. Wanted, names of parents of Maria who lived in Lancaster Co., Pa. Did they have Rev. service?
Novel Club of Daughters of the American Revolution

In order to bring together in social harmony and co-operation the early workers in the Massachusetts Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, a club was formed in Boston on Lincoln's birthday by Miss Marion H. Brazier, founder of three Chapters. It is named "The Ex-R" club and is made up of former Regents, more than 200 being eligible and the membership to continually increase. Miss Brazier, by virtue of being the founder, was unanimously elected president. Annual dues are $1 and the main objects are to get together at intervals socially, not only to be of mutual help, but, if possible, aid the State and national bodies. Miss Brazier made an effort to form a club of founders last October, but her work was delayed. This, however, gives her a wider field for her patriotic endeavors. She enters as ex-Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, though at present Regent of John Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston. The club has a bright outlook for the future.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD boy, who lives on one of those mysterious streets in Mount Pleasant which bear no relation whatsoever to any other highway in the entire National Capital, was proudly telling his father who George Washington was. "He was the first President." "And do you know what a President is?" asked father. "No; but I know where the President we have lives," said the boy. "Where?" "At the White House." "And what does he do?" persisted the inquisitive parent. "He rolls eggs," came the prompt reply.

Another kindergarten student has original ideas on the subject of the Presidency, as shown by an incident at the Thompson School last Thursday. The teacher asked Johnny: "Why do you think the people elected George Washington as the first President?" For a moment the tiny face was troubled; a tiny hand rumpled the golden hair above the face, and then: "Why, I guess it was 'cause President Taft wasn't living then."

BEAUTY is God's handwriting; welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank God for it—Him, the fountain of all loveliness.—Charles Kingsley.
An Incident in the Career of Major André
(The Story of His Last Breakfast before Capture)

By Sarah Van Epps Harvey

A Real Daughter of the Revolution

The communication entitled "Grave of André’s Captor," appearing in the December issue, brought forcibly to mind a chapter of family history that concerns the writer and may prove of interest to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

boys," as the partisans of the patriot and English forces were styled by the citizens, who had equal reason to fear the visits of these ununiformed and predatory parties of freebooters.

If André could penetrate and cross this zone of ravaged territory, and pass in safe-

On that fateful morning of September 23, 1780; André had crossed “King’s Ferry” from Stony Point to Verplank’s Point, and, landing on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, was proceeding to enter the “Middle Ground,” which extended from Peekskill to the northern edge of Manhattan Island. This was the debatable territory alternately traversed by roving bands of “skinner"s and “cow-
time as the commander of the warship *Vulture* should perceive his mistake and return to rescue André from his plight?

These questions no doubt had been debated with the seriousness which the danger of detection and arrest required, and it is impossible after the interval of more than a century and a quarter to ascertain the reasons which led to choosing a course which seems to us foolhardy to the point of madness.

A literary dandy, an artist of more than ordinary ability, André was the pet of the British army, and at every revel and social visit he was easily the center of the gay official throng.

For occasions of that description his leadership was natural and assured, but for the delicate mission entrusted to him in arranging the surrender of West Point by the traitor Arnold, no worse choice could have been made.

Confiding and lovable by nature, his character was opposed to the mixture of craft and audacity necessary to bring the plot to a successful issue, and the tragic result was the natural outcome of selecting an impulsive, untrained and inexperienced messenger for a task which called for executive ability of a high order.

However, these reflections are in advance of our story and are excusable only because, even after this great interval, the pathos of it all sheds a glow of sympathy, and compels the tribute of a tear, when mention is made of the episode that involved the death of a gallant officer.

Andre, as we have said, was now fairly entered upon his course, and his heart must have had its forebodings of evil, as a little later his faint-hearted host and guide, fearing to venture farther from home, turned back and left him to proceed alone.

The brightness of a September morning, the air laden with the spice of ripening fox-grapes and tingling with frosty suggestions of the nearness of Indian summer, served in a measure to remove the shadow of the dangers of his way, and he spurred briskly forward. Some miles of riding at length made him feel the pangs of hunger, and he cast about for a place to obtain a hasty meal. As he neared the valley of the Croton River he beheld a comfortable farmhouse beside that stream, and, turning into the yard, drew up his steed before the door. Reaching down, he raised the large brass knocker (still preserved and doing service in the family), and when Dame Underhill, in Quaker garb, appeared, he said: "I have had no breakfast; will you kindly give me something I can eat without delay, for I am in haste to continue my journey?"

The pantry was nearly empty, for a visit by a band of "cowboys" the day before had made serious inroads upon the housewife's supplies; but when Dame Underhill replied, "I cannot give thee anything but mush and milk," he gladly accepted the simple repast.

Hitching his horse, he sat for a few moments in the family "sitting room," where a huge chimney fireplace piled high with blazing logs gave out pleasant warmth and cheer.

The meal completed, he offered pay, which was declined, and soon the unknown visitor was riding rapidly away toward Tarrytown, distant about sixteen miles. No doubt André considered he had completely hidden his identity, for he was disguised in a large riding cloak and citizen's overcoat, borrowed from Smith, his guide; but a gust of wind swept these aside, and the curious eyes of the farmwife recognized the military uniform beneath. Indeed, this fact was not required to disclose his class, for his whole demeanor bespoke the officer and gentleman.

At the time the incident was dismissed and would have been quickly forgotten had not the stirring events connected therewith brought it again to mind. In after years the story was often recounted by the fireside and has been handed down as a tradition of the Underhill family, connecting them with the record of the tragic fate of André, the most dramatic scene of the Revolutionary War.

Singularly enough, I resided for twelve years at Tarrytown, adjoining the spot where his captors were engaged in playing cards when André halted to water his horse at a stream now known as André Brook, and was taken prisoner.

A monument now marks the place and records the deeds of the patriots, who refused his appeals and spurned the money he offered for his release, and by their loyalty preserved the American cause. Had he been permitted to proceed and reach the British lines with the papers setting forth the plans for the surrender of West Point,
it is the opinion of many authorities that the course of history would have been changed, and the Cross of St. George, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would to-day be waving above our heads.

In concluding, it may be of interest to add that Dame Underhill, who gave André his last meal before his capture, was my great grandmother, and that the fourth generation of her direct descendants have until recently resided on the identical farm at Yorktown, where this Revolutionary incident took place.

On my last visit to that spot I asked the privilege of standing in the doorway where this modest repast was handed to the disguised visitor, who proved to be the Adjutant General of the British army on his way to bear to his commander the secret records entrusted to his care by the traitor Arnold.

At each annual meeting of the Historical Society of Westchester County, New York, mention is made of "Good Dame Underhill," and of her right to be named in the André narrative.

NOTE.—It is a matter of record that General Washington, immediately preceding the battle of White Plains, slept for one night in this historic farmhouse.—EDITOR.

The National Officers

Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General

Mrs. William D. Hoover is the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Tappan Reeve and a native of Iowa, but has resided in Washington, D. C., since her marriage to William D. Hoover, a banker of that city.

Mrs. Hoover comes of Huguenot family, who sought religious freedom in England, later emigrating to Long Island and still later settling at Lyme, Conn.

Captain Israel Reeve served through the Revolution and had three sons, all of whom fought in the Continental army. The three were captured and imprisoned in a British prison ship, where two died. Luther Reeve, the third son, gained his freedom when the British officers, wishing to celebrate some holiday, offered liberty to any prisoner who could throw a gigantic roustabout. Luther Reeve, being himself a man of great stature, strength and athletic ability, succeeded in throwing the roustabout and gaining his liberty.

Mrs. Hoover is a member of Luther Reeve Chapter, of Rome, Ohio, which is composed entirely of direct descendants of Luther Reeve, and has twice represented this Chapter at the National Congress.

TREASURER GENERAL'S OFFICE

In 1900 there were 10 financial record books in the office of the Treasurer General. This number has increased to 43 volumes, which contain the names and financial standing of 92,369 members of the National Society, in which there are 1,187 Chapters. In the first ten years of the organization 10,000 Chapter reports were examined. In the last five years the number examined was...
16,500, showing a heavy increase in this work alone. These reports, remittance blanks and miscellaneous correspondence fill 553 file cases. Prior to 1904 no copies were made of the correspondence sent from the Treasurer General's office. Since that date 55,000 letters have been written, which are indexed for ready reference. This is the only office where card catalogues are kept of Members-at-Large, Real Daughters, Life Members and Continental Hall contributions. The office of the Treasurer General records all resignations, deaths, reinstatements and dropped members, lists of which are furnished to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the Registrar General.

The growth of the work in the Treasurer General's office in respect to receipts and disbursements of money is pointedly brought to mind when figures are compared. In respect to the current fund, the amounts being given in round numbers:

- In 1895 the receipts were $16,000, the disbursements $10,000; in 1900 the receipts were $39,500, the disbursements $26,000; in 1905 the receipts were $50,700, the disbursements $39,000, while in 1911 the receipts were $82,000 and the disbursements $73,700. The estimated receipts for 1912 are $94,000; the estimated disbursements $81,000.

- In respect to the permanent fund, the receipts have grown in round numbers from $1,400 in 1895 to $69,000 in 1911, and the disbursements from $1,500 in 1895 to $91,500 in 1911.

During Mrs. Hoover's term of office the final payment was made on Continental Memorable Hall.

The Society shows a constantly increasing enrollment. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the work in the Treasurer General's office will correspondingly increase.

### A Tribute to a Hero

The news of the Titanic disaster cast a gloom over the deliberations of the Continental Congress, and the following resolutions, offered by the President General, were adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, In His inscrutable providence, Almighty God has seen fit to take from our midst Major Archibald Butt, who last year, and the year before, escorted the President of the United States to this platform to open our Continental Congress, and whose splendid martial figure has so long been one of the distinguishing features of the social and official life of the national capitol; and

Whereas, This brave soldier and chivalric gentleman, in the recent tragedy of the Titanic, laid down his life to save the lives of the helpless women and children on that ill-fated vessel;

Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, grateful for this touching proof that in our supposedly materialistic age chivalry has not lost its flower, desire to lay our laurel wreath of admiration and love upon the fathomless grave of this modern knight errant and true patriot;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to whom this tragic death comes as a poignant, personal loss.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1912.

My Dear Mrs. Scott:

I am deeply touched by the resolutions adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the tragic and untimely death of my friend and aide, Major Butt. His sturdy manhood, his sterling qualities won him a high place in my affection, and I mourn his going, consoled by the knowledge that he died as he had lived—a soldier and a MAN!

Please convey to the Society my warm thanks for their expression of sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wm. H. Taft.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, President General, National Society D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall.
The Annual Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held on October 26 at the First Congregational Church in Minneapolis.

The conference opened with the singing of "America," followed by the invocation by Mrs. M. B. Lewis, of Minneapolis.

Mrs. C. W. Wells, the State Regent, gave a splendid address, reviewing the work of Chapters during the past year and calling attention to the many activities of the National Society. She told also of the completion of Minnesota's gift to Continental Hall, the main south stairway, which Minnesota has appropriately marked. She also reviewed briefly the strenuous efforts which have been made to bring our valued possession, Sibley Mansion at Mendota, to its present habitable condition. From the time (one year ago) when we received it in its deplorable state of decay up to the present we have repaired and decorated it, and are planning the furnishings.

The conference then had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Jerusha Brown, of St. Paul, a Real Daughter. Mrs. Brown honored us with her presence on the platform during the morning session and listened to the proceedings with interest and enthusiasm. She is the daughter of Samuel Hayward, a Revolutionary private from Lebanon, Vt.

The reports of State officers were given, followed by reports of Chapter Regents. The Chapter reports were intensely interesting, showing great activity in working for "The Sibley Mansion" at Mendota, in helping Miss Berry's Mountaineers' School, and in many local enterprises. The St. Paul Chapter, the largest and oldest Chapter in the State, having just celebrated its twentieth birthday, has made a wonderful record in the year, having presented the "Sibley Mansion" to the State Society, cleared $1,300 for its furnishings, with a Colonial ball on February 22, and $450 by a "rummage sale" in October.

Miss Mary Shove, of Minneapolis, made a strong plea for more subscriptions for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. L. C. Jefferson, State Vice-Regent, presented Mrs. Block's plan for liquidating the indebtedness on Continental Hall.

The remainder of the morning session and a portion of the afternoon was devoted to a revision of the State by-laws.

During the afternoon Dr. McKenney, of Minneapolis, gave a group of charming songs.

Many relics were brought and presented or loaned to the Sibley House Mansion. Among them were field glasses used by General Custer, purchased from Sitting Bull; hand-woven towels, with shuttles and thread used in their weaving; three samplers; a linen apron woven and made by the mother of a Revolutionary soldier; a shawl woven by the Empress Josephine and given when she was divorced to a lady of her household; a sailor's thimble over one hundred years old; a quilt one hundred and twenty-five years old; a hand-embroidered collar seventy-five years old; two newspapers, one printed in 1775, containing an address by John Hancock, the other printed in 1796; a pamphlet by General Sibley, with some of his handwriting; a drawing made many years ago by Mrs. Augusta Sibley Pope, of the Sibley House; the first school bell used in Minnesota on a school at Red Wing; quilt made in 1846; moccasins made by Little Crow's brother; pewter plate made in 1756 which belonged to one of the members of the Boston Tea Party.

On Friday morning a short adjourned meeting was held at which the reports of Chairmen of Committees working on Sibley House affairs were given. The report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee showed that the Daughters of the State had given $348 toward remodeling the Sibley House, the State Legislature gave $1,500, and individual gifts amounted to $907. The Duluth Chapters raised $400 by giving a play. These amounts, in addition to the $1,750 raised by the St. Paul Chapter, makes a total of almost $5,000 raised in one year. During that time the
house has been restored, decorated, cases installed in museum, some furniture put in, a well dug, and cannon and cannon balls secured to ornament the yard.

After the business session, a visit was paid to our new possession, "Sibley Mansion," of which we are so proud. This visit brought to an end the most strenuous year which Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution have ever had.—NELLIE C. JEFFERSON, Minnesota State Vice-Regent.

Alabama

The thirteenth Annual Conference of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution met in Talladega, December 6 and 7, guests of Andrew Jackson Chapter, which ordered queen's weather for the occasion and entertained with charming cordiality. The sessions were held in the auditorium of the public library in a room fragrant with flowers and bright with flags, the building itself erected upon ground where General Jackson and his followers once camped. The meetings were well attended and much interest was manifested. From Chapter and committee reports it was evident that patriotic work was progressing along all lines. There are nineteen Chapters of Daughters and four of Children of the American Revolution in the State—several representatives of the latter being present at the conference. During the past year an efficient committee has been engaged in raising the means and superintending plans for placing a portrait of our beloved Vice-President General, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, in Alabama Room, Memorial Continental Hall, and strong efforts are being made to complete the furnishing of this room. One Daughter, attending the conference, donated one hundred and sixty-five dollars to purchase a desk which once belonged to Wm. R. King, a Vice-President coming from Alabama. Several Chapters have promised articles of historic value, and all have pledged sums of money in a united effort to make a home in Memorial Continental Hall, which shall be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Money was reported in the bank for the purchase of markers for the Jackson trace, and another sum is in hand for a boulder, to be erected where the Natchez trace crosses the State line, between Alabama and Mississippi. All are ready to be placed as soon as settled weather will allow. Much routine business was transacted, the by-laws revised and measures taken to secure the comfort of three Real Daughters within the State. As only one death was reported during memorial hour, we feel that the organization has been greatly blessed. The conference adjourned after harmonious sessions, which proved beyond cavil, that thirteen is not an unlucky number after all.

The brilliant sunny days, the perfect moonlight nights, and the hospitality of the citizens, all combined to render the sojourn in historic Talladega a very pleasant memory.—MARY ANTHONY HARVEY, Secretary, Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tennessee

The last State Conference showed increase in number of Chapters and a large increase in membership. The women of Tennessee are taking vital interest in many of the great movements of the day—conservation, patriotic education, etc. Love for our flag is being inculcated. The American flag has been placed in all the public schools in Williamson County, and the salute to the flag is given daily. It has also been placed in several schools in Sequatchie Valley, and in our mountain school. This mountain school was established during the regency of Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer.

The present State officers, headed by Mrs. Thomas Day, State Regent, have proved themselves alive to the interests of our organization. Memphis expected before the opening of Continental Congress in April to place a sanitary drinking fountain to mark the site of Fort Prudehomme, built
by La Salle in 1682. It is fitting that a
sanitary fountain should mark the spot
where the great La Salle for six weeks lay
ill with fever, thus consecrating what is
now Tennessee soil. This spot was located
some years ago by our present State Vice-
Regent. Mrs. Hallum Goodloe, chairman
of State Committee to mark the Natchez
Trace, hopes before April to have another
marker placed in Williamson County.
Miss Susie Gentry is still locating graves
of Revolutionary soldiers.

Miss Mary Murfree (Charles Egbert
Craddock) will be our next State Regent.
It was her writings that first aroused the
world's sympathy for our mountaineers,
these people who are of pure Anglo-Saxon
extraction and are capable of the greatest
possibilities, but who, having been shut in
by their mountains for generations, have
retrograded.

In absence of the State Secretary Miss
Sara Spence acted in this capacity, and she
was chosen State Secretary of Tennessee
for the ensuing term.

On motion of Mrs. Henry C. Horton
the office of Poet-Laureate was created.

Mrs. Day made a strong appeal to the
Daughters for a larger subscription list to
the American Monthly Magazine.

We were fortunate in having with us
chairmen of two national committees—
Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, whose committee
bears relation to the American flag, and
Mrs. Edwin S. Gardner, chairman "Chil-
dren of the Republic." Three of our Vice-
Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents General
were also present—Mrs. Charles B. Bryan,
Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain and Miss Mary
Boyce Temple.

Mr. John Bell Keeble, a grandson of
John Bell, of honored memory, made a
most inspiring patriotic address before a
large assemblage. On this occasion Mr.
Eugene Tavenor, one of Nashville's espe-
cial favorites, and Mrs. McConico favored
us with music.

Murfreesboro dispensed charming hospi-
tality. Receptions were given in the home
of "Charles Egbert Craddock" and at the
home of Mrs. Epps Hord. Here every-
th ing was typically Colonial, from the blaz-
ing wood fires and the soft glow of in-
numerable candles over old mahogany fur-
niture to the broad acres stretching away
on either side.

LUCY HENDERSON HORTON,
State Vice-Regent.
When the Arkansas High School building is completed the Chapter proposes to carry out the same program on June 14, 1912.

A picture of "The Making of the Flag" was presented by the Chapter to the Texas High School on February 22. This picture came as a gift to the subscribers to the Betsy Ross Memorial Association, and the walls of the High School were selected as the most fitting place for it.—MARY WHITAKER VINCENT, Recording Secretary.

Governor Bradford Chapter (Danville, Illinois).—The Governor Bradford Chapter, of Danville, is going to erect on one corner of the courthouse square a fountain with a bronze tablet as a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Vermilion County, and started their fund in January with a loan exhibit, which proved a great success both historically and financially.

In the Colonial booth we had three teaspoons used by Martha Washington; also a warming-pan, a linen sheet and a quilt handed down directly from the Mayflower. Among the old silver and china were many antiques at least two hundred years old. Among the laces and jewelry were some wonderful relics, one being a piece of a veil said to be a fac-simile of Queen Esther's. In the picture gallery and among the books were relics of the seventeenth century and even older. One Bible was printed in 1531 and one in 1556. As Danville is in the circuit in which Lincoln practised law, we had a number of articles written by him, as well as several photographs containing his autograph.

In the Civil War booth many relics brought vivid recollections to the old soldier and as we had both Union and Confederate relics we realized during the few days that in sentiment there is no North and no South, but that it is—

"Your flag and my flag, and O, how much it holds,
Your land and my land secure within its folds."

And we can but wonder if, when coming generations give a loan exhibition, the Civil War and Lincoln signing the "Emancipation Proclamation" will not be quite as much revered as the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence."—MARY W. THOMPSON, Historian.

Dubois Chapter (Dubois, Pennsylvania).—The February meeting of Dubois Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the Manse, the hostess, Mrs. Bell, entertaining in her charming manner. Officers were elected for the ensuing year and various committees appointed.

Owing to deaths and withdrawals during the past year, our membership is depleted, and we are not entitled to a delegate to the State convention. We are beginning the year with renewed zeal and a determination to build up our membership with new zest and work for membership.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the presentation of a beautiful silk flag to the High School.

The exercises took place in the amphitheatre of the High School building, where seats were reserved for the Daughters, members of the School Board, and other visitors.

Mrs. Herron, a past Regent, gave a brief review of the inception and founding of the Society and its objects, followed by the presentation by Mrs. Hay, Regent of the Chapter.

At the conclusion of the address, Mrs. Hay passed the flag over to the principal, who replied in behalf of the school.

The pupils showed their approval by a storm of applause.

Sewed to a corner of the flag was a silken marker, stating in gold lettering, by whom and when the flag was presented.

The Chapter will also give two prizes to the school for the best essays on "Washington's Headquarters."—(MRS.) STELLA A. KEUGLE, Historian.

Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter (Dansville, New York).—The Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter was organized February 22, 1911, with twenty-one charter members, seventeen of whom were direct descendants and four of whom were married to descendants of Corporal Josiah Griswold. Sarah Woodcock Griswold (Mrs. Hubbard Gardner) was elected an honorary member.

March 17 a meeting was held with exercise appropriate to St. Patrick's Day.

The May meeting was devoted to the report of the Continental Congress, which was attended by the First Vice-Regent and one alternate. Ten dollars were given to the fund for Continental Hall. At this
meeting guests were present from Grondequaity and Herkimer Chapters, the latter reading a fine poem describing her grandmother's ride in the Revolution.

"Flag Day" was observed on June 14 with patriotic exercises. The history of the flag was read; also papers on Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key, and "The Star Spangled Banner." The Chapter was honored by the presence of Ruth M. Griswold Pealer (Mrs. Peter Pealer), former Registrar General and present Genealogist of the N. S., D. A. R., a granddaughter of Corporal Josiah Griswold. Mrs. Pealer has organized a Chapter with a fine membership in a hamlet among the hills, of which she is the inspiration and leader.

During July, August, September, and October the meetings were in charge of the First Vice-Regent, Miss Bertha Oliver, and the programs were of a miscellaneous character.

In January we heard the Regent's report of all communications received from officers and members of the N. S., D. A. R. It was voted to send ten cents per capita for forty members to the State D. A. R. Ten meetings were held during the year.

Some of the work outlined by the Chapter consists in looking into the condition of old and neglected cemeteries, and copying inscriptions found there; also searching for old records and information of early settlers not recorded by our county historians. We close the year with forty-six members.

—Anna Hayner Weiermiller, Historian.

Mercy Hathaway White Chapter (Bradford, New Hampshire).—The Mercy Hathaway White Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Isabel Greeley, founder and Regent, was organized at her home in Bradford, N. H., on January 17, 1912. The State Regent, Mrs. Joseph N. Dearborn, was present and addressed the Chapter. There was an atmosphere of good cheer and hospitality in which every one participated, and a happy promise of future achievement in patriotic work in this section of New Hampshire. The name is most fitting, representing the ancestor of several of the Daughters who were the charter members. Mercy Hathaway White, the daughter of a distinguished Taunton family, and the wife of a Revolutionary soldier and officer, both of Mayflower lineage, was a woman noted for her courage and bravery and fine qualities of mind and heart. She served her home, her neighborhood and her country, and ranks with Molly Stark and Dolly Adams in the list of Revolutionary heroines. She spent her last years in the neighboring town of Hopkinton. Her daughters married and lived in Warren and Bradford, and to honor her name in this day and generation seems a fitting tribute to her memory.

Platte Chapter (Columbus, Nebraska).—November 21, 1911, Platte Chapter held its first formal meeting at the Episcopal Rectory, the home of the Regent, Mrs. William Henry Xanders. A one o'clock luncheon preceded the meeting.

The guest of honor was the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, of Kearney. Mrs. Norton by request prepared and read a most interesting and instructive paper on "The Birth and Growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Ella E. J. Paton read an intensely interesting paper on "Our Flag." Both papers were enthusiastically received. Roll call was responded to by Revolutionary events bearing upon the loyalty and daring of the ancestry of the members of Platte Chapter. The out of town members present were Mrs. Paton, of Fullerton; Mrs. Wolf, of Belgrade, and Mrs. Bryson, of Fullerton, who is now organizing a Chapter in her own little city.

Mrs. Tom Adams was hostess for the January meeting. In the Adams home are three generations of enthusiastic Daughters of the American Revolution members.

The meeting in February—birth month of George Washington—suggested its own program. Mrs. George H. Thomas was hostess and cleverly observed the occasion by a charming George Washington luncheon. The out of town members were Miss Edith Wright, of Schuyler, and Mrs. Paton, of Fullerton.

Platte Chapter promises much under the efficient leadership of the present Regent, who was formerly a member of Yorktown Chapter, of old historic York, Pa. Platte Chapter now has twenty members, having transferred two to the Fullerton Chapter.

—Mrs. Ella E. J. Paton, Historian Platte Chapter.

Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter (Milton, Connecticut).—On the morning of
July 27, 1907, the corner-stone of the Chapter House belonging to "Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter" of Milford, Conn., was laid. On the 17th of October, the same year, the building, fully completed and equipped, was dedicated with appropriate exercises as a memorial to the brave men on sea and land who gave their lives for their country; and to the brave women who so nobly did their share in the great struggle for freedom.

Our Regent, Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, not only deeded to the Chapter the land on which the building stands, but by her never failing hopefulness and belief in our ability to accomplish things, led us on to the fulfillment of what seemed sometimes almost like a dream. The Memorial Chapter House is an ornament to our beautiful old town—a home for our Chapter, and, best of all, is our own, as on August 24, 1911, we were able to pay the last $1,000 on the mortgage.

At a meeting held September 28, 1911, in the Chapter House, Mrs. Kinney, our former State Regent; Mrs. Buel, our present State Regent, and Mrs. Sterling, Vice-President General, were with us, and joined in our rejoicing over our canceled debt, and took part in destroying the mortgage.

The same evening a reception was held, and our three honored guests assisted our own Regent in greeting her Daughters and their friends. Now, that the burden of debt is lifted from our shoulders, we hope, with the same united spirit, to give our aid to outside things, so that we may be recognized, not only as "the Milford Chapter," but as part of the great organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—JENNIE FOWLER PECK, Historian.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba).—The Havana Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, since the Chapter was organized by Miss Mary E. Springer, duly commissioned therefor by the National Board, has held annual memorial services near the wreck of the Maine. Under the auspices of the Havana Chapter, Bishop Albion Knight, Bishop of Cuba, Porto Rico and Panama, has read the solemn offices for the dead.

One year the Chapter placed a memorial wreath on the wreck; the next a wreath and the American flag, and lastly a memorial tablet. This bronze memento will be re-erected over the remains in Arlington. The Maine was always remembered on Decoration Day, but the Havana Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution was the first patriotic organization to observe the anniversary with memorial services and prayers for the dead.

The Chapter recently attended the ceremonial at Cabanas Fortress, conducted by Havana Camp No. 1, Spanish War Veterans.

The road to the place where memorial services were held led past the Fosos de Laurel, where a commemorative tablet is erected to Cuban patriots.

The American Minister, Arthur M. Beaufre, attended the services with the First Secretary of the Legation, Hugh Gibson; Major Barber, Vice-Consul; General Springer, and a large number of Americans and distinguished Cuban officials.

Monmouth Chapter (Red Bank, New Jersey).—The annual meeting was held on January 18, 1912. All officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. Our members are scattered over a wide territory, but attendance is generally good.

This year has been a prosperous one in
many ways—social, educational and financial. Death has been sparing of our Chapter; no member has been summoned to do duty up higher.

An interesting feature of our October meeting was a program of short sketches of notable events in Colonial and Revolutionary history occurring during that month. This was appreciated by those present because of the variety of subjects and the enjoyment inspired by many taking part.

The Chapter, with its usual liberality, has given fifty dollars for the care of Old Tennent Cemetery, where many of the heroes of the Battle of Monmouth are buried.

Twenty-five dollars for educational purposes to the Martha Berry school in the mountains of Georgia.

Twenty-one dollars for the electrolier in the New Jersey room in the Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; also paid the Chapter's share of the expense of framing the portraits of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence to decorate the walls of the same room.

Fifty dollars worth of Washington buttons have been sold, representing 500 bricks for the Washington Memorial Building to be erected near the Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C.—SARAH E. ELDRIDGE, Historian.

In 1893, when the Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, was formed, the first name on the list of charter members was Sophia Dolson Andrews.

The records tell us that John Van Dolson was born in Newborough, N. Y., June 17, 1752. He was one of the minute men of that place and served as a soldier during the whole of the Revolutionary War. Think for a moment what that one statement means! Not only great physical strength, but whole-souled devotion to the cause of liberty. John Dolson was privileged in many ways, for he was with Washington at the Battle of Trenton, Christmas Night, 1776, when every man in that little band became a nation's hero. He was also in the Battle of Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, while another precious experience was his, in that he was in the Battle of Yorktown and saw the consummation of the new nation's victory. He enlisted three times during the War, once directly under Washington at his headquarters at Newburg, and was employed by the Commander-in-Chief several times to undertake special services against the Tories and Indians. He died April 8, 1836, at the age of eighty-four.

The Van Dolsons were of Dutch origin, coming over to America from Holland in the seventeenth century, so we see that time had been given them before the Revolution to root deep in their hearts a love and loyalty to the new land.

Mrs. Andrews' early life was a struggle for an education, a remarkable ambition for a maiden in those days when few girls thought of going beyond the elementary
studies. When she was only thirteen she entered a branch of the University of Michigan at Kalamazoo, and was under the instruction of Dr. J. B. Stone and his wife, Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, both noted educators of that day. Their good influence upon the young girl is a treasured memory of her womanhood. As soon as Sophia Dolson could command a position she became a teacher. Among her pupils was a boy who became illustrious—no other than General Shafter. He never forgot his girl teacher, and often referred to her as the "gentle brown-eyed teacher of my youth."

Mrs. Andrews has lived in Des Moines since 1864, and has ever been a part of the city's life and progress. She was identified with Des Moines College as a teacher for some years. She has always been a leader and promoter of study classes, while as a club woman she has carried the banner. She is a charter member of the Des Moines Women's Club, organized in 1885. She organized the Scudery Club, and has for twenty-four years been its honored President. Mrs. Andrews is a valued member of the "Women's Press and Authors' Club," for she has done much literary work. From 1869 to 1876 she was given a seat in the Iowa House of Representatives as correspondent for the Chicago Evening Journal. She furnished descriptive letters for Des Moines papers from the Philadelphia Centennial, and wrote sketches from the New Orleans Exposition in 1884. So active is she still in club work that in the past year she has been made President of the Wm. B. Allison Circle, G. A. R. But Sophia Dolson Andrews, our first Regent and our constant adviser, is dearest to this Chapter, because of one dominating characteristic—her unswerving love and loyalty to her country. Tears roll down her cheeks, her sweet voice quivers when she raises her hand and in reverence refers to her beloved "Star Spangled Banner." Worthy and more than worthy is she of all the honors that have been, or can be given to her, for her greatest desire is to be true and helpful.—E. M. Howell.

Jackson-Madison Chapter (Jackson, Tennessee).—At the January meeting of Jackson-Madison Chapter an interesting paper was read by the Chapter chairman of the Magazine Committee, expressing appreciation of the American Monthly Magazine, with the general object of strengthening the interest of present subscribers and readers and enlisting the support of many others for the official organ of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"As every feature of the magazine is designed to 'lengthen the cord and strengthen the stakes' of our organization," said Mrs. Nelson in her paper, "we feel that we should avail ourselves of its inspiration and help in our Chapter work. Through its pages we are becoming better acquainted with our national officers, and the various departments keep us in touch with the nation-wide scope of the work in which we are engaged. We have nine new subscribers to the magazine. We aim to make the whole trend of our Chapter life forward, not backward; upward, not downward; to borrow the fires of the heroic past; to kindle the fires of the future, and to preserve to that end the memory of the deeds of those whose lives have set them apart in the history of our country."—Mary E. Timberlake, Vice-Regent Jackson-Madison Chapter.

The Law and the Child

By Portia

For centuries it has been recognized that the family is the real unit of the State and that the preservation and protection of the home are essential for the well-being of society. The rights of the child as a member of the family and of society have not always been properly appreciated.

At common law until the statute of forty-third Elizabeth, the father was under no legal obligations to support his children, although the law graciously demanded support for the wife. In equity courts originated the principle that the child was the ward of the State, and equity would compel the father to contribute a certain amount toward its support. There was always this
inconsistency in the early law that when the child owned property—in other words, had some social or financial standing—its education, happiness and rights were carefully safeguarded so long as it was an infant—that is, under twenty-one years of age. But when these desirable property qualifications were lacking, then the law seemed to deem itself released of all responsibility toward such person.

The delinquent child is the child whose home is undesirable, whose parents are unfit to train it properly, or to give it a fair chance to become a useful member of society. At common law such a child was not protected or guarded in any way; not because people were more heartless then, but because it was a question as to how that child should be maintained. There had been no public awakening as to the duty of the State to care for its unfortunates. Children left the parental roof at an early age, some to establish their own homes or to take places in the homes of others. Today our viewpoint has changed and our efforts are directed to keeping the child within the home as long as possible.

The greatest factor in the protection of delinquent and neglected children is the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Court has been called the greatest life-saving institution of society. This court works with unfortunate children, who have committed offenses which the law punishes. Formerly all offenders, no matter what their age, were punished alike. Children were tried in the same court and received the same sentence as adults. It has taken us years to comprehend what an injustice this was to the children, many of whom were branded criminals before they even understood the meaning of the word crime.

The work that is being done by the Juvenile Court is best known through the efforts of Judge Lindsey. If there is one place where the Juvenile Court is believed in, it is Denver. The fundamental idea of the Juvenile Court movement is the recognition of the obligation of the State to care for her neglected and erring children, and her obligation to treat them as children and wards rather than to class them as criminals and to drive them by harsh measures into the ranks of crime and vice. The work is remedial as well as preventive. Its whole aim is to save the child from a life of crime, to conserve and preserve him to himself, to his parents and to the State.

An absolutely necessary part of the Juvenile Court is the probation system. Without it the court would be seriously handicapped.

Probation must go to the bottom of the trouble and all inducing causes of the offenses be discovered and removed. This must be done through the home, the parent and the child. Before the trial the probation officer investigates the home surroundings of each individual offender. The court is put in possession of facts which it must know in order to act intelligently and apply the proper discipline; in short, it is through this officer that the court exercises the parental care of the State.

The probationer reports to the officer at regular intervals. Teachers also report on school progress. There are frequent visits to the home by the probation officer. All this is done without any odium attaching to the child. He is being helped, shown where he is weak and encouraged to overcome his weaknesses. When there is a decent home the boy or girl is left there, for home is the place for children wherever possible. Only when the surroundings are absolutely dangerous to the welfare of the child, or the home is unable to correct waywardness, is he removed to another atmosphere.

The work for girls and women must be done by women, and upon the women chosen depends the ultimate success or failure of probation work. The work with girls is much more difficult and less encouraging than with boys. The very freedom they long for is often the worst thing for them. In almost all cases girls cannot be left in the home; they must be removed to a new environment. Much has been done by teaching girls to forget past mistakes and to look to the present and future for better things. Many delinquent girls have also been helped by giving them the right kind of a friend in the probation officer.

Recognizing the fact that many children are more sinned against than sinning, the Colorado Juvenile law fines the persons who contribute toward the delinquency of the child. Many parents have been much astonished to find that they could be held responsible for the wrong-doing of their offspring.
In the District of Columbia the law forces delinquent husbands and fathers to pay for the support of neglected wives and children. The money is collected by the clerk of the court and paid to the wives for the benefit of their children. In 1911 there was collected by the clerk of the court $38,684.97. Since July 1, 1906, which is the date of the establishment of the Juvenile Court in the District, there has been collected $143,622.55. Upon failure to provide the father may be committed to prison, where, under a fiction of the law, he earns a certain sum per diem, which sum is paid over to the needy family. Exposure and punishment of parental neglect stop much violation of the law, for parental neglect and inefficiency are great factors in the wrong-doing of the child and in his downward career.

A Court of Domestic Relations has been established in Chicago and New York dealing with adult offenders who sin against women and children. As in the Juvenile Courts, trials are held separately, removed from the environment of the police court. This engenders a more intelligent and sympathetic hearing of each individual case. The Court of Domestic Relations acts as an agent to keep husband and wife together and the children in the home. Its work is the reverse of the divorce court.

The business of this court is to reunite the parted, to secure the punishment of the incorrigible, and to place unfortunate families under the protection of some person or organization that will help them to become self-supporting. Judge Goodnow, of Chicago, has described it as "a court of sorrows, into which come grim-visaged woe and misery unspeakable; where drunkenness, poverty and ignorance walk hand-in-hand with brutality, starvation and immorality." It is a sad commentary upon our times that such a court is necessary, but it is infinitely better to aid the unfortunate than to let their misery go unchecked.

Nationally, we are also making efforts to come to a fuller comprehension of the needs of the child.

The Federal Child Bureau recently established in the Department of Commerce and Labor will be one of information and not of regulation. Its functions will be advisory—to make recommendations to the various States upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child-life. Especially would it become the authoritative source of information concerning all problems of child-life, to the end that human life and health be preserved and human misery decreased.

In order to develop good men and women we must study the problems of child-life. Most effective work can be done through the publication of the results of such research.

The Mary Desha Memorial Portrait

In the death of Miss Mary Desha, of Kentucky, not only has the National Society lost one of its founders, but the country has lost a patriot, and the Chapters have to mourn the officer who in 1891 made the statement that has since become one of our watch-words, viz.:

"The smallest and weakest Chapter must and shall be guaranteed in its rights and protected in its privileges, no matter what the point is at issue."

As we have all met with a common loss in the death of this distinguished woman, we wish to preserve her memory by a mutual effort, so we are undertaking to secure a good portrait of her which, when approved by the Art Committee, shall be hung in Continental Hall as a perpetual memorial to her life and work.

Her own Chapter—the Katherine Montgomery, named for her Revolutionary ancestress—has opened the fund with $78 (seventy-eight dollars), and we are asking each of the 1,100 Chapters in the National Society to contribute from its treasury not less than $1 (one dollar), or as much more as they think proper, to this end.

MRS. S. J. CROISSANT,  
Chairman and Regent of the Katherine Montgomery Chapter, N. S., D. A. R.  
MRS. M. E. S. DAVIS, Treasurer,  
1717 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Note.—The above appeal has the approval of the President General and Executive Committee of the National Board.
Passed to the other life, at her home at Glen Echo, April, 1912, Clara Barton, daughter of Capt. Stephen Barton, a soldier of the Revolution. Miss Barton was a charter member of the National Society. Miss Barton brought the Red Cross to the United States and was for many years its President. Her great services in war and in peace, at home and abroad, are acknowledged by all.

Miss Frances S. Hoey died at her home in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1912. She was a charter member of Kokosing Chapter, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. It was her great pleasure to meet with the society on her annual visits to her old home. Kokosing Chapter was given its name through Miss Hoey's suggestion. Miss Hoey had five ancestors in the Revolutionary War—two great-grandfathers, two great-great-grandfathers, one great-great-great-grandfather—all of whom were named Curtis.

In the beginning of the year 1912 the London, Ohio, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, recorded the passing away of one of its charter members, Mrs. William Thomas Farrar. Mrs. Farrar was a true Daughter of the American Revolution and worthy of her ancestors.

Mrs. Loretta I. Metcalfe died January 10, 1912. She was founder of the Colonial Drummer Small Chapter, of Bath, Maine, in December, 1903, and was a Regent for five consecutive years. In her death the Chapter loses an enthusiastic and untiring worker. Her loss will be greatly mourned by her many friends.

Mrs. Emma C. Cornell, a member of Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Mass., died at her home on February 21, 1912. Mrs. Cornell was the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Hicks Brownell, a Real Daughter, whose father, Capt. Barney Hicks, of Westport, Mass., was a Revolutionary soldier.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Smith, a member of Morristown Chapter (Morristown, N. J.), died at Hackettstown, N. J., November 18, 1911. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Theodore F. and Elizabeth Neefee Snover. Her maternal grandfather, John Neefee, was born in 1740, and served as private in Bergen County, N. J., Militia throughout the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Lucinda Fowler Fish, of Eagle Bridge, N. Y., a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, and a member of Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, died March 15, 1912, aged ninety-three. Isaac Fowler, father of Mrs. Fish, was a captain in the Revolutionary War and a minute man.

Mrs. Lina W. Long, wife of George S. Long, passed into the eternal life on February 8, after a long and painful illness. She was a member of Miami Chapter, D. A. R., Troy, Ohio, and her loss is mourned by many friends, as well as her associates in the Society.

It is with deep sorrow that Sun Dial Chapter, of Ames, Iowa, records the death of one of its members, Mrs. Edna Granger Templeton, wife of Dr. H. M. Templeton. Mrs. Templeton became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society on December 6, 1911, and passed away January 30, 1912, after a brief illness. She had been a resident of this city for over twenty-five years, and was prominent in church and all charitable work, and we feel we have suffered a great loss, as well as the entire community.

Mrs. Adelaide S. G. Burnam, a well-known member of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R., passed away at her home in Jamaica Plain, February 16, 1912, after a prolonged illness. She was prominent in patriotic circles, and had held several offices in the Old South Chapter, notably that of Vice-Regent. She was a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower descendants, of the Daughters of the American Revolution Headquarters Committee, and the Woman's Charity Club.

Mrs. Diana D. Walker (N. N. 63440) died at her home in Tallulah, La., early in January after a lingering illness. Mrs. Walker was a member of Alliance Chapter, D. A. R.

The John Hancock Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, Mass., has sustained a severe loss in the death of one of its oldest members, Mrs. Martha P. Ireson, of Roxbury, Mass., who passed away in Boston on November 22, 1911, at the age of eighty-five years. She was the widow of Wesley Ireson, and during her early married life lived in Norwich, Conn. Her dignified and gentle manner endeared her to all who knew her.

Mrs. Anna Louise (Bingham) Putnam, a member and former Regent of Brattleboro Chapter, D. A. R. (Brattleboro, Vt.), died at her home on March 7, 1912, after a prolonged illness. Mrs. Putnam's great-grandfather, Jeremiah Bingham, was one of the founders of the town of Cornwall.
This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The Last Survivors of the War for Independence.

By the Rev. Anson Titus, West Somerville, Mass.

(Second Series.)


Bean, Thomas S., d. Barrington, R. I., July 2, 1839, aged 81; b. Boston, Mass., Sept., 1758; was at Bunker Hill.

Bears, David, d. Hyams, Mass., Aug. 9, 1830, aged 95.


Bell, Jonathan, d. Goffstown, N. H., June 10, 1844, aged 89; was at Bunker Hill; also present at completion of Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1843.

Beman, Samuel, d. Hampton, N. Y., June 14, 1842, aged 87; b. Armenia, N. Y., Sept., 1755; removed to Vermont; was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga.

Bemis, Amasa, d. Spencer, Mass., Nov. 21, 1842, aged 85; a pensioner. He m., 1796, Nancy Dunbar, who survived him; she d. in Wisconsin.


Benchley, Capt. David, d. Fairfield, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1847, aged 93; a native of R. I.; probably the same man published as "Daniel" in series one; which is correct?

Bender, John, d. Swedesboro, N. J., about Jan., 1841, aged 108; b. in Germany; a pensioner.

Benedict, Thomas, d. Central Hall, R. I., Oct. 28, 1839, aged 82.


Bennett, James, d. Billerica, Mass., Sept. 4, 1842, aged 85.

Bennett, Jeremiah, d. London, N. H., March, 1847, aged 92; a pensioner.

Bennett, Thomas, d. about Nov. 20, 1840, at Rome, N. Y., aged 80; he belonged to the Coast Guards and helped resist the British at the burning of Fairfield, Norwalk, and Danbury, Conn.

Berry, James, d. Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1847, aged 89.


Berry, Josiah, d. Lisbon, Me., April 28, 1840, aged 82; an early settler; a pensioner.

Betts Isaiah, d. Broadalbin, N. Y., June 30, 1843, aged 80; an early settler from Connecticut.

Bets, Uriah, Esq., d. Newburg, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1841, aged 81. He m., 1783, Sarah Ros- siter, who d. 1796; (second) Rebecca, sister of first wife; (third) 1833, Lucy Betts, who d. 1882. Settled in Newburg about 1840.

Betz, Peter, d. Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 15, 1847, aged 90; "drummer boy" throughout the Revolution.

Bicknell, Peter, d. Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1831, aged 73; a pensioner. He m., 1780, Mary Pratt, who d. Nov. 13, 1840, aged 80.


Bigelow, Capt. Alpheus, d. Weston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1847, aged 89 y., 10 mo. and 15 days; a pensioner.

Bigelow, Barney, d. Brookfield, Vt., April 3, 1840, aged 78; a pensioner; probably of Groton, Mass.


Billings, Benjamin, a surgeon; d. Mansfield, Mass., Oct. 9, 1842, aged 92; practiced medicine a half-century in Mansfield.

Billings, Jesse, d. Deerfield, Mass., March 19, 1849, aged 85; a pensioner. He m. 1789, Eleanor Wright; (second) 1792, Lucy Wright, sister of Eleanor; (third) 1821, Olive Edwards, who d. Sept. 20, 1848, aged 71.

Bills, Elisha, d. Hartwick, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1844, aged 95.


Birge, Hosea, d. Aug. 16, 1843, at Chatham, N. Y., aged 84; said to have belonged to Washington's Life Guard; knew Lafayette.

Bisbee, Samuel, d. Canton, Mass., May 28, 1845; b. Bridgewater, March 29, 1757; a pensioner; crossed the Delaware with Washington; served throughout Revolution; saw brief service in war of 1812.

Bissell, Thomas, d. South Windsor, Conn., Dec. 31, 1855, aged 98 y., 29 days; a pensioner.


Blake, John, d. Gardner, Me., Jan. 20, 1848, aged 90.


Bliss, Gains, d. Dec. 24, 1843, aged 82; a pensioner. He m. 1787, Eunice Robinson, who d. March 26, 1803; (second) 1804, Flavia Keep, who d. Sept. 19, 1829, aged 61.


Blandin, Christopher, d. Rehobeth, Mass., April 13, 1808; one time colonel of militia. He m., 1782, Martha Martin, who d. a pensioner, Jan. 28, 1856, aged 95.


Blood, Capt. Edmund, d. Pepperell, Mass., Nov. 15, 1842, aged 78; served in the Massachusetts line early in the war, and later in the navy.


Bond, Baly, d. Brimfield, Mass., Sept. 20, 1840, aged 80; a pensioner. He m., 1780, Elizabeth Charles, who d. 1806; (second) Rachel Hammart, who d. 1845.

Boss, Capt. Benjamin, d. Scituate, R. I., June 1, 1848, aged 93.

Bott, Samuel, killed at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. He m. Isabella ——, who d. Robin-son, Me., June, 1847, aged 93.

Bowden, Samuel, d. Marblehead, Mass., Feb. 6, 1849, aged 98; a pensioner; known as a “shoreman.”


Bowen, William, d. Grafton, N. H., Dec., 1847, aged 83; a pensioner.

Bowes, Zerahmel, d. Hebron, N. H., Sept. 9, 1840, aged 95.

Brackett, Ebenezer, d. Weston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1807, aged 65. He m., 1779, Rebecca Gay, who d. a pensioner, May 2, 1849, aged 91.


Bradley, Gilead, d. Madison, Conn., Nov. 11, 1851, aged 95; a pensioner.

Bradgdon, John, d. Kennebunk, Me., Aug. 3, 1840, aged 90; a pensioner; formerly of Berwick, Me.


Briggs, Benjamin, d. Williamstown, Mass., March 5, 1847, aged 88; a pensioner. He m., prior to 1794, Lydia ——


Briggs, Seth, d. Cohasset, Mass., April 6, 1822; was present at Burgoyne’s surrender. He m., 1779, Deborah Lathrop, who d. a pensioner April 29, 1848, aged 87.


Brigham, Jonathan, d. Mayville, N. Y., July, 1848, aged 94; a native of Marlboro, Mass.

Brigham, Capt. Stephen, d. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1849, aged 96; an early settler; was at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill.


Brooker, Samuel, d. Washington, Mass., Nov. 5, 1848, aged 87; a pensioner.

Brooks, David, d. Braceville, Ohio, March 5, 1841, aged 86; formerly of Marlboro, Mass.


Brookshire, John, d. Greenville, S. C., Jan. 15, 1847, aged 86; a pensioner.

Brown, Capt. Abel, d. Providence, R. I., March, 1839, aged 85; a pensioner.

Brown, Andrew, d. Litchfield, Me., June 8, 1842, aged 80; formerly of Kennebunkport, Me.
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March 8, 1912, marked an epoch in the patriotic history of South Dakota, when the "Thirty-ninth Star" Chapter, D. A. R., was organized in the city of Watertown, with Mrs. Maria Louisa Gove as founder and Regent. The Chapter, which is the second in the State, was organized in connection with the celebration of the fifty-fifth wedding anniversary of Judge and Mrs. Elijah Atwood Gove, and holds, therefore, a unique position in the annals of the National Society.

Judge Gove, a man of strong personality, is a graduate of Dartmouth, in the class of 1856, and for fifty-five years has been a leading factor in the development of the Middle West, being a pioneer in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for the past twenty-five years a resident of the Territory and State of South Dakota. He has been one of the leading lawyers in the States where he has resided, and at the age of nearly eighty is still in the active practice of his profession and in perfect health.

His wife, a finely educated and accomplished woman, and a writer of considerable merit, enjoys the distinction of being a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Mayhew, who in 1641 became not only the Governor but the patentee and proprietor as well, of the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and the Elizabeth Isles. Both Judge and Mrs. Gove are of fine old New England ancestry, and their daughters proudly bear thirteen bars above their Daughters of the American Revolution insignia, denoting descent from thirteen loyal Revolutionary ancestors.

In honor of the unusual anniversary and also of the founding of the new Chapter, the home was beautifully decorated with flowers and the National colors. Assisting Judge and Mrs. Gove were their two daughters, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, of Kearney, Neb., and Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, of Watertown. In the absence of Mrs. Stella Moore Kahle, State Regent of the South Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Norton, who is State Regent for Nebraska, formally declared the "Thirty-ninth Star" Chapter fully organized and ready for the transaction of business. As an expression of the love, appreciation and hearty congratulations of the Chapter, a silver memorial was presented to Mrs. Gove, which was inscribed as follows:

"Presented to the First Regent, Mrs. E. A. Gove, by the Thirty-ninth Star Chapter of the D. A. R., March 8, 1912." The gift came as a complete surprise to Mrs. Gove, who feelingly expressed her appreciation. Judge Gove also made a brief address.

The new Chapter was organized with a membership of thirty, and a number of applications pending. The outlook for its future is full of promise.
The Law and Women

One of the best evidences of our advancing civilization is the fact that the laws now acknowledge that the wife has a separate legal entity which involves the right to her own earnings for work done outside the home, and to her own separate property. In the District of Columbia the mother has equal rights with the father in the child, but it is not generally known that the American woman who marries an alien immediately loses her own citizenship and assumes that of the husband, even if they continue to reside in the United States. The law enacted March 2, 1907, is as follows:

"Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband." Thus far it is declaratory of the common law, which held that the husband and wife, being one, her nationality followed his. The law goes on to say that "At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein."

Before this last clause was enacted a woman who had married an alien could not resume her American citizenship at the termination of marital relations without being naturalized in her own native country. To that extent the law is just, but surely there is no justice in the first clause, by which, when one of our own American women marries an alien who resides here, she loses her rights as a citizen and a property holder. These disabilities would arise here if a woman desired to become an executor or an office holder, and in the six States where women have the right of suffrage she will undoubtedly be deprived of her political privileges.

Has not the time come for this vestige of the common law to be swept aside and a law to be enacted providing that an American woman who shall marry an alien shall not lose her American citizenship unless she shall renounce allegiance to the United States or take up her permanent residence abroad? Surely every fair-minded citizen and legislator will see the justice of such a law.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY.

A Real Daughter One Hundred Years Old

Mrs. Priscilla Ayres Inslee, New Brunswick's "grand old lady," celebrated her one hundredth birthday on December 20, 1911, at her home in the New Jersey city, with an informal reception.

Surrounded by vases of cut flowers and beautiful potted plants, the gifts of friends in many sections of the city, Mrs. Inslee received a continuous throng of callers at her home, showing her wonderful memory for faces by calling by name scores of those who offered their congratulations. For each in turn she had a cordial word of greeting, and all were impressed by the charming personality of this century-old Real Daughter of the American Revolution.

A new telephone just installed in her home was one of the features of Mrs. Inslee's birthday celebration. She manifests great interest in it and anticipates much pleasure from the use of it. Those who have had the privilege of talking with her over the instrument report that she has no difficulty either in hearing or being heard. The sensation of speaking to one who has lived a century, over this invention of modern times, is unique. Mrs. Inslee was admitted as a Real Daughter on January 3, 1912.
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