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"Flag Day"

Don't you love it, as out it floats
From the schoolhouse spire, and the glad young throats
Sing of the banner that aye shall be
Symbol of honor and victory?
Don't you thrill when the marching feet
Of jubilant soldiers shake the street,
And the bugles trill, and the trumpets call,
And the red, white and blue is over us all?
Don't you pray, 'mid the starting tears,
It may never be furled through age-long years?
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Second Row, Left to Right.—Mrs. Thomas Kite, S. R., Ohio; Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, V. P. G., Mississippi; Mrs. Charles H. Bond, V. P. G., Massachusetts; Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, S. R., Wisconsin.
Ladies of the National Board of Management:

This is the last time I am to have the pleasure of welcoming a new Board to the "firing line" of official duty and responsibility. Some of you are veterans at this work, while others have just been pressed into service. To each of you I extend the right hand of fellowship, with the hope that in the arduous labors of the coming year we may one and all be buoyed up by a sense of the dignity and splendid moral worth of our undertakings, and bound together in a disinterested and harmonious effort to serve the Society, and the principles for which it stands, to the very utmost of our ability.

Next year a new President General will welcome a new Board, upon which some of you will sit. May I bespeak for her, whoever she may be, your sympathetic counsel and whole-hearted, loyal co-operation, in her every effort to carry on the work of the Society, and hold high the standard of true patriotism before a generation which in its self-absorption is in danger of becoming unmindful of that rock of self-forgetful devotion to lofty patriotic ideals from which our nation was hewn, and which must ever remain its only secure foundation?

At the end of the coming year I shall gladly lay down my honors and responsibilities, but I hope to keep as an abiding possession the friendships and the affections of the noble women with whom I have been most closely associated on this Board and in the Society.
Pittsylvania, one of Virginia's largest counties, is centrally situated along her southern boundary. Her length and breadth measure forty-five by thirty miles, and her broad acres lie among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Today Pittsylvania is busily engaged in the culture of tobacco; the city of Danville, situated in the southern part of the county, is the largest loose-leaf tobacco market in the world. But back in those stirring days of 1775 she was just beginning to write her life's history, for Pittsylvania was established a century later, so in course of time these above-mentioned counties were established. In 1720 Brunswick was cut off from the mother county, Isle of Wight; in 1746 Lunenburg was cut off from Brunswick; in 1752 Halifax was cut off from Lunenburg, and in 1767 Pittsylvania was cut off from Halifax.

But eight years had elapsed from the time of her formation to the war cry of 1775, yet the census tells us that she had 1438 men able to take up arms for their country and their firesides, although she was a frontier county at that time.

Her County Committee of Safety appointed in the spring of 1775 at once set to work to put the county in a state of defense, using every practical means to make an effectual resistance against England.

The two gentlemen appointed for Pittsylvania, Mr. Isaac Clement and Mr. Benjamin Lankford, immediately reorganized the militia of the county, appointing, besides the commanding officer, twenty-seven captains, twenty-seven lieutenants and twenty-seven ensigns. Among Pittsylvania's early records we find the item:
"At a meeting of the Committee of Pittsylvania County on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh, September, 1775, the following gentlemen were nominated as officers of the militia, agreeable to the Ordinance of the Convention, viz.: John Donelson, Esq., county lieutenant; Robert Williams, Esq., colonel of the county; William Lunstall, Esq., lieutenant colonel; John Wilson, Esq., major. Captains: Benjamin Lankford, Peter Perkins, Francis Luck, James Lyons, Robert Hairston, Robert Woods, Daniel Shelton, Jesse Heard, Frederick River, John Donelson, Jr., Archelaus of Pittsylvania County Regulars of Captain Hutchings. On same day certificate appointing regular officers in Pittsylvania regiments."

"June, 1776. A warrant to Captain Thomas Hutchings for £107.15 for men of the Sixth Regiment whilst in the country and for blankets, hunting shirts, horses and leggings, etc."

"June 17, 1776. Captain Hutchings, of Sixth Battalion, took the oath, subscribed the test and received his Continental Commission," showing that Pittsylvania had men serving in the Sixth Virginia Regi-


Besides the militia Pittsylvania furnished troops for the Continental line. In an old order book, found in the library of the University of Virginia, will be seen these items: "April 4, 1776. Certificate of Review

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY COURT HOUSE

ment, Continental Line, under Captain Thomas Hutchings.

In the spring of 1776 we find Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last royal Governor, with his army of loyalists and negroes, entrenched behind fortifications on Gwynne's Island, off the coast of Mathews County, still marauding and devastating the country around. By order of Patrick Henry, the newly elected Governor of the Commonwealth, an army of Virginians under the command of General Andrew Lewis, marched against Gwynne's Island. The soldiers from the up-counties were called
"shirt men," because they wore hunting shirts, and we know that Pittsylvania sent one company of "shirt men" against Lord Dunmore, and there were probably more, but we have no record of them. In June, 1776, Captain Thomas Dillard, with Lieutenant Jesse Heard and Ensign Robert Dalton, commanded a company of minute men, of whom David Isley, Thomas Davis and Avory Murten are the only members known to us. They marched from Pittsylvania through the counties of Halifax, Charlotte and Dunwiddie, to the town of Petersburg, crossed James River at Cohns, and proceeded on by way of James-town and Clever's old tavern till Gwynne's Island was reached. Here they were stationed five or six weeks, under General Lewis, and took part in the battle of Gwynne's Island, fought July 9, 1776. A steady cannonading had been going on for a day or more when the enemy, from their lookouts, perceiving our men taking boats, cried out, "The shirt men are coming!" and fled precipitously. When our men landed on the island they found it deserted. Lord Dunmore had left Virginia forever.

While the minute men were still in their entrenchments at Gwynne's Island, an express arrived ordering the troops against the Indians on the frontier. The inciting of the Indians to their cruel barbarities against the defenseless frontiersmen is the blackest blot on England's fair name during the war of the American Revolution. Her great statesman, William Pitt, openly denounced such a course of warfare in the halls of Parliament. The Indians, instigated by such British agents as Conelly and Stewart, since 1775 had been committing depredations of every kind along the frontier, and in the summer of 1776 we find the inhabitants of these exposed regions crowded together in the forts, suffering and dying from the close confinement and the lack of food.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia each sent out an expedition this summer against the Indians. Virginia's troops rendezvoused at the Long Island of the Holstein, where in the early summer a fort had been erected and named Patrick Henry, in honor of the new Governor.

Captain Thomas Dillard's company of minute men were ordered from the entrenchments at Gwynne's Island to the frontier. The married men were given the privilege of returning home, so Captain Dillard resigned, and Lieut. Jesse Heard was made captain, Robt. Dalton lieutenant, and Sully Choice ensign, for the Cherokee expedition, as this movement was called. They marched first to New Castle, where they awaited reinforcements, which, arriving under Col. Haynes Morgan, the troops together proceeded by way of New London, Bedford County, crossing the Blue Ridge in Franklin County, the New River at English's Ferry, till the island was reached. Another company of Pittsylvania militia served against the Indians in the Cherokee expedition, commanded by Capt. Peter Perkins. They left Pittsylvania in July, 1776, and marched, by way of Franklin County, to the Long Island of the Holstein. Captain Perkins' company was composed of 102 Pittsylvaniaans, and the names of only two of those soldiers are known to us, viz., Charles Colley and Jesse Gwynn.

Many regiments gathered at the fort on the island, under the command of Colonel Christian, and all things being in readiness, about October 1 the troops set out for a march of 115 miles throughout the woods to the Indian towns on the Tennessee River. Capt. William Witcher, of Pittsylvania, was left with 200 men as a guard for the fort.

On the approach of the soldiers the Indians fled, although there were several thousand gathered there, and the towns when reached were found to be entirely deserted. Our men feasted upon the Indians' store of corn and potatoes, which Colonel Christian tells us amounted to as much as 50,000 bushels of corn and 15,000 bushels of potatoes. Finding it impossible to overtake the Indians, our soldiers burned the seven towns belonging to hostile tribes, but spared the four friendly tribes; also destroying what provisions they did not need for their return march, then made their way, slow and tedious, through the woods to the fort at Holstein. The Indians having sued for peace, the Pittsylvania troops were marched home and discharged by Col. Haynes Morgan a few days before Christmas. And what a merry-making there must have been in many a Pittsylvania home that Christmas, with the safe return of their soldiers!

There is an item in one of the order books of Richmond which reads:
"Oct. 30, 1777. To Col. John Wil- son for an express to raise the Pittsylvania militia, £2 8 o."

All of Pittsylvania's militia may have served in the campaign of 1777 against the Indians, but we have record of but two companies. Capt. John Donelson, Jr., Lieut. Hugh Henry and Ensign Moses Hutchings commanded a company which rendezvoused at Pittsylvania's old Court House (now the little village of Callands) in the month of March, 1777. Capt. William Witcher's company of militia rendezvoused there at the same time. We can picture to ourselves the scene of the gathering of these troops, the men, grim and serious, clad in hunting shirts and leggins, with their trusty rifles on their shoulders, ready to go far into the wilderness and fight that craftiest and cruelest of foes, the Indians at war. On the ninth day of April, 1777, these two companies marched from the County of Pittsylvania through Franklin, crossing the Blue Ridge at Magotly's Gap, and New River at English's Ferry, continuing on till the Long Island of the Holstein River was reached. This island is four miles long and one mile wide, with high bluffs on one side, making an ideal spot for a fort. To-day it is the site of the city of Kingsport, Tenn. Here they were stationed several weeks and searched for Indians, going out in parties of fifteen men or more, and ranging through the woods in various directions.

In July a treaty was agreed on by Colonels Shelby, Preston and Christian, on the part of the United States, and Little Carpenter, Conastogie, and Dragon Canoe, on the part of the Indians, whereupon the militia men were discharged by their captains at the direction of Colonel Shelby, and they made their way home, 300 miles through the woods.

In January, 1778, Capt. Thomas Dillard and Lieut. Chas. Hutchings commanded a company of militia that marched direct from Pittsylvania to Isaac Riddles' house, twelve miles above the Long Island of the Holstein River. Thence on to Boonesboro, Ky., where they were stationed three months. While in Kentucky Moses Hutchings, one of the members of this company, acted in the capacity of Indian spy. In July David Irby, James Irby and Thomas Faris, other members of Captain Dillard's company, were transferred to Capt. John Montgomery's company and marched with Col. Geo. Rogers Clark's regiment into the country known as the Illinois, of which they took possession. In the spring of 1778 Capt. John Donelson and Capt. John Dillard marched with their companies to the frontier, but there was no active engagement with the Indians.

Col. John Donelson, named as county lieutenant in the list of militia for Pittsylvania, and father of Capt. John Donelson, Jr., lived in Pittsylvania a great many years. He was county surveyor from the time of her organization in 1767 till 1779, when we find a committee appointed "to inspect the records of John Donelson, Gent., late surveyor of this county, and report to the court the condition thereof. Nov., 1779." In 1769 he was appointed by the Governor to make a treaty with the Indians, which he did so successfully that the western frontiers of Virginia were obtained. In his journeys among the Indians he became well acquainted with the beautiful lands of western Virginia, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee. The name of John Donelson is closely linked with Tennessee's early history, and many interesting accounts have been written of his life.

He sold his home on Banister River in Pittsylvania in 1778 to John Markham, and the ford on the plantation to-day is called "Markham's Ford." John Donelson's daughter, Rachel, became the wife of President Andrew Jackson.

In the year 1778, after so many disasters in the North, the British generals determined to change their base of operations to the South, and then followed those gloomy days when Georgia and South Carolina were so completely overrun.

Many supplies were needed for the use of the Southern Continental Army, and Peytonsburg, a small village in the eastern part of Pittsylvania County, was one of the depots established for the collecting of Continental stores. William McCraw was appointed deputy quartermaster in charge of these stores, and he had brigades of wagons that passed constantly between Peytonsburg and the army. Many men enlisted under McCraw, in the service of the United States, as "public wagon conductors," express riders, mail carriers, etc. To-day Peytonsburg is a sleepy little country store, with a dwelling house or two nearby;
it has been left far behind in the onward march of progress—but in the days of '78-9 it was a thriving frontier village.

We can picture to ourselves the bustle and stir that filled its streets by day and night, with the great wagons of the quartermaster arriving daily with their store of foodstuffs of every kind; the many horses that were collected there for the use of the Southern army; the droves of cattle that would come plodding down its roads; the express riders, bearing in haste their messages of importance; the hurried marches of the soldiers, and, most thrilling of all, the gorgeous sight of the red-coated prisoners, passing through on their way to the barracks at Winchester.

What wonderful days they were for the eager-eyed children of the little backwoods village! From the Claim Records we learn some definite items concerning these busy days.

These Claim Accounts are the records of Courts of Claims which were held at intervals from 1782-85, at which courts those persons who had rendered aid to the cause of the Revolution by giving supplies brought forth their claims and were paid.

These accounts testify how generously the people of Pittsylvania gave of their substance in beef, bacon, corn, wheat, oats, horses, wagons, guns, ammunition, etc.

The following are examples:

"To James Spencer, 10/ for 60 sheaves of oats furnished William Graves, wagon-conductor for Wm. McCraw, D. Q. M. of Continental Stores at Peytonsburg."

"To Patrick Henry, Esq. (the Governor), 38/ for 228 sheaves of oats furnished John Redd, wagon-conductor for said McCraw."

Robert Ferguson, in his declaration, tells us that he enlisted "Aug., 1781, under Wm. McCraw as waggoner, driving the publick teams under command of said McCraw for one year."

James M. Williams served under McCraw one year as a carrier of mails.

Other wagon conductors in McCraw's service were John Rowland, Samuel Parks, Thomas Glass and George Elliot.

Daniel Isley tells us that he was ordered July, 1781, "to march with Capt. John Winn as a guard to carry 975 British prisoner from Peytonsburg to Winchester. The prisoners were taken by Morgan and Sumpter."

Several companies of militia from Pittsylvania served in the Southern campaign under General Gates, but the name of only one is left to us.

A company of militia, commanded by Capt. Isaac Clement, marched from Pittsylvania in June, 1780. They went first to Col. Peter Perkins' home on Dan River, where they were met by several other companies, and together proceeded to Hillsboro, N. C. Here they joined the Third Virginia Regiment, under Major Henry Conoway, in General Stephens' Brigade. After spending a month at this place they proceeded southward, by way of Cox's Mill on Deep River, to Massey's Ferry on Pee Dee River, where two hundred men were left as a guard for the ferry. The others marched on to Rugley's Mill, near Camden, S. C., and took part in the battle of Camden, in which General Gates was defeated. General Gates unwisely attempted to give battle to the British when his army was utterly fatigued from long marches through the sand. The militia was ordered to retreat, which they did very successfully, till they reached Hillsboro, where Captain Clement's company was honorably discharged. John Harris, Joseph Hubbard, Nathaniel Gardiner and Avory Mustein are the only names we have of the members of Captain Clement's company.

There is a bit of tradition told in the family of Capt. Isaac Clement, giving an episode of the retreat from Camden. The troops had evidently been hard pressed by the British during the day, and were encamped for the night on the edge of a swamp. The incessant croakings of the bullfrogs from over in the swamp greatly disturbed the slumbers of the men. Upon the sudden outburst of one very loud-voiced old fellow, Captain Clement, awakening suddenly out of sleep, and, mistaking the roar of the frog for the word "Surrender!" struck his sword in the ground and cried out, "Yes, gentlemen, I surrender!" Upon their return home this anecdote was told by a brother of Captain Clement's, much to the latter's chagrin.

After General Gates' defeat at Camden General Nathaniel Greene was given command of the Southern army, and he sent out an appeal to the Governors of the surrounding States for assistance. In Henry County, which was cut off from Pittsylvania in
1776, is preserved the original “General Order,” issued March, 1781, to the Militia of Henry County, ordering them to the assistance of General Greene.

Judging from the Claim Records of Pittsylvania County, I think that all Pittsylvania’s militia likewise was ordered to General Greene’s assistance.

There is frequent mention in these accounts of the militia being ordered to join General Greene. For instance: “To the account of Nathan Thurman for 1008 lbs. bacon at 7½, 2 barrels corn at 13½, impressed for the militia on their march to join General Greene.”

“To Robert Williams for bacon, meal, corn, powder, flints, horses and brandy for the militia on their march to join General Greene.”

“To John Stewart as an Assistant Forage Master for the militia of Pittsylvania when ordered to join General Greene.”

In the spring of 1781 the British entered North Carolina, and Moses Hutchings tells us in his declaration that in February, 1781, he and fifteen or more young men took their horses and rifles and, without any organization, set out “to harass as much as possible the British Piquets.” On their return home he found all the Pittsylvania companies officered, so he (Moses Hutchings) entered Capt. Thomas Smith’s company as a private, and marched to the Highrack Ford, North Carolina, where his company was attached to Colonel Campbell’s regiment. They were in many skirmishes with the British and Tories until the battle of Guilford, when they joined the main army and were in the whole engagement under Colonel Campbell on the left wing. John Smith and David Isley were also members of Captain Smith’s company.

Capt. James Brewer commanded a company of Pittsylvania militia in the battle of Guilford, under Col. Peter Perkins. Robert Ferguson tells us in his declaration that he “fought in the battle of Guilford in Capt. Wm. Dix’s company.” Other captains known to be commanding companies of militia from Pittsylvania in the spring of 1781 were Capt. Isaac Clement, Capt. Gabriel Shelton, Capt. Henry Burnett and Capt. John Buckley.

In the declaration of Moses Hutchings we find all of Pittsylvania’s companies of militia officered and ready to serve at their country’s need, and we can well believe that they hastened to meet the foe in North Carolina and served valiantly against Lord Cornwallis in the battle of Guilford Court House. How regrettable a fact it is that there is no record of the names of these brave soldiers! What a glorious heritage it is, to be able to read on history’s page of the noble deeds of brave sires! How inspiring to our youth of today, to know that the blood of these brave patriots courses in their own veins! But the records of those historic days are most incomplete. We have hardly a dozen names left to us of the hundreds and hundreds of brave privates who composed the companies of Pittsylvania’s militia.

In the spring of 1781, with the scene of conflict at our door, a General Continental Hospital was established in Pittsylvania, at the home of Col. Peter Perkins, on Dan River. So many sick and wounded came pouring in that accommodations for them all could not be found at Colonel Perkins’, so three near-by neighbors, William Harrison, Constant Perkins and Nicholas Perkins, opened their doors and received the overflow. The people of Pittsylvania gave generously of supplies of every kind for the use of the hospital. In the claim accounts we find these bits of news:

“To Thomas Casey, for shoeing 43 horses for the officers and Doctors of the General Hospital.”

“To Thomas Thompkins, ferryman to the General Hospital at Col. Perkins.”

“To William Edwards, forage for 1 horse, 1 night of Doctor Elijah Gillet, of the General Hosp.”

Nicholas McCubbin, James McCubbin and Charles Oaks served as assistant commissaries for the hospital.

In the summer of 1781, after Cornwallis had entrenched himself behind his fortifications at Yorktown, the Governor of Virginia ordered the militia of the various counties to the siege of York.

The following item from the Claim Records tells us of Pittsylvania’s order:

“To Richard Todd, Riding Express for giving the Militia Officers notice and finding himself four days in consequence of his Excellency, the Governor’s, order, to order one-fourth of the militia to the siege of York.”

Upon what companies the choice of one-fourth fell, we cannot tell, with the excep-
tion of two companies, those of Capt. Charles Hutchings and Capt. William Dix. In the month of September, 1781, John Harris was drafted into a company of militia commanded by Capt. Charles Hutchings, which rendezvoused at "Stoney Hill," in the county of Pittsylvania, and marched to Little York.

William Jeffrees tells us that he enlisted August, 1781, under Capt. William Dix, Lieut. David Hunt and Ensign Clement McDaniel, and marched to Little York, where they were stationed in Colonel Mercer's Regiment. They were present when Lord Cornwallis surrendered himself and his army to Gen. George Washington, October 19, 1781. Lewis Haley, Isham Farmer, John Neal, John Smith and Avory Mustein were other members of Captain Dix's company.

After the surrender William Jeffrees, Avery Mustein and John Neal were ordered to march with Capt. Charles Williams and Lieut. David Hunt to guard the British prisoners taken at Little York to Noland's Ferry on the Potomac.

The Virginia militia now returned to their homes—the war was over; to them it was already a thing of the past, and the future loomed big with possibilities. And the grim determination with which these men took hold of the future is what has changed Virginia's forests into smiling, cultivated fields, and the resoluteness with which they put the past behind them is what has made the burden for the historian to-day—the task of finding some of the facts concerning those forgotten days.

NOTE.—This article was compiled chiefly from unpublished records found in the County Clerk's office.—N. E. C.

Abigail Adams Chapter (Des Moines, Iowa).—On January 24, 1897, Abigail Adams Chapter had the honor of receiving into her membership Mrs. Lucy Fellows Sibley, of Red Oak, Iowa, whose father, Abiel Fellows, was a soldier of the Revolution. He was born in Canaan, Conn., October 1, 1764, and so was only twelve years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He probably inherited his valor, for his great grandfather had been a mounted trooper in King Philip's War, and fought under Col. Nicholas Paige.

Abiel Fellows served one year and nine months near the close of the Revolution. A pension was awarded him, which was continued to his widow, Dorcas Hopkins Fellows. After the Revolution Abiel Fellows enlisted for the Indian War, but his regiment was sent back before reaching Detroit. However, he, himself, was selected for many dangerous duties. Once valuable papers were entrusted to him to be delivered in Detroit. A price was set on the courier's head. He was so beset by dangers that it took him ten days to go from Kala-
Lucy Fellows Sibley was the youngest of thirteen children born to Abiel Fellows and Dorcas Hopkins Fellows, his wife. She was born among the Shikishinny Hills, Wilkes-Barre County, Pennsylvania. When she was three years old her parents removed to Kalamazoo County, Michigan. We know nothing of Lucy Fellows' girlhood, but necessarily in that pioneer life it must never have lacked for adventure, and must have been of a nature to develop resourcefulness and ingenuity, as well as real womanliness. On June 14, 1844, Lucy Fellows was married to Charles Wilson Sibley. The young people must needs be pioneers, too, and, leaving Michigan, went further west into Wisconsin. Not until twenty years later, in 1864, did they come to Iowa. One of Mrs. Sibley's children has written to me in tender memory of her mother these words, which I am glad to give to you:

"My mother was a dainty little woman, with the truest, bluest eyes, an abundance of soft brown hair and a sweet face. She had small hands, but they did great service, for they not only made the best of cakes, bread and pies for the nourishment of her family, but they ministered always to the sick or any other of God's suffering creatures. Her feet were exceedingly small, and she dearly loved to dance. When over sixty years old she could dance a jig and 'cut a pigeon wing' as lightly as a girl. She had a youthful spirit and was interested in the questions of the day, and so was a real companion to her seven children. Though not physically very strong in appearance, she had much endurance, and gave a home and mothering to three children besides her own. She had a sweet voice and could sing like a bird. Among other gifts my mother possessed was an aptitude for rhyming, and many an unpretentious little gift was made precious by the 'jingles,' as she called her efforts, which accompanied it. Her strongest characteristic, to my mind, was her bravery in meeting the sorrows and trials of her life, which were many. On March 30, 1898, my father left her for the better land, and in just two years to the day she joined him.—E. M. Howell.

Pike County Chapter (Louisiana, Missouri).—Pike County Chapter was organ-
(Continued on page 265)
Historic Work Along the St. Joseph

By Blanche M. Haines, M. D.

Abiel Fellows Chapter (Three Rivers, Mich.), under the able leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Lewis B. Perrin, in the year 1911 has conserved some of the early French and Indian history of the St. Joseph River at Three Rivers and vicinity by marking the site of the old French trading post at Three Rivers, and also marking the grave of Sauganash, a Pottawatamie chief, who was a friend of the pioneer white settlers.

The ceremony of unveiling the native boulder bearing the bronze tablet, marking the site of the old French trading post in the Third Ward of Three Rivers, occurred September 30, 1911.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by an invocation by Rev. Thomas H. Coghlan. Mrs. Lewis B. Perrin, Regent of the Chapter, gave an address—"Works and Aims of the Order." She said: 

"While we seek to perpetuate the memory of our Revolutionary fathers, our eyes are turned toward the future, and it is our especial work not only to mark historic trails of the early traders and Indians, and place monuments along the road our pioneers followed to the far Pacific coast."

Four of the Children of the Republic—Suzanne Amlie, Gerald and Marjorie Herndon and Wilfred Hovey—unveiled the boulder, bearing the inscription:

"Hereabouts stood the old French trading post, kept by Cassoway and Gibson, when the first white settlers came to Three Rivers in 1829.

"This post was probably established before the Revolutionary War. The French traded with the Indians of the St. Joseph River as early as 1680.

"This tablet was erected by the Abiel
Fellows Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, September 30, 1911."

Dr. Blanche M. Haines gave the history of the post. She said: "We know definitely that the earliest civilized people in Three Rivers were the French traders. The oldest habitation here was the old log trading post, which was here before 1829. Just how long before 1829 the post was built or when the French first bartered with the Indians at this point may be a question, but, no doubt, many years before 1829.

"Through our unbroken forests the waterways were the highways of travel for the early explorers. The St. Joseph River was one of the most important of these water-highways. It was rich in portages or carrying places. There were only short distances to transport canoes from the waters of the St. Joseph to the head waters of the Kankakee, the Wabash, the Raisin and the Kalamazoo rivers. The early French explorers availed themselves of these comparatively short cuts to the south and west, as well as to the east and Detroit. La Salle in 1679 came to the St. Joseph, left a garrison at its mouth, ascended the river to South Bend and used the South Bend-Kankakee portage on his journey to the land of the Illinois. In the spring of 1680 he returned and crossed the country just north of us, from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and found in this region many fur-bearing animals. Doubtless from that date (1680) our country, so rich in furs, was a fruitful field for the French traders.

"Father Kaufman, in a history of St. Andrews Parish, mentions a Jesuit mission which was established here, possibly as early as 1680, and that Father Allouez, who died at Niles in 1690, may have been the founder. If this is true, the old post at Three Rivers marks a very early period of the French occupation of Michigan, for the Jesuit and his mission were accompanied, or soon followed, by the explorers and traders.

"The excavations in the old Indian burying ground, just south of the site of this post, revealed something of the antiquity of the French trade with the Indians of this locality. Many of the ornaments found with the skeletons were objects of barter with the Indians between the years 1760 and 1796. These trinkets suggest that our post was here before the Revolutionary War."

"The trading posts of the St. Joseph River paid tribute to the post at Mackinac, and Commandant Sinclair, who commanded at Mackinac during the Revolution, complained to Governor Haldimand at Quebec that General De Peyster's traders from Detroit encroached on his territory of the St. Joseph River. Not only were French traders dotted along the St. Joseph River in 1780, but Mackinac and Detroit were quarreling over St. Joseph River posts and our Indian trade."

The "Marseillaise" was sung at the close of the address and Rev. John Galleher pronounced the benediction.

On October 19 Abiel Fellows Chapter marked the burial place of Sauganash, a Pottawatamie Indian chief, who was a friend of the early white settlers of this locality. He prevented many massacres of our early settlers. His own life paid the forfeit as a result of this friendship for the whites. He was killed by members of his own tribe because he signed a treaty with the United States Government to remove with his people, who were non-freeholders, beyond the Mississippi River.

The burial spot is on the John Fitch farm, south of town, lately owned by Milton Fitch. It is on a high, sightly knoll, overlooking the Prairie River, just such a spot as the Indians usually selected for burial places. He was, after the Pottawatamie custom, placed in a sitting posture in a log pen above the ground, with food, pipes and utensils. Later, at the request of the settlers, he was buried. The grave was near the pen of logs and close to the old Indian trail from Kalamazoo to White Pigeon. This trail became the wagon road between these points for the early settlers. It crossed a dam on the Prairie River just below the grave of Sauganash. This dam furnished power for a grist mill, which was a feature of the early town of Eschol, which has vanished as completely with the years as the Pottawatamies have done.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, in erecting the marker to Sauganash, have also revived the memory of the old Indian trail and early road, the water power, now abandoned, and the town of Eschol.

The credit of working out this local history is due to Mrs. H. P. Barrows, which she has accomplished through the knowl-
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The funeral of Sauganash was attended by the white settlers, who mourned him as a friend. Among those present at the exercises of marking his grave were children of those who attended his burial. Mrs. L. B. Perrin, Regent, presided with her usual grace. Mrs. H. P. Barrows gave a brief history of Sauganash, and all present contributed what they could to the history of the spot.

A feature of importance was the drive through the gold and scarlet roads, flanked by tepee-like shocks of Indian corn, on an ideal Indian summer day, to the grave of the Indian friend of the early palefaces of this region.

NOTE.—The work along the St. Joseph River has meant much more than the mere marking of historical places by the Chapter. The interviews with pioneers have furnished the basis for much individual research work.

My own work on the French trading post extended over four or five years of research, with trips to the State Library and much delving into old archives and Jesuit records. Mrs. Barrows's work on the grave of Sauganash was the same, entailing much correspondence and many interviews with pioneers.

It is scarcely worth while to say that Detroit, Mackinac and the St. Joseph River were the earliest points of civilization and French occupancy in the State of Michigan.

B. M. H.

Acceptance of Bust of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington

The First "Real Daughter," Mother of Mrs. Washington Bellamy and Hon. Hugh Vernon Washington

By Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, at the Twenty-First Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

In receiving this bust for the National Society—this beautiful creation of the artistic imagination conjures up a host of memories and sacred associations.

First of all, it brings to mind those daughters of heroic sires in whose honor this bust has been wrought into the similitude of life, that little band of women, so swiftly disappearing from our midst, who stand as the connecting link between our own modern times and the Revolutionary epoch.

The serene and beautiful woman who was chosen as a model for this work, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, was the first "Real Daughter," one who richly merited the great honor which has been bestowed upon her. Her ancestry contributed many patriotic and prominent men to their country's service. She herself was ever a loyal and enthusiastic patriot and devoted member of our great Society, and one is not surprised to learn that it is her son, Hon. Hugh Vernon Washington, who last year, a few months before his untimely death, gave the last $1000 to complete payment on the contract for building this hall, and who in his will further manifested his devotion to the patriotic principles for which we stand, as well as his passionate devotion to the memory of his mother, by bequeathing on the decease of his only surviving sister, Mrs. Bellamy, who is in deepest sympathy with his action in this matter, one-half of the residue of his estate to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to thank all those who have contributed of their time or money to place this touching memorial in our hall.
(Continued from page 261)ized February 10, 1911, with thirteen members, and Mrs. W. P. Stark elected Regent. Officers were installed by Mrs. Robert Burette Oliver, State Regent, who was made an honorary member. At the end of the first year the Chapter has a membership of thirty-seven. Well attended meetings are held monthly at the homes of members.

Our initial work was the erection of a memorial gateway and stone wall at the entrance to our city cemetery. This work has been completed, the Chapter appearing in a body before the City Council, where the Regent presented the wall and gates to the city of Louisiana.

The large double iron gates intended for conveyances are flanked on either side by smaller gates for pedestrians. These gates swing on massive stone pillars. A stone wall with cement coping extends east and west from the entrance gates to large stone pillars. In the stone column to the left of the double gateway is a granite tablet bearing the following inscription: "Erected by the Pike County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1911."

Funds for this work were solicited by a committee, and after paying all expenses, amounting to almost one thousand dollars, a neat sum remains in the treasury.

Beautiful year-books have been prepared containing the program for each meeting. One of our most delightful meetings was held at the home of Mrs. M. G. Forgey, at Paynesville, the trip by automobile taking us over the famous "belt road," for which Pike County is noted.—MARY MARTIN TAYLOR, Historian Pike County Chapter.

Fort Nelson Chapter (Portsmouth, Virginia).—In reviewing its work for the fifteen years of its existence, the Fort Nelson Chapter has reason to feel proud of its record, as it has done much to preserve the glorious traditions of our national history. In 1898 the war with Spain gave the Chapter an opportunity to do much patriotic work, and entertainments were given to raise a fund which was turned over to the War Relief Association for distribution. All during that memorable summer the Chapter supplied books, stationery and refreshments to sick soldiers and sailors brought to the U. S. Hospital at Portsmouth. Each day representatives of the Chapter visited the hospital and ministered personally to the sick and disabled. Letters preserved by the Recording Secretary show that these efforts were fully appreciated.

Fort Nelson Chapter was the pioneer in the effort to have one of the great battleships named for the mother State, an effort which resulted in Secretary Long of the Navy Department designating the ship built at Newport News the Virginia.

On May 9, 1906, a unique monument was unveiled in Hospital Park, marking the site of the old Revolutionary fort named in honor of the patriotic Governor Nelson, who gave his private fortune to aid the credit of Virginia. The monument, a Revolutionary cannon with granite body, is imposing in its dignity, and the ceremony of unveiling was an occasion to be long remembered.

Another event of interest was the placing of headstones furnished by the War Department in Washington to mark the graves of Revolutionary heroes. The graves marked were those of Ensign John Kay, Capt. William Porter, Chaplain John Braidfort, Gen. Thomas Matthews and Lieut. Charles Stewart.

The Chapter has contributed to the fund for restoring Pohick church, where Washington was once a vestryman, and also to the fund for the restoration of Old Donation Church at Lynnhaven, Princess Anne County. The Chapter has contributed annually to Memorial Continental Hall, giving $130 to the fund for Virginia columns. It also helped furnish the Virginia State Building at the St. Louis Exposition and placed a number of exhibits in the History Building at the Jamestown Exposition. Efforts are now being made to mark in some suitable manner the spot upon which the triumphal arch was erected on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Portsmouth in 1824.

Yellowstone Park Chapter (Livingston, Montana).—The Yellowstone Park Chapter has a membership of sixteen. The meetings are held monthly at the home of one of the Daughters.

The Chapter celebrates February 22 with special entertainments. Guests are invited to these meetings.

In July, 1910, the Daughters held an art and loan exhibit, the proceeds of which
bought a marker, a granite boulder, for the Lewis and Clark trail. Flag Day is also observed with appropriate exercises.

The Daughters, with their families, celebrate the Fourth of July with a picnic. The Chapter has sent to Continental Hall $10 for a platform chair; also $14 for Continental Hall.—IDELLA MILES, Historian.

Silver Bow Chapter (Butte, Montana).—Silver Bow chapter met monthly during the year 1911 at the homes of members. Aside from the programme very little was done by our Chapter.

In February the Chapter lost one of its most loved and efficient members in Mrs. Haskell, who passed into her eternal rest. In April the Daughters had charge of the programme for the Newsboys’ Union. Each boy was presented with a box of candy, much to his delight. The Daughters are much interested in this union.

The Daughters were also instrumental in bringing about Butte’s first “sane Fourth of July.” A resolution was adopted advocating a “sane Fourth,” but the Mayor said it was too late to do anything. An old ordinance was discovered, however, forbidding the sale of fireworks and through the Daughters’ efforts Butte enjoyed her first “sane Fourth.”

The Chapter has forty-five members.—BERTHA TAFT KEITH, Historian.

Bronx Chapter (Mount Vernon, New York).—Bronx Chapter, under the able leadership of its Regent and founder, Miss Suzanne M. Stone, has steadily increased its membership. Meetings have been held regularly and there has been a large attendance. Money raised by giving historical lectures and entertainments has been used to purchase a picture of Washington’s home for the Public Library, also two flags for public schools and to aid the Helen Dunlap School in Eastchester. Eight stone markers were placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Eastchester. Two prizes were given for historical essays written by school children. A donation was made to support the “safe and sane” Fourth celebration, and also for school gardens. Fifty dollars was sent to help the Southern Industrial Educational work in Virginia, as well as two individual subscriptions to this cause. A contribution was also made towards the purchase of a baptismal font at West Point, and for the preservation of the Chalkley papers.—MRS. RICHARD D. DICKINSON, Historian, Bronx Chapter, D. A. R.

Columbus Chapter (Columbus, Ohio) is in a flourishing condition and has increased its membership to two hundred and twelve. In October the meetings were resumed at the Chapter Room, Memorial Hall, and the programmes have been most attractive.

The study of the year has been devoted to local history, leading up to the centennial celebration of the city, thus rekindling an appreciation of the sterling qualities and patriotism of our forebears.

Topics of special interest were: “War Incidents of 1812,” “Birth of the Capital,” “Growth and Contrasts of a Century,” and “News Our Great Grandfathers Read.”

General Washington’s wedding day was fittingly observed at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Lewis Cass Laylin, with a Colonial tea. American flags formed the decorations, and an interesting feature was the exhibit through the rooms of needlework, laces, silver, pewter and china, all having historic or family interest. The hostesses appeared in Colonial gowns and former Governor James E. Campbell gave an address on the “Social Side of Washington.”

The luncheon given at “The Virginia” February 14, observing the centennial anniversary of the founding of Columbus, was the most elaborate affair ever given by the Chapter, two hundred ladies being present. Mrs. Judson Harmon, wife of our Governor, was the honor guest. State and national flags formed the decorations, and old silver candlesticks, which originally belonged to Governor McArthur, decorated the speakers’ table. Souvenirs were buckeyes bearing dates 1812-1912, in gold, and tied with national colors. Place cards bore the insignia and seal of Ohio.

On March 4 a most charming Colonial musicale was given for the benefit of Continental Hall. The programme was made up of songs and piano pieces selected from seventeenth and eighteenth century composers and dances of the stately minuet and military schottische. Mrs. Ella May Smith had general supervision of the concert and arranged the programme.—OLETA SINCLAIR DYE, Historian.
Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tennessee).—An “open meeting” of the Margaret Gaston Chapter, D. A. R., was held New Year’s evening, with Mrs. N. G. Robertson as hostess, the husbands of the members of the Chapter being honor guests of the occasion.

The ladies, with powdered hair and Martha Washington fichus, recalled Revolutionary days, and the event was most enjoyable.

The subject for the evening was “Elizabeth Barrett Browning,” and after a graceful greeting by the Regent, Mrs. C. W. Huffman, and Browning quotations given by the members in response to roll call, an excellent paper on Mrs. Browning was given by Miss Mary Eleanor Jenkens.

Old-time songs were sung by the company, after which Mrs. Andrew B. Martin read interesting selections from Mrs. Browning. A duet was prettily sung by Mesdames N. G. Robertson and Nellie Hamilton, while the entire party joined in “Auld Lang Syne” as a closing number.—LILAH WALKER CASEY, Secretary.

Peoria Chapter (Peoria, Illinois).—The Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met with Mrs. McRoberts Tuesday, February 20, 1912, and was addressed by Mrs. Lawrence, our State Regent, who gave a most interesting talk along the lines of work which the national organization is doing.

She spoke of February having been most lavish in great gifts to the nation, contrasting the early advantages of Washington and Lincoln, and showed how each was in his way a “Moses” to our nation.

These two characters were contrasted because they belong to these days, and also to show that under our civilization and beneath our flag no class of our citizens can be so exalted or so lowly that we can afford to pass them by, either as selfishly and hopelessly rich, nor as helplessly and hopelessly poor, for out of these two classes in the past have come our deliverers.

Our ancestors acquired this “land of the free and home of the brave.” Ours it is to hold it in right use for the perpetual enjoyment of those who come after us.

Conservation of national resources, the patriotic education of foreign children, the marking of historic spots, and the love for our flag were some of the points touched on by Mrs. Lawrence.

Douglas Oliver Chapter (Kirkwood, Missouri).—The first meeting of the Douglas Oliver Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Kirkwood, Mo., was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. T. D. Kimball, February 8, 1911. Mrs. Kimball read letters and papers from the State Regent and from Washington, D. C., appointing her Regent of the new Chapter, and requesting her to organize at Kirkwood, and empowering her to select officers for the first year. She had held the offices of Historian and First Vice-Regent of the St. Louis Chapter, and was well qualified. Eleven of the fifteen charter members were selected to fill the offices. It was decided to hold the meetings monthly, omitting July, August and September. After the meeting for organization the next was a special meeting, held for the installation of officers, on February 11. Mrs. Robert Burnett Oliver, State Regent of Missouri, was present for the occasion, and after a talk on the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its work, followed by an interesting and minute description of the Missouri State flag, with its history, she installed each officer, pinning upon each one her badge of office, and instructing each in her particular duties. Since the installation meeting there have been meetings held monthly. The Chapter was named Douglas Oliver for the great grandfather of our Regent, who was a distinguished Revolutionary soldier.

The Douglas Oliver Chapter has purchased her own beautiful flag, to be used at all meetings; has distributed among her Daughters a very creditable year book; has contributed to educational work in the Ozark Mountains, good roads and national highways, and indorsed all good movements that have been promulgated by the national body. In May the Chapter decorated the Algonquin Country Club house for the Flag Day meeting of all the St. Louis and St. Louis County Chapters. She also assisted the St. Louis Chapters in entertaining the State Conference, held in St. Louis, but twelve miles away. The Douglas Oliver Chapter selected for the year’s study “The Women of the Revolution.”

We feel encouraged that this Chapter, having doubled its membership, has done well for its first year.—MRS. GEORGE LANE EDWARDS (Nobel Evans), Historian.
Israel Harris Chapter (Granville, New York).—Our Chapter is enjoying its second year under the able leadership of Mrs. Ophelia Hicks Jewett. Although our membership is not very large, we are interested in our work. Meetings were resumed, after the summer vacations, in September, and held monthly until and including June. We have attractive year books. Our meetings are usually held at the homes of the members. Our programmes consist of papers on various historical subjects, and occasionally on some present-day topic of general interest, with music and readings. We observe Washington's Birthday and Flag Day each year. Our meeting on February 22, just passed, took the form of a reception, and was held in the pleasant and commodious hall of the Grangers. To this we invited other Chapters and our friends of the town and vicinity. For this meeting we procured a professional reader, and a violinist of note, Mr. George Hey. Two of our local singers favored us with vocal solos, and as they have unusual talent were heard with much pleasure; another, a pianist, entertained with many appropriate selections previous to and following the programme. After the programme dainty refreshments were served in the dining hall.

Last year we presented our local G. A. R. post with a silk flag, and this year we are offering three prizes to the students in our township who pass the best examinations in United States history. Also we have contributed to Continental Hall.

We have been called to mourn the loss of two of our members within a few months, Mrs. Estella McDonald and Mrs. Frances Town Potter.

We are expecting to do something in the way of historical research later.—GERTRUDE WHITING POTTER (MRS. JOHN D.), Historian.

Abigail Batcheller Chapter (Whitinsville, Massachusetts).—Abigail Batcheller Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. F. B. Johnston, Regent, recently had a loan and antique exhibit. Among the more notable things displayed was a large silver and pewter platter on standards loaned by Mr. and Mrs. Bullock. This heirloom was made in England nearly four hundred years ago. A piece of embroidery loaned by Mrs. Metcalf was made in 1665, and there was a sword used by Lafayette, and given to a negro servant, from whom it was bought by the present owner's grandfather.

As the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters of Massachusetts have been asked to contribute a piece of historic wood to be used in making a ballot box for Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Abigail Batcheller Chapter has sent a piece from a tall clock, imported from England in 1792, and bought by the first settled minister of this town. Mr. Horace Whipple now owns this clock, and also a tall clock with wooden works, which winds with a string, and tells the time of day, day of month, and is in perfect condition. It stood in the old Taft Tavern in Uxbridge, Mass., where Washington stopped on his way from Boston to Hartford, and later sent a letter, with a gold piece and a chintz dress, to the daughters of the house. President Taft called at this inn in 1910, when visiting the homes of his ancestors.—CLARA A. WOOD, Historian.

Lewis-Clark Chapter (Fremont, Nebraska).—The Lewis-Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held the first meeting of the year at the home of Mrs. C. S. Reynolds, February 6. "Travel Talk," by Mrs. McGiveren, was instructive and interesting. It was reminiscent of her trip abroad, and the post-cards she had gathered made the talk doubly entertaining.

A picture show was given both afternoon and evening at the Bijou Theater, February 22. The net receipts were $61.09.

Mrs. Bert May was the hostess for the meeting of March 6. The subject for the afternoon was "Public Playgrounds." A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Irving McKennan April 3. The prize essay was read by the successful contestant, Miss Winona Penigo, whose subject was "Nathaniel Green's Contribution to the American Revolution," after which the gold medal was presented to her by the Regent, Mrs. Richards.

Mrs. J. J. Hawthorne was hostess for the meeting May 1. Mrs. Hollenbeck gave a well prepared talk on conservation.

A picnic supper was held at the country home of Mrs. Merrill Shephard on June 5. The usual card party was held at the Li-
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Library Auditorium on Flag Day, June 14. The amount made was $26.35.

After the summer vacation, the first meeting of the season was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Jurging October 2. "Vacation Reminiscences" was the subject of the afternoon.

Mrs. Geo. Staats entertained the Chapter November 6. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Littlechild gave interesting reports of the State Conference, which convened at Kearney the week previous.

No regular meeting was held December 4, but the Regent, Mrs. Richards, called a business meeting at her home, there being important business to transact.—Miss Adelaide Reynolds, Historian.

Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Illinois).—The Louis Joliet Chapter was formed January 27, 1911, with thirteen members. Miss Lyra Browne was elected Regent. The monthly meetings, which are held at the homes of members, have been interesting and instructive. Our first regular meeting was "rapped" to order with a cane used by Stephen Hanson, a friend and sentinel in the camp of George Washington. This valuable cane was loaned by Mrs. Olin, a descendent, and honored guest. Mrs. Benjamin Bennitt, a member of Baron Steuben Chapter, N. Y., read a fine paper on "Holland: Before and During the Revolution." As it was Mrs. Bennitt's eightieth birthday, it gave an added interest. At our next meeting a gavel was given by Mrs. James Ferriss, made from a cherry tree grown at Mount Vernon, and our Regent read and presented to the Chapter a literal translation of the only known document left by Louis Joliet. We are studying the early history of Illinois. We have responded toward paying for the bust of Mrs. Harrison; also of the first Real Daughter. We have helped financially in the settlement work of Joliet; have placed the American Monthly Magazine in the Public Library, and, with our large order for State Daughters of the American Revolution books, and orders for the beautiful Memorial Hall certificate, we feel that the "baby Chapter" of Illinois is almost upon its feet, especially as on its first birthday meeting, January 27, 1912, fifty members responded to the roll-call.—Minnie M. Courtney (Mrs. J. F.), Historian.

Oro Fino Chapter (Helena, Montana).—Oro Fino Chapter, Helena, Mont., entertained the State Conference on February 16, 1911. The business session was held in the morning at the home of Mrs. H. D. McIntyre, at which State officers were elected.

The guests were entertained by auto rides and at a luncheon. After the business session the Conference enjoyed a social afternoon. Eight boys and girls danced the colonial minuet. Papers were read during the afternoon on "Patriotic Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution," by Mrs. Strasburger, and "Women of the Revolutionary Period," by Dr. Mary Atwater.

The Chapter asked that special exercises be held in the public schools in Helena, commemorative of the Battle of Lexington. Oro Fino Chapter has twenty-three members. The Chapter meets every two months.—Mary B. Atwater, Historian.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Missouri).—The O'Fallon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has recently passed the second milestone of its existence. The last meeting was held at "Woodlawn," the home of the Regent, Miss Ethel Williams, where the Chapter was organized two years ago.

The increase in membership has been small, owing to the fact that nearly all the available material in the community was secured when the Chapter was organized. This small increase, however, does not indicate that the Chapter has made no progress. We have met our obligations in the way of National, State and Ozark funds, and helped to establish a library in the Methodist Sunday School of O'Fallon.

In the opening of the new State highway our Chapter helped to "blaze the way" by placing the Stars and Stripes along ten miles of the old Boonslick Road, which is now a part of the highway.

For the reading course for the past year the Bay View Magazine course on the British Empire was adopted. This course has proved to be delightfully entertaining and instructive.

The monthly meetings, which were held either at the Chapter house or at the homes of the members, have been well attended.—Martha Jane Allen, Historian.
Within a few months, Rumford Chapter, D. A. R., of Concord, N. H., has lost three of its most loyal members. On December 19, 1911, Mrs. Sarah B. Patterson, wife of Gen. Joab N. Patterson, and daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, one of the earlier ministers of Concord, entered into rest. On February 19, 1912, Mrs. Sarah E. Page, one of our oldest members, passed away. On March 28 occurred the death of Ida M. Patterson, wife of Samuel F. Patterson, and one of our most devoted and helpful members.

Mrs. Harrison Otis Bemis (Mary M.), of Providence, R. I., died Saturday, April 27, 1912, at the residence of her son, in North Brookfield, Mass. She formerly lived in Greeley, Colo., and was an honored member of the Centennial State Chapter there.

Mrs. Elizabeth Spier Fox, a Real Daughter, and honorary member of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, D. A. R., of Groton and Stonington, Conn., passed away during the first week in March at the age of ninety-one years. Resolutions were adopted by the Chapter and sent with a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Nelson Parker, sister of Mrs. Fox, and also a Real Daughter, and honorary member of the same Chapter.

Stevens Thompson Mason Chapter (Ionia, Mich.) reports the death of a member, Mrs. Mary L. B. Warner, who passed away Sept. 14, 1911. Her loss will be deeply felt by the Chapter.

Miss Emma Arnold, member of Stevens Thompson Mason Chapter, died on November 17, 1911, as a result of a street car accident in Chicago. Her life was one of exemplary purity, and devotion to church and missionary work. She will be missed in our ranks in every line of work, especially the settlement work.

In the death of Mrs. Merwin J. Monnette, State Chairman of Conservation, and member of the Los Angeles Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.), March 23, 1912, the State has suffered a serious loss. Mrs. Monnette was a loyal member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and devoted to the interests of the Society. She was a generous contributor to the California room in Memorial Continental Hall, having presented to the room a handsome Colonial clock.

Mrs. Mary Ann Rishel, a Real Daughter, and a member of Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pa.), entered into rest March 24, 1912, aged ninety-one years and one day.

The Mildred Warner Washington Hearts of Oak Chapter (Monmouth, Ill.) reports the death of three members, Miss Ida Matthews (N. N. 3024), in January, 1912; Mrs. Lucy Nye Harding (N. N. 25171), February 7, 1912, and Miss Ida Bunker Henry (N. N. 36663), February 19, 1912.

Miss Frances A. McMurtrie passed to the "Great Beyond" April 10, 1912, at her home in Newton, N. J. She organized Chink che wunska Chapter, D. A. R., Newton, N. J., in 1902, and was its first Regent, and has continued as Regent, with the exception of three years. Miss McMurtrie was also a member of the Colonial Dames of New Jersey. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, she had devoted her life to its work. She was also particularly interested in the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. A. Being the last member of her family in Newton, her death closes the beautiful old homestead.

Mrs. Fanny Capen Lewis passed away after a long and painful illness, February 21, 1912, aged forty-seven years. She was a charter member of Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Wells, Vt., and beloved by all. Mrs. Lewis leaves a husband and daughter, also a large circle of friends to cherish her memory.

LAURA ROLPH ELLSWORTH, wife of Albert E. Ellsworth, died at her home, Escanaba, Mich., March 12, 1912. She was the charter Registrar of the Lewis Cass Chapter, and for four years has faithfully performed the duties of that office. In the death of Mrs. Ellsworth the members of the Chapter grieve over the passing from their midst of a friend whose rare intellect and unfailing kindliness of heart called forth the admiration and love of all who knew her.

MRS. SARAH RHODES GRANT BURRELL, a member of the Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Kan. (N. N. 26040), died at her home, January 28, 1912, aged seventy-nine. Mrs. Burrell was a descendant of Benjamin Grant, who served as a private throughout the Revolutionary War, and also of Chad Brown, who went to Providence, R. I., with Roger Williams, and whose family founded the famous Brown University.
ANSWERS.

1876. (2) HUNTINGTON-MURDOCK.—Hezekiah Huntington, b. Oct. 3, 1728, m. Submit Murdock, Nov. 28, 1754. She d. April 24, 1808, aged 74 yrs. This is the only Murdock mentioned in the Huntington Memoirs. A new edition of the Huntington Family Memoir is being compiled, and will be ready for the press next September in all probability. It is being compiled under the supervision of the historian, Mr. Samuel G. Huntington; but all correspondence should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. R. Thomas Huntington, Box 144, Wethersfield, Conn. A meeting of the Huntington family will be held in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 6 and 7, 1912, and it is hoped that many of the subscribers of the MAGAZINE will avail themselves of this opportunity to go and get their Huntington lines traced to the emigrant.—Gen. Ed.

1975 (2) RAGSDALE-CROCKETT-DAVIDSON.—Drury, John, Peter, Richard, and William Ragsdale are mentioned in Hening's Statutes of Va. as having settled there before the Rev. In Gresham's Biographical Cyclopedia of Kentucky, mention is made of a Wm. J. Ragsdale, who lived in Va., and whose son, also Wm. J. Ragsdale, moved to Tenn. in 1839, and later to Ky., where he d. about 1860. This may be the family desired.—Gen. Ed.

2042. LEAR.—In Goode's Va. Cousins, p. 289, mention is made of John Lear, Secretary of the Council of Va., who came from England between 1620 and 1640. He had a dau., Martha, who is said to have m. a probably, Capt. Robert Higginson, who emigrated from England, as it is supposed, before 1622. They had a dau., Lucy, who m. Maj. Lewis Burwell (b. 1626, came to Va. in 1640), the ancestor of the Burwell family in Va.—Gen. Ed.

2123 (2) PERRY.—According to the Hazard Genealogy by Caroline E. Robinson, published by Updike in 1895, Oliver Hazard was b. 1710; m., in 1736, Elizabeth Raymond, and d. at Kingston, R. I., in 1792. They had: Elizabeth, b. 1737; Oliver (b. 1739, m. Patience Greene, widow of Capt. Samuel Greene, and dau. of Ebenezer and Patience (Gorton) Cook); Mercy (b. 1740, who m. Judge Freeman Perry, son of Benjamin and Susannah (Barber) Perry); Sarah, and Lucretia. The children of Freeman and Mercy (Hazard) Perry were: Joshua, b. 1756, m. in 1780, Mary Peckham, and d. in 1802; Oliver Hazard, who d. at sea in 1783; Christopher Raymond; Elizabeth, b. 1762, m. in 1782, Stephen Champlin, and d. in 1811; Mary, who d. unm.; Susan, who m., in 1784 for his (2) wife, Elisha Watson; and George Hazard, who m. Abigail Chesebrough. Christopher Raymond Perry was b. Dec. 4, 1760, and m., Aug., 1784, Sarah Alexander, and had: Oliver Hazard (b. Aug. 20, 1785, m. in 1811, Elizabeth Champlin Mason), the great naval hero; Raymond (1780-1820), who m. Mary Ann De Wolfe; Sarah, b. 1791, d. unm.; Matthew Calbraith, b. 1794, m. in 1814, Jane (dau. of John) Slidell, of New York, and d. 1858; Ann Maria, b. 1797, m. in 1815, Commodore Geo. W. Rogers, and d. in 1856; Jane Tweedy (1795-1872), who m., in 1819, Dr. Wm. Butler; James, b. 1801, a midshipman on his brother Oliver's ship, and wounded in the battle on Lake Erie, and d. in 1822; and Nathaniel Hazard, who was b. 1802 and m. Lucretia Mumford Thatcher. George Hazard Perry, who m. Abigail Chesebrough, had: George Hazard; Freeman, who m. Hannah Peckham; Gideon, b. 1800, and m. Abby Stewart (dau. of Nathan), and d. in Ky., leaving Dr. Oliver Hazard Perry, a physician, who d. unm.; Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago; Willis G., and Emily R.—Gen. Ed.

2302 (3) COLEMAN.—A land warrant issued by the State of Va. for services performed in the War of the Rev., 1776-1783, in the name of Lieut. Jacob Coleman, is among a collection of original warrants, specifying the rank of the person and length of service, which are now in the possession of Dr. Oliver Hazard Perry, a physician, who d. unm.; Rev. Henry G. Perry, of Chicago; Willis G., and Emily R.—Gen. Ed.
Continental Navy for 7 yrs., to mo. and II d., naming Janette Taylor as devisee of John Paul Jones, and heir at law; (2) Land Office military warrant issued by the State of Va. to John Jordeine, soldier for 3 yrs., Nov. 6, 1783; (3) to Lieut. E. Scott, lieut. for the war, Nov. 21, 1811; (4) to Chris. Daniel, soldier for 3 yrs., May 12, 1780; (5) to Capt. Stephen Young, capt. for 3 yrs., Dec. 25, 1813; (6) to Ensign John Giles, Dec. 21, 1782; (7) to Lieut. Jacob Coleman, lieutenant for 3 yrs., April 1, 1783; (8) to Capt. Wm. O. Collis, captain for the war, Dec. 3, 1824; (9) to Cary Holland, soldier for the war, Oct. 17, 1826; (10) to Col. Wm. Washington, colonel for 7 yrs. and 5 mo., Nov. 24, 1817; (11) to Capt. Wm. Scott, capt. for the war, Nov. 19, 1824; (12) Lieut. Wm. Christian, lieutenant for 3 yrs., Nov. 9, 1824; (13) to Capt. David Kirkpatrick, capt. for the war, July 26, 1824; (14) to John Halloway, soldier for the war, Sept. 18, 1823; (15) to Maj. Isaac Beall, major for the war, July 12, 1823; (16) to Capt. Wm. Fleming Gainez, capt. for 3 yrs., April 28, 1793; (17) to Capt. Linton, soldier for 3 yrs., Dec. 20, 1782; (18) to Capt. Wm. L. Lovely, capt. for 3 yrs., Nov. 5, 1783; (19) to Capt. James Mabin, capt. for 3 yrs., March 25, 1783; (20) to Dr. David Griffith, surgeon for 3 yrs., April 19, 1783; (21) to Benjamin Kelly, soldier for 3 yrs., May 14, 1783; (22) to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Yates, lieutenant-colonel for 3 yrs., July 8, 1818; (23) to Robert Hanson Harrington, sen. to Gen. George Washington, Feb. 3, 1817; (24) to Capt. Wm. Brownlee, capt. for 3 yrs., May 30, 1783; (25) to Dr. John Ramsey, surgeon for 3 yrs., Feb. 6, 1810; (26) to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Taliaferro, lieutenant-colonel for 3 yrs., Nov. 25, 1783; (27) to Lieut. Wm. Baylis, lieutenant for 3 yrs.; (28) to Capt. Thomas Parker, capt. for 6 yrs. and 9 mo., Oct. 23, 1807; (29) to Capt. Thomas Holland, capt. for 7 yrs. and 6 mo., Aug. 3, 1821; (30) to Capt. Francis Muir, capt. for 3 yrs., Aug. 1, 1783; (31) to Lieut. Samuel O. Pettus, lieutenant for the war, Nov. 9, 1792; (32) to Lieut. David Meriwether, lieutenant for 7 yrs., Jan. 24, 1803. There was also one to Capt. James Davis, capt. for 3 yrs., Aug. 19, 1822, but that has already been disposed of. The complete list is given here, because it is so hard to get official data concerning Va. soldiers; and these are, of course, official, both as to titles and to length of service.—Gen. Ed.

2206. Fowler—Wells.—Stephen Fowler, m. (1) a Bancroft, and had Stephen Fowler, Jr., who m. Rhoda Welles. Stephen, Sr., m. (2) Mary Wells, of Hartford. It is probable that both Mary and Rhoda were related, and that an examination of the records at Hartford might furnish more data.—Frank F. Dow, M.D., 429 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

2282. Cole—Lawson.—According to the Cole genealogy there were two Henry Coles who served in the Rev. One was a private in Capt. John Dodge's Co., Col. Jacob Gerrish's regiment of guards stationed at Winter Hill, from July to Dec., 1778; and the other was a private in Lieut. John Dyer's Co., Col. Thomas Carpenter's regiment; also in Capt. Isaac Hick's Co., Col. John Daggett's regiment, sworn to at Rehoboth in 1778; also in Capt. Elijah Walker's Co. which marched to Dorchester Heights.—Mrs. A. B. Johnson, California, N. Y.


2389 (4) Montgomery.—According to the genealogical history of the Montgomery family, compiled by Thomas Harrison Montgomery, of Phila., in 1863, the original ancestor of the Montogomerys that settled in Spartanburg Co., S. C., was John Montgomery, a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Pa. before the Rev., and moved to S. C. in 1785. He m. in Pa., Rosa Roddy, and had seven children: Alexander, who m. Miss Samons; John, who m. Margaret Miller; James, who m. Miss Walker; Robert, who d. unm.; Hugh, who m. Miss Reynolds; Margaret, Edward, Clement, and Mary, who m. James Morton. Descendants of these families live in Gaffney and in Spartanburg.

(While my informant does not wish her name published, I will give her address to anyone desiring to correspond with her.—Gen. Ed.)

2393. Worcester—Hoptman.—Rev. Leonard, the third son of Noah Worcester, of Hollis, N. H., has no Rev. record. He was a printer and editor of the Mass. Spy for several years. He was licensed to preach March 12, 1799, and settled in Peacham, Vt., where he lived until 1837, when he moved to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he d. May 28, 1845. His father, Noah Worcester, was a captain of a company that reinforced Washington at Cambridge in winter of 1775.6.—Mrs. Samuel A. Worcester, Hollis, N. H.

2413 (3) Bradt.—In the list of pensioners issued by the Govt. in 1834 I find the name of Samuel Bradt, private in the Artillery Co., who d. Aug. 1, 1813, and his heirs were: Frederick S., Peter, and Acceneth Bradt. He lived in Albany Co., N. Y., and his heirs obtained three years' half pay, according to the Act of April 16, 1818. He was probably a soldier in the War of 1812. There was also a Garret T. Bradt, who was pensioned as lieutenant and captain of the N. Y. militia from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June 5, 1833. He was a Rev. soldier.—Gen. Ed.

Queries.

2434. Smith—Brame.—Ancestry, and Rev. record, if any, desired of Robert Smith, of Va., who was a captain in the War of 1812, and whose dau. Mary, m. John Brame, of Va.—N. B. W.

2435. Fuller—Stearns.—Ancestry desired, and Rev. record, if any, of Hannah Fuller, of Newton (1735-1797), who m. Daniel Stearns (b. 1755), and lived in Waltham, Mass.
(2) SPARHAWK—STEELE.—Descendants of Eliza Sparhawk, b. June, 1797, Wal- tham, Mass., and m. Daniel Steele, and lived in Lowell, where she d. Sept., 1868.—F. C.

2436. EDWARDS—Mrs. Betty Claiborne, Luling, Texas, desires to correspond with any

lies of Va. for mutual help.

2437. VASTINE—THOMAS.—John Vastine (Von der Vastine) moved from Germantown to Hilltown, Bucks Co., Pa., ab. 1720, and had three sons, Abraham, Jeremiah, and Benjamin, all of whom served in the Rev. Which one of them was the ancestor of Amos Vastine, who m. Martha Thomas, dau. of Wm. Thomas, 3d, of Hilltown, and d. in 1827, aged 81, and what was the name of Amos Vastine's mother?—S. R. M.

2438. FRANKLIN—CRANDALL.—Information desired of Stephen Franklin, of R. I., whose
dau. Peggy, m. Benjamin Crandall. What relation was he to Benjamin Franklin? Did
Stephen Franklin or Benjamin Crandall have any Rev. ancestry?

2439. CLARKE.—Ancestry desired of Joseph Clarke, of Charlestown (?), R. I., and Rev.
service, if any.—A. C. S.

2440. NASH—BROWN.—Ancestry desired of Sarah ("Sally") Nash, of Norwalk, Conn.,
b. April 17, 1770, m. Rev. Solomon Brown Oct. 25, 1791, at New Concord, N. Y. Was her father in the Rev. War?

2441. FARNAM (VARNUM)—FRY.—Eliab Farnam (son of Henry, and descendant of Ralph Farnam, all of Andover, Mass.), Wanted, dates of birth and death of Abigail, and names of parents, with Rev. record, if any. Was he one of the first settlers on the Wallenpaupack, as given in Miner's History of Wyoming, pp. 466, 68, 71, 72, 73, and 76?

(2) FARNAM—VARNUM)—FRY.—Eliab Farnam is called Varnum in Miner's History (466-8), and a reference made to his regiment (p. 191). He was ensign of the first militia in Preston, Conn., Oct. 1771; lieutenant in same company May, 1774; and captain of the 8th Co. or train band in the 24th Co., Oct. 1775. The 24th was formed in May, 1775, and consisted of men from the town of Westmoreland, now Wilkes-Barre, and vicinity, in Pa. His second child, Joshua, was killed by the Indians in 1779 (Miner, p. 406). Abigail, dau. of Eliab Farnam, m. (1) Eleazer Owens, March 20, 1779, who was killed in the Battle of Minisink, July 2, 1779. A posthumous son, Eleazer Owens, was b. Jan. 1, 1780, and m. Margaret Buck (dau. of Elijah and Margaret (Foster) Buck). Abigail Owens, the widow, m. (2) Abel Fry (or Frye), ensign and second lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars. He was son of Capt. Abel, and descendant of John Fry, of Andover, Mass. He went from Andover to Pa. in 1703, and was the school- master of the settlement (the Wallenpaupack) for several years (see Miner, p. 466). Feb. 2, 1784, he m. in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., the widow, Owens, as before stated, and lived in Goshen for ten years; was town treasurer, a member of Solomon's Lodge (No. 1), Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. (which he joined in 1775), and a member of the Free- masonry. In 1794, he and his wife and five children moved to Tioga Co., N. Y., but in 1806, while in Goshen on business, Abiel Fry d. of a fever. Is this service sufficient to entitle his descendants to recognition in the D. A. R.?

(2) BUCK—FOSTER (FOSTER).—Elijah Buck, a Rev. soldier, was one of the first set-
ters in Kingston (Miner, p. 130-8). He was taken prisoner July 3, 1778, but escaped; his wife, Margaret seeing their home in flames, fled, taking the child in her arms, and another, but the hand, running three miles to a
place of safety. They settled soon after in Chemung, N. Y., where they remained until their deaths. Elijah was the brother of Capt. Aholiab Buck, who was killed in the Battle of Wyoming; and also of Lieut. Ahasel Buck, who, with his young son, Wm., a lad of 14 yrs., a fifer for his uncle, Aholiab, were also in the battle, and Wm. was killed (Miner, pp. 157, 193, 220, 226, 242, 244, 263, 486, 488; Appendix, pp. 44 and 59). Elijah, Aholiab, and Ahasel were the sons of Wm. Buck and Deborah Farnam. He was b. in New Mil-
ford, Conn., in 1723, and was known as "Capt. Wm.," m. in 1744, and resided in New Mil-
ford until ab. 1763, when he joined a party of emigrants in the Wyoming Valley, Pa.
(Miner, pp. 320, 321, etc.). He was fence
viewer, Grand Juror, in 1774; and one of the
Committee of Correspondence, Aug. 8, 1774,
for the town of Westmoreland and one of the
proprietors of the town of Charleston (Miner,
p. 156, 166, and 167). Will this service entitle his descendants to recognition in the
D. A. R.?—M. P. G.

2441. FARMER—Parentage and name of wife desired of Barnard Phillips (1758-1818), who lived in Pomfret, Conn.—M. S.

2442. GREENE—McCULLY.—Two sisters, Elizabeth and Frances Greene, said to be relatives of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, m. two brothers, named James and Thomas McCully, and lived in or near Little Britain, Lancaster Co., Pa. James d. in Lancaster Co. and is a widower, Elizabeth, with her children, came to Allegheny Co., Pa., ab. 1795, and settled; dying there in 1814, aged 74. Their children were: Wm., who m. Sarah Mitchell; Margaret, who m. a Watt; Jane, who m. a Creighton; Frances, or Fanny, who m. John Rowland, and Thomas, who m. Ann Cummins. Wanted, dates of birth and death, and official proof of Rev. service, if any, of James McCully, of Lancaster Co., Pa.

(2) GREENE.—Who were the parents of Frances and Elizabeth Greene? What relation were they to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and did they render Rev. service?—E. E. T.

2443. BOUTON—WEBB.—Seth Bouthon m. Sarah Webb, and had a son, Stephen, b. Oct.
4, 1787, who m. Polly Finney (b. July 2, 1792, at Lebanon, Conn.), July 2, 1810. Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death of Seth and Sarah, and Rev. ancestor, if any. I have the record of one Seth Boulton, but he is not my ancestor. Mine served probably in the Westchester Co. militia.—A. G. McC.

2444. PATTON—ERVIN.—Thomas Patton (1726-1803) m. (1) Margaret Ervin; m. (2) Mrs. Abigail Chambers, and lived in Cumberland Co., Pa., till ab. 1765. Ancestry and Rev. service desired. He is buried at Pisgah Forest, N. C. Would also like information as to where he lived from 1765 to 1808.

(2) Walker—BAILEY.—Ancestry and Rev. service desired of John Walker, b. Aug. 6, 1752; m. Sarah Bailey, May 31, 1775, and d. May 11, 1827, in or near Lynchburg, Va., where he had lived.

(3) Winn.—Ancestry and Rev. service desired of Col. John Winn, brother-in-law of Wade Hampton, and said to have been present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He m. Eleanor Hicks, and their children were: Martha, Wm., John, James, Minor, Sarah, Martin, Mary, and Jemima.—A. E. W.

2445. MERRIWETHER—JAMESON.—Dr. Frank Merriwether m. Martha, sister of Col. Jameson, of the Va. Cont. Line. He is said to have rendered medical aid, practising free of charge to the American soldiers; and also contributed food and clothing. Where can I find proof of this that will be accepted by the officers of the D. A. R.? He had two brothers, Nicholas and David, and a son, Thomas, and three sons-in-law in the army. Gilmer, in his "History of the Early Settlers of Ga.," says that the wife of Frank Merriwether caught smallpox from the American Army, and her face was drawn to a pucker in consequence. Land was granted to him in Wilkes Co., Ga., and also to his brother, David, and he moved there in 1784-5.

(2) Weaver—Bird (BYRD).—Official proof of Rev. service, if any, desired of David Weaver, who m. Mary Mason Bird (or Byrd). Both were freed, and then moved to Ga. after the Rev. and settled with or near the Gov. Matthews Colony.

(3) Slaughter.—Name of wife desired of Samuel Slaughter, a Rev. soldier from Ga., who is buried at Milledgeville.

(4) What is the price of Vol. XXXIX July-December, 1911, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE?—A. K. W. W.

2446. BENEDICT (BENEDICK).—Samuel Benedict (or Benedict) was b. Dec. 5, 1742, and d. May 19, 1792. Did he serve in the Rev.?—H. B. D.

2447. McFadden—Savage.—Thos. McFadden m. Hannah Savage, said to have been the dau. of a Rev. soldier. What was his name? Wanted, dates of birth, death, marriage, name of wife, and official proof of service of this father.

(2) Maynard.—All genealogical data desired of Nathaniel Maynard, said to have been in the navy under Paul Jones, and to have had a son, Hobart, who was a Rev. soldier.

(3) Boynton—Gray.—Ancestry, and Rev. service, if any, desired of Betty Boynton, who m. John Gray in 1761.—C. G.

2448. Johnson—Talbot.—Daniel Johnson served as a private in Capt. Edmund B. Dickin-
sion's Co., 1st Va. Regiment, from Dec., 1777, to April 10, 1778. Dates of marriage and death, and names of children desired; also dates of birth and death of his wife, Mary Talbot.

(2) Are the subscribers to the MAGAZINE entitled to two queries a year?—S. K.

2449. Shillits.—Margaret Shillits, was b. in 1800, and was the dau. of George Shillits, of Chambersburg, Pa. Who was her mother? All genealogical data desired.—E. D. G.

2450. Calvin.—All information desired of the Calverts from 1632 to 1817, both as to genealogical data and as to service in the Rev.—E. H. C.

2451. Howard—Peters.—Solomon Howard, b. 1756 at North Windham, Vt., served in the Rev. from Douglas, Mass., and later moved to Andover, Vt., settling on Howard Hill. He m. Cynthia Peters, of Orange, N. Y., and had several brothers, Joseph, John, and Joseph Parrish, of whom John J. Bowman, m. Charlotte Stough.—J. H.

2452. Hendrickson.—Joshua Hendrickson lived in Ky. and later in Indiana. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired; also Rev. service, if any.—W. A. W.

2453. Chambers.—Can anyone give any information in regard to Joel or Joseph Chambers, who served as corporal in Capt. Cosmo Medici's Co., N. C. Light Dragoons, Rev. War, from Oct., 1777, to June, 1778.—M. L.

2454. Parrish—Edgar.—Joseph Parrish m. Sally Edgar, dau. of John Edgar, who came from Scotland to Va. According to tradition, Joseph Parrish was wounded at Guilford Court House. Official proof desired.

(2) Clark—Porter.—Ancestry desired of Sally Clark, who m. John Porter; also information desired of any Clark family which connects with the Beverly family, of Va.—M. B. P. A.

2455. Crane.—Information desired of Wm. Crane, who served during the Rev. on the staff of Gen. Washington.—A. P.

2456. Herbert—Mortimer—Follin.—Ancestry desired of Marie Joseph Herbert, b. Savannah, Ga., 1778; m. (1) a Mortimer; m. (2) Gustavus Follin, of Charleston, S. C. What Rev. service, if any, belongs to her ancestors?

Did he render any service in the Rev.?—A. L. B.

(2) KETCHUM.—Was Zetta Ketchum one of the children of Joseph Ketchum and Elizabeth Hurlburt, mentioned in Query 2296, Jan. 1, 1912, in the American Monthly Magazine?—I. C. B.

2458. DAVIDSON—BREEVORT.—George Davidson, of N. C., m. Polly Brevord (Breevort). Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired; also Rev. service, if any.

(2) HARVARD—WILSON.—John Harvard had a dau., Margaret, who m. Samuel Wilson, of N. C. Wanted, Rev. service, name of wife, and all genealogical data, concerning John Harvard.—N. C.

2459. HULL.—Capt. Samuel Hull, b. 1705, m. Sarah Hall in 1733, probably at Wallingford, and had a dau., Sarah. Whom did she marry?—N. R. P.

2460. GUINN—MULLINS.—Bartholomew Guinn served in the War of 1812 from Tenn. His family lived in Va. during the Rev. What were their names? Give all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any. Bartholomew Guinn m. Susannah Mullins, and had a son, Wm. Allen Guinn, who was b. at or near Spotsylvania, Va., and m. Sarah Hayes.

(2) HAMILTON—HAYES.—Sarah Hayes, the wife of Wm. Allen Guinn, was the dau. of Wm. Hayes and Martha Hamilton. Martha was the dau. of Francis Hamilton, who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was a relative of Alexander Hamilton. The father of Wm. Hayes is said to have served throughout the Rev. from N. C., and also Francis Hamilton. Official proof of service desired.—M. E. B.

2461. LEWIS—WILLIAMS.—Richard Lewis, of Fayette Co., Pa., probably in or near Uniontown, m. Anne Williams, of Va. Both were living in 1830, and d. later, Richard at the age of 73 yrs. and his widow at the age of 80. Richard's father's name was James Lewis. Did he or his son, Richard, serve during the Rev.?—M. H.

2462. TODD—MCMURTRY.—John McMurtry m. Mary Todd ab. 1761 in Rockbridge Co., Va., and settled near Harrodsburg, Ky., ab. 1760. Wanted, ancestry of Mary Todd.

(2) LADD—WILL L. M. P. who answered in the Feb., 1904, issue of the American Monthly Magazine, a query about the Ladds, or C. L. M., who inserted the query, correspond with Mrs. Malcolm A. Smith, 1030 N. Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan., as they may be mutually helpful?

2463. CUMMINGS—HARTWELL.—Official proof of service desired of David Cummings, b. March 27, 1720, in Topsfield, Mass., moved to Woburn, Mass., in 1756. Also of his son, Ebenezer Cummings, b. Sept. 21, 1749, and lived in Woburn, Mass. Also of Joseph Hartwell, of Bedford, who was the fifth in descent from Wm. Hartwell, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1636.—F. M. B.

Blooms from Japan

The gift of three thousand Japanese cherry trees from the capital city of Japan to the capital city of the United States is a matter of national importance. It is especially interesting to the Daughters of the American Revolution because of the close proximity of Continental Memorial Hall to Potomac Park, to which the addition of these beautiful flowering trees will in a few years suggest the attractiveness of a Japanese landscape. With its long stretch of water front, Potomac Park has an unparalleled setting, and the lining of its river boundaries with the Japanese trees will unquestionably make it one of the most striking features of outdoor Washington.

During the last week in March the first tree, an imperial specimen, grown only in the gardens of the Emperor of Japan, was planted by Mrs. Taft, the Baroness Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, at the same time planting a tree of the same variety, the second to be placed in the park.

The tree planted by Mrs. Taft and the Baroness Chinda is known as the “Gyoi-ko,” or “Yellow Gown.” Its blossoms are double, of a light greenish yellow, and very fragrant. Its branches are slender and spreading. Only twenty trees of this imperial variety are included in the collection.

It was Mrs. Taft's interest in Potomac Park which first suggested the idea of the gift to Madame Osaki, and on her initiative it was presented and accepted.
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<td>MRS. WALLACE HANGER, 2344 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 107, Daytona.</td>
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<td>MRS. SHEPARD WALTER FOSTER, 711 Peachtree St., Atlanta.</td>
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<td>MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hayes St., Boise.</td>
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<td>MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 590 N. Prairie St., Galesburg.</td>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE B. MACFARLANE, Hotel Athens, Columbus.</td>
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<td>MRS. HENRY G. McINTIRE, 719 Harrison Ave., Helena.</td>
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MRS. WARREN PERRY, 815 4th St., Fairbury.

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NEW MEXICO, ...... MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, MRS. CHARLES C. Goss, 10 Lexington St., Dover.
MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook, N. H.

NEW YORK, .......... MRS. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY, Antwerp.
MRS. CHARLES FRED BOSHART, Orchard Place, Lowville.

NEW JERSEY, ...... MRS. JOSEPH BURLEIGH YARDLEY, 332 Williams St., East Orange.
MRS. WILLIAM M. LADD, care Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland.

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MRS. CHARLES FRED BOSHART, Orchard Place, Lowville.
A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, February 7, 1912.

The President General called the meeting to order at 10.45 a.m., the following members being present:

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; the Vice-President General of Connecticut, Mrs. John T. Sterling; of Illinois, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; of Virginia, Mrs. George Scott Shackelford; of Vermont, Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor; of Georgia, Miss Anna C. Benning; of Michigan, Mrs. James P. Brayton; of North Carolina, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory; of Tennessee, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Registrar General; Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General; Mrs. William F. Dennis, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General; Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Assistant Historian General; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General; the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. John L. Buel; of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; of Illinois, Mrs. George A. Lawrence; of Kansas, Mrs. George T. Guernsey; of Kentucky, Mrs. Ben Johnson; of Massachusetts, Mrs. James G. Dunning; of Michigan, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker; of New Jersey, Mrs. William Libbey; of New York, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood; of North Carolina, Mrs. William N. Reynolds; of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Henry H. Cummings; of Virginia, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison; the State Vice-Regent of Arizona, Mrs. Will Croft Barnes; and of Maryland, Mrs. Robert Hogan.

The Chaplain General, before offering prayer, stated that she would read two short Psalms, the 100th, called both the "Pilgrim Psalm" and the "Japanese Psalm," and the 23rd, "Slumber in Tonn," the "Pilgrim Psalm." Commodore Perry, upon reaching Japan in 1853, "flung out the banner," our glorious American flag, and ordered this Psalm read. The union of the idea of the "Pilgrim" and "Japanese" Psalms seemed very appropriate to the Chaplain General at this time—the beginning of a wonderful growth in international peace and patriotism. The Chaplain General then spoke of the birthday of Washington, "first in the hearts of his countrymen," and Lincoln, whose anniversaries was so near, and brought this message from him:

"Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, where I thought a flower would grow."

At the conclusion of the prayer the President General addressed the Board as follows: (Published in the February, 1912, number of the American Monthly Magazine.)

The State Regent of Massachusetts spoke of the death of Mrs. Charles M. Green, a former State Regent of Massachusetts.

The President General stated that Mrs. Bryan, the Vice-President General of Tennessee, had suffered a great bereavement in the death of her very gifted young nephew, the son of the Hon. Luke Wright, and that the aged mother of a member of our Advisory Board, Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, had passed away within the week, and suggested that letters of sympathy be sent.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Board, held October 4, and with several slight corrections they were declared approved. In connection with these minutes, the President General spoke of the Home for Girls in Michigan, which was endorsed by the National Board in October, saying that the lady had wished to make it a gift to the National Society, but in view of the fact that accepting such a gift would entail the responsibility of taxes, running expenses, etc., she had felt obliged to decline.

The President General then said:

"In consequence of the unsightly accumulations of dust from adjoining streets, threatening defacement of the exterior of our building, it is extremely difficult and expensive to keep our building in the condition our reputation as immaculate housekeepers demands. The injury to our handsome furniture, elegant furnishings—rugs, draperies, pictures, statuary, bric-a-brac, etc.—threatens to be very serious from this source, and I have written to Hon. Albert S. Burleson, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, asking that asphalt pavement be laid upon the following streets:

"B Street from Seventeenth Street to Virginia Avenue; Virginia Avenue from B Street to Nineteenth Street; Eighteenth Street from the intersection of B Street and Virginia Avenue to D Street; C Street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Streets.

"As some protection to our building and furnishings, which are especially threatened with injury when the wind blows from certain di-
reactions. The Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, joins in this petition, and this reply has come to me from Mr. Burleson:

"I have also to report that many appeals have come to me during the past month for assistance in passing the E. S. N. bill. I wrote to the Senator from my own State, and the Congressman from my home district; also to Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, urging their advocacy of this bill, to suppress one of the most appalling evils that threatens one class of our laboring population—that is the 'phossy jaw' and is the result of a poisonous chemical used in the manufacture of matches, a phosphorus the use of which has been prohibited for this purpose in Germany, and in the governments of every civilized country except the United States.

"This horrible disease means not only deformity of the mouth, but destruction of the roof and jaw, later resulting in absolute disqualification for work of any kind. The response from these gentlemen has been most cordial, and I believe this bill has passed.

"Another interesting communication has come from the Department of Labor and Commerce in regard to the assistance given by the Daughters in their efforts to prevent the canceling of the 'Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.' This same letter sends most beautiful resolutions as to the appreciation of this department, of the splendid and patriotic work done by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, in preparing, publishing and distributing the 'Guide to the United States for Immigrants,' by John Foster Carr.

"I understand that Secretary Nagel and other heads of government departments regard the pressure brought to bear upon Representatives and Senators by Daughters of the American Revolution, in this quiet, forceful way, as most valuable. Another suggestion comes to me, from a member of the Effingham Chapter, urging that national hymns be memorized in all schools supported by public money.

"Still another communication comes from the Commander of the United States Navy, Annapolis, Maryland, appealing for the assistance of the Daughters in raising $205,000 for repairing and preserving historical flags; and another interesting communication has been received from Miss Gentry, chairman of Missouri Good Roads Committee, asking financial assistance for this worthy work.

The President General also stated that the item in the Treasurer General’s report, $205.00 to Mr. Thomas F. Nelson, was payment in full for an investigation of the Chalkley Manuscripts, which had been made at her request, and asked that the consideration of the result of Mr. Nelson’s work be made the special order of business for 3 o’clock p.m., which, on motion of the Assistant Historian General, was duly seconded and carried.

The State Regent of New Jersey said that she knew of some very interesting Revolutionary relics which she would like to see in the hall, and inquired if there was a fund for the purchase of relics for the Museum. The chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, at the request of the President General, replied that there was no such fund.

The Recording Secretary General stated that if agreeable to the Board she would not take the time to read the regular report of the routine work of her office, but leave it to be printed in the Magazine, with the minutes of the meeting, and it was voted that this should be done.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

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

The routine work of the office is attended to promptly and kept up to date. The new typewriter authorized at the October Board meeting to be purchased for the office of the Assistant Historian General was not bought, because when the Curator’s office was changed to a business office in charge of a clerk detailed from the Treasurer General’s office the type-writer which had been used by the Curator’s clerk was available for use in this other office. The stenographer has brought the collection of statutes up to date. They were brought up to October, 1910, by our last stenographer. Since the October Board meeting 2,892 certificates and all other papers needing her signature have been signed by the Recording Secretary General. Mrs. N. N. Potts, Mrs. Mary C. Beach and Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson have presented, through the Recording Secretary General, back numbers of the American Monthly Magazine to help complete the two sets of minutes of the Board and Proceedings of Congress needed for ready reference in the Library and Recording Secretary General’s office.

Copies of all the magazines needed with the exception of February, 1893, and January, 1895, have now been secured. An invitation which it would have been a great pleasure to accept was received for the celebration in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass., of the fifteenth anniversary of the Old South Chapter. At the annual celebration of St. Distaff’s Day by the Constitution Chapter of the District of Columbia, the D. A. R. National officers were invited to receive with the Chapter officers. Although the afternoon turned out to be an extremely cold one, a large number of the friends of the Chapter attended. The annual reception of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was the usual delightful occasion. Two complimentary tickets were enclosed with the invitation sent to each D. A. R. National officer. The Recording Secretary General has enjoyed looking over the Year Books sent by the following Chapters:

Constitution, of the District of Columbia; Rebeccas Parke, of Illinois; Lone Tree, of Indiana; Council Bluffs and Marshalltown, of Iowa; Boston Tea Party, of Massachusetts; Berks County, of Pennsylvania, and William
Haymond, of West Virginia. The artistic programmes of the fifteenth annual Conference of the Pennsylvania Chapters and of the twelfth of the Vermont Chapters were also enjoyed. The usual number of circulars and announcements of different kinds have been received.

Regrets for this meeting have been received from the following members of the Board: Mrs. Noel, of Arkansas; Miss Sophie Waples, of Delaware, whom the Board will regret to learn has been and still is quite ill; Miss Fairfax, of Louisiana; Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana; Mrs. Wells, of Minnesota; Mrs. Williamson, of Mississippi; Mrs. Gray, Jr., of Missouri; Mrs. Gault and Mrs. Norton, of Nebraska; Mrs. Dearborn, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Truesdall and Mrs. Kite, of Ohio; Mrs. Perley, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edwards, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Mayes, of South Carolina; Mrs. Day, of Tennessee; Mrs. North, of Vermont; Mrs. Edmondson, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Van Ostrand, of Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIWILSON HEDGKINS,
(MRS. HOWARD L.)
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General then reported as follows:

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

I have the honor to report that besides the distributing of mail to the various offices, the following correspondence has been given attention and supplies have been mailed from my office:

Total for the four months, October, November, December, 1911, and January, 1912, is as follows:

- Letters received: 1,493
- Letters written: 1,454
- Application blanks: 18,051
- Supplemental blanks: 3,945
- Constitutions: 1,538
- Circular "How to Become a Member": 1,593
- Officers' lists: 1,442
- Miniature blanks: 1,456
- Transfer cards: 1,051
- 1,374 committee lists have also been sent out.

Eleven letters of condolence have been written at the request of the Board since our October meeting, and in response to a number of these, letters or cards of appreciation have been received. Nine business letters in connection with matters brought before the Board have also been written.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The State Regent of New York congratulated the Corresponding Secretary General upon the splendid efficiency of her office, and gave as a striking instance of this the fact that she had telegraphed one day at 11 o'clock for 200 application blanks, asking that they be sent by express, and at 8 o'clock the next morning she had received them by mail.

The Corresponding Secretary General said that some Chapters charge 5 or 10 cents for application and supplemental blanks, and asked for an expression of opinion by the Board upon this matter, as the blanks are now furnished free by the National Society. After some discussion, the following motion was offered by the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Registrar General, and carried:

"That as the charge for supplemental papers has been discontinued by the National Society, the Chapters should be notified that they should also discontinue this charge."

She then read a letter from Miss Helen M. Winslow, of Cambridge, Mass., requesting that her name be presented to the Board for Editor of the American Monthly Magazine. The President General stated that, owing to postal regulations, it had been necessary for an Editor to be appointed at once, and she had, immediately upon learning of Mrs. Avery's death, appointed Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey, the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Editor until the next meeting of the Board, and said that she hoped the Board would approve of her action. The Board, by vote, unanimously endorsed the action of the President General.

The Corresponding Secretary General also reported a letter from Mrs. J. M. Bradley, the former Curator, who asked for four days' salary, to which she considered herself entitled, and, on motion of the Historian General, it was voted:

"That the salary requested by the former Curator, Mrs. Bradley, for four days preceding her vacation, be granted by the Board."

At this point the State Regent of New York asked if one of the Founders, Mrs. Walworth, might not be permitted to come in, and, upon a unanimous vote of consent, Mrs. Walworth was brought in and greeted by the ladies all rising in welcome, the President General giving her a seat at her right.

The Corresponding Secretary General then spoke of some further correspondence, letters of regret, etc., and of the request from a Son of the American Revolution to be allowed to have the impress of the Daughters of the American Revolution seal for a library in California, and it was voted:

"That the request for an imprint of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, seal be granted to Mr. Holdridge O. Collins."

She also read a letter from Caldwell, protesting against the advertisement of a stationer in the American Monthly Magazine, and, on motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was voted:

"That the question of Official Stationer be referred to a committee."

The general idea seeming to prevail that the contract with Caldwell should settle the question.

The Corresponding Secretary General spoke of a letter from a Chapter in Massachusetts, asking if a law could not be passed to prohibit the slur upon the Society given by the exaggerated press accounts of controversies in the Society. No action was taken on this, and a letter from Patriots' Memorial Chapter, protesting against change of name of the Indiana Room, was laid on the table. A letter from...
Mary Bartlett Chapter, asking if Chapters had a right to ask assistance or to undertake a national work, was also presented, and, on motion of the Registrar General, it was voted:

"That Chapter petitions," etc., be considered as new business:

The motion of the Assistant Historian General, it was voted that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was then given, as follows:

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

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

Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Emeline Anne Mallette, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Mrs. Alfa Stanton Fraser, Garner, Iowa.

Mrs. Lucy L. A. Hendricks, Cherryvale, Kan.

Miss Katherine Stout Bradley, Georgetown, Ky.

Mrs. Elvira Pillsbury Carter, Boscawen, N. H.

Mrs. Minnie C. Gordon, Georgetown, Ohio.

Mrs. Katherine McNary, Canonsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Katherine E. Wall, Farmville, Va.

Mrs. Verona M. Brannon, Weston, W. Va.

Mrs. Mae L. E. Crispin, Berwick, Pa.

Mrs. Hannah Clark Montgomery, Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Zaidee L. M. Nichols, Oil City, Pa.

The Board is asked to authorize the formation of Chapters at Charlotte, N. C.; Port Richmond, N. Y.; Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y.

The following Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Sarah E. C. Brown, Auburn, Mass.; Mrs. Angie McC. Nagle, Kingfisher, Okla.; Mrs. Nancy T. Badgett, Farmville, Va.

The Tennessee State Conference sends the request that the Chapter organized at Fayetteville, Tenn., be permitted the use of the name "King's Mountain Messenger." They wish to commemorate the carrying of the news of the victory of King's Mountain to the Continental Congress.

The Chapter formed at Sheboygan, Wis., petitions the Board for the use of the name "Ellen Hayes Peck," which name is outside the constitutional ruling. Inasmuch as Mrs. Peck was the first State Regent of Wisconsin, this would seem a fitting tribute to her work not only in the State but in the National Society as well.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, of Muskogee, Okla., requests that a Chapter which she desires to organize in that place be authorized. She also sends a petition containing the names of fourteen members "at large" of the National Society, who join with her in the above request.

The card catalogue reports:

| Members' cards | 1,041 |
| Charges        | 384 |
| Deaths         | 63 |
| Dropped        | 629 |

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The report was taken up in sections and adopted, excepting as to the Chapter at Muskogee. The question of granting the name, "King's Mountain Messenger," was discussed at some length, but in view of the precedents established already, it was felt that it could hardly be refused.

The State Regent of Kansas said that the State Regent of Oklahoma wished her to speak in regard to this matter of the authorization of a Chapter at Muskogee, Okla., which she opposed, as there was already one Chapter there, and she did not feel that the place needed a second one. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters said she had had a great deal of correspondence about this and had tried to see both sides of the case.

The State Regent of Kansas spoke of an incident connected with the organization of a Chapter in her State, at Fort Scott. When the list of organizing members was sent to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Chapter was notified that two of those whose names had been sent in could not be organizing members, as they were already members of a Chapter in the District of Columbia. When told of this these Kansas Daughters replied that they had never joined the Chapter. The State Regent of Kansas, continuing, said that these ladies had been members-at-large, and that a District Chapter, without consulting them, had made them members of the Chapter.

She gave this, she said, simply as an instance, and asked how we knew that this was not done in this case in Oklahoma, or other cases.

The Assistant Historian General moved that the Chapter be authorized, as she said she thought all the qualifications were fulfilled, and they had no power to do otherwise. After some discussion further, the Vice-President General from Illinois offered the following motion, and with the exception of five members, the Board voted:

"To amend by substitution (Mrs. Thompson's motion), that we defer action on the Muskogee matter until we receive further information."

The State Regent of Massachusetts then offered the following motion, which was withdrawn, as the Vice-President General of Connecticut stated that the point had been covered.
by the Revision Committee, of which she was a member:

"That this Board recommend to the Committee on Revision of the By-laws, that no Chapter shall be formed in any place until the Chapter originally there reaches the number of fifty."

The Registrar General's report was next called for, and she asked to omit the routine report of her office, to be printed in the Magazine, but offered the following recommendations:

"That the clerks in the Registrar General's office stay until six o'clock the night before the Board, rather than the day of the Board."

"That all blanks be of one kind; that there be no supplemental blanks used for supplemental lines."

"I wish permission to get out a circular for the Registrar's office, such as the Treasurer General sends out."

The Registrar General said a great deal of confusion was caused by applicants filling out supplemental papers when they were really making their original application, and then it was necessary to send back the papers, as the supplementary papers have only one indorsement, while the original ones require four.

On motion of the State Regent of New Jersey, seconded by the Chaplain General, it was voted that these recommendations be granted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following since November 8:

Applications presented to the Board for the last month........ 928
Supplemental applications verified........ 680
Original papers returned unverified........ 17
Supplemental papers returned unverified........ 97
Permits for the Insignia issued........ 1,218
Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued........ 550
Permits for the Recognition Pins issued........ 409
Certificates engrossed........ 2,426
Certificates issued........ 2,180
Application for Real Daughter presented........ 0
Number of letters, including duplicate papers, issued........ 3,992
Number of cards issued........ 3,229
Original papers examined and not yet verified........ 137
Supplemental papers examined and not yet verified........ 366
New Records verified........ 719
Original papers awaiting Notary's seal........ 5
Supplemental papers awaiting Notary's seal........ 4
Total number of papers verified........ 1,617
Number of application papers copied, 177, at 25 cents........ $44.25
Number of lists copied........
1 at .50
1 at 5.00
1 at 1.50
Total...................... $51.25

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE B. BRUMBAUGH,
Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

The Registrar General then read the names of applicants for membership, and the Recording Secretary General, duly authorized, cast the ballot and the President General declared them members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of Massachusetts complimented the Registrar General on her splendid work, and the National Society on having such an officer. The State Regent of New York said she wished to add her voice to this, as a representative of the State having more Daughters than any other, and said that, in fact, she thought she would like to extend it to all officers. The Vice-President General of Georgia, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and several others wished to second this.

The Chaplain General then presented this motion:

"Believing that the following motion would express the wish of the many 'Daughters' who were received by the President General, Mrs. Scott, on February 6, at Memorial Continental Hall, I move that the hearty thanks of the Board be extended to the President General for her gracious and generous hospitality on that occasion."

The Board expressed its approbation of this motion by rising in a body.

The Librarian General reported as follows:

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions received since the meeting of October 4:

BOOKS.


The donor wrote when presenting this book: "I prize the book and have read its pages over and over, and wondered who would care so much for it when I am gone. I love to think of it having a place in the library of Memorial Continental Hall."


History of Middlesex County, Conn. Published by J. R. Beers & Co. New York, 1884. Presented by Mrs. B. Neff.


History of Richmond County, N. Y. By Minnie Kendall Lowther. Wheeling, 1911. Presented by the author.


Director of the National Society, D. A. R. Washington, 1911. Presented by the Society.


Kentucky Historical Register. Published by Kentucky State Historical Society. Frankfort. Five volumes. Four volumes received from Mrs. Jennie C. Morton. One volume and one number presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Historical Register, Medford, Mass. 1911. Vol. XIV. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.


General Zachary Taylor and the Mexican War. By Anderson Chenualt Quisenberry. Frankfort, 1911.


The last three presented by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, through Mrs. Amos G. Draper.


The following were presented by the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution: Bibliography of Rhode Island. A catalogue of books and other publications relating to State of Rhode Island. By John Russell Bartlett. Providence, 1884.


Genealogy of the Tilley Family. By R. Hammett Tilley. Newport, 1878.

Westerly (R. I.) and Its Witnesses for Two Hundred and Fifty Years, 1620-1876. By Frederic Denison. Providence, 1878.

Pamphlets.

Manuscript Copy of the Original Inventory of George Washington's Home, 1810. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Some Incidents of Some Older Terrys. By Mrs. David Crafts. Presented by the Machiwhilusing Chapter.


A Tour in Washington County. Presented by Mrs. A. I. Robertson.

Sterling Furnace and the West Point Chain. By Magram Cox. Presented by the author.


The following publications of the Pee Dee Historical Society were presented by Major Robert Lide Chapter:


History of Old Ebenezer Church. Welton, 1900.


Ancestors and Descendants of Benoni Vinton, of Malden, Mass., and Frankfort, N. Y. By B. F. Amy. Presented by the author.

The following were presented by the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution:


Tax Book of the Town of Newport (R. I.) for 1849. Providence, 1849.

History of the Unitarian Church in Newport, R. I. By Charles T. Brooks. Newport, 1875.

In Memoriam, Dr. James King, 1812-1882. A Sermon. By George J. Magill.


Portland, Conn., Burying Ground Association and Its Cemetery. Portland, 1897. Presented by Mrs. B. Neff.


Portland, Conn., Burying Ground Association and Its Cemetery. Portland, 1897. Presented by Mrs. B. Neff.


Louis D. Wilson, Mexican War Martyr; Also Thomas H. Hall, Andrew Johnson as He Really Was, and Our Town Common. By Gaston Lichtenstein. Richmond, 1911. Presented by the author.

History of the National Society, Daughters, Founders, and Patriots of America, for the Thirteenth Year, Ending May 13, 1911. Presented by Mrs. R. G. Pealer.

The four following pamphlets were presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper:

Forest Fires. By James S. Whipple.


Reports and programmes of the conferences of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska and Virginia have been received. Year books have been received from 57 Chapters.

Periodicals.

American Historical Researches...........Jan.
Mayflower Descendants.....................Oct.
Missouri Historical Review................Oct.
Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly............Oct.
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly........Jan.-April
South Carolina Historical Magazine........Oct.
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly............Oct.-Jan.
Virginia County Records Parts 2 and 3 Virginia Magazine of History and Biograp...Jan.
William and Mary Quarterly..............Oct.
The following have been presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper:

American City..........................7 Nos.
American Conservation...................4 Nos.
American Forestry.......................Sept-Dec.
Western Woman's Outlook....................2 Nos.
Pennsylvania German.........................July-Dec.

The above accessions include 55 books, 92 pamphlets and 51 periodicals.

Forty-four books were presented, 9 received in exchange, 2 purchased and 92 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLETT,
Librarian General, N. S., D. A. R.
February 7, 1912.

On motion of the State Regent of North Carolina, this report was accepted with thanks.

At one o'clock a motion to take a recess of one hour was put, and carried.

Afternoon Session.

February 7, 1912.

The President General called the meeting to order at 2:05 p.m., and the Registrar General
read a third list of applicants to be admitted. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of these applicants, and they were declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General then read a list of the members deceased since the last meeting, and the Board rose in token of sympathy.

On motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the Chaplain General, it was voted:

"That the Corresponding Secretary General be asked to send letters of sympathy to the families of the deceased members mentioned by the President General in her report this morning."

The Treasurer General then read the list of those dropped, resigned, and reinstated, and each in turn were accepted. She then read her financial report, in two divisions, the Current and Permanent Funds, and both were duly accepted.

October 1, 1911—January 29, 1912.

### CURRENT FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance in banks at last report, September 30, 1911</th>
<th>$634.27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues, $8,854.17, less $541 refunded</td>
<td>$8,313.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation fees, $2,706, less $33 refunded</td>
<td>2,673.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate, members and life members</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current interest.</td>
<td>21.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>5.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory, 1911</td>
<td>311.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplicate papers and lists</td>
<td>72.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early History</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>49.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage books</td>
<td>199.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>3.03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceedings—Twentieth Continental Congress</td>
<td>10.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>8.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone pay stations</td>
<td>8.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slot machine</td>
<td>1.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>88.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18,225.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$18,860.08</td>
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</table>

### EXPENDITURES

**Office of Vice-President General, in Charge of Organization of Chapters.**
- Clerical service: $629.09
- Extra clerical service: 88.00
- Charters and Chapter Regents’ Commissions: 65.60
- Postage, seals, tissue, and tracing paper: 17.60

**Office of Recording Secretary General.**
- Clerical service: $480.00
- Extra clerical service: 6.25
- Telegram, postage, repairing stamp, cards, and letters: 22.64

**Office of Corresponding Secretary General.**
- Clerical service: $180.00
- Blanks, postage and expressage: 250.01
- Rubber stamps and sharpening eraser: 2.65

**Office of Registrar General.**
- Clerical service: $1,725.00
- Letters, sharpening erasers, stamps and postage: 8.20
- Binding five volumes of Registrar’s Records: 15.00

**Office of Treasurer General.**
- Clerical service: $1,704.67
- Extra clerical service: 79.00
- Stamp and sharpening erasers: 3.20

**Office of Librarian General.**
- Clerical service: $215.32

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(The table continues with a series of financial details for various offices and their expenditures.)
### National Board of Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three subscriptions and binding 21 volumes</td>
<td>28.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, expressage, paper and paint</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Historian General.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>519.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refund of lineage books</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage, sharpening eraser, expressage and freight</td>
<td>19.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office of Assistant Historian General.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>90.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 copies D. A. R. report to Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>38.85</td>
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<td>Postage and expressage</td>
<td>20.40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General Office.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>195.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Messenger service</td>
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<tr>
<td>11,000 stamped envelopes</td>
<td>258.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage and sharpening erasers and drayage</td>
<td>10.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office supplies</td>
<td>64.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee, Building and Grounds</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee, Finance</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee, Patriotic Education</td>
<td>64.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee, Publication</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee, Revision Constitution and By-Laws</td>
<td>14.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee, Welfare Women and Children</td>
<td>11.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Continental Hall.</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent, watchman, fireman, mechanic and telephone operator</td>
<td>929.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guide, carpenter and cleaners</td>
<td>727.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleaning uniforms</td>
<td>1.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charges for fire extinguishers and sharpening saws</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ice water and towel service</td>
<td>66.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water rent and electric current</td>
<td>137.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Changing telephone switchboard</td>
<td>12.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paints, oils, alcohol, lead and lumber</td>
<td>27.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooms, dusters, scrubs, blanket, cotton, soap, lime and disinfectants</td>
<td>60.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Builders' hardware</td>
<td>16.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 tons coal and hauling 10 loads ashes</td>
<td>85.20</td>
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<td>Expressage, tags and time books</td>
<td>2.05</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Magazine.</strong></td>
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<td>Expressage, drayage, letters, envelopes and note heads</td>
<td>6.15</td>
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<td>Proceedings and directories</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mounting cuts and lists to publisher</td>
<td>11.50</td>
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<td>Postage and telegrams, Chairman</td>
<td>3.93</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11.20</td>
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<td>Editorial and Genealogical departments</td>
<td>320.00</td>
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<td>Refunds to publisher to 1915 and authors' changes</td>
<td>122.27</td>
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<td><strong>Certificate.</strong></td>
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<td>Clerical service</td>
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<td>Certificates, engrossing, postage and expressage</td>
<td>418.97</td>
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<td>Blank book and sharpening eraser</td>
<td>7.35</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Support Real Daughters.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support, September, October, November, December and January</td>
<td>1,520.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Twentieth Continental Congress.</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire five Oriental rugs</td>
<td>35.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Twenty-first Continental Congress.</strong></td>
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<td>Postage, Railroad Committee</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage for eleven State Regents</td>
<td>140.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery—National Officers and Committees</td>
<td>42.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery for five State Regents</td>
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<td>Curtains and pole and storm door</td>
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<td>Steel book cases and cabinets—Registrar General's office</td>
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<td>Telephone service, three months</td>
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<td>Spoons for three Real Daughters</td>
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<td><strong>Directory.</strong></td>
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<td>Balance, compiling Directory</td>
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<td>Postage and expressage</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Transfer to Permanent Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,222.96</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on hand January 29, 1912</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,393.71</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>On deposit in National Metropolitan Bank</td>
<td><strong>$2,393.71</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Petty Cash Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>$500.00</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fort Crailo Fund.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$500.00</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer to permanent fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>$500.00</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$500.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>As at last report, September 30, 1911</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,446.79</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Franco-American Fund.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,446.79</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>As at last report, September 30, 1911</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Patriotic Education Fund.</strong></td>
<td><strong>$199.84</strong></td>
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<td><strong>RECEIPTS.</strong></td>
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<td>Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary P. Clarke of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Mrs. George S. McNeill of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Bartlett Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hannah Clarke Chapter, Georgia</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General John Stark Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moline Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>90.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Geo. A. Lawrence of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Springfield Chapter, Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Paul Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanderburgh Chapter, Indiana</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topeka Chapter, Kansas</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Job Knapp Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capt. Joseph Hooker Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Hadley Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<td>Old South Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Adams Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Cass Chapter, Michigan</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marquette Chapter, Michigan</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca Dewey Chapter, Michigan</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Minnesota</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eunice Baldwin Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margery Sullivan Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molly Stark Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumford Chapter, New Hampshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinkchewunska Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Lafayette Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monmouth Chapter, New Jersey</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nova Caesarea Chapter, New Jersey</td>
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Baron Steuben Chapter, New York .................................. 5.00
Blooming Grove Chapter, New York .................................. 50.00
Champlain Chapter, New York ........................................ 10.00
Deborah Champion Chapter, New York ................................. 5.00
Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, New York ...................................... 50.00
Fort Greene Chapter, New York ....................................... 50.00
Fort Stanwix Chapter, New York ..................................... 50.00
Gansevoort Chapter, New York ...................................... 50.00
General William Floyd Chapter, New York ....................... 15.00
Irondequoit Chapter, New York ..................................... 50.00
Monroe Chapter, New York ........................................... 25.00
Owahgena Chapter, New York ...................................... 20.00
Mrs. Beckwith of Owahgena Chapter, New York ................. 10.00
Richmond County Chapter, New York ................................ 25.00
Salamanca Chapter, New York ....................................... 5.00
Swe-hat-si Chapter, New York ..................................... 20.00
White Plains Chapter, New York .................................... 20.00
Willard’s Mountain Chapter, New York ............................. 5.00
Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Ohio .................................. 25.00
George Clinton Chapter, Ohio ...................................... 10.00
London Chapter, Ohio .................................................. 5.00
Martha Pitkin Chapter, Ohio ........................................ 10.00
Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Ohio .................................... 10.00
Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania ................................. 10.00
Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania ............................ 50.00
Fort Augusta Chapter, Pennsylvania ............................... 10.00
George Clymer Chapter, Pennsylvania ............................... 50.00
Robert Morris Chapter, Pennsylvania .............................. 20.00
Warrior Run Chapter, Pennsylvania ................................ 10.00
Colonel William Barton Chapter, Rhode Island .................. 5.00
Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island .................................. 10.00
Etawah Chapter, South Carolina ................................... 5.00
Georgetown Chapter, South Carolina ................................. 10.00
Jasper Chapter, South Carolina .................................. 5.00
Moultrie Chapter, South Carolina .................................. 10.00
Nathaniel Greene Chapter, South Carolina ....................... 5.00
Pee Dee Chapter, South Carolina .................................. 5.00
Samuel Bacot Chapter, South Carolina ............................. 10.00
Swamp Fox Chapter, South Carolina ................................. 10.00
William Capers Chapter, South Carolina ......................... 5.00
William Thompson Chapter, South Carolina ..................... 5.00
Colonel Thomas McCrory Chapter, Tennessee .................... 5.00
Mrs. M. M. Gardner, Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee .......... 2.00
General William Russell Chapter, Tennessee ..................... 5.00
Jackson-Madison Chapter, Tennessee .............................. 10.80
Ocoee Chapter, Tennessee ............................................ 5.00
Pulaski Chapter, Tennessee ......................................... 15.00
Mrs. Thomas Day of Watauga Chapter, Tennessee .......... 2.00
Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont ....................................... 10.00
Eastern Shore of Virginia Chapter, Virginia .................... 10.00
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Virginia .......................... 10.00
James Wood Chapter, West Virginia ................................. 50.00
Fond-du-Lac Chapter, Wisconsin .................................. 5.00
Fort Atkinson Chapter, Wisconsin .................................. 25.00
Plymouth Chapter, Wisconsin ...................................... 10.00
Racine Chapter, Wisconsin ........................................... 10.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Helen Dunlap School, Arkansas ..................................... 5.00
Berry School, Georgia ................................................ 1,017.00
Berea College, Kentucky ............................................. 40.25
Hindman School, Kentucky ........................................... 30.00
Fort, Kentucky .......................................................... 10.00
Dorothy Sharpe School, North Carolina ......................... 25.00
Home Industrial School, Asheville, North Carolina ........ 35.00
Wetmore School, North Carolina .................................. 250.00
Willard School, South Carolina ................................... 70.00
Maryville College, Tennessee ...................................... 44.80
Tennessee D. A. R. School, Tennessee ............................ 20.00
F. W. Neve, Mountain Missions, Virginia ....................... 135.00

Southern Industrial Educational Association .................. 1,682.05

$1,682.05
**Reported Forwarded Direct to Schools.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Holcombe Chapter</td>
<td>Valle Crusis School</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>Berry School</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elisabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>Berry School</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>Berry School</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>Berry School</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen Chapter, New Jersey</td>
<td>Berry School</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Tree Chapter, New Jersey</td>
<td>Berry School</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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</table>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PERMANENT FUND.**

Balance in banks at last report, September 30, 1911: $4,120.54

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
<td>$147.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life membership fees</td>
<td>$962.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Continental Hall Contributions</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, serving table banquet hall, District of Columbia</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hall Chapter, account chair and plate for banquet hall, District of Columbia</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Flag Chapter, account desk and card for room, District of Columbia</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Helen P. Kane, District of Columbia</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thronateeska Chapter, Georgia</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thronateeska Chapter, platform chair, Georgia</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Chapter, curtains for banquet hall, Illinois</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George A. Lawrence of Rebecca Park Chapter, chair for banquet hall, in memory of Miss Lockwood, Illinois</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George A. Lawrence of Rebecca Park Chapter, account decorations for banquet hall, Illinois</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Amaryllis Gillett of Springfield Chapter, chair for banquet hall, Illinois</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Falls Chapter, Iowa</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Clara Rosser Dennis of St. Asaph Chapter, chair and plate for banquet hall, Kentucky</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Mamou Chapter, account chair for banquet hall, Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. O. W. Heywood of Prairie Mamou Chapter, account chair for banquet hall, Louisiana</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hannah Weston Chapter, account room, Maine</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Helen A. Linthicum of Baltimore Chapter, sofa for banquet hall, Maryland</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary M. Parsons of Betty Allen Chapter, chair and plate for banquet hall, Massachusetts</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. James P. Brayton of Sophie de Marsac Camou Chapter, account decorations for banquet hall, Michigan</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Still Langstaff Chapter, Missouri</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha Chapter, account serving table for banquet hall, Nebraska</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Lafayette Chapter, New Jersey</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel Harris Chapter, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frances H. Larkin, New York</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware City Chapter, account room, Ohio</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Crawford Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Augusta Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvanian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Thomas Mifflin Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Clymer Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moshannon Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presque Isle Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania.......................... 5.00
Susquehanna Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania.......................... 25.00
Mrs. H. H. Cumings of Tidoute Chapter, chair and plate for banquet hall, Pennsylvania.......................... 18.50
Warrior Run Chapter, account furnishing vestibule, Pennsylvania.......................... 10.00
Pocahontas Chapter, account room, Texas......................................................... 5.00
Rebecca Crockett Chapter, account room, Texas.................................................. 5.00
Spirit of Liberty Chapter, account serving table banquet hall, Utah.......................... 25.00
Mrs. E. P. Witter of Ah-da-wa-gam Chapter, account box, Wisconsin.......................... 5.00
Beloit Chapter, account box, Wisconsin............................................................ 10.00

Interest on permanent fund................................................................. $77.07
Commission on recognition pins............................................................. $44.50
Commission on insignia........................................................................ 86.75
Commission on spoons........................................................................... 72.02
Commission on record shields................................................................. 6.00
Use of hall, American National Red Cross Society................................. $67.50
Use of hall, Men and Religion Forward Movement...................................... 70.10
Use of hall, Motet Choir........................................................................ 104.50
Use of hall, National Conference of Unitarian Churches.............................. 103.00
Use of hall, Rubenstein Club................................................................... 84.00
Sale of chairs.......................................................................................... 4.00
Transfer from current fund..................................................................... $1,243.41
Transfer from Fort Crailo Fund................................................................. $59.23

Expenses.
Interest on $170,000—loan six months.................................................... $4,250.00
Life membership fee refunded, Maricopa Chapter, Arizona..................... 12.50
Three platform chairs............................................................................. 29.15
Account dining and serving tables, sideboard, sofas, chairs, andirons, fire-set, fender, knife holders and window draperies for banquet hall......................................................... 2,269.50
Account decorating banquet hall.............................................................. 250.00
Mahogany desk, chairs and covering seat, room, California...................... 57.00
Mahogany chairs, table, tree and mirror, box, Colorado............................ 83.25
Mahogany desk and card, Our Flag Chapter, room, District of Columbia........ 63.50
Account rugs, Iowa Chapters, room, Iowa.................................................. 23.07
Draperies and curtains, room, Maryland.................................................... 198.75
Mahogany rocker, chairs, desk and gold mirror, box, Massachusetts............ 90.00
Mahogany cabinet and typewriter stand, room, Missouri......................... 94.00
Mahogany mirror, room, West Virginia...................................................... 40.00
Gold mirror, mahogany chairs and desk, box, Wisconsin........................... 60.00

Balance on hand January 29, 1912......................................................... $822.90
On deposit in:
American Security and Trust Company Bank.......................................... $786.95
National Savings and Trust Company Bank............................................. 105.95

Cash balance on deposit in banks, January 29, 1912................................ $822.90

Permanent Investment.
$25,000 par value R. R. bonds, cost....................................................... $24,477.10
The Treasurer General spoke of the unusual lot of bills this year, the Directory, the insurance and the audit of the accounts of the Society from the beginning, and offered the following motion:

“That in future all contracts be submitted to a committee formed for that purpose, of which the Chairman of Finance Committee and Treasurer General shall be members.”

Discussion followed as to the large cost of the Directory, and the very small price per volume for which it is sold.

The State Regent of New York, at the request of Mrs. Walworth, spoke of two volumes already prepared by Mrs. Walworth, of the Proceedings of Congress, covering those before they were issued in one volume by the Society. She asked a little help occasionally from some clerk, and also that an officer of the Society take over the publishing of the remaining volumes, to be placed in the library. They would cost $1.50 a volume, approximately.

The Recording Secretary General said that at the October Board meeting she had been authorized to have bound and indexed the Minutes of the Board meetings, as well as the Proceedings of Congress, which had been printed in the American Monthly Magazine. With the assistance of the Magazine Committee and several of the early members of the Society, two copies of nearly all of the magazines needed had already been secured, the plan being to place one set of these volumes in the library and the other in the office of the Recording Secretary General.

The Historian General then presented the following report, which was accepted on motion of the Recording Secretary General:

Madam President General, Ladies of the Board:

I should dislike to report my department work dormant, lifeless, ineffective. It is such a pleasure to say that there is an evolution as enchanting as it is marvelous. There is progress in our work—rapid, substantial, a quickening life—of energy and possibilities.

The responses to the 1,200 invitations to Historians of every Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to attempt to formulate their local work and make it an integral part of a great National movement in Historic Research, have had a profound effect upon your Historian, and if I read to you a message from Honolulu, Hawaii, asking to have a given work to do for the National Society, D. A. R., it will not be any more interesting than the plea from a Chapter in Mexico, which hopes to serve us there when a definite idea of how an Historian may contribute is known.

The stamp of approval by the National Board put upon the resolution to inaugurate this National movement is already bringing in rich harvests to hundreds of localities hitherto not so energetic. Now, roused to the enormity of the work to be done, and aligning themselves as Daughters in this great patriotic movement, they are doing a helpful part of the great work of publishing to the world the truth, that eight-tenths of the interest in American genealogy is credited to our magnificent organization.

The National Historical Research Committee is giving inspiration to many local Chapters, which begin now to publish calls for cooperation in this movement of conservation of local records as the sources of our American history. All Chapters can well aid in this work, and such collective cooperation will soon bring its results. The historic work of the National Society, D. A. R., has just begun. New York is doing a splendid work; Virginia reports vie with Maryland; Mississippi and New England with the West; all furnish valuable contributions for this month’s report.

Your President General honored me by an appointment in December as delegate to the American Historical Association meeting in Buffalo. As one result of that inspiring meeting, I brought home, as a gift from the author to our Society, the ablest record of the work of the hereditary patriotic societies in America, presented in a paper read before the Society; and it will doubtless appear in our own Magazine, and will be filed in the reference library. The plea made there, and still later the petition presented to the Senate for a National Hall of Records, to keep valuable historical documents of the Government, was strongly presented and commended. The papers of the Department of State from 1789, of the Treasury from Hamilton to date, of War as far back as the Revolution, of Navy from 1798 to date, of Indian Land Offices, the files of the Senate and House, are scattered all over Washington. The demand for the construction of a National Archives Building is neither more nor less than a plea for the preservation of American history. I ask your authorization to sign the accompanying papers, asking for the support of the National
importance is in danger, recommends that the progress for such a building.

gressing for preservation of records, that from London, England, there is advocated an Advisory Committee of eminent men to preserve historic dwellings. The presidents of the Society of Antiquities for England and Scotland, the principal librarian of the British Museum, the President of the Royal Institute of Architects were members. This Advisory Committee, when satisfied that any monument of National importance is in danger, recommends that the custody of it should be assumed by the nation.

The presidents of the American Revolution, and in their own local, State or National societies urge this work.

I have the pleasure, Madam President General, in closing, of presenting to you a tribute from the Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R., the section of unpublished records of Maryland dealt with the names of 1,200 Patriots, who took the Patriots' Oath in Washington County, Maryland. Your own line of descent from Colonel John Washington made it seem fitting that you should be accorded the privilege by us of having your successorship to the loyalty of a Washington manifest in this way, for we feel you are a worthy descendant of a great line.

In this latter day the names of the patriots from a county named for Washington shall stand as a memorial to you, for in thus presenting to posterity a knowledge of 1,200 men who contributed to our country's upbuilding, we do, by dedicating the enrollment to you, pay a tribute to your own constant, loyal, unswerving fidelity to principle.

Baltimore Chapter knows no greater way to pay a compliment to its President General than by dedicating to her, this County of Washington, Maryland, with the chart containing Mrs. Scott's ancestry. From many lines possible to chart, we have chosen this one from Colonel John Washington, and have had for this book a special sheet, showing Mrs. Scott's line of descent properly inscribed thereon.

In presenting this second book, "The Decisive Battles of the World," I would say that years ago a young girl in Calvert County, shut in on a farm—eager for an education, but shut off from all resources—met a friend, whose generosity was in showing her books, and out of them this young girl's life was fed. When sixteen years old this girl was given this volume, "The Decisive Battles of the World"; she read it, nay, devoured it—and now, after many years, she brings this same book to this library as a gift. It speaks its own story. It is not a valuable book, so far as cost price goes, but it was life to the girl, and it is interesting to know that the historian and genealogist who presents this book to-day found the incentive to study her profession in this same little bit of paper and print.

I have the honor to present at this time Volume 33 of the Lineage Book, with the report of most satisfactory progress on Volume 34.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY COOLEY BASSETT, Historian General.
the Chalkley MSS., and read the letter of the expert, Mr. Thomas Forsythe Nelson, whom she had employed to examine the Chalkley MSS., preparatory to making the report ordered by the Twentieth Congress to the Twenty-first Congress. The President General also read the following letters of recommendation of Mr. Nelson, from the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Putnam, and from the Superintendent of the Library of Congress, Mr. Bishop:

Library of Congress, Washington, Office of the Librarian,
February 3, 1912.

Dear Madam:

In accordance with your request of February 3 (by special delivery), we note below the names of certain genealogists who have done much work in the Library of Congress for investigators. Yours very truly,

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress.
By J. L. Farnum, Secretary.

Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General, D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., to whom letter was addressed.

Names furnished by the State Regent of the District of Columbia, D. A. R., to whom letter was addressed.

Mr. Thomas Forsythe Nelson, 330 A Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.
Mr. Wm. F. Boogher, 1417 F Street, Washington, D. C.
Miss Minnie F. Mickley, The Brunswick, 1332 I Street, Washington, D. C.
Mr. R. R. Bennett, National Metropolitan Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Dr. Jos. G. Bulloch, Pension Office, Medical Division, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Maynicke Stillman, 413 First Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Library of Congress, Reading Room, Washington, Office of the Superintendent,
February 6, 1912.

Dear Madam:

In answer to your telephoned request, I take pleasure in saying that I have known Mr. T. F. Nelson since 1895, and intimately for the past four years. I have had occasion to see and know much of his historical and genealogical researches, and have always been impressed by his industry, ability, strict regard for fact as distinguished from probability, and his penetration. I have no hesitation in saying that he is one of the very best of the genealogical workers in the country, and that in these Chalkley MSS., and in his work generally, he has carried to the extreme limit; that they must be considered merely an informal statement of progress.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Thomas Forsythe Nelson.

Washington, D. C., February 6, 1912.

P. O. Lock Box 473, Washington, D. C.

This informal statement is, in part, a summary of a report in detail now partially prepared to be submitted as an exhibit for the information of the members of your next annual meeting of the National Society, D. A. R., Congress in April to aid in the consideration of the disposition of the Chalkley MSS.

I would respectfully refer to correspondence had with your President General, dated December 8, 1911, and her reply thereto, dated December 13, 1911, which I will ask to be considered in this connection and as a part thereof.

The typewritten sheets which I have designated as Writing No. 3 cannot be accepted as a verbatim copy of the Chalkley MSS., because of the errors and variations that exist; there being 274 such errors and variations in the eighty pages selected at random from the 2,654 typewritten sheets, which, upon being analyzed, show that 200 of them are material errors and 74 immaterial. If we apply this as the average for the whole 2,654 sheets, it will be at once apparent that there are some 9,000 such variations in the whole of Writing No. 3. These variations and errors, therefore, have been eliminated and corrected, however, by having the pages carefully compared by a competent proofreader.

The Chalkley MSS., which I have designated as Writing No. 2 cannot be accepted as an original source of historical and genealogical information when the original records at Staunton, Augusta County, Va., can be so easily and freely consulted by any person who desires. Again, it will be apparent to any one, even upon the most cursory inspection, that in these Chalkley MSS., condensation has been carried to the extreme limit; that they are lacking in clearness of statement arising, doubtless, from a desire to be brief, and that this very brevity will permit of too great latitude for misleading application of the real facts presented by opening the way to substitute for omitted words, those that modify the fact presented or admit of a wholly different meaning.

It must further be noted that there is no
 uniformity of style; that there is lacking the dignity of literary composition, the very absence of which, in the event of publication without careful recasting and revision, would subject, not only your Society, but the legal gentleman who made these MSS. notes to such criticism as would, in my opinion, obscure the real value which all concede to be in the data which is contained therein.

Furthermore, these Chalkley MSS. do not adequately cover the ground nor use all the data pertinent and available, hence the meaning and application of much of that which has been selected is restricted, if not rendered wholly useless.

As to the publication, it is apparent to me that these Chalkley MSS., in their present form at least, are not prepared for publication, and in this form are available only as a reference guide to the vast storehouse of most valuable historical and genealogical information represented by the original record books of Augusta County, Va.

Very respectfully submitted,
(Signed) THOMAS FORSYTHE NELSON.

Discussion followed, Mr. Nelson settling several points not generally understood, among them the fact that the original records at Staunton, Va., are in an absolutely perfect state, carefully preserved, and accessible to any one wishing to see them. He also said the Chalkley MSS. contained more than Waddell's Annals, and stated that Judge Chalkley had one list from Mr. Waddell, but that the list contained errors—Mr. Waddell having made needed corrections before publishing it himself. Mr. Nelson also emphasized the fact that he had seen the Chalkley MSS., the two typewritten copies owned by the Society, and the original records at Staunton.

The Chalkley records were brought to the room, and the members of the Board were allowed to look at them. Mr. Nelson then read again, by request, parts of his report.

The order of the day being called for, the President General thanked Mr. Nelson for his courtesy, and he withdrew.

The State Regent of the District said she had two volumes there, written by Dr. Jameson, who had said at Congress that he did not think the Chalkley records amounted to much, in which he republishes the Chalkley records. The President General said it was impossible for any one to have published the Chalkley records, that Congress had not given permission to print, and that until Congress so ordered nobody could have the Chalkley MSS. to print, but that Dr. Jameson must have obtained the data from the original records at Staunton, Va.

The Assistant Historical General said she had studied the Minutes of the June Board, and was unable to find any authority for the circular sent out by the State Regent of the District, and asked information as to whether the Board considered that they had given authority for the statement that the Chalkley MSS. were to be published by the Daughters of the American Revolution, as she had been asked why the Board had ordered it published, when Congress ordered it kept for another Congress. The Assistant Historian General further said that she wished to go on record, as a member of the Board, as protesting against that circular.

The Chaplain General then offered a motion, which, after some discussion, was amended and carried, as follows:

"That Chapters or individuals desiring the endorsement of any D. A. R. project, or wishing to solicit funds for any D. A. R. work outside of their own State, must do so only by authorization of the National Board of Management."

The Assistant Historian General reported as follows:

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

The Smithsonian report is all typewritten and ready to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution, except for a picture of the Banquet Hall for a frontispiece. With that exception, it is all ready.

ELLEN STRAW THOMPSON,
Assistant Historian General.

On motion of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, it was voted to accept this report.

The Historian General announced that the Lineage Book, including the National numbers from 32,000 to 33,000, had just come from the printer. She announced that there would be two more volumes ready, making three this year instead of two. Congress had decided that only two can be published each year, but the third will be ready.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee then reported as follows, and it was adopted, on motion of the Registrar General, duly seconded:

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

Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the months of October, November, December (1911) and January (1912), to the amount of $19,343.69, the largest items of this amount being:

Pay roll........................................ $10,084.39
Support of Real Daughters................. 1,520.00
Postage, including State Regent's...... 815.80
Respectfully submitted,
AMARYLLIS GILLET, Chairman.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Audit Committee being absent, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, the member of the committee, whom the President General had asked to be Chairman, pro tem., reported that she had been unable to get the committee together, but that she hoped to have a report for the next day.

As the Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics was absent from the room, it was voted that her report be called for the next day.

The Chairman of the Salaries Committee then reported as follows, stating that the recommendations, if adopted, mean an increase of $115 per month on the payroll, meaning $1,380 per year, but she thought the Society ought to pay for competent help.
The Salary Committee recommends that:
1. The maximum salary of the Genealogist and Compiler of the Lineage Books be $85.
2. That the maximum salary of the Official Stenographer be $85.
3. That the maximum salary of heads of bureaus in office of Treasurer and Registrar be $80.
4. That the maximum salary of the Clerk to the Librarian be $75.
5. That the maximum salary of the Clerk to the Corresponding Secretary be $75.
6. That the maximum salary of the Clerk to the Historian General be $75.
7. That there be two (2) grades of clerks (other than the head of bureau) in the offices of the Treasurer and Registrar. That the maximum salary for those in the Treasurer General's be $55 and $65—and in the office of Registrar General $55 and $75.
8. That the maximum salary of the Clerk in the business office be $75.
9. That the maximum salary of the Chief Clerk to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be $75.
10. That the maximum salary of the second clerk to the V. P. G. O. C. be $55.
11. That the maximum salary of Clerk to the Recording Secretary be $60.

MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, Chairman.

Mrs. Brayton further stated that all the National officers having clerks were on this committee, and they had been investigating very carefully the work in the different offices. She spoke, too, of the fact that the committee had set a maximum salary—the highest such clerks could receive.

The Treasurer General said that money was now coming in at the rate of about $1,000 a day, but that it did not come in during the summer. The Vice-President General of Illinois stated that the Society had a fixed income from membership; 70,000 members at $1 each should bring $70,000 into the treasury annually.

On motion of the State Regent of Connecticut, it was voted that the report be accepted, with the salary recommendations.

The resolutions prepared by the Committee on Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe were then presented by the chairman, as follows:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution desire to pay their tribute of praise to a woman who was second to none in her love and patriotic service for the country; to one who, by her poetic gift, inspired devotion and courage in the heart of the soldier in the front of battle, as well as comfort to his loved ones at home. Therefore be it"

"Resolved, That in the death of Julia Ward Howe, the Nation has been bereft of a great heart and brain, and the world at large sustains an irreparable loss. Be it also"

"Resolved, That we rejoice to-day in the thought that she is with the Master whom she served, and that her "eyes see the glory" in the Presence of the Lord."

"MRS. JAMES G. DUNNING, Chairman.
"Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce,
"Miss H. M. Thompson."

On motion of the Vice-President General from Illinois, it was voted to accept these resolutions for printing and voting.

The Recording Secretary General read the report sent by the Chairman of the committee, appointed by the President General, upon motion of the State Regent of Colorado, to report upon the matter of a member dropped from the Denver Chapter, of Denver. The State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Freeman C. Rogers, was the Chairman of this committee, and the State Regent of California, Mrs. William Stilson, the member.

The Registrar General presented the case of a Daughter who wished her name to be stricken from the rolls, and her original papers returned. She said she did not wish to bring the reasons before the Board, and they were, in her opinion, good and sufficient, but as it was the wish of the Board to hear them, the meeting was resolved into the Committee of the Whole, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters taking the chair. After about fifteen minutes in executive session, the committee rose and the Chairman reported as follows:

"That the motion has been made and carried, that the Treasurer General write a letter to this lady, and that she be allowed to sever all connection with this organization."

The President General said that she had granted Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin, permission to incorporate, as she felt sure the Board would indorse this, and her action was unanimously indorsed.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters stated that she would have to bring up again the matter of the new Chapter which Miss Robertson wished to organize at Muskogee, Okla.; she found twelve of those wishing to be organizing members lived in that locality.

On motion of the State Regent of Massachusetts, it was voted:

"On account of a misunderstanding relating to the locality of members, that the question of authorizing the Oklahoma Chapter be reconsidered."

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, it was then voted:

"That the Chapter in Oklahoma be authorized."

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee reported as follows, and on motion of the Vice-President General from Illinois, it was voted that the report be accepted:

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:

Since the autumn report made by the Building and Grounds chairman, our work of reorganizing the house force and the house work has made good progress.

If it were possible to develop an energetic pair of scissors to cut some of the red tape which now binds our rules and regulations, things might proceed at a better pace.

In our working force, by combining the work of two men and employing one at a higher salary, we are saving about fifty dollars a month. We find it better to call in a man occasionally than to have one always on our payroll.

Six drinking water coolers have been pur-
The following floors have been refinished and polished: Illinois Room, Iowa Room and banquet hall. This completes the finishing of all the floors in the building except kitchen, pantry and storeroom recently made in the Assembly Room.

Shelving has been installed in the closet between Alabama and Board Rooms and closet in Texas Room to accommodate files and supplies.

Our business office, presided over by an efficient clerk detailed from the Treasurer General's office, in place of the two formerly employed, is making good headway in taking charge of the general affairs of the building. A small portion of the petty cash fund is kept in there, so that it is no longer necessary for the messengers, express and postmen to run about the house.

The weekly payment of the house force is done expeditiously in this office, and as time goes on other business will be assumed.

A box for outgoing mail has been built in the cloak room, and the lobby to the business office fitted with shelves and cases to hold daily supplies of stationery and office necessities.

With the approval of the Board, we have arranged to keep a Red Cross emergency box in this department in case of accidents in our building, and, where possible, will sell all unclaimed lost articles to maintain a hospital fund for the relief of any who may be injured on the premises.

We have the splendid promise from Massachusetts to furnish a room, and the great and generous State of Pennsylvania has agreed to furnish a few handsome pieces of furniture for our vestibule, and when they are placed our building will be practically furnished.

I do not know that I have authority, but would like to beg the generous ones among our members who are thinking of presenting beautiful objects, to consider well the place and design before giving the order for furniture and art pieces. The architecture of our building, we are assured by men who know, is well-nigh perfect, and it would ill become our members to place unworthy subjects against our stately walls.

Amaryllis Gillett,
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee then asked for a raise in the salary of the Guide, and on motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters it was

Voted: "That the guide be given $50 per month."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters said she would have to once more bring up the case of Mrs. Kane. At the October Board she was made advisory clerk in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, but had soon found that she had nothing at all to do there and had been trying to help in the other offices. The physician had said that she ought not to do clerical work, owing to the very serious condition of her eyes.

The Historian General moved: That Mrs.
Kane be relieved from her present office and put upon a pension of $50 a month for three months. The Vice-President General from Michigan stated that she would be responsible for one month if the Historian General would make it four months. The Historian General agreed to this, and, seconded by the Treasurer General, it was voted—

"That Mrs. Kane be relieved from all duties, and be granted a pension at the rate of $50 a month for four months."

On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Recording Secretary General, it was voted—

"That Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey be appointed Editor of the American Monthly Magazine, to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Elroy M. Avory, deceased."

The Recording Secretary General asked permission to grant her clerk some time left over from last year's leave, which was granted.

A request for permission to St. Paul Chapter to use the insignia on a spoon, to be sold at Congress for the benefit of the Martha Berry School, was laid on the table. The Registrar General then presented the case of a Chapter in Georgia—Francis Marion—which was disbanded in 1900. The members of that Chapter thought that because the Chapter was disbanded they did not need to resign. Now they wish to reorganize that Chapter, and the members wish to be reinstated. Members were carried three years at that time for non-payment of dues before they were dropped; now they are only carried one. It would make quite a difference, and under the circumstances the Registrar General asked if it would be possible to admit them as new members, on the new ruling, when they would only have to pay one year's dues and the admission fee. After some discussion the motion was carried that they come in under the new ruling.

The Treasurer General asked that $8, pension of a "Real Daughter," which had been returned, as the "Real Daughter" had died, be sent back to help pay the funeral expenses, which had to be paid by the neighbors; seconded by the Librarian General and carried. The Treasurer General also presented the case of two ladies who were very anxious to resign their Chapter, when they sent in their resignations. The attention of the Treasurer General was called to the ruling that the resignation took place at the date of its being offered, but she stated that she wished this as a special ruling, to make them members-at-large, and on motion of the Recording Secretary General it was voted that the wishes of the Treasurer General be respected and the resignation of these two ladies be accepted.

The Treasurer General then referred to her previous motion, and it was voted—

"That in the future all contracts for official work be submitted to a committee formed for that purpose, of which committee the President General ex officio, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Treasurer General be members."

The President General then spoke of three magnificent busts and pedestals which had not been assigned places, and asked the ladies to be thinking of suitable places for them, as the matter would be brought up at the Continental Hall Committee meeting.

The Recording Secretary General said that there was a statute to the effect that clerks must continue to work until 6 o'clock on Board meeting days, having a half-holiday the following Saturday, but that this was not necessary on the day of the short special Board meetings. She then made the motion, which was carried:

"That none of the clerks be required to remain after regular office hours on the day of special Board meetings; that the motion be rescinded which required them to stay on all Board meeting days."

The Vice-President General from Illinois said that Chicago Chapter had undertaken a great project to help women, by raising $1,000,- 000 in Chicago to build a hotel in that city along the lines of the Mills Hotel in New York for men. She said that already several citizens had subscribed liberally, the manager of Marshall Field's being the very first to subscribe $50,000. She asked permission, in case it was necessary, to incorporate Chicago Chapter, and it was unanimously granted, the President General noting that Mr. La Verne Noyes subscribed the second $50,000.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee said that she had been asked if a Vice-President General could not be a delegate and represent her Chapter at the State meeting.

The State Regent of Virginia said that, according to their State by-laws, the Vice-President General of Virginia would only have a vote in the conference when a duly elected delegate or alternate for her Chapter.

The drawing of seats for the delegates to the Congress then took place, with the following result:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Delegate Count</th>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>Cuba</td>
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North Carolina ........................................ 30
Massachusetts ...................................... 31
Oklahoma ........................................ 32
Alabama .......................................... 33
Nebraska .......................................... 34
Nevada ........................................ 35
Oregon ........................................... 36
Illinois .......................................... 37
Minnesota ........................................ 38
Colorado .......................................... 39
Kansas ............................................ 40
California ........................................ 41
Tennessee ........................................ 42
Utah .............................................. 43
Pennsylvania ..................................... 44
Connecticut ....................................... 45
Iowa ............................................... 46
South Carolina .................................... 47
Michigan .......................................... 48
Ohio ............................................... 49
Mexico ............................................ 50

Cards numbered from one to twenty-five were placed in one box; from twenty-six to fifty in another; the States which drew last year from the box containing the first twenty-five numbers drawing this year from the box holding the last twenty-five, in accordance with the following ruling of Congress:

“That in seating the delegates to the Continental Congress, the numbers from one to twenty-five be placed in one lot, and the numbers from twenty-five to fifty in another lot, and that the State Regents who drew the last half of the numbers for the Fifteenth Congress draw only from the first half for the Sixteenth Congress, and those who drew the first half for the Fifteenth Congress draw only from the last half.

Resolved, further, that a similar rule of rotation be followed in seating future Congresses.”

The State Regent of Connecticut spoke of her interview with President Taft, at which she had presented to him a beautiful green morocco-bound copy of the “Guide for Italian Immigrants,” by Mr. John Foster Carr. President Taft expressed himself as much pleased with the gift and with this work of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General asked permission to appoint Miss Gillett on the Executive Committee, in place of Miss Mecum, deceased. Unanimous consent was granted.

On motion of the Recording Secretary General, it was voted—

“That the National Board of Management delegate to the Executive Committee power to act in all matters requiring immediate attention between the regular meetings of the Board.”

The Recording Secretary General then presented for Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer a fine specimen of Continental currency, signed and numbered by one of her lineal ancestors, which was accepted with thanks, on motion of the Historian General.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General it was voted at 6.15 to take a recess until 3 o'clock p.m. to-morrow.

Afternoon Meetings, Thursday, February 8, 1912.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Registrar General read the names of additional applicants for membership, making 928 in all, and upon motion, duly seconded, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for their admission, the President General declaring them duly elected members of the National Society, D. A. R.

At the request of the Treasurer General, the Registrar General brought before the Board the matter of the South Dakota Chapter, which had recorded certain members as dropped, but as they were not in arrears for dues they were recorded on the Treasurer General’s books as resigned. One of those members wishing to be reinstated, the Chapter had sent half of the required back dues to the Treasurer General, but, according to the Treasurer General’s records, all of the back dues should have been sent to her, because while dropped members may be reinstated through their Chapters, the Chapters retaining half the back dues, resigned members are reinstated through the National Society, and all the required back dues must be sent to the Treasurer General.

After some discussion, on motion of the Vice-President General of Tennessee, seconded by the Vice-President General of Illinois, it was voted that, as the mistake was made by the local Chapter:

“These members be reinstated and the Chapter be given half the back dues.”

The Registrar General stated that Mrs. Van Ostrand, of Wisconsin, had written that she would like to have the spoon to which her grandmother, a “Real Daughter,” was entitled, but which had not reached her before her death.

On motion of the Historian General, it was voted:

“That if the spoon is lost, Mrs. Van Ostrand have another one.”

The Vice-President General of Tennessee presented to the National Society, D. A. R., for the Museum, an invitation to a reception for the Marquis de La Fayette, sent by the committee in 1825 to John William Carroll, then Governor of Tennessee.

On motion of the Vice-President General of Michigan, it was voted that it be accepted with thanks.

The President General requested that the State Regents who wished to have pages for the Congress would send in the names of the two young ladies before the 1st of March.

In reply to a question in regard to the method of voting, to be followed at the Congress, the Chairman of the Credential Committee, Mrs. Mann, stated that Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Swormstedt, members of the committee, were investigating voting machines—the kind used in municipal elections—and it was voted:

“That this matter be left to Mrs. Mussey and Mrs. Swormstedt.”

The time having arrived for the meeting called to approve the minutes of the meeting of the day before, Wednesday, February 7,
1912, on motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted to take a recess.

The special meeting to approve the minutes was immediately called to order by the President General (4 o'clock p.m.).

The Recording Secretary General, before reading the minutes, explained that to take the proceedings of our Board meetings was a difficult piece of work, and that for the minutes of one day to be read for approval the following day, it was necessary for them to be written at night by the official stenographer from the shorthand proceedings, which she had spent the day in taking down.

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes they were declared approved as corrected, and upon motion of the Historian General, it was voted to adjourn.

The President General then called to order the adjourned regular Board meeting (4.40 o'clock p.m.).

The State Regent of Kansas again spoke of the two Kansas Daughters who had never been notified that they were members of a District of Columbia Chapter nor asked to pay Chapter dues, and made the following motion, which was seconded by the Assistant Historian General:

"That after this when an application for the forming of a Chapter is sent in, it must be accompanied by the original signatures of the persons forming it."

After some discussion, the State Regent of Kansas suggested that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, in sending out her circular, "How to Organize," enclose the statement, "that the names must be accompanied by the signatures of each one."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization expressed her approval of this suggestion.

The Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics presented an informal report, and asked that the following letter from Mr. Rathbun be published:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

December 16, 1911.

MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,
Chairman, National Committee on Revolu-
tionary Relics for Memorial Conti-
nental Hall, 1420 Broad Street, Colum-
bus, Ga.

My dear Miss Benning:

Referring to my letter of October 23, I take pleasure in enclosing a list of the historical relics which have been deposited in the National Museum by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This list has been prepared by Mr. T. T. Be-
lote, Assistant Curator of the Division of His-
tory, who, in transmitting it to me, states that the historical data relating to the objects have been taken from lists furnished by the Society.

Very truly yours,

R. RATHBUN,
Assistant Secretary in Charge of National Museum.

On motion of the State Regent of Virginia, seconded by the Historian General, it was voted:

"That the report of the Committee on Revo-

lutionary Relics be spread on the minutes and the letter from Dr. Rathbun be printed in the MAGAZINE."

The State Regent of New Jersey invited the members of the Board to attend the memorial service for Miss Ellen Mecum, to be given in the Industrial Art School, Princeton, N. J., March 13, at half-past two o'clock. Mrs. Donald McLean, Honorary President General, had been asked to make the address.

The President General called the Vice-President General of Tennessee to the Chair.

The State Regent of Tennessee, in reply to the invitation of the State Regent of New Jersey, said that the Board would certainly be there in spirit, at least.

The State Regent of New Jersey said that she felt the time had come for a new method of voting at the general election held during the Congress, and that one of the New Jersey Daughters had prepared a plan which would be presented at the Congress in April, in order that an expression of opinion might be secured in regard to its future use. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters said that the Credential Committee, to which the Board had referred the matter of an improved method of voting, had been investigating the self-registering ballot, and would be glad to have information in regard to the plan endorsed by the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters further stated that the Credential Committee expected to complete the necessary preliminary arrangements in time for a new method of voting to be followed at the coming Congress.

On motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the State Regent of Virginia, it was voted:

"That the President General be given au-
thority to appoint the official reader, para-
liamentarian, congressional stenographer, etc."

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters asked that the salary of $55 per month, which had now been given her clerk, be dated back two months, as this clerk had worked for $1 per day for four months because a request for an increase in her salary could only be acted upon at a regular Board meeting.

Before presenting the report of the Auditing Committee, the Chairman pro tem. stated that the chairman, Mrs. Perley, had called a meeting of the committee for Tuesday afternoon, but had been prevented from coming to Washington at this time.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

The chairman of the Auditing Committee having notified the President General, at the last moment, of her inability to attend the Board meeting, the members of the committee present had great difficulty in obtaining the Audit Committee's reports for the months of October, November, December and January, as part of them had already been mailed to the chairman at her home. Owing to this, and the difficulty of obtaining a meeting, the members present report that the reports of the
Audit Company have been received, and state the accounts and records from October 1 to June 29, inclusive, have been audited and found correct.

The committee recommends that at the next Congress the Treasurer General be requested to present her annual report in the same form as her monthly report.

*MRS. HENRY M. THOMPSON,*

Chairman pro tem.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the report be accepted with its recommendation.

The Historian General stated that in our circular, "How to Become a Member," those in search of Maryland data are referred to certain books and also to the Commissioner of the Land office at Annapolis, Md. As it is not possible for the Land Office to give the information for which requests are received as the result of this reference, it asks that the reference to that office be left out of our circular, and the Baltimore Chapter asks that the following be substituted: Librarian of Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R., care of Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md. It was voted:

That this change be made.

The President General, having returned, took the Chair and stated that she would now bring before the Board the new business contained in the letters of which she had spoken yesterday. She first mentioned the letter from Miss Gentry, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of Missouri, in which she asked for financial assistance.

On motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the State Regent of Pennsylvania, it was—

Voted: That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to reply that, while we approve the object, it is entirely outside the scope of our work.

The President General next spoke of the letter which asked the endorsement of the suggestion that the pupils of all public schools be required to memorize the National songs, and on motion of the Vice-President General of Illinois, variously seconded, it was voted:

That the Corresponding Secretary General reply to request for "memorizing our patriotic songs," that, while we approve the project, it is not within the province of the National Board of the D. A. R. to legislate concerning it.

The third letter mentioned was from the Commander of the Naval Academy, who asked that the Daughters endorse the bill, now before the U. S. Congress, for the repair of the collection of historical flags, and that they use their influence in having this bill passed. It will take $30,000 to repair these flags. The Vice-President General of Illinois said that last year one of our Chapters gave $100 toward repairing the battle flags of this country.

The President General said that a request had been received for information in regard to whether the portrait of Mrs. Harrison had been a gift outright to the White House or was to remain there only until we had a place for it.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee said that she thought it had been given to the White House, and then asked if Mrs. Block's certificate could be bought by those who are not Daughters. The President General replied that the certificate could be bought by Sons as well as Daughters, and said that she wished to bring to the attention of the Board just one more letter, which, with the resolution enclosed, she would ask to have printed with the minutes in the *Magazine*.

*DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,*

"BUreau of immigration and naturalization,*

*Washington, December 27, 1911.*

*MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,*

*President General, Daughters of the American Revolution,*

*Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.*

*Dear Madam—In conformity with instructions issued by a conference of State immigration, land and labor officials, with representatives of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Department of Commerce and Labor, held in the city of Washington on November 16 and 17, 1911, I have pleasure in transmitting herewith a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by said conference commending the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.*

*Very truly yours,*

*T. V. POWDERLY,*

"Chief of Division."

"Resolved, That this conference, having full knowledge of the splendid and patriotic work done by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution in preparing, publishing, and distributing the 'Guide to the United States for the Immigrant Italian,' by John Foster Carr, and having learned of the great aid rendered the Division of Information by the Daughters of the American Revolution through its cordial cooperation in the work of that Division, desires to express its approbation of the work so successfully accomplished, and its appreciation of the great interest taken in the making of Americans out of the aliens admitted to our country by an organization whose forefathers pledged 'life, liberty, and their sacred honor' in defense of the principles on which our Government rests."

On motion of the Vice-President General of Illinois, seconded by the Vice-President General of Tennessee, it was voted to send:

"A vote of thanks to Mr. Powderly for his kind letter of appreciation and resolutions."

The Vice-President General of Vermont asked to have appear in the minutes a message which she had brought from the State Regent:

*MADAM President General, Members of the National Board of Management:* I am commissioned by my State Regent, Mrs. North, to say to the members of this Board that the Vermont Book of Remembrance has become a reality. It will be presented to the National Society at the Twenty-first Congress, with at least six names and three hundred dollars.
In 1910 the Vermont State Conference voted to place Mrs. Moor's name in Mrs. Lothrop's Roll of Honor Book. It was found that the book was full and closed; hence, the Vermont Book of Remembrance. After it becomes the property of the National Society in April, any State, any Daughter, will be privileged to fill its pages, at $50 per page.

A beautiful tribute has just been paid the late Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, whose picture and life sketch occupy the first three pages of this book.

A St. Albans, Vt., schoolboy, now Mayor of Tacoma, Wash.—William W. Seymore—has sent a gift of $10,000, the foundation of a Boys' Club House, designed to be a memorial to the late Mrs. Stranahan, one of St. Albans' most popular and most useful women in his boyhood days. Her son, Col. Farrand Stewart Stranahan, of Providence, R. I., was so touched by this tribute to his mother that he has decided to assign, as trustee, the Stranahan homestead, with its beautiful mansion, large grounds and barn, to be turned into an up-to-date gymnasium with an assembly hall. This institution, when all is complete, will be absolutely non-sectarian in character, and will be open to boys and men of all religious denominations, and a great power for good in St. Albans, Vt.

Last year many towns celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth year since the granting of the town's charter by Benning Wentworth, the first royal Governor of New Hampshire. This year, 1912, other towns will celebrate, among them Newbury, Vt., with 1,000 people on the stage in the open. Ox-Bow Chapter invites the Daughters in August to their unique pageant and the Green Mountains of Vermont. The Connecticut River forms a perfect ox-bow as viewed in the valley below; hence, the name taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter.

At the conclusion of the reading of the written motions, the Recording Secretary General asked if the Minutes were considered approved. No one dissenting, it was voted at 6 o'clock p.m. to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,
MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS.
(MRS. HOWARD L.)
Approved February 8, 1912.

State Conference
Missouri

The twelfth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Missouri was held in St. Louis October 24 to 26, 1911. The meetings were held in St. Peter's Church. The first session opened at ten o'clock, October 24, Mrs. Robert Burette Oliver, State Regent, presiding. After the invocation by Rev. D. C. Garrett, and the singing of "America," in which all joined, Mrs. Theodore Shelton, Regent of St. Louis Chapter, extended greetings and cordial words of welcome to St. Louis. The State Regent made a gracious response. Five new Chapters were presented and were heartily welcomed by the conference. The reports of standing committees and the Chapters showed much work along patriotic and civic lines accomplished.

On Thursday Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was the guest of honor, and it was an inspiration to all who had the pleasure of hearing the address of Mrs. Scott, and of meeting her personally at the beautiful reception given for her in the afternoon. In the receiving line with Mrs. Scott were the State Regent, Mrs. Oliver; Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Vice-President General of Missouri; Mrs. John R. Walker, Mrs. Wallace Delafield, Mrs. McKnight Greene, and the Regents of the five entertaining Chapters of St. Louis, Mesdames Shelton, O'Reilly, Kimball, D'Oench and Miss Glover.

Judge Walter B. Douglass addressed the conference on "Missouri in the Revolution." A concert given at the Woman's Club, and an auto ride over the city were among the many enjoyable social affairs. A generous contribution was given to the fund for the purchase of a marble bust of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, a native of Missouri, who is called the first Real Daughter. Mrs. Delafield, former Vice-President General of Missouri reported that a bronze tablet was to be dedicated by the St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., to the memory of Colonel Samuel Hammond, father of Mrs. Washington, a native of Missouri, who is called the first Real Daughter. Mrs. Delafield, former Vice-President General of Missouri reported that a bronze tablet was to be dedicated by the St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., to the memory of Colonel Samuel Hammond, father of Mrs. Washington, and first commander of the provincial fort of St. Louis, and a Revolutionary soldier. Financial support was given to the "national highway" work, after a very interesting report by Miss Elizabeth Gentry, of Kansas City, who has given much time to the marking of the Santa Fé trail.—MAUD SMITH BARNETT, State Secretary.
The beautiful city of Galveston was chosen for the Twelfth Annual Conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution, held on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of November, in response to the cordial invitation of the George Washington Chapter.

Rapping upon the desk with a gavel turned from the wood of a bridge at historic Valley Forge, and bound with the silver of a spoon from the table of George Washington, Mrs. Edwin Bruce, Regent of the local Chapter, called the conference to order in the assembly room of the Hotel Galvez. This session was devoted to the opening exercises, which consisted of addresses of welcome, responses and patriotic music.

Mrs. A. V. Lane, the State Regent, expressed her pleasure in meeting with the representatives from over the State, spoke of the growth of the Society in Texas, and paid a tribute to the city of Galveston and its hospitable people.

The second session was devoted to reports of State officers, all of which were excellent. It was shown there are now 1,196 members and 26 Chapters in the Lone Star State.

Two visiting Daughters from the North were introduced to the conference, Mrs. C. A. Hess, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Mrs. Levering Moore, of Chicago. Mrs. Hess gave a short talk on the work in New York, while Mrs. Moore spoke briefly along the line of education of children in United States history. She was requested by Mrs. Lane to give a more extended talk on the same subject the next morning, which she did.

The second day opened with donations for the Daughters of the American Revolution Scholarship Fund in the University of Texas. In less than five minutes over $600 had been subscribed. Mrs. Neil Carothers, Regent of the Andrew Carruthers Chapter, composed of the University of Texas girls, and Misses Walker, Henderson, and Knox, of that Chapter, all made enthusiastic addresses, urging the need of this scholarship.

The morning session on Wednesday was devoted mainly to the reports of the State committees, which include Patriotic Education, Twentieth Continental Congress, Scholarship, Conservation, Welfare of Women and Children, Historic Spots, Children of the Republic, Cornelia Jameson Henry Memorial, American Monthly Magazine, and Endowment Liquidation Fund.

The afternoon session was occupied with the reports of the Chapters for the year passed, which were most encouraging.

After these reports, Mrs. Lane resigned the chair to Mrs. E. P. Smith, State Chaplain, who conducted the memorial services. At the close of her beautiful and impressive address, the assembly arose and with bowed heads offered silent prayer for the departed members. Mrs. Neil Carothers, of Austin, told of a visit to the grave of Lafayette made by her while in Paris last summer, when she sent a wreath in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—Mrs. Andrew Rose, State Historian.

The Infanta Eulalia's much talked of book, which has been prohibited in Spain by the author's nephew, King Alfonso, does not appear to the American mind as anything so very revolutionary. The publicity that King Alfonso's prohibition has given to the book will obtain for it a much wider reading than it otherwise would have had. The book is a series of essays on vital topics of the day, in which the Spanish princess takes so radical and independent a position, especially on the subject of divorce, that she has been threatened with the loss of her titles and the income allowed her from the Spanish Government. One reviewer says: "Eulalia is in revolt against very nearly every convention that royalty is brought up to respect, and she has a whole-hearted, unequivocal fashion of speaking her mind. She believes in education for everybody, in all sorts of rights for the working man, in the completest freedom for women in every walk of life, and in divorce for the asking. Could a Spanish princess wave the red flag of revolution more vigorously?" In reality the arguments on happiness, friendship, divorce, morality, independence of women, etc., are not new. It is their fearless presentation from a royal personage that gives them their freshness. The author is evidently a devoted follower of Ellen Keys, whose books have been frequently mentioned in these columns, and whose profound philosophy has much more vitality than these quite charming, but less pretentious, essays. The greatest attraction of this volume lies in its very evident sincerity and honesty of thought. It is due to the author to say that the book is presented without pretension of any sort, and with a charming candor and simplicity that win friends even with the beginning of her preface. In the essay on judgment, one of the best in the book, her spirit of fairness is shown in the following lines: "He who lives according to his conscience and follows his own moral law should be satisfied. Sitting in judgment on himself, he knows well enough whether he has conformed to the standards he has set himself. We must seek within ourselves the perfect judgment, recalling those beautiful words of Thomas à Kempis: 'Have always a good eye to thyself, and beware thou judge not lightly other men. In judging other men a man oft laboureth in vain, oft erreth and lightly offendeth God; but in judging himself and his own deeds, he always laboureth fruitfully and to his ghostly profit.' Always, in judging ourselves, we should abide as strictly and logically as our nature will permit, by the rules of truth and reason. It is to be noted that wit and good memories are not always the best instruments for exact and learned judgment; assimilation is the enemy of reflection, and remembrance is not thought."


As a finished work of art, this latest novel by Mrs. de Selincourt is a notable achievement. The artistic handling of the first chapter is exceptional, and the expectations that it awakens are satisfied with the convincing delineation of the character of this remarkable woman, whose vivid personality dominates the book. Madame Oraska, in private life Madame von Marwitz, is the greatest living pianist, and we are introduced to her and her worshipping audience at her only concert in London dur-
ing last season. She is a beautiful woman, with opulent charm, whose forty-six years had bestowed rather than robbed her of attractions. The praise, flattery and adulation of her worshippers was the breath by which she lived. And when she met one man, Gregory Jardine, who refused his homage, and saw her to be only a selfish, spoiled egotist, consumed by vanity and selfishness, she was amazed and aroused into a resentment whose results came near wrecking several lives.

Gregory Jardine's only attraction to her vicinity was her ward, Karen Woodruff, a young girl of Norwegian and American parentage, whose worship of "tante" was the absorbing motive of her life. Karen is a rather colorless, unattractive girl, who seemed remarkable to no one but Jardine, whose swift wooing of her was made possible by Madame Oraska's absence on a concert tour in America. After their marriage the struggle between Jardine and Madame von Marwitz began in earnest, with poor Karen as the pawn.

It is a rare achievement for any author to depict a character for whom we feel no love or admiration, and yet who holds our most absorbed and fascinated interest to the end. Madame von Marwitz was a supreme egotist, who bestowed only pain and suffering upon those who loved her throughout her tempestuous life. The reader is aghast at her willingness to wreck Karen's life to satisfy her jealous whim, for we never believe for a moment that she has any real love for Karen. After the final rupture between her husband and her guardian, Karen leaves her home and goes to Madame von Marwitz's place in Wales, only to find her presence there most unwelcome. The final adjustment between husband and wife, and the complete disillusionment of Karen regarding her benefactress's character, is brought to an interesting and well-balanced climax. As a graceful picture of social life the book is excellent, and the contrasted characters are distinct and vital. If the book has a fault it is the absence of anything in particular in the way of plot and incident features, which are not absolute essentials in a book whose one powerful character suffices to hold the interest.


We are told on the title page that this is the love story of an ugly man. Perhaps he was that, but one seemed always forgetting it, because his mind and his soul were so beautiful. He was lovable and whimsical and great hearted—whose one idea of happiness was to do something for others—an own brother to Mr. Locke's Marcus and Septimius and Quixtus. He loved gardens and all flowering things. He wanted a garden of sweet peas six feet high in his London window box, but Bellwattle persuaded him to have crocuses instead. Bellwattle was the adorable wife of his friend, Townshend. Her sense of humor could never be developed, her part in life being to amuse others. She aided and abetted the Quixotic hero in his rescue of Clarissa, which for a long time looked as if it was not going to be a rescue at all, but proved a happy one in the end. Clarissa was the lovely and pathetic figure whose life was marred and near to being forever wrecked by a selfish and wicked man who wanted her money.

It is only an unpretentious little story of people who are very human and very real, but it is full of exquisite charm and gaiety, and told with a tender grace that leaves an impress upon heart and mind.


This is a simply and perfectly constructed novel, whose interesting love story is so real, and yet so extraordinary, that it leaves a remarkable impression of truth in the way that truth is a necessity in fiction—an absolute plausibility which our minds recognize with conviction, which is the supreme art of story telling.

It is the story of a charming young American girl, Anne Warren, who is living in Rome with her aunt, a conventional and somewhat Puritanical New Enganderer.

Anne meets an attractive Italian, Gino Curatulo, who soon falls in love with her, and whose persistent wooing wins, after a time, the utmost response. Anne has been told the details of Curatulo's life—that he is an explorer, a writer, a man of talent and good family, without fortune, but sufficient means to live upon. He has had romances in his life, one of them serious, and which had a tragic end. All of which he frankly communicated to Anne, who adjusts her-
self to the Italian point of view of the various questions that arise between them, and consents to marry him.

Curatulo's Italian nature is presented with exquisite perfection—his charms and faults showing with clear lights and shades. He is insanely jealous, but Anne's determination to be just and reasonable tides over the threatened ending of their happiness on several occasions. Anne, however, decides to return to America for the summer to make the separation a test of their love. Upon her return to Rome for the wedding, in the fall, she finds him absent from the city, and forebodings press upon her, but the absence was enforced by illness. When he came their meeting was full of joy and perfect love—love whose ending was swift, with a blinding and numbing force—and yet the most inevitable and unavoidable thing. Its simplicity and its truth leave you aghast at the tricks of fate—a laughing, malicious fate—who made her ever talking father say to Curatulo, as he bid him good-bye at luncheon, some trifling words, without meaning or excuse, but which brought the inevitable end in the fiery, suspicious Italian heart.

Harvey, Margaret B. "Real Daughters of the American Revolution." Philadelphia: Guarantee Printing Co. .50.

Great interest in this volume will be felt by the members of this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for it is an accurate and comprehensive list, with complete and interesting biographical data, of the Real Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a record of inestimable value to those who are interested in the desire to perpetuate the memory of those men and women who achieved our independence. No documents relating to the fast passing generation whose lives were in touch with those men and women can be unimportant.


This book was published abroad some time ago, but has only recently been given to the American public. It is one of the most widely discussed contributions to philosophic literature that has appeared in years, both because of the author's remarkable resources in the way of erudition, and the new and fascinating horizons he opens to the reader. M. Bergson is a Member of the Institute of France and professor at the College of France. The results of his efforts have been of so distinct and remarkable a nature as to establish a Bergson cult that has great influence upon modern philosophic thought. As is to be expected of so strong a personality, M. Bergson has some active detractors and critics, one of whom is soon to publish a book in refutation of his theories, which, if it has an effect, will doubtless be that of making M. Bergson's theories more widely known.

Books of philosophy are frequently avoided because of their abstruse and labored style, a fault that this author is noticeably free from. The clarity of his thought and simplicity of his style are remarkable. William James says: "The book tells of reality itself, instead of reiterating what dusty-minded professors have written about what other previous professors have thought. Nothing in Bergson is shopworn or at second-hand." The plan of the book is traced by the subject itself. We are first shown the impossibility of adapting mechanism and finality to evolutionary progress. The author tries to reconstruct the main lines of evolution along which life has traveled by the side of that which has led to the human intellect. The intellect is thus brought back to its generating cause, which one must grasp in itself and follow in its movement. This brings us to the fourth and last part of the book, in which the author shows how our understanding itself, by submitting to a certain discipline, might prepare a philosophy which transcends it. For that, a résumé of the history of systems became necessary, together with an analysis of the two great illusions to which, as soon as it speculates on reality in general, the human understanding is exposed.

The author, in following his premise that vegetable and animal are descended from a common ancestor, which united the tendencies of both in a rudimentary state, emphasizes the statement that "the cardinal error which, from Aristotle onwards, has vitiated most of the philosophies of nature, is to see in vegetative, instinctive and rational life three successive degrees of the development of one and the same tendency, whereas they are three divergent directions of an activity that has split up as it grew."

The quality of M. Bergson's thought is
so impressive and his reasoning so direct that even a reader undisciplined in philosophic studies has no difficulty in following his theories.

The greatest credit is due the translator, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, who has preserved the clarity of the text and perfect unity of thought in a most perfect manner.

New Historical Art

By Ninon Traver

Wherever in the world a strong impetus has been given to the expression of art, it has been after a period of development—and it was not until after the American Revolution that an interest in art began to be awakened in this country. Local environment was not such as to turn men's minds in the direction of art—and then the only conception held of painting was in the way of portraiture. Its only notable exponents at this time were Benjamin West, Peale and Gilbert Stuart. By his contemporaries West was considered a prodigy. Even the influence of Reynolds and Gainsborough when it came to be felt was overshadowed, at least in the American mind, by that of their countryman, West. Subsequent judgment, however, has not sustained this reputation.

During the Revolution Peale's work attracted much attention, and Congress commissioned him to paint the portrait of Washington, which he did during the intervals of fighting at Valley Forge and Monmouth. In all, he painted fourteen portraits of Washington, and it is chiefly because of these portraits that his name has continued to be known—although his work included portraits of many other famous men. They are perhaps more interesting as memorials than as works of art. He lacked versatility and a certain elegance of treatment, being more concerned with the expression of character—they, nevertheless, possess many qualities extraordinarily convincing.

Some years following this period, Gilbert Stuart's memorable work was begun, and he remained without a rival for a period of fifty years. Living in an age of affectation, he remained independent of the tendencies around him. He was interested in the individual character of his sitters, not in costume, effects, or elegancies of design. Some excellent examples of his work remain, the most notable being his famous portrait of Washington, known as the Athenæum Portrait.

While living in England, at the height of his brilliant career, where he had painted George III., the Prince of Wales, and many others of the fashionable world, his admiration for Washington had grown into such a passion that he gave up all to return to America to paint his portrait. The calm and powerful personality of Washington affected the artist greatly. Of him, Stuart said: "There were features in Washington's face totally different from what I have observed in any other human being; the sockets of the eyes, for instance, were larger than I ever met with before, and the upper part of the nose broader. All his features were indicative of strong passion; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great self-command made him appear a man of different class in the eyes of the world."

Stuart's work was unapproached by any other American painter of his day. The reality of his work had its origin in brushwork, not in draughtsmanship; consequently his outlines are more varied and indefinite—the flesh is more supple, the figures more animated and lifelike.

Contemporary with Stuart was that patriotic spirit of John Trumbull, the first American painter who was ambitious to commemorate the events of the Revolution by a series of historical pictures. He approached his subject from the patriot's point of view. He was imbued with the seriousness of his times and a sense of the responsibility of the serious issues through which the nation was evolving into a larger and more independent life.

The condition of the times was such that a point of view, uncontrolled by the immense importance of the events taking place, was impossible. From a painter's standpoint this was a detriment to his work,
for all depends upon the point of view from which a painter approaches the subject of an historical painting. His preoccupation with the accuracy of facts leaves the spirit of the occasion unrealized—and his aim is defeated, for it is this spirit which must be conveyed to posterity, not the detail. It is the effect produced upon the emotions that makes a picture live, and when an event of historic importance is to be commemorated a true perspective uninfluenced by the disturbing impetuosity of the senses is necessary.

When a painter awakens our emotions it is not by an array of facts, but by a suggestion which arouses our imagination through the sense of reality with which he imbues it. For this reason the painters of to-day have the benefit of a perspective on Revolutionary events which did not exist for those of an earlier period. It was as impossible for the painter of seventy-five or one hundred years ago to portray the history of the Revolution correctly as it was for the historian of the same period to write history with clear and unbiased judgment.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the Government realized the importance of having a record on canvas of the nation's great historic events. Trumbull was given the commission, and the record of his work is the big canvas in the rotunda of the Capitol. Many other painters produced great pictures whose subjects were events in our history, notable among them the well-known painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware, by Emanuel Leutze, which is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Leutze's work was characterized by a simple sincerity, but a constrained method which lacked the sense of reality. With Leutze the desire of American painters to execute large historical subjects ceased, and was not revived until about fifty years later, with the appearance of Abbey's memorable work.

The tendency of art in this interval was toward the growth of landscape painting whose first expression was in what was termed the "Hudson River School." The efforts of the men belonging to this school were sincere, but without great value other than the fact that they were the first to give expression to the spirit of nationalism. This tendency toward the return to nature was what developed the Barbizon group in France, and was the distinctive characteristic of the nineteenth century, both in literature and painting. After a time, when the country was opened up and the majestic wonders of the Western scenery became known, the painter's ideal expanded, and he began to be affected by the prevailing enthusiasm for the "biggest thing on earth."

It was the impressive grandeur of the manifestations of nature which now attracted Church, Moran, and Bierstadt. Their work received enthusiastic appreciation from the public. It was the spirit of nationality which they aroused, and found its natural expression in love of country and love of nature as its embodiment. But it was still with them, as contrasted with the painters of the present day, a matter of the point of view—it was an absorption in the accuracy of detail rather than the expression of a mood of nature. As Mr. Caffin has expressed it, "the mental attitude of Bierstadt, Church, and Moran still remained like that of Trumbull, and their landscapes might be styled, without straining the word, 'historical.'"
It is difficult to resist the temptation to dwell upon the more recent notable expansion of American landscape painting with such names standing for originality and fiery zeal as Inness, Hunt, Martin, and many others.

In recent years the trend of art that has had historical value has been toward mural decoration. This movement has advanced to a high point of development in America within the last thirty years. One of the first notable instances was when the trustees of the Boston Public Library gave the commissions for mural decorations to the French artist, Puvis de Chavannes, and to Sargent and Abbey.

After the World's Fair at Chicago a true impetus was given to this decorative form of art. The lesson which it impressed upon the country was, the use, the value, and the movement is going forward with ever increasing momentum. Distinguished examples by Edwin Blashfield and Kenyon Cox are to be seen in the Library of Congress.

With some artists the aim has been wholly decorative, but in many notable instances the subject has been one to interpret our special conditions, and are in a true sense "historical." An example, by C. Y. Turner, is to be seen in the Manhattan Hotel, New York, in some of Albert Herter's panels, and those by Blashfield at Baltimore of Washington Relinquishing Office.

One of the best examples in the country of an historical incident adapted to the purpose of a mural decoration is by C. Y. Turner in the Federal Court House at Baltimore. The incident commemorated is The Burning of the Peggy Stuart at Annapolis in 1774. A corresponding motive inspired F. D. Millet's Treaty of the Traverse des Sioux for the capitol of St. Paul.

This new expression of art seems to have reawakened the greatest interest in historical subjects. There is a demand from many sources—the galleries, the Federal and State governments, and from schools—for historical art that shall be true historically and shall also be worthy examples of modern work.

It is, therefore, a matter of much more than ordinary importance that this work is being undertaken in a large way. An enterprise of great magnitude has been planned, its purpose being to bring the best modern art to the service of American history. This plan will cover all the great events. Four subjects have already been painted on a scale worthy of the undertaking.

Three of these paintings were exhibited in Memorial Continental Hall during the week of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 13 to 20, 1912. It is most fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution should have the opportunity to make the first public exhibition of these splendid works of art. The three paintings exhibited there are reproduced in this article.

The Birth of the Flag, by Henry Mosler. The scene that Mr. Mosler has chosen for his painting is one of great significance and romantic interest—the first flag of our country being made by Betsy Ross in the little house which is still standing in Arch Street, Philadelphia; it was ordered of Betsy Ross in May, 1777, by a Committee of Congress, consisting of George Washington, Robert Morris, and Colonel Ross. Mr. Mosler based his work on careful sketches made in the little Arch Street house, and on thorough historical research.
With its intelligent and realistic treatment the scene lives for us upon the canvas.

A fitting companion for this picture is Mr. Mosler's "Ring! Ring for Liberty," which possesses a strong and virile quality that brings an involuntary thrill of enthusiasm to the beholder—there is feeling and animation in the figure of the old bell ringer in the cupola of Independence Hall and a grace and spirit in the figure of the boy.

The remaining picture in this notable trio is The Signing of the Declaration of Independence. This painting, which possesses many unusual qualities, is by Miss Sarah Dodson. The actual life and spirit of the scenes of the signing have never before been adequately pictured. The signing was not a day's event, but a prolonged struggle. The Declaration of Independence was passed by the Colonial Congress on July 4 amidst great excitement. All but some twenty-five members left the room, and only a few signed on that day, the whole of the signatures not being affixed before December. Miss Dodson's painting is an altogether new and inspiring presentation of the subject, distinguished not only for its art value, but for its truth and dramatic vigor. Each figure is an actual portrait and plays an earnest, living part in the composition.

Mr. Mosler has completed a painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware, which will be published next year. This picture gives a true and spirited conception of the event, based on careful historical research and sketches made in winter time at the point on the Delaware where Washington crossed.

Mr. Mosler's work reveals a sympathetic understanding and a strong national feeling. The enterprise above referred to is not undertaken by the Government, nor has it been inspired by any historical society, consequently there are no restrictions attaching to it that would limit its usefulness to the public. Those who planned and are carrying out the enterprise have the thought in mind not only of the great inspirational value that such paintings would have, when exhibited publicly or under the auspices of historical societies, but especially of their great educational value.

In the form of reproductions of various kinds it is probably that these splendid historical art works will find a valued place in the schools of our country. What shall be done eventually, when the great gallery is completed, the owners are not prepared to say. The justification of the undertaking is apparent in its educational value.

Art conditions in America are unquestionably changing. While they are not now wholly favorable to the highest possibilities of native art, everywhere throughout the country knowledge and taste are growing, and with this growth true appreciation is increasing. It is on people with knowledge enough to have opinions of their own, and with taste that can distinguish between what is valueless and what is worthy, that the future of American art depends.
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