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ISSUED MONTHLY

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New London, Conn., was one of the first settlements made in the new country, having been founded in 1643 by John Winthrop, and through the natural advantages of its location it rapidly assumed an important position among the colonies. At the time of the Revolutionary War it had acquired a considerable trade with Europe and the West Indies and ranked as one of the principal ports of the country.

The inhabitants of New London were a hardy seafaring race—Vikings of the North—who left their native land to take part in the great movement for world expansion inaugurated early in the seventeenth century by the mother country, or were descendants of that intrepid band of pioneers who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620. They made their livelihood either on the sea, or in connection with the trade incident to its traffic, and were, therefore, well prepared to take a leading part in the naval operations of the Colonies, which began soon after the breaking out of the war. Indeed, it may be said that the American navy was founded here, as the first naval expedition authorized by act of the Colonial Congress was fitted out at New London as early as 1776. Commodore Hopkins was given command of this little fleet, which was composed of the Alfred, Columbus, Andrea-Doria, and Cabot. One captain and several of the officers were from New London. Some enterprising young seamen of the city were appointed midshipmen, and eighty of the crew were from the town and neighborhood.

The fleet started early in February and returned to New London in April of the same year, after raiding the British port of New Providence, capturing seventy prisoners, more than eighty pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of military and naval stores. While the commodore was landing his prisoners and stores in New London harbor General Washington stopped over, en route from Boston to New York, with the army under his command, to confer with Commodore Hopkins, then commander-in-chief of the navy, on naval matters, as he realized that one of the principal efforts of the Colonists in the prosecution of the war should be to embarrass the enemy's line of communication, on which they relied to reinforce their exhausted army and replenish their supplies. During
the war no less than two hundred vessels, sixteen hundred guns and seven thousand seven hundred men were furnished by the little State of Connecticut. Most of the vessels were fitted out at New London, and the records of the port indicate that the privateers issuing from this town captured from the enemy their full share of the six hundred craft which struck their flags to the American naval volunteer force during the war, or about one prize for each unit of the fleet.

This brief outline of New London's activity during those perilous times in our national history forms a basis for the story which follows.

In Groton, a beautiful suburb on the eastern shore of the Thames River, opposite New London, lived Rebecca Chester, a daughter of James Chester and Thankful (Packard) Chester. She was born in the homestead which stood 150 yards from the famous tomb of Benedict Arnold, Fort Griswold, the site of which had been deeded to the Government by her grandfather, Capt. John Chester. Rebecca was the youngest child and only daughter of the family, having four brothers, all of whom were in the service of their country.

Curiously the date of Rebecca's birth, 1763, was just one hundred years after her great-grandfather, Samuel Chester, planted a branch of the Chester family tree in the eastern part of Connecticut. This ancestor's name was handed down to posterity as the given name of one of his descendants in connection with an exceptionally bright page of American history. He located in New London in 1663. He had a large landed estate, partly on the east side of the river, now Groton, covering the ground where Fort Griswold and Groton monument stood later; also large tracts to the north and south of Groton Point, on which his sons, Abraham, John, and Jonathan, settled and reared large families. A deed to Captain Chester was signed by Uncas (Indian sachem) June 13, 1683, of a grant of several thousand acres in Colchester.

Although a sea captain during the early part of his life, Captain Chester was skilled in surveying as well as in navigation, which was of great value to him in laying out lands in the new settlement. He was faithful, just, loyal, and persistent in the rights of the Colonies. Capt. John Chester, son of Samuel Chester, also held many positions of trust in the community and bequeathed a goodly inheritance to his son, James Chester, father of Rebecca. James Chester died in 1771, but a short time before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. During this critical period Rebecca was left with her widowed mother to bear the trials and hardships incident to the war. She had been tenderly reared and was just budding into womanhood. As hardship and responsibility often develop the finest traits of character, the terrible struggle for life and liberty through which her country was passing made of the timid girl one of the strong, noble women who helped to shape the destiny of the nation.

Rebecca's four brothers were each at his post of duty on the ocean. During one of the numerous conflicts on Long Island Sound Caleb, the youngest, was captured and sent to one of the New York prison ships, where the cruelties and atrocities heaped upon its victims called forth the odium of the people and disgraced the mother country.

Later (in the year 1777) Caleb was released from confinement and permitted to return to his family. Shortly after his return he was stricken with smallpox, which, he stated with positive conviction, had been contracted on board the prison-ship as a result of mixing the virus of the terrible disease in a drink, ostensibly offered in good fellowship, but in reality for the purpose of spreading the disease and depleting the colony of New London. The young man's mother and two of his brothers (who were helping protect the town from impending invasion) also succumbed to the scourge, leaving Rebecca the sole survivor of the home circle. With such a family history one can well understand that the young girl had no love for the enemies of her country.

Shortly following her bereavement, in October, 1778, an incident occurred in the little town of Groton which was to have a marked influence on the life of Rebecca Chester. While a British squadron belonging to the fleet of Admiral Lord Howe lay in the sound engaged in devastating the New England coast, a boat expedition was sent out in charge of a young officer, Lieut. John Reid, R. N., to capture whatever could be found of value to the crews of the ships, and also to injure the colonists in every way possible. During this time the small force left to defend the town planned
a counter-stroke. Accordingly from Mystic, which lies a few miles to the eastward of Groton Long Point, a boat was fitted out with empty barrels, bags, etc., to simulate merchandise, with a view to draw the attention, but not the fire, of the enemy. The boat proceeded toward Long Point, off which the squadron was stationed, with two men laboring at the oars, as if overburdened with their load, seemingly unconscious that they were running into danger, until, not far from the point, which here extends some distance into the sound, they espied a fully manned cutter approaching with all haste. The two Americans, apparently in great consternation, then pulled their boat for the shore and ran it high and dry at a point that had been previously selected. The English barge, with thirty or more men on board, and Lieutenant Reid in command, rushed after the retreating boatmen, landing near where their craft had been beached. A few rods away lay concealed a military company under the command, by chance, of one of Rebecca Chester's relatives. The force, fully armed, arose from an advantageous position and fired at the barge, which was by this time aground, and the crew, being unable to defend itself from this unexpected assault, was forced to surrender.

The lieutenant, standing in the stern of his boat, folded his arms and declared that it was a "Yankee trick," but took his misfortune with as good grace as possible under the circumstances.

The prisoners were hastily assembled and marched to Fort Griswold under guard and here Lieutenant Reid was confined for a while as a hostage, but eventually released and given the freedom of the place under parole.

During his parole the young officer was privileged to mingle in the social life of the place, which he found most attractive. Lieutenant Reid was a descendant of Henry Reid, Earl of Orkney and Lord High Admiral to Robert Bruce III., King of Scotland, 1393, a young man in the splendid vigor and enthusiasm of youth, enhanced by the brilliancy of his uniform and nature's liberal endowments, carrying with it all an elegance and ease of manner that stamped him at once as of noble birth and high breeding.

Thus equipped, it was not strange that his sudden appearance in the midst of this small and exclusive circle caused many a girlish heart to flutter. His associations with these brave, struggling people (so in contrast to the vanity and hollowness of the court life to which he had been accustomed) awakened in him his higher and nobler nature. He had learned the tragedy of Rebecca Chester's life and even before meeting her found his sympathies were en-
listed toward those who had so suffered.

A closer study into the growing discontent and the righteousness of their cause, especially the suffering and poverty entailed by heavy taxation, aroused his sense of justice. He felt the weight of the burden his king had put upon these persecuted people. He realized with a feeling of deepest loss that the gap between the mother country and those who were fighting for the dearest thing in life (their liberty) was wider than the ocean and could never be bridged. Many doubts filled his troubled mind as to the justice of the cause of his country. While in this disturbed condition he was first privileged to meet Rebecca Chester, the acknowledged leader of the social life of the place, not only through her near relationship to Colonel Ledyard, the commander of the New London post, but her personality had won for her that position. The sorrows through which she had passed and the seeming hopelessness of her country's cause, however, gave her no heart to mingle in the gaieties surrounding her.

One evening, through his earnest and repeated solicitation, the lieutenant was permitted to visit her home with a mutual and devoted friend. As they passed to the rear of the old Colonial mansion, guided by a gleam of light from the window, the young officer could not resist the temptation held out to him from within to gaze upon one of the loveliest domestic pictures pen or artist could portray. Rebecca was sitting at her spinning wheel, all unconscious of the truant eyes that were feasting on her beauty. Her sad expression, giving a tone of dignity to the rare loveliness of her face, held the young man spellbound. He could but compare her to the cold and artificial women he had known in English society.

By the fireside sat her aged grandmother, who shared with Rebecca the trials and hardships incident to the ravages the war had made upon this once distinguished home.

As the officer and his companion entered Rebecca, not at all disconcerted by the attractiveness of the stranger or the brilliancy of the gold lace, greeted them with her usual hospitality and simple dignity. She at once recognized the young officer's identity, having heard much of the town gossip concerning him.

An unusual feeling of embarrassment asailed the lieutenant. He knew even at the threshold that Rebecca Chester was the one woman his soul was seeking, and with this knowledge his effort to utter some commonplace platitudes hopelessly failed, and he remained a silent and uninteresting guest, only summoning courage at the eve of departure to ask permission for a second call. Other meetings followed and the young enthusiast lost no opportunity of showing Rebecca the admiration he felt. Thus swiftly and happily passed many days for the young officer, until, overcome by the impetuosity of youth and the proverbial rashness of brass buttons, he boldly confessed his love.

Rebecca's heart was still lacerated with the memory of the sufferings she had endured from his countrymen, and although fascinated by his charm of manner, and finding much pleasure in his society, she repelled the suggestion of uniting her fate with one whom she supposed to be in sympathy with the enemies of her persecuted people. She did not know (for he had scarcely acknowledged to himself) the great sympathy he felt for her and the little colony—a feeling that had been accentuated by the knowledge of her personal sorrows. His urgent and repeated wooing brought forth from the young maiden a strong and emphatic "No, I can never marry a British officer."

At this critical time occurred the terrible massacre of Fort Griswold, which made one of the blackest chapters in British history. The storming and capture of Fort Griswold and the tragic death of Colonel Ledyard and its brave defenders are too well known to all readers of history for repetition here. Rebecca's sensitive heart suffered with the fresh wounds caused by the wholesale and cruel slaughter of those she had known from childhood. As she gazed upon the scene of desolation and death in the early morning after this memorable day of wanton bloodshed, it seemed to Rebecca that her whole world had been swept away, the sun revealing such pictures of misery and suffering as to cause the stoutest hearts to faint, and her soul writhed in agony and bitterness toward those who had caused such destruction of life and property. She saw the burning embers of the home of her beloved father, her grandfather and her great-grandfather, the enemy thus cutting off her last home.

(Continued on page 19.)
Unveiling of Statue to John Paul Jones

Much interest was shown by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the unveiling of the statue to John Paul Jones, our first great naval hero, in Potomac Park, Washington City, in close proximity to Continental Memorial Hall, which occurred on April 17, during the week of the twenty-first Continental Congress. The statue shows the first commander of the American Navy as he stood on the deck of the Bon Homme Richard during the terrible encounter with the Serapis off the coast of England, more than one hundred and thirty years ago. It perpetuates the memory of the Scottish boy who transferred his allegiance to the United States and, mastering the science of naval strategy, furnished the inspiration for a navy which has become the pride of the nation.

The simple but impressive ceremonies were carried out as arranged, despite the overhanging mist and the heavy fall of rain, and as the huge American flag with which the statue was draped was drawn aside by Admiral Dewey, the national salute of twenty-one guns boomed out from the naval ships Dolphin and Mayflower, lying at anchor in the Potomac, and the entire naval and military forces of the District, with a brigade of midshipmen from Annapolis, rallied to the salute.

President Taft was the principal speaker, and his thoughtful tribute was followed by an address by General Porter, former Ambassador to France, whose efforts here and abroad led to the final discovery of the body of the hero, and its removal from Paris to this country. “John Paul Jones is the only commander in history,” said General Porter, “who ever landed an American force upon a European coast. He enjoyed the unique distinction of being the first to raise the American flag in its present form upon an American man-of-war;
Work of the Chapters

(Chapter reports are limited to three hundred words each)

Ursula Wolcott Chapter (Toledo, Ohio).—The monument erected by Ursula Wolcott Chapter to mark the Great Trail was unveiled November 11, 1911, with impressive ceremonies. Mrs. E. R. Kellogg, Regent of the Chapter, presided and delivered the dedicatory address, formally presenting the monument to the city. It was accepted on behalf of the city by Service Director J. R. Cowell, who spoke of the heroism and self-sacrifice of the men who had made possible the advantages enjoyed by the present generation.

The principal address was delivered by Mrs. John T. Mack, chairman of the Committee on the Marking of Historic Trails, who gave an interesting history of the trail which ran from Franklinton, through Delaware to Fort Seneca and Fort Ball, near Tiffin, then to Fort Stephenson and Fort Sandusky, and on to Fort Meigs.

The flag veiling the monument was drawn by little Elizabeth Schenck, granddaughter of General E. R. Kellogg, and daughter of Lieutenant W. T. Schenck, who died in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

Following the exercises the Chapter members returned to the city over the old trail, now known as Detroit Avenue.

The Gettysburg Chapter (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania) is able to report decided advancement in the various phases of its work since its organization in 1904. Then the charter members numbered nineteen, with Miss Jennie McCurdy as charter Regent. Now, in the eighth year, the membership is thirty-five, with the prospect of several young members whose presence will insure permanency. In November the Daughters re-elected Mrs. Walter H. O'Neal as Regent, making her term of service seven years of most efficient leadership.

The Chapter has made a contribution to Memorial Hall at Washington, has marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, and proposes to mark several others when sufficient and positive record is produced. For eight years one prize has been given to high school pupils for best essay on a selected historical subject, but this year a forward step has been taken and two prizes will be given for the two best essays written upon “John Adams.” To materially aid this work it has been decided to establish a historical library. A committee has been appointed to select books that will furnish valuable sources for research.

The annual social event of the Chapter, a Colonial tea, was held this year in the leading cafe of the town.

Last October we entertained the State Convention in our new Chapter home, which is centrally located in a fireproof bank building. It is well lighted and well heated, and furnished with a fine collection of...
antiques, many articles dating back to Revolutionary days. A rag carpet, made by the Daughters, covers the floor and gives a true home note to the arrangement of the room.

William Kenly Chapter (Latrobe, Pennsylvania) was organized April 11, 1912, with twelve charter members, five of whom are descendants of William Kenly, who was commissioned by the Continental Congress to sign the currency upon which his name appeared in '76-'77. He was a great-grandson of Richard Wells, who was appointed by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, Ireland and Scotland, one of the Commissioners in 1654, to "administer government to the Province of Maryland."
The meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Jane Zimmer Hughes.

Our work for the summer will be the care of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and the enlargement of the Chapter.—Mrs. Alice Chambers Keener, Historian.

Anne Arundel Chapter (Maryland).—The Anne Arundel Chapter, the fourteenth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland, was organized November, 1911, by our late State Regent, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, "Woodlea," Anne Arundel County, Md. We now number thirteen, and since organizing have held monthly meetings, several times being fortunate in having with us Mrs. Henry Mann, the Vice-President General in charge of organization of Chapters, and an honorary member of this Chapter; Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, and Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, State Historian, who have addressed the Chapter.

The April meeting was held at the Anne Arundel Academy, Mrs. Morris Croxall giving a most interesting talk on the Braddock Trail. Mrs. Croxall is chairman of the committee for marking the Trail in Maryland and Regent of the Janet Montgomery Chapter. It is hoped that the Chapter realized a modest sum for its patriotic work and for the benefit of the academy library.—Roberta Bolling Henry, Historian Anne Arundel Chapter.

(Continued on page 23.)
A Tribute to Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom

Entered into rest eternal, at her home in Baltimore, Md., on March 26, 1912, Mrs. Catherine Reynolds Thom, widow of the late Dr. J. Pembroke Thom, and State Regent for fourteen years of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland.

The death of Mrs. Thom is an irreparable loss, not only to her family, but to her friends and the State where she had spent her honored and useful life for many years.

Her funeral was held at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, attended by a great concourse of friends, the State officers, Regents and members of Chapters; and delegates from various societies. She was laid to rest in beautiful Greenmount Cemetery, beside her husband. Many floral tributes were sent to her home, notably a handsome design representing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, composed of violets and white carnations, tied with the colors of the Society.

On March 29 a meeting was called at the home of Mrs. J. D. Iglehart, Regent of the Francis Scott Key Chapter, of which Mrs. Thom was an honored member, the State officers and Regents being present, to take action on the death of Mrs. Thom, and to testify to the love and esteem in which she was held and the great loss sustained by the Society. Resolutions were presented by the State Historian, adopted, and ordered to be read at a memorial meeting to be held at Christ Church Parish Building on April 9. Members from all Chapters in the State were present to do her honor, and delegates from other patriotic societies, Sons of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames.

Tributes were paid by the State Historian, Mrs. Garnett; Mrs. Hogan, Acting Regent; Mrs. Iglehart, and the Rev. Mr. Mayo, a relative, who spent some years in Mrs. Thom's family in his youth, and told of her lovely character and the Christian teaching she inculcated in her family.

A beautiful musical programme closed the touching service of one whose life was an inspiration and example to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance.

Mrs. Thom was born in Lexington, Ky., on July 29, 1841, a daughter of the late William B. Reynolds and Anne Taney Hunt Reynolds, the latter's father, John Wesley Hunt, having been a prominent banker, who went to Kentucky from New Jersey. Her parents having died, Mrs. Thom was adopted, when two years old, by her aunt, Mrs. Mary S. Hanna, by whom she was reared.

Her education was received from governesses, and at the noted school of Madame Chageri, on Madison Avenue, New York. She went abroad with her aunt, Mrs. Hanna, in 1862, and lived for a year or more in Paris, under the reign of Louis Napoleon. Dr. Thom was at that time in France, waiting to assume command of a ship being built for the Confederate Navy at Cherbourg, to be part of a fleet under Commodore Maury, but as Napoleon refused to recognize the Southern Confederacy the ships were never allowed to leave French waters. While in France Dr. Thom met Miss Reynolds, his first wife, formerly Miss Ella Lea Wright, a daughter of Mr. William H. De Courcy Wright, having died several years before. His marriage to Miss Reynolds took place at Leamington, England, August 2, 1864, where
they lived for some years. Dr. and Mrs. Thom then came to Baltimore and purchased later the house at 828 Park Avenue. Mrs. Thom was devoted to this lovely home, with its rose garden, its many rare works of art, and fine family portraits.

Dr. Thom died about twelve years ago. He was a son of Col. John Watson Triplett Thom, owner of a large estate in Virginia.

Mrs. Thom was president of the Orphan Asylum attached to Christ Church for many years, and was associated with the management of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, which was organized largely through the efforts of her husband. She was also a prominent member of the Colonial Dames. She supported the "Pembroke Playgrounds" at the Eastern City Springs, which she named in honor of her husband.

Mrs. Thom numbered many distinguished men among her large circle of relatives and was a descendant of Francis Scott Key, the Chapter bearing his name having been formed in her honor. She was also Honorary Regent of the Washington Custis Chapter.

Mrs. Thom is survived by two sons, Messrs. Hunt R. Mayo Thom and J. Pembroke Thom; also a stepson, Mr. De Courcy Wright Thom. Mrs. Thom was one of the most notable women of Maryland, and few devoted so much time to patriotic and charitable work. Her efforts were directed by fine executive ability, which caused her enterprises to flourish with exceeding ease. As Regent of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution for many years, she came prominently before the public, and it was through her energy that the number of chapters in Maryland was increased from two to fourteen. She was also instrumental in the erection of monuments and memorials to Marylanders who distinguished themselves in the service of their country. Mrs. Thom was a woman of handsome and commanding presence, of charming personality, always dispensing unbounded charity, and gracious hospitality. A noble life has ended—a life worthy of imitation by every true Daughter of the American Revolution.—Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, State Historian, Maryland, D. A. R.

To the Flag
By Laura Dye Carpenter

O flag of our Country, thou banner of freedom,
Thy stars and thy stripes in their splendor display,
Beloved and revered by the patriots and fathers,
We bring thee fond greetings on thy natal day.
The nations have seen thee, and, seeing,
have marveled,
The enslaved and oppressed to thee pleadingly call;
Oh wave forth thy message for ages a-borning,
That under thy folds there is freedom for all.

"There must be women in Heaven," said the little girl; "else who would give the cherubim their baths?"

It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.
Historic Churches of Pennsylvania

By Cora M. Israel

When asked to write an article on this subject, my thought was, "there surely cannot be many"; but, as I studied the subject, I came to know that during the dark days of the Revolution, Pennsylvania was, may I say, almost entirely patriotic. To such an extent, indeed, that her churches shared in the flame of the holy ways have the true patriotism that spurns the tyrant's unjust laws.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia

Of all historic buildings of Philadelphia, if we except the State House, not one is richer in historic reminiscences than this church which, until 1870, stood on the corner of Fourth and Cherry streets. Within its quaint walls there was, during the Colonial period, more prominent people assembled than in any other building of the colonies. When built, it was for many years the largest building in North America. Within a quarter of a century its peo-

GLORIA DEI OLD SWEDES CHURCH

fire of liberty which spread throughout the land. So deeply impressed was I, that I feel like quoting, "Put off thy shoes from off they feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." As I read of the struggle and trial of those days and how bravely they were met, I felt the sacred spark in my own breast, and I said to myself, long may it endure, and may we al-
ple, though poor and lowly, planned the largest and finest church on the continent, a case without parallel in church history. They obtained from William Penn on September 25, 1765, a charter containing the following curious clause: "the right to erect one church more in the city of Philadelphia or the liberties thereof." May 16, 1766, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies. On account of the stringency in financial affairs and the political unrest, it was not until Sunday, June 25, 1769, a day memorable to Lutheranism in America, that the building was appropriately dedicated to the uses for which it was intended. Tradition tells us that Rev. George Whitfield preached there to vast crowds in 1770; also that upon several occasions the Continental Congress attended special services there.

Upon the occupation of Philadelphia by Sir William Howe, a requisition was made upon all church property for military purposes. This church was forcibly entered November 22, 1777, the pews torn out and the building converted into a vast hospital. Well could the patriotic Muhlenberg call it his "desolate Zion." On December 13, 1781, Congress (the Assembly and Provincial Congress), with many civil and military dignitaries, held service in Zion's Church to thank the Almighty for the surrender of Cornwallis. A distinguished company assembled there to do honor to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, on Tuesday, March 1, 1791. The President and Mrs. Washington, Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, and many other distinguished persons were in attendance. During the yellow fever scourge in 1793 the church lost 625 members. The most noteworthy occasion that ever took place within its walls was the memorial service to George Washington, December 26, 1799. The procession was headed by the soldiers under General MacPherson, then followed the clergy, thirty-four in number, walking two by two; the bier was carried by six sergeants. The orator of the day, Major-General Harry Lee, was followed by the Senate, judges, heads of departments, members of the House, and secret societies. On arrival at the church, the bier was placed in front of the altar. The lower floor was occupied by the military and civil authorities, the gallery by prominent citizens. President Adams and family and representatives of foreign governments occupied prominent positions. Light Horse Harry Lee (the father of Robert E. Lee) ascended the pulpit, and reviewed the prominent services of General Washington from his first public appearance on the banks of the Monongahela, to his death. It was in this oration, delivered from the pulpit of old Zion, that he was first characterized as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The church was densely crowded. The next noteworthy service was the first national celebration of Washington's birthday, held in pursuance of the last act of Congress passed in Philadelphia. Other notable services have been the third centennial jubilee of the Reformation by Martin Luther, October 31, 1817; the memorial service of Gen-

INTERIOR OLD SWEDES CHURCH
general Lafayette, July 21, 1834, and the memorial service for President Harrison, Sunday, April 29, 1841. May 13, 1866, was held its centennial celebration. After a few more years, it was evident that the changed conditions, increase of congregation, etc., would necessitate another church being built. The old church fell into the hands of a purchaser and was soon torn down. The new church was built on Franklin Street.

St. David’s Church, Radnor

This church, commonly called “Old Radnor,” is situated fourteen miles from Philadelphia, about two miles south of Wayne, Delaware County. The church is built of native stone and, when not covered with ivy, looks as if built but yesterday. It is situated in what is known as the Welsh tract, and was granted by William Penn to a colony of Welshmen previous to 1685. In the charter granted the colony it was stipulated that whenever twenty people requested a minister, he should be allowed to live among them without molestation. A Mr. Chubb was sent from England, and the people agreed to build a church. As some discussion took place relative to the site, it was decided that this should be left to a newcomer among them; he chose a location near a spring. The earliest known records are of births in 1706. The first vestry was selected in 1735, and Anthony Wayne, grandfather of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was one of the twelve chosen; from that time to this there has scarcely been an interval when a Wayne has not been a member of its vestry. A curious advertisement appeared in an old newspaper in 1742, describing several articles stolen from the church, ending with, “Whosoever will apprehend and secure the felons, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive five pounds as a reward from the minister and wardens from said church.” For over fifty years there were no pews nor floor in the church; the worshippers used benches, at first provided by themselves, afterwards by the vestry, who leased them to the congregation. Later, ground was sold upon which to build a pew. The following is the record of such a transaction: “At a vestry meeting held December 5, 1763, the vestry granted to Robert Jones the privilege to build a pugh on a piece of ground in St. David’s Church, adjoining Wayne and Hunter’s pugh, he paying for ye ground four pounds, ten shillings.”

At the breaking out of the Revolution the pastor, Mr. Currie, had to retire to private life, because he was obliged by his oath, taken at ordination, to pray for the king and the royal family. He stayed in the neighborhood that he might pray for his people in the dark and troublous times through which they were passing. When the war was declared he returned to his pastorate and remained until his death. No regular services were held during the war and the church fell into a sad state of neglect. It is said that the lead window-sashes were taken out and run into bullets. This is probably the case, as at that time the Committee of Safety requested that all persons having lead windows or clock weights should give them to the person regularly appointed to receive the same, and iron should be returned as soon as possible. It is believed that some of the graves in the old church are of soldiers killed at Brandywine or Paoli. A plain but chaste monument marks the last resting place of Gen. Anthony Wayne. A part of the epitaph reads thus: “His military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country and in the hearts of his countrymen.” Who could ask more at the hands of his fellowmen than this eulogy?

Though the interior has more than once been changed, the walls remain as originally built. An amusing story is told of a suit against a neighbor for the spring, which decided the site of the church. When the clergyman was asked for the deed of the ground he did not have it, and was told by his counsel to go home and get it, while he would fill up the time talking. Upon the clergyman’s return several hours later the lawyer was still talking; needless to say, the church won the suit.

Longfellow, stopping in the neighborhood, drove to St. David’s and thus describes his impressions: “Old St. David’s Church, with its charming and picturesque surroundings, its diminutive size, the little rectory in the grove, its quaint churchyard where ‘Mad Anthony Wayne’ is buried, the great tree which stands at the gateway, and the pile of gray stone which makes the church and is almost hidden by the climbing ivy, all combine to make it a gem for a fancy picture.” He has immortalized it in “Old St. David’s at Radnor.”
HISTORIC CHURCHES OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Moravian Church at Bethlehem

The mother congregation of the Moravian Church was commenced near the close of 1740 by the remnant of a church colony sent to Georgia in 1735. It was originally intended for the central point for a mission among the Delaware and Mohican Indians. On the arrival of colonists from Europe in 1742 it became the seat of a congregation modeled on those founded in Europe by Count Zinzendorf. A prominent feature of this organization was the separation of the sexes; they resided in separate houses presided over by spiritual directors. A small loghouse was completed in 1741, which stood until 1823. The corner stone of the Gemeinhaus, where lived the clergy, was laid in 1741. It is the west wing of the old row on Church Street, with its hip roof and dormer windows. The buildings are of massive masonry, supported by heavy buttresses. In the Gemeinhaus in July, 1752, and March, 1753, two great councils were held with Nanticoke and Shawnee Indians, by which they pledged a covenant of mutual peace and friendship. The place of public worship was a wing completed in 1751. It is historically interesting. Within its walls have worshiped Governor Penn, Generals Amherst and Gage, and, during the Revolution, Generals Washington, Gates and many others. John Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, Richard Henry Lee, with other delegates to the Congress, came here.

Five of the sisters (in the sister-house) embroidered the crimson silk guidon for Count Cassim Pulaski, as a token of their gratitude for his gallant protection given during the passage of the troops through Bethlehem. The single brethren's house was twice occupied as a hospital during the Revolution, and is now a girl's school. The old cemetery, now in the center of the town, is about five acres in extent and is beautifully laid out. Here the equality of mankind is exemplified, for side by side rest the bishop, the Indian and the negro. The graves of fifty Indian converts represent the tribes among which the Moravians worked. Here are no ornate tombstones nor wonderful statues to mark the last resting place of him who lies there, but rich and poor, high and low, are treated alike; all have a plain slab laid flat on the grave. The death of members is announced by a dirge played by a trombone quartette from the belfry of the church.

On May 20, 1806, at eight o'clock in the morning, the congregation assembled in the old church, which had served them so well as a place of worship since 1751. After the service they marched in procession and entered the new church to the swelling notes of the organ, wind and stringed instruments; there was an audience of two or three thousand persons. This service was not open to those outside the Moravian Church.

In their school was educated David Zeisberger, a missionary to the Indians, who made translations of a number of books into the Indian language. He was adopted into the Five Nations in 1745.

Christ Church, Philadelphia

On the site of this venerable edifice there was originally erected by Episcopalians, numerous in Philadelphia, a small church building. In two years the congregation had grown to several hundred. So formidable had its progress become that the Society of Quakers issued a law forbidding their young people entering the building; they obeyed the letter of the law, while listening to the services and preacher from the outside. Several additions were necessary within a few years. In 1720 it was decided to build a belfry and purchase a set of chimes. In 1744 the church was again enlarged, Dr. Keardsley, the architect of Independence Hall, being in charge. As a chime of bells was thought necessary, and the full amount of money was not forthcoming—though the congregation was a liberal one—the vestry decided upon a lottery. Church fairs were unknown in those days, and lotteries were held in high esteem. "A scheme for raising the sum of one thousand and twelve pounds, ten shillings, by a deduction of fifteen pounds per cent. on eighteen thousand Spanish dollars, commonly called pieces of eight, to be raised by the sale of 4500 tickets at four pieces of eight, each ticket." Thirteen reputable citizens, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin, were appointed managers of the steeple lottery. They were to sell the tickets at their homes and if the first drawing was not sufficient another was to be held. It was found necessary to hold the second one. One of these tickets is a treasured relic. In 1754 the steeple was completed and a chime of
bells was set therein. Both the workmen who made and hung the bells and the captain of the vessel which brought them from England refused compensation for their work. The chimes proved such a wonder that the people came from far and near to hear them. They were ordered rung on market days, to give the people of the countryside an opportunity to hear them. During the Revolution they were removed and hidden, some say at Allentown, some say in the Delaware River. Suffice it to say that when the war was over they reappeared and were again hung in the belfry.

Christ Church was the principal place of worship of the proprietary government and a pew was set apart for royalty. It afterwards became the one set apart for the President. Benjamin Franklin's pew was nearly opposite, on a side aisle. Among the priceless relics preserved in the tower room are many gifts from the kings and queens of early days. A crown surmounted the spire, but was struck by lightning and melted, and when the pastor, Rev. William White, became Bishop of Pennsylvania, it was replaced by a mitre.

In 1836 the church was remodeled, but in 1882 it was restored to its old-time style, and so remains. Under the floor and in the ground surrounding it rest the dust of many distinguished persons, among whom can be named Robert Morris, the patriotic financier of the Revolution; John Penn, and others. In the old burying ground at Fifth and Arch streets may be seen the grave of Benjamin Franklin and his wife, Deborah; Peyton Randolph, the first President of the Continental Congress; Gen. William Irvine, a British surgeon, who became an American general and was afterwards elected to Congress; Judge Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and others whose names are great in our country's history.

Augustus Evangelical Lutheran Church

This church is the oldest monument to Lutheranism in America, and the site of the labors of that patriotic minister, Muhlenberg. Before the advent of steam the Reading turnpike, upon which the church is situated, was one of the busiest in the State. When the patriarch arrived in Trappe he found that many of the Germans, because of their poverty, had sold themselves, their wives and children, into that state of white slavery known as Redemptioners. He found their minds to be in an equal state of poverty and spiritual unrest. It was in the rectory belonging to this church that the three gifted sons of this great man were born. They all attained to high positions in the army, science, politics and the ministry. During the Revolution the whole American Army, with Washington at its head, marched down the turnpike, and for two years the building was used as a barracks, the communion table serving as a mess table for the officers. About the year 1800 the first stove was introduced, and caused much feasting, many of the church members declaring that the downfall of the church was at hand should such notions prevail. In 1853 a new church was built, but the old one still stands, with the original furniture. It is hoped that coming generations will preserve this monument to the early history of the Lutheran Church.

St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia

This was the second Episcopal church built in America and is the only one whose interior remains unchanged. It was built in 1758, the first service being held September 4, 1761. In 1784 the present wall which surrounds the grounds was built of imported brick, to take the place of the wooden fence burned by the British for fuel. Few other churches have the high, square, Colonial pews. In 1842 the present spire and tower were built, surmounted by a cross, the first in America. St. Peter's clergy have always been prominent in the councils of the church. In the burying ground rest many prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned Stephen Decatur and Charles Wilson Peale, who painted a famous portrait of General Washington; also Pierre du Simitiere, noted traveler and painter, who designed a medal to commemorate the Declaration of Independence.

Gloria Dei Old Swedes Church

This ancient place of worship stands in its yard surrounded by graves, many of them as old as its walls, and with many famous names written on its stones; names that have helped to make history, that have achieved great things in art and science. Its quiet and quaintness appeal to the visitor of to-day, and its very stones are eloquent of a past that has been glorious. Long be-
Before Penn's time the old block house, the beginning of this church, was built and used as a church and fort. The Swedish language gradually became extinct, and the church drifted into the Episcopal communion. The Swedes brought to this country and kept up for many years some of their own customs, one of which was the preaching of two sermons, one in the morning and a repetition in the afternoon, when the teachers went through the aisles catechising the people on what had been said. For many years Gloria Dei has been almost lost to sight, surrounded, as it is, by tenements, warehouses and tall buildings, though still as of old can the bells be heard as Evangeline heard them—

"Across the meadows were wafted sounds of psalms that were sung by the Swedes in their church at Wicaco."

St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia

This venerable edifice is bound to the Methodist public by the strongest ties of reverence and love. On September 11, 1770, the shell of a building on Fourth Street, abandoned for debt, was purchased and became the first home of Methodism in America. For a long time the church was without a floor and during the British occupation was used as a cavalry school. In the course of time the church was floored and a pulpit built on a post in the center of the building. The first conference was held here, with Francis Asbury, Robert Strawbridge, Abraham Whiteworth and others in attendance. It was agreed that Mr. Wesley’s authority should be recognized and his doctrines taught. In 1837 the interior was remodeled, a basement being built and other improvements added. Since that time no changes have been made. St. George’s, like a huge bee - hive, has sent out many colonies to swarm and build homes of their own, and many Methodist churches of Philadelphia will “rise up and call her blessed.” St. George’s sent to the War of the Revolution, and the Civil War, both her sons and money for the cause. To-day, owing to the encroachments of business, it is not so powerful as formerly.

The Mother Church of American Presbyterianism

Presbyterians were established in the province as early as any other religious body. They first met with Baptists and some Huguenots, in 1695, in the Barbadoes stores at Second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, a little story and a half building with a gambrel roof, formerly the office of the company which supplied the colonists with sugar and molasses and rum.

For several years the flock was served by any shepherd who could be procured, until the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, graduate of Harvard, class of 1695, became the regular pastor, and in 1704 the first Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania was built in High Street at the corner of White Horse Alley, called Bank Street in these degenerate days.

This also had a gambrel roof and was in the midst of a grove of tall buttonwood trees. The graveyard was on the rear lot, and presently across the way rose the stalls and sheds of the market house.

Benjamin Franklin was a pewholder, and one of the rare and valuable Franklin pamphlets is a defense of Rev. Samuel Hemphill, an associate pastor, whose teachings were so far from orthodox that “much strife was stirred up” and he was forced to withdraw.

When the British occupied Philadelphia the church was used as a stable by the troopers. Pews were torn out and windows broken. The congregation, none too large and diminished by the calls of patriotism, was unable to protect its little meeting house, but after the evacuation promptly circulated a subscription paper for repairs, which document is still treasured in the archives.

Old prints show the classic “new” church, which was built in 1794, contrasting strangely with the ugly bulk of the market sheds which then filled Market Street at Second.

This church was used for only twenty-six years, for the “din and crowd of business made it an ill-adapted place.” The elders finally selected as the best site the old cowyard, lying to the south of Washington Square, the great burying ground, where in separate enclosures were paupers and negroes, British soldiers, Catholics, Ar- cadians and “strangers.” A little stream ran diagonally across the area. To the west were open fields and orchards. It was “very far uptown” for many of the congregation. The graveyard on Market
Street was used for several years, even after a row of stores replaced the demolished church.

Gradually the bodies of the sturdy founders were removed to the churchyard at Fourth and Pine, where the First Church was given the space to the west of the edifice.

The present building has peculiar charm and possesses at least one unique feature—a vestibule which is more like a great reception hall, where the worshipers gather for conversation after the services.

In the vestibule hang many oil portraits, old prints of the Barbadoes and Buttonwood churches, and brass tablets to Ellwood Bonsall and Mrs. Annie Lowry, long active in the work of the parish. The centennial of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America, held, as was the first and many others, in the First Church, is commemorated by a fine tablet, and another is dedicated to the bicentennial of the first Presbytery meeting in the colonies. A case along the wall contains cherished manuscripts and other relics of early days and pastors.

The First Church has well earned its title of "Mother." Six new churches have been established through its agency, and one of these, Calvary, at Fifteenth and Locust, has in turn started seven more.

In the city of Germantown there are several historic churches, among them the old Dunkard church, with its ancient burying ground, and the Mennonite church, which, despite its antiquity, is in good repair. Both these churches are used for worship at the present time and are well worth a visit.

A New National Committee

The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, has appointed a National Committee, known as the "Committee on International Peace Arbitration."

The first work of this committee is to be in behalf of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples by the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. This committee does not deal with Government treaties, but is designed to foster, especially among the children and the youth of the land, a sentiment opposed to the "organized murder" which Sir General Baden-Powell characterizes as war.

A generation trained to abhorrence of sheer brute force, through the influence and by the teaching of our seventy thousand Daughters of the American Revolution, cannot fail to make itself felt in the interest of the higher ideals which the wars of the ages have crushed in the ruthlessness of conquest by arms.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on December 24, 1814, to settle the War of 1812. Madison was President. The treaty was signed in Octagon House, then serving as White House, where Aaron Burr—suitor for the hand of Dolly Madison—is said to have scaled the high wall, in his effort to reach her, but was summarily driven away. Three prominent members of the Committee on the Treaty of Ghent were John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and Henry Clay—four or five others not so well known.

Ghent is capital of East Flanders, Dresdon, where the treaty was probably drawn up, as on neutral ground. Fighting continued for two weeks or so after it was signed, as it was impossible sooner to get word to the armies in the field. The treaty concerns itself principally with the boundary between the United States and Canada, in the section bounding Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York State on the north. The treaty ignored one or more real issues of the war, such as the impressment of American seamen by the British cruisers on the high seas. A recent play, "The Winning of Dolly Madison," illustrated in The World of To-day, February, 1912, has revived the interest in that period.

Centennial Celebration. This has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, of which Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is the Chairman. This committee was in session on March 13 at two o'clock, and the Senator's
private secretary, Mr. John R. Smith, Assistant Clerk Senate Committee Foreign Relations, has told me what has been done, and expressed a willingness to co-operate with the President General, N. S. D. A. R.

When I called up Mr. Smith at two o'clock, the 13th, he said that nothing further had been done as to the celebration of the Centennial of the Treaty of Ghent; that the question had been introduced into the Senate—not in the House—and had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and there the matter stands, awaiting action.

Mr. Glenn Brown, the President of the American Institute of Architects, whose permanent offices are in the Octagon House, tells me that he will be glad to co-operate with the Daughters of the American Revolution in the celebration, by throwing the house open for a reception, and having the table, etc., on which Madison signed the treaty, on exhibition. Andrew Jackson won his famous New Orleans battle after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. After the year 1814, the British having burned the White House, President James Madison occupied the Octagon, and it was during his occupancy that the Treaty of Ghent, which closed our second war with England—between the United States and Great Britain—was signed by him in the circular room which is now used as the Secretary's office of the American Institute of Architects. Mrs. J. R. Messenger.

(This was written by a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.)

The Treaty of Ghent Celebration

The statement appeared in a recent issue of the Morning Post that a plan is on foot for the purpose of celebrating the Treaty of Ghent (1914), and that a bill is before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to ask for an appropriation therefor of $7,000,000; also a detailed account, with illustrations, has appeared in the issue of the New York Times of December 31, 1911. This plan proposes the erection of a costly bridge across Niagara River, and huge memorial monuments at Detroit showing the development of Belle Isle and location for a Canadian Agricultural College.

This movement suggests some pertinent and interesting facts. It would make a singular revelation, first, to find out and note how few people, young and old, of the present time, know of the history leading to the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, or much else of American history. But to one who has studied history it would appear that no plan or scheme of memorials to celebrate, or commemorate, the Treaty of Ghent could be complete in meaning without including some very large hint of General Andrew Jackson and his victory over the British forces at the world-famous battle of New Orleans. Without the genius of General Jackson and his unparalleled success, which demolished the British forces, driving them from our shores by land and sea, the Treaty of Ghent would have been a rope of sand.

Had the Americans lost Louisiana and all territory contiguous, claimed by Spain, it was to have been seized by British forces. Jackson, the patriot, was for his country; and with or without authority from the White House at Washington, or the mental reservation of England's Ministers at the Ghent Treaty, he thus compelled the world to recognize the validity of the Louisiana Purchase. The Commissioners of Great Britain had planned that this "Treaty" should not mean the cessation of war on our Southern coast, but to recapture what was termed the Louisiana Purchase.

The British powers held that the Louisiana Purchase was not legal; that Napoleon Bonaparte had no right to sell it; and England stood ready to protect Spanish rights and sovereignty. This was fully proven by records found on the bodies of various officers slain in the battle of New Orleans, and by other records, some of which can now be seen in the London Office, Colonial Records.

History makes plain the fact that General Jackson, after his successful warfare against the Creek Indians and along the Florida coast, drew up his limited force of five thousand men, composed of militia and a few hundred regulars of the army, to face, fight and conquer a British force of fourteen thousand soldiers, many of whom had fought in the wars of the Duke of Wellington in Europe. But the American riflemen—the "backwoods rabble," as the foe called them—under Jackson mowed down with iron hail that fine army, including their commanding generals; drove them from our coasts; dispersed practically their fleet near by, and made the Treaty of
Ghent to stand, and to remain in force. Hence the hundred years of peace.

All this happened, too, while Madison in the White House was waking up to see what Jackson was doing. But for this great victory of our arms, then, it is more than likely that the United States would have had on hand a second American Revolution.

Now, if there is to be a Ghent celebration of memorials, etc., would it not seem worth while for the plan to include some testimonials, or hint of the cause leading up to the Peace and the Treaty, viz.; General Jackson and his victory at New Orleans, which made the Louisiana Purchase and the Treaty of Ghent of peace permanent? This occurred, too, when Europe was ringing with the fame of Jackson, and the ablest generals all praising his military genius.

At this period, of course, all communication in our land between the states was slow and very difficult, chiefly by couriers, and horseback at that. "Bill Phillips," the famous Jackson courier, he may be termed, brought from the White House, to General Jackson and his men, the first news of the Treaty of Ghent. The "ride" of "Bill Phillips," which in power and vital interest surpasses any other in history, might be hinted at in marble, along with one or more statues of Jackson in some portion of the memorial scheme. If there is to be more than one structure or monument to celebrate the great event, why not include New Orleans among the cities to be honored—the scene of victory—on the celebrated territory rescued and saved by Andrew Jackson?

Another point of view is: In celebrating the centenary of the Ghent Treaty, it cannot consistently be adequate without some memorial of the great conflict and the success of the American forces, to honor the descendants of these brave soldiers and the General who led them and won at New Orleans. Why not let memorials and endowed schools and churches be built, so needed, among the people of the Appalachian Range of mountains, that they may be uplifted to civilization through religious efforts and other altruistic endeavors?

Instead of display of monuments and marble bridges, these mountain people, descendants of those who fought to save their country, should have the organized aid of this movement, noble as it is, and the annual aid of the State Legislatures within this area of our United States.

MRS. CLAIRE A. SWANSON,
Chairman.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,
Honorary Chairman.

To the Flag

(Continued from page 9.)

We hail thee and greet thee with boundless devotion,
O flag of our Country—each daughter and son
From far-away lands where thou greetest the morning,
To the westernmost point that thy heroes have won;
Nor northland nor southland shall claim all the glory,
Beneath thy fair folds all are equally blessed;
And with right on our side and our God in the heaven,
Soon peace like a dove on thy standard shall rest.

We love every star in that cluster of beauty,
That great constellation upon thy blue field;
And to keep thy pure white and thy red bars of glory
Our hearts the last drop of their life blood would yield;
Float o'er us, O flag, and all tyrants shall tremble,
Float o'er and inspire us through turmoil and woe;
And stretch forth thy folds with their safety and shelter,
As victory—crowned through the ages we go.
tie, and far off at the distant point on which the British troops had landed and embarked the smoke was rising from the ashes of the buildings on an uncle’s estate.

The only real property that was left to any of that large family founded by Samuel Chester in Groton was the old Chester homestead, a mile to the southward of the fort, which had been used by the English troops during their occupation for commissary purposes, and which for this reason, perhaps, but more likely because of their hurried flight, escaped destruction. But the hearts of that sorrowing and grief-stricken household were indifferent and unconscious of the perils by fire that threatened them. Greater sorrow shadowed this threshold.

Two sons from the family circle had fallen, and one taken prisoner in this battle of terrible carnage, while the fourth and only remaining adult son of the Thomas Chester branch, distinguished for his bravery and destructive work to the enemy on the sea, was soon to die by disease contracted in a British prison-ship, thus leaving the parents desolate and heartbroken. At this time Rebecca Chester’s sympathetic heart turned to her aged and suffering kinsmen, whose home, like her own, had been so desolated.

The details of the Fort Griswold fight removed the few remaining shackles from Lieutenant Reid’s eyes. Standing on Groton Heights, viewing the desolation and carnage before him, he bared his head and vowed in the presence of the sad little circle of mourners about him that he would henceforth give his fortune and his life, if need be, to defend a cause so just and righteous against such cowardice and cruelty.

Our heroine then succumbed to the charms and fascinations of the gallant young convert, his sworn allegiance to her beloved country breaking down the last barrier to the love which was already in her heart.

This sketch closes with the ringing of the wedding bells. The old pastor, who has known and loved the beautiful young bride from childhood and watched the career of the man of her choice with pride, invokes a blessing on these two young lives with all the earnestness of his soul. Never was a benediction more sacred, a “God bless you!” more sincere.

Two sons blessed this union, the elder not surviving his boyhood. To the younger, Samuel Chester Reid, born in Norwich, Conn., August 25, 1783, our country owes a debt of gratitude. Thirty years from this date he became famous as Captain Samuel Chester Reid, of the privateer brig General Armstrong.

I am not permitted to relate the deeds of the son of Rebecca Chester at this time, but must quote, briefly, the impressive utterances of ex-President Roosevelt regarding his chief claim to fame.

As Mr. Roosevelt was passing by the Port of Horta, Island of Fayal, Azorean group, on his way to Africa a short while ago, he pointed into the little harbor, gesticulating energetically, and saying: “In there was fought one of the most remarkable battles history records, and one of the least known. It prevented reinforcements for the British army at New Orleans reaching their destination, and saved Louisiana from invasion. It is a story that should send a thrill of patriotism up and down the spinal column of every true American.”

Officially, while President, Mr. Roosevelt placed the name of Samuel Chester Reid at the head of a long list of American heroes who were to be honored in naming torpedo cruisers in the navy.

Apostrophe to the Flag, from the Elk’s Ritual

“No such red in budding rose, in falling leaf, or sparkling wine.
No such white in April blossom, in crescent moon, in mountain snow.
No such blue in woman’s eye, in ocean depths, or Heaven’s dome.
And no such pageantry of clustering stars and streaming light in all the spectrum of the sea and sky.”
In Memoriam

MRS. MARIA HARRIS HART, a charter member of the Paducah Chapter (Paducah, Ky.), died at her home, May 4, 1911. Coming from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, Mrs. Hart represented in her character and life the bravery, loyalty, and devotion to duty which were inherent in her ancestry. We will ever love and cherish the memory of her beautiful life.

Ashlemot Chapter, of Keene, N. H., lost a valued member in the sudden death, on January 29, 1912, of MRS. ANN LOUISA BURT, of Keene. She was a woman of rare executive ability, with a high sense of honor and of unwavering loyalty to her friends, her church and her country.

Mrs. John J. McMaster (Adelaide Houghtaling), a member of Irondequoit Chapter (Rochester, N. Y.), passed away April 8, 1912. Mrs. McMaster was descended from Storm Houghtaling, who was born on shipboard during a heavy storm, which occurred on his journey from Holland in 1758. He served in the Third Regiment, Albany County militia, and was entitled to Land Bounty Rights. He died in 1783. Mrs. McMaster became a member of Irondequoit Chapter in 1908, and was always deeply interested in its work.

Irondequoit Chapter also records the death of Mrs. John Siddons (Letitia Van Wyck Knapp), which occurred April 1, 1912. Nicholas De Knapp, the founder of the Knapp family in this country, settled at Horse Neck, now Stamford, Conn., in 1630. Mrs. Siddons was descended from John Knapp, who served as lieutenant in Captain Meade’s company of Connecticut militia, and also in Col. David Waterbury’s company at the time of the Lexington alarm.

Mrs. Lucy W. Morris, a valued member of Johnstown Chapter (Johnstown, Pa.), died at her home July 8, 1911, after a lingering illness.

Mrs. Annie Chadee Spencer, also of Johnstown Chapter, passed away on March 19, 1912, at 523 West 121st Street, New York City.

Mrs. Adelia Howe Lawrence Carter, member of Prudencee Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Mass.), was called suddenly to the “Homeland” on April 11, 1912, and the Chapter deeply mourns her loss, and misses her kindly interest and cordial greeting.

The Colonel Drummer Small Chapter (Bath, Me.) has recently passed resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Amanda Lamont Metcalf, founder, and for five years Regent of the Chapter. Mrs. Metcalf was a woman of rare ability, whose interest in the Colonel Drummer Small Chapter and uniting zeal for the cause ended only with her earthly life.

The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Me.) reports the death of the following members:

Mrs. Susan Whitmore Buzzell died October 1, 1911.

Mrs. Elbra B. Carr died October 18, 1911.

Mrs. Adeline W. Thorne died October 9, 1911.

Mrs. Bertha H. Bremon died March 22, 1912.

Mrs. Isabel L. Porth died March 19, 1912.

Mrs. Sarah F. Redlon died April 7, 1912.

Mrs. Ellen J. Way died May 12, 1912.

Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, N. Y.) mourns the death of one of its most loyal and highly-esteemed members, Mrs. Hannah Kennedy Davenport, aged seventy-three years. Her fortitude, bravery, and cheerfulness during long months of suffering won the admiration of all her friends.

Mrs. Florence A. Sharp, member at large, passed away May 10, 1912, at her home in Linton, Ind. Mrs. Sharp was descended from old Colonial families, her ancestors being among the first settlers of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sierra Alta Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.) is doubly stricken by the death of both Regent and Treasurer, who by a singular coincidence were buried on the same day.

Mrs. Louise Brier Straton, Regent of this Chapter, died in Los Angeles, May 7, 1912. To her enthusiasm and untiring efforts the Chapter owes its growth and success.

Mrs. Rebecca McComb, treasurer of the Sierra Alta Chapter, passed away in Los Angeles on May 6, 1912. She was a faithful steward, and the Chapter deeply mourns her loss.

Mrs. Calista L. Ogden, a member of Tuscarora Chapter, of Binghamton, N. Y., entered into rest April 22, 1912. Mrs. Ogden was descended from Charles Case, of Simsbury, Conn., who served in the Fifth Regiment, Light Horse Guards, during the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Julia Ann Frank Demaray, of Woodland, Mich., a twin Real Daughter, died at her home June 7, 1912, at the age of seventy-two. Her twin sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell, survives her. Their father, John Peter Frank, entered the army when twenty-two years of age, and served throughout the Revolutionary War. At the age of seventy-eight he married a young Englishwoman, and the twins were born in his eighty-first year. He died from the effects of a sunstroke at the age of ninety-six. Mrs. Demaray was a member of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to which her sister also belongs.
This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of Chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

**THE LAST SURVIVORS OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.**

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

(Second Series.)

Brown, Andrew, d. Litchfield, Me., June 8, 1842, aged 80; formerly of Kennebunkport; a pensioner.


Brown, Isaac, b. in Stowe, Mass.; d. in Marlborough, Mass., July 31, 1849, aged 89; a pensioner. He m. 1780, Deborah Gould.

Brown, Moses, of Beverly, Mass. He m. 1789, Mary Bridge, who d. Feb. 26, 1842, aged 81; a pensioner.

Brown, Oliver, d. Templeton, Mass., July 17, 1831, aged 96 y., 6 mo., 22 d.


Brown, Col. Roger, d. Concord, Mass., March 6, 1840, aged 90.

Brown, Thadeus, d. Waterford, Me., June 16, 1842, aged 81; a pensioner.

Brown, Thomas, d. Marblehead, Mass., March 12, 1833, aged 85. He m. 1803, Mary Martin, who d. a pensioner, May 27, 1844, aged 76.

Brown, William, d. Beverly, Mass., Nov. 30, 1809, aged 77; commander of a vessel during the Revolution.

Bruce, Lewis, d. Lynn, Mass., July 1, 1828, aged 66.

Bruce, Timothy, d. Alstead, N. H., aged 90.

Buckman, Dr. Reuben, d. Chester, Mass., March 19, 1842, aged 88; a pensioner.

Buffum, Capt. Samuel, d. Newport, R. I., Jan. 26, 1841, aged 85; a pensioner; served on the armed vessel *Protector*.

Bunnelle, Jehiel, d. Lima, N. Y., April 8, 1844, aged 81.

Burdett, John, d. Leominster, Mass., about Dec., 1843, aged 98.

Burdick, Elder ——, d. Norwich, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1841, aged 76.

Burke, Joseph, d. Warner, N. H., May 7, 1839, aged 71; served six years in army.

Burgess, Stephen, d. Bristol, R. I., March 14, 1839, aged 86; formerly of Middleboro, Mass.


Burnham, Benjamin, d. Essex, Mass., April 14, 1847, aged 82.

Burnbank, Elijah, d. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1847, aged 85; a soldier in company of which his father was captain.

Burnham, John, d. Essex, Mass., April 16, 1847, aged 93. He m. Mehitable ——, who d. about same time, aged 90.

Burr, Levi, d. Hingham, Mass., March 31, 1839, aged 82. He m., 1783, Susannah Stowers, who d. 1822; second, Mary Barrell, who d. 1855, aged 90.

Bussey, David, d. Lincolnville, Me., April 1840, aged 98; served on coast of Maine.

Bussey, John, d. Dorchester, Mass., March 6, 1841, aged 90; a pensioner; an officer in Revolutionary War.

Burton, Lewis, d. Turnbull, Conn., July 29, 1842, aged 80 a pensioner.

Burton, William, d. about March, 1842, at Curling, Me., aged 83.

Butman, Benjamin, d. Beverly, Mass., April 24, 1842, aged 73; a pensioner. He m., 1785, Rebecca Barus, who d. Nov. 19, 1845, aged 79.

Butterfield, Jesse, d. Farmington, Me., Feb. 6, 1842, aged 90; a pensioner. He m. Lydia Blodgett who d. June 12, 1839, aged 79.

Butterfield, Robert, d. Francetown, N. H., Feb. 21, 1841, aged 84; a pensioner.


Cady, Jeremiah, d. Hadley, Mass., June 1, 1848, aged 97 y., 11 mo.; a pensioner. He m., 1772, Hannah Warner, who d. about 1829. He was in Boston at the overthrow of the tea; a native of Shutesbury, Mass.; an early settler of Western New York.

Callender, William, d. Boston, Mass., March 24, 1839, aged 83; was at Bunker Hill.

Campbell, Jeremiah, d. Hardwick, Mass.,
Sept. 18, 1841, aged 90; a pensioner. He m. Peggy ——, who d. Feb. 19, 1841, aged 83.
Campbell, Patrick, d. Utica, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1840, aged 81; buried in Paris, N. Y.
Campbell, William, d. Franconestown, N. H., Oct. 10, 1840, aged 90; a pensioner. He m. Hannah Johnson, who d. March 11, 1847, aged 92. He was at Bunker Hill.
Canfield, Timothy, d. Sept. 11, 18—, at Westford, N. Y., aged 85; served in Wads- worth Brigade, Connecticut line.
Carlton, David, d. Vr., March 21, 1846, aged 83 b. in Bradford, Mass.; an early settler of Vr.; left an aged widow.
Carlton, Capt. Samuel, d. Whitefield, Me., about Dec., 1839, aged 85; was at Lexington and Bunker Hill; said to have been a member of Washington's Life Guards.
Carpenter, Ezra, d. Foxboro, Mass., July 1, 1841, aged 88. He m. Margaret Daniels, who d. 1790; second, Mary Daniels, who d. May 6, 1802, aged 93. His father was Capt. Nehe-miah Carpenter.
Carpenter, John, d. Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 1, 1843, aged 87; a pensioner; a native of Rehoboth, Mass.
Capen, Samuel, d. Dorchester, Mass., June 29, 1843, aged 83; a pensioner.
Cass, Theophilus, b. in Hampton, N. H., 1755; d. Grafton, N. H., 1845; enlisted April, 1775, in Colonel Stark's New Hampshire Regi-ment; served throughout war under Captains Dearborn and Senor; was in Sullivan's In-dian campaign, and at Yorktown. Received from General Washington a badge of merit; a pensioner.
Caswell, John, d. Taunton, Mass., Dec. 31, 1850, aged 91; was at Dorchester Heights.
Carpenter, Isaiah, d. in Augusta, N. Y., May 14, 1848, aged 84; entered service at age of 14; also served in 1812-1815.
Carpenter, William, d. Potsdam, N. Y., July 23, 1843, aged 91.
Carter, John, an officer in the Revolution, d. Concord, N. H., Nov. 7, 1847, aged 88; a pensioner; a Colonel in War of 1812.
Cass, Ebenezer, d. Milbury, Mass., June 6, 1846, aged 87; a pensioner. He m. 1786, Rachael Putnam, who d. 1791; second, Sarah Putnam, sister of Rachael.
Cary, Richard, d. Boston, Erie County, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1841, aged 81; a pensioner. He m. 1782, Susanna Ford, who d. 1806; sec-ond, Lucy Doolittle; settled first in Nelson, N. Y.; toes of both feet were frozen at Valley Forge.
Chaffin, Solomon, b. in Berkeley County, Va., Jan. 25, 1752; d. in Monongahela County, Va., Oct. 14, 1840; a pensioner; served three years; was at Brandywine and Yorktown.
Champion, Reuben, d. Lyme, Conn., Dec. 10, 1848, aged 92; a pensioner. He m., 1780, Es- ther Chadwick, who d. 1839. He also served in War of 1812; called "Captain," but probably of militia.
Chamberlain, Elisha, d. Keene, N. H., June 11, 1840, aged 80. He m., 1784, Susanna Brown.
Chamberlain, Nathaniel, d. Williamstown, Mass., June 9, 1840, aged 84 y., 10 mo.; a pensioner. He m. Rhoda ——, who d. May 2, 1847, aged 89.
Champlin, Jonathan, d. Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., July 31, 1844, aged 83; was five months on board the Jersey prison ship. He m., 1781, Sarah Easton, who d. March 22, 1840. Was known as "Colonel," probably of militia.

**Roll of Honor of Dial Rock Chapter, West Pittston, Pa.**

Abbott, John; Atwater, David; Atherton, James; Ayers, Ezekiel.
Barns, Elijah; Beers, Jabez; Bennett, Thomas; Bennett, Martha; Bennett, Andrew; Bennett, Ishmael; Brady, John; Brady, Jr., John; Blanchard, Jeremiah; Breese, John; Breese, Samuel; Brown, David; Boveard, James; Billings, Samuel.
Carpenter, Sr., Daniel; Chamberlin, Wright. Day, Eliphas; Dewitt, Moses.
Fuller, Stephen; Fairbanks, Cyrus.
Gould, Daniel.
Harding, Stephen; Hankinson, Aaron; Hel- ler, Jacob.
Ingersoll, Artimedorus.
Jacobs, John; Jenkins, Sr., John; Jenkins, Jr., John; Jenkins, Bethia Harris; Johnston, Abraham.
Keeney, Mark.
Labar, Abraham.
Marcy, Zebulon.
Nesbit, James.
Overfield, Martin.
Perkins, John.
Ruland, Benjamin; Ransom, Samuel; Ryon, John; Reed, James; Rockwell, Abner.
Stark, Aaron; Stark, James; Stark, Nathan; Sanderson, Samuel; Spencer, Elam; Sumner, John; Stroud, Jacob; Scureman, John; Shaw, Comfort; Smith, Abraham.
Tyler, Sr., John.
Verner, John.
Wells, James; Wagner, Adam; Wright, Eleazer; Ward, Thomas; Wells, William; Woodbridge, Theodore; Waring, Abraham; Williams, Thomas; Weiss, Henry.
Supplied by KATHERINE JENKINS WILCOX, Registrar. 

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>JAMES PHILLIPS</td>
<td>Rev. Soldier</td>
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WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

(Continued from page 7.)

Christiana Musser Chapter (Chanute, Kansas).—My first duty as "Historian" for Christiana Musser Chapter was to prepare and forward to the State Historian a list of the charter members, a history of the organization, and a list of the present officers.

The first meeting after the election of officers was the Washington Birthday social meeting, at the home of Mrs. Dorrington, assisted by Mrs. Massy and Mrs. L. D. Johnson. Hostesses and guests were dressed in Colonial style. After a musical programme Miss Maria Hollingsburg read her essay on "The Battle of Lexington and Concord and Their Causes," for which a prize of a $5 gold piece had been offered. There were several contestants and Miss Hollingsburg had reason to be proud of her efforts as one of the members of this Chapter.

March 14 a business and social meeting was held at the home of Miss Hadger. Miss Allen, the Historian, reviewed the work of the past year. Miss Ora Allen gave a very interesting paper on Colonial history and the hardships endured, especially in the Colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth.

April 11 the third business and social meeting was held, with Mrs. Bodle, Miss Allen, and Miss Ada Allen as hostesses, at the home of Miss Allen. Members responded to roll-call with patriotic quotations. Mrs. M. B. Miller gave an interesting account of Colonial manners and customs, closing her paper with the beautiful "Legend of the Mocking Bird." Mrs. Kepler Johnson gave extracts from an article on the Boston tea party.

May 9 a business and social meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Blackburn. A paper by Mrs. Van Doran on "Our Prominent Ancestors" was listened to with much interest, and it is hoped the subject may be continued.

June 14 closed the social meetings with the annual family dinner at the home of Mrs. Keys.

December 6 the first effort of the Chapter was made to add to the treasury, when a four-course progressive dinner was given at the homes of four members.

Eight members have been added to the roll the past year, making a total membership of thirty-eight.—Mrs. N. E. Wood, Historian.

Lawrence Chapter (New Castle, Pennsylvania).—The Chapter has had a successful and inspiring year, beginning with October, meeting on the first Saturday of each month, except February, when we held our annual Colonial tea on Washington's Birthday.

We are studying our country's history from its settlement to the present time, a paper or talk being given at each meeting.

We have presented to the New Castle High School a fine copy of "Washington Resigning His Commission," have given money to the Visiting Nurses' Association, and to the Federation of Women's Clubs for the beautifying of the city.

A very successful play was managed and staged by the entertainment committee of our Chapter in April.

We give prizes for best essays written by eighth-grade pupils on subjects selected by our Prize Essay Committee, and give an entertainment at which the essays are read. The last of these, a most enthusiastic and successful affair, was held on Friday evening, May 10, 1912.

A prize of $10 is also given each year at commencement for the best essay written by a high school student on a topic of our selection.

We will close our meetings for the year with our annual picnic on Flag Day.—Mary K. Price, Historian.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—The record of the years 1911 and 1912 has been very similar. The regular meetings (five in number) have been well attended, and made interesting by readings, original papers, and the social hour. The Chapter has raised $25 for the second edition of the Italian "Guida," which is doing such an amount of good to the immigrant. A scholarship of $50 was also sent to a student of Maryville College, Tenn. The usual appropriation of $10 each for the improvement of the village parks and "Old Cove" burying ground was made by the Chapter.

Mrs. C. J. Bates, the Regent, represented the Chapter both years at the Continental Congress, and brought home very interesting reports. The State meetings have been well attended, nine members be-
ing present at New London last October, when Lucretia Shaw Chapter was hostess. Two "Daughters" who were ill at the Christmas season were lovingly remembered with flowers and other tokens of sympathy. The Chapter also sent a ten-pound box of candy to the children of the County Home at Haddam.

Two members have "passed to the beyond" during these years, Mrs. Susie Wylie Brainard and Miss Jennie M. Peck, the latter the beloved Chaplain of the Chapter. Both are sincerely mourned.—(Mrs.) Emma Hurd Chaffee, Historian.

Stone Castle Chapter (Dawson, Georgia).—Stone Castle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized March 21, 1911. This organization was made possible through the efforts of Mrs. J. S. Lowrey, the Regent. The Chapter steadily increases in interest and activities, due to the efforts of the Regent and her corps of officers and to the unity and loyalty of the individual members. The full membership has been maintained, with a good waiting list.

The course of study for the year has been American history. The Chapter has done some patriotic educational work in the city schools. Patriotic days have been observed with suitable programmes. Contributions have been made to Continental Memorial Hall; Meadow Garden, Augusta, Ga.; the Park Memorial, and the Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga. The Public Library has been presented with a copy of the Declaration of Independence. Great interest has been manifested in local historical research. Many interesting facts connected with the early history of this section have been brought to light. The Chickasawhatchie Breastworks, the fortifications of General Jackson against the Indians; Echaway-Notchaway Indian battle-ground, and other historic spots have been located and will be marked with permanent monuments. A book shower was an important feature of the year's work, as the Chapter came into possession of some rare volumes of history and genealogical records that form a nucleus for a valuable library.

The June meeting, 1911, had as a beautiful feature the presentation to the Chapter, by Mrs. J. D. Weaver, of a gavel made of wood from Mulberry Grove, the Georgia home of Nathaniel Greene. This gift signifies much, as Stone Castle Chapter is a memorial to General Greene and bears the name of his Rhode Island home.—Belle Cheatham, Historian.

Donagal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania), with Miss Susan Reigart Slaymaker as Regent, has been working with renewed energy the last year. All Chapter meetings are well attended and much interest shown in all the work. The annual "Prize Day" at the Stevens High School was filled with unusual interest. The topic of the girls' essays was "The Women of the Revolution," and that of the boys, "Which had the greater influence in bringing about the Revolution, men north or south of Mason and Dixon's line?" We feel that this is a good patriotic work among the rising generation. The Ross monument erected in Lancaster by private enterprise, has been kept in order. We have contributed to the support of Maida Day in the Hindman, Ky., School, and to the Francis Scott Key Memorial Association. To Continental Hall we have given a chair for the dining room with marker. Have also taken part in the celebration of old historic Donegal Church, from which the Chapter takes its name, Miss Frazer, the Honorary State Regent, making one of the addresses of the day.

To the civic betterment of our town we have contributed, and aided as far as possible the Playground Association and the Safe and Sane Fourth of July movement.

In January we celebrated our twentieth anniversary by entertaining the Witness Tree Chapter of Columbia, our daughter Chapter.

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., gave an able address on "The facts leading up to the Declaration of Independence." Mrs. Martin Rohrer, of Strasburg, welcomed them in an original poem. A delightful social hour followed.—Mrs. Alice Wynne Canfield Higby, Historian.

Old State House Chapter (Melrose, Massachusetts).—The regular February meeting of our Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. William A. Jepson, Stratford Road, and was in the form of a costume party and loan exhibit, Mrs. Jepson and Mrs. Fred A. Perkins being the hostesses for the afternoon. The costumes worn by the ladies
were of the Colonial period, many of them being prized heirlooms which had been carefully treasured in grandmother's attic. All the members of the Chapter were present, and Mrs. N. L. Hobart, of Medford; Mrs. William C. Brown, Regent of Fan-.euil Hall Chapter, and Mrs. Clarence Tullar, of Newton Centre, a sister of Mrs. Jepson's, were invited guests of the afternoon. The gown worn by Mrs. Tullar was a Colonial costume which has been in the family for more than one hundred years. The ladies with their charming costumes, powdered hair and now and then an artistic patch on a pink cheek, made a brilliant scene in the spacious rooms, and made us wonder if Time had not turned back one hundred years.

The display of antiques was interesting and varied, including china, silver, pewter, samplers, warming-pans and other relics of Colonial and Revolutionary days. Mrs. Elijah Jones brought portraits of her great-grandparents painted on wood, which were especially novel and interesting to those present.

A particularly pleasing feature of the afternoon was the presentation by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. W. Fisher, of a beautiful flag to the Chapter in behalf of the Chapter members. This was especially appropriate at this meeting, being so near to the birthdays of both Lincoln and Washington. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, the Regent, accepted the gift in a few well-chosen words and suggested that the flag be displayed at all future meetings. —MYRTIE FISHER SEAVERNS, Historian.

Ganeodija Chapter (Caledonia, New York).—Charter day and the fourth anniversary of Ganeodija Chapter were jointly observed on March 13, 1912, at the home of Mrs. F. A. Christie. Interesting features of the programme were a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization, read by Mrs. A. B. McRay, and a description of Continental Memorial Hall given by Mrs. F. G. Luther. The roll-call was followed by the reading of greetings from absent members. On February 26 we were called upon to mourn the death of our oldest member, Mrs. Louisa B. Nelson, who passed away at the age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Nelson was the daughter of John Butterfield, an early settler of Caledonia. She had resided for a number of years in Batavia, N. Y. Her burial was in Caledonia and was attended by a delegation from Ganeodija Chapter, which also sent a beautiful floral tribute. —LUCY H. JOHNSON, Historian.

General Marion Chapter (Canon City, Colorado).—The General Marion Chapter, D. A. R., held a reception on Washington's Birthday, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Rogers, of Pueblo. Each member was privileged to bring a friend who was interested and eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. As a result there are several waiting to be admitted. The monthly meetings have been well attended, the Colonial period furnishing the basis of study. To increase the interest in the early history of the country we offer a prize to the high school pupil writing the best essay on a historical subject: We are contemplating erecting a tablet to the memory of General Pike on the site where he spent his first winter in Colorado, which is just outside our city limits. —ETHEL M. BRIGGS, Historian.

Abigail Batcheller Chapter (Whitinsville, Massachusetts).—This Chapter reports a successful year, with a membership of forty-six. We have enjoyed several outings, held a reception for State officers, a Colonial tea, a whist party, and an antique loan exhibit; $208.50 have been contributed for patriotic purposes, exclusive of National and Chapter dues. —CLARA A. WOOD, Historian.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa).—The Ladies of the Lake Chapter was organized on March 23, 1912, with fourteen charter members. —(MRS.) CLARA H. BROWNELL, Regent.

Henry Laurens Chapter (Laurens, South Carolina).—The Henry Laurens Chapter was organized largely through the efforts of Mrs. W. H. Dial, the first Regent, on October 8, 1908, with thirteen charter members. Since then the Chapter has steadily grown until its membership is now forty-five.

Meetings are held monthly at the homes of the members, where the programmes outlined in the attractive year books are carried out, the subject this year being "The
Policies of Modern Politicians." After the business and literary features are completed the afternoon is turned over to the hostess and a social hour is enjoyed. Washington's Birthday is always celebrated in an appropriate manner. Last year the Chapter entertained at a Colonial reception in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, of Greenville.

The first work undertaken by the Chapter was the repairing of the monuments at Hays Station, a nearby historic spot, where a number of Laurens County patriots were massacred by the Tories. Contributions have also been made to the State Monument, flag for the battleship South Carolina, a chair given by the State to Continental Hall, the fund for the purchasing of Francis Scott Key's home, and for having Rebecca Pickens Bacon's name placed in the memory book in Continental Hall. A handsome United States flag was presented by the Chapter to the city schools. Besides this, the Chapter usually gives a medal to the student making the highest average in the study of United States history in the high school.

The motto of the Conservation Committee has been our chief aim: "That we may transmit our Fatherland not only not less, but greater and better than it was transmitted to us." We are interesting the public in the tradition and history of Laurens County by preserving the old landmarks, and instilling in the children real patriotism.—LYLLIAN CAINE GRAY, Historian.

Downers Grove Chapter (Downers Grove, Illinois).—Downers Grove Chapter has a Real Daughter of whom it is justly proud. Mrs. Orpha Zelpha Parke Bovee was born May 14, 1811, during the administration of President James Madison. She traces her descent from Thomas D. Parke, who went to England from Normandy with William the Conquerer, and who for his services at that time was made a baronet and granted land in the north of England. Sir Robert Parke, great-grandfather of Mrs. Bovee, came to America and settled in Massachusetts. He afterwards went to Connecticut, where her grandfather, Smith Parke, and her father, Reuben Parke, were born, and where they enlisted in the American army during the War for Independence. Mrs. Bovee remembers hearing her uncle, Capt. Almon Ford, and her grandfather relate incidents that transpired at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he and his son fought. Mrs. Bovee was married at the age of twenty-two to Richard Bovee and was the mother of six children—Mary, Candace, Sarah, John, Elenore, and Emma. Gifted with the heroic nature of the early pioneers of our land, she found time amid the cares and labors of those strenuous years to teach school. Though she has passed her one hundredth birthday anniversary, her mind is bright and her intellect unimpaired. She takes great interest in the topics of the present, but loves best to recount the stories of the historic past.—MARGARET DRAKE DE GROOT, Regent.

Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter (Seneca Falls, New York).—During the past year the Chapter has erected a concrete fountain, twenty-five feet in diameter, surrounded by a wall one foot thick, in the center of a beautiful public park in the heart of our village. Embedded in the wall is a handsome bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Erected by Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, To mark the encampment of 1779, General Sullivan's Army 1911." This tablet was the gift of our Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Yawger.

Eight meetings have been held between the two annual meetings. Three of these meetings were devoted to the study of the Revolutionary period. "Samplers," "Needlework," "New Year's Day," "Postal Service," and "Correspondence" were the respective topics.

Three meetings were given to the consideration of the Civil War. One of these was to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of that war. At a second, a veteran read a fine paper on his own reminiscences, and at the third a soldier gave some of his personal experiences as surgeon in that war.

One meeting was a most enjoyable musicale, and on "Guest Day" the Daughters celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Chapter by entertaining their friends at an evening party in the spacious home of two of our charter members, the Misses Cowing.—EMMA J. HANEY, Historian.
General Ebenezer Learned Chapter (Oxford, Massachusetts).—Our first meeting, on June 5, 1911, was at Camp Hill, Oxford, where a granite monument was dedicated. The monument was given to the Chapter by Mr. Horace L. Lamson, and was inscribed as follows: "Camp of Colonel Rice’s Regiment, marked by Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter, D. A. R." It was unveiled with appropriate exercises.

Most of our meetings have been at the homes of the members. The papers written have been on local history and families, some of whose descendants are still with us.

The October meeting was the "Family Night," when supper was served to the families of the members.

On April 19, 1912, the Chapter was charmingly entertained by Mr. Edwin Bartlett and daughters at his pleasant home, North Oxford. His wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Bartlett, was the first member of our Chapter to pass on to the higher life.

We continue to grow in numbers and also in interest. We are looking forward to a very active year that we may take our part well in the coming two hundredth anniversary of the town of Oxford.

This Chapter has met with a loss in the death of our distinguished honorary member, Miss Clara Barton. She was much pleased to have a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter in her native town, and several of our meetings have been graced by her distinguished presence. Our Regent, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, had charge of the floral decorations at her funeral in Oxford, and the Chapter attended in a body.—Abby B. Shute, Historian.

Spirit of '76 Chapter (New Orleans, Louisiana).—This Chapter has experienced another year of pleasant activity and earnest endeavor in the work so dear to our hearts, and we are glad to announce that our efforts have not been entirely in vain.

With the perfect harmony and unison of action which exist in our ranks, our organization cannot suffer defeat nor fail to realize its aims; therefore I take advantage of this occasion to compliment the members of Spirit of '76 Chapter for their constant encouragement and loyal support on all occasions. I regret to state that our Chapter has not increased in members as we desired, for, whereas we have gained many new members, many old ones have resigned or requested transfers on account of removal to other cities.

All obligations have been met, including the State tax and the pro rata to the State Educational Fund. We now number 69.

An illustrated lecture, "Why Children Should Have the Forest," was delivered last April in six public schools under auspices of the Chapter, and "The Making of America," given in February of this year, proved interesting to adults and pupils. The Louisiana Historical Society has granted the Chapter the privilege of placing in their library in the Cabildo, for safe keeping, the Lineage Books and files of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, where the members can have access to them at any time.

The Children of the Republic Club at Kingsley House, organized by Spirit of '76 Chapter, is progressing. The Chapter is an associate member of Kingsley House Settlement, which, by precept and example, is doing much good work among the immigrants, educating their children, providing them with playgrounds, relieving their personal needs and influencing their minds into higher channels of knowledge and endeavor, thus hoping, by practical application of the Golden Rule, to mould the aliens from other shores into worthy citizens of this great republic.

The Chapter has endorsed the idea as proposed by the State Regent, Miss Virginia Fairfax, of taking up work among the immigrants. It is a broad enterprise, which would not only be of benefit to our State, but to the entire South.—Mrs. E. C. Thompson Longmire, Regent.
ANSWERS.

1251. Hampton.—History gives only one dau. to Anthony Hampton, who, with his four sons, Wade, Henry, Preston, and John, settled in S. C. She became the wife of James Harrison before the emigration to S. C.—Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Gaffney, S. C.

1948. Gilham.—Ezekiel Gilham (Gillham) was the second son of Thomas Gilham, who, with his wife and son, Charles, emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in Va. in 1730, where Ezekiel was born. Ezekiel was m. in Va., and then moved to Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Of the seven sons of Thomas Gilham, five came to Ill. Territory, between 1779 and 1805. Ezekiel remained in Ga., but his son, Charles, and his daughters, Mary and Margaretta, settled in Madison Co., Ill., in 1805. Records of the above county would probably give further information.—E. L. Gillham, Edwardsville, Ill.

The will of Ezekiel Gilham would probably be found in Oglethorpe Co., Ga., and would be apt to mention the name of his wife.—Gen. Ed.

2030. Barry.—Tradition says that there were five sons and five daughters in the Barry family, and that three of them, Andrew, Richard, and John, came from Pa. to Spartanburg Co., S. C., while James, another brother, settled in York Co., S. C. Originally the family were Scotch-Irish. Andrew m. Margaret Moore, dau. of Charles Moore. He was b. 1746, m. in 1767 or 1783, and d. June 17, 1811. He was a magistrate under George III. and continued in the office until the Rev., when he became a Capt. and was in several skirmishes, as well as in the Battle of Musgrove's and Cowpens. They had ten children, and their descendants still live in Spartanburg Co., S. C. Richard Barry, brother of Andrew, m. Rosa Moore, sister of Margaret, Andrew's wife. He d. in S. C., and she went West with some of her children, and d. there. Little is known of John Barry, but his son, Wm., filled a good position in Ky. There is a Chapter in Spartanburg, S. C., named for Margaret Catherine Barry, called "The Kate Barry Chapter." She swam the river and gave the news to other women and home folks of the victory at the Battle of Cowpens.—Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Gaffney, S. C.

2227 (2) Morgan.—Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Rev. fame, was of Welsh extraction. He m. Abigail Bayley, and had two daughters, Nancy (the elder), who m. Col. Pressley Neville; and Betsey, who m. Maj. James Heard, of N. J. He d. July 6, 1803, in Winchester, Va., in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His widow went to Pittsburg, Pa., to live with her dau., and later went to Ky. (near Russellville), where she d. at the residence of her granddaughter, Mrs. Matilda O'Bannon, in 1816.

Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, Regent Daniel Morgan Chapter, Gaffney, S. C.—A short article on Daniel Morgan, written by Mrs. Smith, will soon appear in the MAGAZINE, written to answer the many inquiries which have come to her recently about the hero and his family.—Gen. Ed.

2292. Arndt—Smith.—Among the baptisms of the First Settlers of the Forks of the Delaware, First Reformed Church, of Easton, Pa., are found the following: "Elizabebtha, dau. of Johann Arndt et Elisabetha, 13 Febe 1783; Jacob, b 27 Apl. 1785, d Aug. 8, 1806, 21-3-10, son of John Arndt et Elizabetha; Sara, 27 Feb. 1767, dau. of Johan Arndt et Elisabetha; Anna, 15 March, 1794; Samuel, Jan. 27, 1794; Samuel, Jan. 27, 1798; Philip, Feb. 12, 1805; children of Johann Arndt and Elisabetha." The history of Bucks Co., Pa., by W. H. Davis, Vol. II., p. 26, gives quite a lengthy account of the Arndt family, and says: "John Arndt, b June 5, 1748, was twice married. After the death of his (1) wife Jan. 31, 1776, marrying Elizabeth, dau. of Conrad Thie, of Forks, Northampton, and ten children were born them." There are seven in the list, and further search of the church records might give more. If the party wishing assistance knows of any Ward alliance I would be glad to hear from her.—Mrs. L. C. Heedy, 165 W. 140th St., N. Y. C.

2346. Creamer (Krames).—I think that
2346 has taken the service of John Jacob Kramer and given to Jacob Creamer. Compare the service she gives with the service given under Kramer, Dist. of Col. S. A. R., 1896, p. 108.—Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald, 550 Shepherd St., Washington, D. C.

2428. WILLIAMS—RATHBUN.—The Rathbone Genealogy on p. 640 says that Benjamin Rathbun, b. 1740, a Capt. of the militia, married Huldah Williams in Oct., 1771, and gives their nine children. Among them is Joel. It is further stated on p. 646 that Dr. Joel Rathbun, son of Benjamin, was a surgeon in the War of 1812, that he m. Philomelia Alden (descended from John Alden), gives their children, and says that both Joel and his wife are buried at Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y. This does not answer the inquiry, however, but will serve to call attention to the statement made in the inquiry that Huldah Williams was the wife of Dr. Joel Rathbun. M. V. B. must be cautioned that the Rathbone genealogy is inconsistent and contains obvious errors on every page, and that the information given must not be accepted without verification for every material fact stated.—Thomas Forsythe Nelson, Box 472, Washington, D. C.

2434. SMITH—BRAME.—There was a Robert Smith, who was a member of the Cumberland Co., Va., Committee of Safety; another who was paid off at Romney, Va. (now W. Va.); another who was in the militia in the Ill. Department; and still another who is mentioned in the manuscript collection called "War 4, 353. 354." These references are found in the Supplement to the Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Virginia, containing an index to Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers, which is just been published; and which will prove invaluable as a reference to all students of Rev. times in Virginia. They may refer to one and the same man; but are references to the different places where the name is found in the Va. collection.—Gen. Ed.

2438 (2) CLARKE.—Joseph Clarke was Justice of the Peace for Charlestown and the adjoining town of Richmond, Washington Co., R. I., from May, 1741, until October, 1756, on which date "James Helme is appointed special Justice in the room of Joseph Clarke." There were numerous intermarriages between the Clarke family and the Crandall family in Charlestown in 1773, 1782, and 1783. It is not impossible to trace out and reply to this query categorically, but it will require much time and search to do so. There were several with the name of Joseph who were contemporaries; in fact, the name Joseph predominates in the early generations of the Clarke family of Rhode Island.—Thomas Forysthe Nelson, Box 4, Wm. B. Co., D. C.

2444 (3) WINN.—There were five John Winns mentioned in the Virginia Rev. soldiers; one was a Capt. in 1780 (Aud. Acct., 1780, 328); one was a Capt. of Amelia Co. militia (H. D., Oct., 1777, 22); one had no title, and applied for bounty land; one was a prisoner from Halifax Co., Va., and one was mentioned in a manuscript called War 4, 388. The information of A. E. W. is also called to the answer to 1251, HAMPTON, in this issue.—Gen. Ed.

2445. MERIWETHER—JAMESON.—If the statement in Gilmer's Georgians identifies Martha Jameson as the wife of Frank Meriwether that would entitle her descendants to recognition in the D. A. R.—Gen. Ed.

(4) If A. K. W. W. will write Mrs. Anderson Lacey, The Porter, Washington, D. C., the secretary of the Magazine Committee, she will be able to find the price of Vol. XXXIX of the American Monthly Magazine.—Gen. Ed.

2448 (2).—Subscribers are not limited in the number of queries to which they are entitled; but as this department of the Magazine is kept up for the benefit of those who wish to become members, or to obtain additional recognition for Rev. ancestors, and as the space is necessarily limited, no queries will be printed which pertain to the Colonial period.—Gen. Ed.

2453. CHAMBERS.—There is no reference to either Joel or Joseph Chambers in the index to the N. C. Archives; and as this is a most exhaustive index, it may be assumed that M. L. has made some mistake, either in the name or service of her ancestor.—Gen. Ed.

2454. PARRISH—EDGAR.—There is no reference to a Joseph Parrish in the index of Va. Rev. soldiers; but the name Joseph Parish occurs in Aud. Acct., XVIII, 680. By application to H. J. Eckenrode, archivist, Richmond, Va., enclosing the usual fee, undoubtedly M. B. P. A. may obtain a copy of all the references in index to the N. C. Archives, Joseph Parrish is mentioned as having been in the militia (Vol. XXII, pp. 165, 450), and his name also appears on a petition about the bounds of a county. (Vol. IX, pp. 633-4.)—Gen. Ed.

2458. DAVIDSON—BREEVORT.—There was a George Davidson, who was in the Provincial Congress from N. C. (N. C. Archives, Vol. X, p. 913); was also on the Rowan Safety Committee (Vol. X, 252-4), and Lieut.-Col. (Vol. XXI, 912). Another one was Capt. of militia (Vol. XXIV, 450).—Gen. Ed.

(2) HARVARD—WILSON.—The name of John Harvard does not appear either in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers, or in the index to N. C. Rev. soldiers.—Gen. Ed.

(2) HAMILTON—HAYES.—The name of Francis Hamilton does not appear in the index to N. C. Rev. soldiers; there are several Hayeses mentioned in Rowan Co., N. C.—Gen. Ed.

KNAPP—RUNDEL.—In a letter received from Mr. Henry E. Knapp, of Menomonie, Wis., he writes: "I am informed that in a late issue of your Magazine you asked for the Rev. service of Caleb Knapp, of Orange Co., son of Samuel Knapp, of Danbury, Conn., b. Dec. 12, 1731; m. Amy Rundel, and had the following: Wm., Jabez, Caleb; Amy, m. a Williamson; Sarah, m. Moses Sawyer. This Caleb, b. 1731, never m., but d. 1761, and his estate was distributed to his brothers and sisters by the Probate Court at Stamford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1762. The Caleb who m. Amy Rundel and had the children above mentioned, was the son of Caleb and Clemens (Mills) Knapp, and was b. Nov. 9, 1724, at Greenwich. He d. 1769 at Goshen, N. Y., and so could not have been in the Rev. The Caleb Knapp who served in the Rev. was the son, Caleb, b. Aug. 5, 1758. He
served from March 17, 1777, to Jan., 1782, in Goshen 2d Co. 2d. Reg't. His brothers also served, Wm. being Corp. in Capt. McCauley's Co. of N. Y. State Troops as Ensign, from June 10, 1779. Jabez Knapp, my great-grandfather, entered the Goshen Reg't N. Y. State Troops as Ensign, Feb. 26, 1778, and became Lieut. May 12, 1783. The line of Caleb, who m. Amy Rundel back to the emigrant, is as follows: Caleb, son of Caleb, son of Caleb, son of Henry, son of Nicholas, the emigrant. Will give fuller data without charge to anyone desiring it.

2479. CONWAY.-In Hening's statutes, Vol. VI, pp. 531-5, is given a statute, passed May, 1755, as follows: Whereas, John Withers, of Stafford Co., deceased owned land in Parish of St. Paul, 533 acres, called Chotank, and in his will, dated Aug. 29, 1698, willed it to his dau., Sarah, and after her death to his cousin, Christopher Conoway, and after his death, sold the land in deeds, dated June 12 and 13, 1727, to Augustine Washington, late of King George Co., and Augustine Washington willed it to his son, Samuel, a minor, and whereas, questions have arisen as to the disposition of the property after Sarah (Withers) Conoway's death, inasmuch as Wm. Withers d. in this Colony (Va.) soon after John Withers, never having been m.; and Thomas Withers, of England, d. leaving issue Edmund Withers, who also d. in England, leaving a brother, Wm. Withers; and Wm. d. in England, leaving a son, Thomas, his eldest son, who also d. there, leaving issue Wm. Withers; and as the witnesses to prove the pedigree of said Wm. Withers are ancient and infirm and most of them live in Great Britain, it has been mutually agreed that for 600 pounds current money to be paid by Augustine Washington with interest from May 20, 1754, Wm. Withers will convey to his brother, Samuel Washington, all his interest in Chotank. As Miles Withers Conway, evidently the descendant of Christopher and Sarah (Withers) Conoway, was a resident of Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1790, we infer that there is a family descended from the above families the book will be most valuable. -Gen. Ed.

2488. SPICER.-CHAPMAN.-John Spicer, b. Feb. 17, 1724, was the son of John Spicer and his wife, Mary Geer. He m. Mercy, a dau. of Wm. and Mary (Stoddard) Chapman (b. 1723, North Gorton, Conn., d. 1812, Pittstown, N. Y.), in North Gorton, Oct. 25, 1744, held several town offices; was a Selectman in 1766, and d. in North Gorton, June 28, 1769. He never had issue. After his death his widow m. Daniel Ellis, of Gorton, and when he d. he m. to N. Y. State with her son, Cyrus Spicer (b. 1750), where she d. John Spicer inherited by his father's will the homestead farm in North Gorton, and bequeathed it to his eldest son, Cyrus; but when Cyrus moved to N. Y. he sold his share to his brother. The children of John and Mercy (Chapman) Spicer were: Mercy, b. 1745, d. inf.; Mary, b. 1746, d. y.; John, b. April 20, 1749, m. Mary Park, was Corp. in Capt. Abel Spicer's Co. and present at Bunker Hill and the battle of Boston; Sergeant in 1776; gave $2,000 towards defraying the expenses of the War; and d. in 1826; Cyrus, b. 1750, m. Mary Eddy, and d. 1826, Hoosick, N. Y.; Molly, b. 1753, m. Mr. Whiteman; Keziah, b. 1755, and d. unm.; Solomon, b. 1757, d. inf.; Abel, b. 1760, m. (1) Sarah Park, m. (2) Elizabeth Morse, m. (3) Sarah Rose, and d. July 7, 1847, in Preston, Conn., was in the Rev. and a copy of his pension declaration and of his will are to be found in Spicer Gen., pp. 140-141 and Mercy, b. 1764, m. Joseph Randall, and d. 1842, Sweden, N. Y. The above information is taken from one of the latest accessions to the D. A. R. Library, "Descendants of Peter Spicer, of New London, Conn., 1666, with appendix containing short accounts of allied families," by Susan Spicer Meech and Susan Billings Meech. Appendix I contains the Diary of Culpeper Co. of Col. Spicer, who was a soldier in 1755, the Rev. record of Abel Spicer (son of John), and 79 pages of wills and deeds relating to the various branches of the Spicer family. Appendix II contains the accounts of the allied families, which are: Allyn, Amos (or Ames), Bill, Billings, Brown, Busicot, Chapman, Fish, Gager, Geer, Hawley, Hovey, Jones, Latham, Lee, Meech, Mortimore, Newton, Park, Pride, Roath, Rose, Roff (or Ruff), Stoddard, Swaddle (or Swodel), Tarbox, Tefft (or Tift), Thurber, Tyler, and Williams, and, in addition, a comprehensive index. The statements give volume and page of the authorities quoted, and for descendants of any of the above families the book will be most valuable. -Gen. Ed.

QUESTIONS.

2464. DUTCHER-EDMONDS.-Ancestry is desired of Cornelius Dutcher, b. New York, Jan. 27, 1788, m. Catherine Edmonds, who was b. Jan. 26, 1791. Ancestry of Catherine Edmonds also desired.

2465. BEARDSLEY.-Descendants of John Dutcher, who m. Sylvia Beardsley (b. 1766 and d. of Jehiel Beardsley, of Fairfield Co., Conn.) wanted.

2466. LEFFINGWELL-WETHERELL.-Ancestry desired of Frederick Marsh, of Belle-ville, N. Y., who m. Sophia Leffingwell, dau. of Hezekiah and Lydia (Wetherell) Leffingwell. -B. R.

2467. TINSLEY.-Golding and James Tinsley, and two brothers, names unknown, were natives of Culpeper Co., Va. Golding, the eldest, being b. ab. 1754. All of them emigrated to S. C. ab. 1771, and settled in Newberry District. Three of them were killed during the Rev. at Fair Forest. James married a dau. of Col. James Williams, who was killed at Kings Mountain. Who were his children? Did he have a son, Zach? -A. H. T.

2468. PAYNSFORD-SHAW.-Would like ancestry of Edmund Paynsford, b. 1784 or 5 in Canterbury, Conn., or in Mass., also the ancestry of Freelove Shaw, of Oneida Co., N. Y., who m. a Slingerland, is desired.

2469. SICKLES-FERRIS.-Zachariah Sickles m. a Miss Ferris, and had a dau., Nancy, who m.
GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

W. T. WILSON.—Wanted, maiden names of the wives of Stephen Williams, of Caswell District, N. C., and of John Williams, of Roxboro, N. C. Both were Rev. soldiers.—W. T.

2468. TURNER.—William Turner, of Va., was with Washington at Valley Forge. Is he the William Turner who served in the 2d Va. Reg't in 1758 in the French and Indian War?—W. T.

2469. CRIDER.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, and name of wife of Jacob Crider, a Rev. soldier from N. C. Also official proof of service.

(2).—Dates of birth, marriage, and death, and names of wife and children of Capt. John Holcombe, of Va., also desired. He served in the 4th Va. Reg't.—E. S. H.

2470. BROOKE.—Commodore Walter Brooke, the first Commander of the Va. Navy during the Rev. War, was the son of Thomas Brooke, of Md., and Sarah Mason (aunt of George Mason, of Gunston Hall). Commodore Brooke had a dau., Sarah; whom did she marry? (2) BEALL.—Richard Beall, of Montgomery Co., Md., m. Sarah Brooke. Who were her parents? He was the son of Samuel and Eleanor (Brooke) Beall.—D. H. G.

2471. EDWARDS.—What became of the Robert Edwards, of New York City, who leased a tract of land for 90 years to the Colonial Government? Who were his brothers? Has he any living descendants? If so, will they correspond with Mrs. Betty Claborn, Luling, Texas.

2472. AUSTIN.—GATES.—Ancestry desired of Levi Austin and Mary Gates, who were m. in Manchester, Mass., Dec. 30, 1769. She was b. May 8, 1766, m. Elizabeth Reeder, who was b. June 4, 1776. Whose dau. was she? What were the names of Jediah's parents? Did either of them have Rev. service? The children of Jediah and Elizabeth Tingle were: Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1793, m. Solomon Beedle (who was b. 1796 in Miami Co., Ohio); Samuel, b. May 8, 1795, Warren Co., Ohio; Amy, b. May 10, 1798, m. Daniel French; Norma, b. Sept. 30, 1800, m. James McIntire; Delila, b. Dec. 19, 1802; Lucra, b. Feb. 12, 1805; Sally, b. Feb. 29, 1807; Acenath, b. April 21, 1809; John, b. Sept. 10, 1811; Elizabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1813; Catherine, b. Oct. 3, 1816, m. Thomas Boyd; Nathan, b. Oct. 19, 1819, in Lebanon, Va. Who were his parents? Did they or Joseph Beedle serve in the Rev.? He moved to Pleasant Hill, now Wingate, Mountain Co., Ind., where he d. in 1826, aged 77 y., and his widow d. in same town in 1840, aged 78 y. Their children, all b. in Miami Co., Ohio, were: Abraham Cavalt, b. in Fort Cavalt in 1791, m. Nancy Riffe, d. 1845; Jacob; Absalom; Solomon, b. 1796; Isaac, b. 1798, m. Mary Riffe; Aaron Tingle, b. 1803, m. Miss Carson; Joseph, Jr., b. June 15, 1827; Mary, b. 1801; Elizabeth, m. Abraham Collins.—W. E. B.

2476. BLACK.—Edward Black, of Va., moved to either Elbert or Wilkes Co., Ga., and made a will, dated Feb. 5, 1794, which was probated Feb. 14, 1797, leaving his property to his grandchildren, Rebecca, Lydia, Edward, and Anna. Witnesses to the will were: Pleasant Wilkerson, Garland Wingfield, and Betsy Butler. The exr. was Edward Butler. Can anyone tell me whom he m. or if he had any Rev. service? Are there any descendants of this Edward Black now living in Ga.? If so, will they please correspond with Mrs. Wells Thompson, Bay City, Texas.

2477. WALTON—CHRISTIAN.—Martha Walton, dau. of Edward and Nancy Walton, was b. April 21, 1768, m. George Christian, of Goochland Co., Va., Aug. 27, 1782. Their sixth child was named John Hughes Christian. Who was the father of Edward Walton? Was he one of the Walton brothers, George or Robert, who m. Martha and Sally Hughes, respectively, daughters of Jesse Hughes and Sally Tarleton. George Walton, the "Signer," was the son of Robert Walton and Sally Hughes, and was b. in Prince Edward Co., not Frederick Co., as many biographies say. George and Robert had a brother, Sherwood Walton, who had two sons, Geo. Matthew Walton, of Ky., and John Walton, m. his cousin, Eudosia Walton (dau. of George and Martha Hughes Walton). Whom did Sherwood Walton marry? Did he have more children than the two above mentioned. Is there a Walton Genealogy, if so, where can it be obtained?—L. E. J.

2478. WALTER—SWANN.—Wanted, ancestry,
dates, and places of residence of James Walter, b. Frederick Co., Md., ab. 1751, and d. May 10, 1838, at Lancaster, Ohio. He m. Margaret Swann, of Md., and they had six children. Elkanah, the oldest, was b. Jan. 24, 1759, in Va., and m. Rachel Decker, Nov. 8, 1802, who m. her parents? Tradition says that at the age of 17 James Walter entered the army as a messenger boy between Col. Washington and his officers. Later he was made Commissary Officer, then Capt. He moved to Winchester and emigrated to Ohio in 1815. Can this be verified?

(2) SWANN — WALTER — DENT. — Ancestry, and all genealogical data desired of Margaret Swann, who m. James Walter. She d. in 1845, aged 66 y., and had a sister, who m. Mr. Dent, the great grandfather of Gen. U. S. Grant.

(3) Belden — Rider. — Ancestry and genealogical data desired of Wm. Belden, who m. Priscilla Rider before 1765. She was b. 1751. He was a farmer and kept an inn in West Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y. His children were: Wm., David, Azar, Moses, Daniel, Aaron, John, Sarah, Richard, Anna, who m. a Burton, and one other. — C. E. B.

244. CONWAY — John Conway and Elizabeth, his wife, were m. ab. 1754, and had nine children. Samuel, the third child, b. Oct. 23, 1756, in Elizabeth Clemings in 1784. She was b. Aug. 8, 1765, and d. July 10, 1806. Their children were: Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, Sally, Samuel, Jr., Anna, Benjamin, Dorcas, Simeon, and Joseph. After the death of Elizabeth (Clemings) Conway in 1825. One of his daughters m. Wm. Holland.

2481. ALLEN — Miller. — Thankful Allen, of Madison Co., Ohio, m. Ebenezer Miller, of Torrington, Conn. What is her relation to Ethan Allen? Did her father serve in the Rev.?

(2).—What is the expense of inserting a "Query" in the Magazine, and can anyone ask more than one question?

2482. Stewart (Stuart) — Bigham. — Dates of birth and death and name of wife of Anthony Stewart (Stuart), whose sons, Peter and Reuben, m. Elizabeth and Mary Bigham, respectively.

(2) Patterson — Dow. — Dates of birth and death and name of wife of Thomas Patterson desired. He owned a farm in Albany Co., N. Y., and had five children: Clas* (1755-1837), who m. Mary Dow; Oliver (1754-1813), who m. and had issue; John (1772-1842), m. Mary Venton (or Fenton), and one dau., who m. Hugh McMaster, and another who m. a Lockwood. What were the Christian names of the daughters?

(3).—Where can I obtain the Genealogy of the Fenton family by W. L. Weaver, 1867?

(4) James — Whitman. — Dates of birth and death of Abel James; also name of wife. His dau., Ruth, m. Wm. Whitman. Were there any other children? — E. E. G.

2483. Bosart. — Wanted, given name and name of wife and children of — Bosart, who came to this country with La Fayette in 1777, and settled in Pendleton Co., Va., after the Rev. Has he any Rev. record? — A. H. B.


2485. Carter — Phillips. — Ellen Rogers Carter, b. on the Potomac in Va. in 1767, m. Wm. Phillips, May 20, 1790. Her father kept the British soldiers from landing on his plantation during the Rev. Later, they moved to Roanoke, Va., and from there to Ky. They had nine children, as follows: Hiram, Wm., Warner, John, Jane, Mary, Ellen, Austin, and Cordelia. Ancestry of both families desired, with Rev. service, if any.

(2) Moore. — Zachariah Moore, of English parentage, native of Md., served throughout the entire Rev. and drew a pension for same. He was either a Sergeant or a Major. His wife was Alice or Elise. Later they emigrated to Campbell Co., Ky., and from there to St. Charles, Mo. They had eight children. What were the dates of his birth, marriage, and death? Ancestry of both families desired. — A. P. M.

2486. Gray — Stickney. — Official proof of service desired of James Gray, of Salem or Beverly, Mass., whose son, James, m. Mary Stickney, also name of wife.

(2) Dibble — Hoyt. — Rev. service, and name of wife of Daniel Dibble, of Danbury or Fairfield, Conn., whose dau., Amarillas, m. Moses Hoyt.

(3) Comstock — Hoyt. — Who were the parents of Sarah Comstock, who m. Noah Hoyt, of Danbury, Conn.? Did he serve in the Rev.?

(4) Hoyt — Dimmick. — Betsey Hoyt m. Alvah Dimmick, of Rush, N. Y. Who were his parents? Official proof of service, if any, desired.

(5) Brusie — Mace. — Nicholas Brusie, of Hudson, N. Y., m. Margaret Mace. Was he, or his father, Andries, a Rev. soldier? Who were the parents of Margaret Mace?
(6) Raymond.—Is there any Rev. service for Benjamin Raymond, of Beverly, Mass.?

(7) Johnson-Kincaid.—James Johnson, son of Sarah (Barr) Johnson b. Oct. 3, 1777, m. Joanna Kincaid, Sept. 10, 1801, probably from Paris, Ky. What was the given name of his father, and did he perform any service in the Rev.?—P. L.

2487. Irvin-Brewster.—Samuel Irvin, b. near Miller's Iron Works on Mossy Creek, Rockingham Co., Va., m. Jennett Brewster, Sept. 12, 1788. He was a Rev. soldier; served under Gen. Greene; was with him in his campaign in S. C. and in his retreat into Va. and in the Battle of Cowpens. His children were: Polly (or Mary), who m. Joseph Doak, and was b. Jan. 8, 1790; William, b. Dec. 3, 1791, m. Polly Davis; Bryson, b. March 9, 1794, m. Martha B. Davis; Sarah Brewster, b. Jan. 3, 1796, m. Wm. Frost; Samuel Williamson, b. April 16, 1798, m. Jane Doak; Jane, b. May 29, 1800, m. Austin Seward; James, b. July 2, 1802, m. Annie Davis; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 25, 1804, m. Wm. Alexander. He emigrated with his family to Ky. between 1790 and 1798; settled near Richmond, where my grandfather, Samuel W., was b. Who were his parents? Did he have any brothers and sisters, aside from one, who was a Presbyterian minister, and visited his brother, Samuel, when my grandfather was a lad? Did he have a brother, who m. Polly Brewster, sister of Jennett, and went to S. C.? Will any of the descendants, that desire, correspond with Mrs. M. L. Morris, Corydon, Ind.—T. G.

2488. Spicer-Chapman.—Wanted, ancestry and any family history relating to John Spicer, a Rev. soldier, of Groton, Conn., or of his wife, Mercy Chapman, and especially the names of their children.

(2) Brown-Randall.—Ancestry of Ruth Brown, b. June 30, 1714, wife Benjamin Randall, of Colchester, Conn.

(3) Randall-Rogers.—Ancestry desired of Alvin Randall and his wife, Sarah Rogers. Alvin Randall is supposed to have lived in N. H., and was married ab. 1800-1810.—T. A. C.

2489. Catterlin—Elkins.—Joseph and Mary Ann Catterlin, of N. J., had, among others, a son, Darby, who was b. July 14, 1777, m. Theresa Elkins (b. July 9, 1781, dau. of John and Lucy H. Elkins). Their children were: Sidney, b. Jan. 15, 1801, who m. Roderick Shelly; Bayless, b. Nov. 8, 1804; John, b. March 17, 1806, d. 1883; Strander, b. Jan. 18, 1811, d. 1903; Lucy R. A., b. May 26, 1814; Samuel, b. Jan. 4, 1816; and Theresa, b. April 20, 1819. After Theresa's death, Darby Catterlin m. (2) Mrs. Rachel (Thomas) Woodrough. She had one son, named Jackson Woodrough. He had two children: Wm. Drake, b. ab. 1821; Martha, m. a McKinsee, and d. in Ind.; Phoebe, who m. a Havens; and Squire, who d. in early youth. Rev. record desired of Joseph Catterlin.

(2) Hall—Moss.—Would like record of any patriotic service rendered by Dr. Isaac Hall, who was b. July 11, 1714, d. Nov. 7, 1781. He was the first physician of Meriden, Conn., and m. Nov. 5, 1739, Mary Moss (who was b. April 22, 1716, and d. Oct. 9, 1791).—W. E. B.

2490. Payne.—Stephen Payne m. Sept. 23, 1756, Rebecca Bushnell, of Lebanon, Conn. Record is found in the Town records of both Coventry and Lebanon. Can proof be had that he is the Stephen who was b. June 26, 1727, in Lebanon to Benjamin and Mary Brewster Paine? They named a son, b. Sept. 27, 1762, Ebenezer Leach Payne, and he now, it is claimed that he was the son of Stephen and Sarah (Leach) Payne, who were m. at Pomfret, Conn., in 1727. Proof desired.—A. R. H.

2491. Babcock—Breed.—Who was the father of Lucy Babcock (who m. Nathan Breed, son of John Breed, a Rev. soldier, in 1751), and did he serve in the Rev.? They were Conn. and R. I. people. There was a Capt. Stephen Babcock in Col. Charles Dyer's Reg't in 1778 from So. Kensington. Was Lucy his dau.?—T. A. C.

(2) Slack—Brock.—Abigail Slack was the dau. of Wm. Slack and his wife, Lucy Breed, who was b. in 1754? Did Wm. Slack have any Rev. service, or did his father?—T. A. C.

2492. Whelpley.—Information desired of James, Jonathan, or Samuel Whaley (Whelpley), who m. Ann; also of Nancy Whaley, who m. Edward Norman, and resided in Conn. and N. Y. Rev. service, if any, also ancestry, desired.—L. F.

2493. Fowler.—Philip Fowler served as a Corp. at the Battle of Lexington, and was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Would like dates of his birth, and marriage to his wife, Esther, with dates of her birth and death. He lived at Tewksbury, and Andover, Mass. One son's name was Josiah Fowler.—M. F. G.

2494. Wilson—Billington.—Edward Wilson, of Lunenburg, Va., served in the Rev. War; m. Miss Nancy (or Ann) Billington, of Richmond, Ind. Official proof of service desired.—M. W. B.

2495. Thomas—Hull.—Information desired of Peleg Thomas, who served in the Rev.; had a son, Dr. Jeffrey Thomas, who was the father of Dr. Philander H. Thomas, of North Adams, Mass., who m. Laura Hull, dau. of Hezekiah Hull.—H. A. T.

2496. Harrison—Long.—Is the Ezekiel Harrison, Rev. soldier who is buried in Sangamon Co., Ill., a relation of Mary Harrison, m. m. Reuben Long, of Culpeper Co., Va., and whose dau., Polly (Mary) Harrison Long, m. John Nash, a Rev. soldier?—T. A. C.

(2) Long.—The names of the brothers and sisters are desired of Reuben Long, b. 1730, d. Dec. 20, 1791.

(3) Nash.—Desire also the names of brothers and sisters of John Nash, who m. Polly Harrison Long. Her father, Reuben Long, was in Col. Daniel Morgan's Reg't, Capt. Gabriel Long's Co.—M. N. P.

2497. Bane (Bean).—Wanted, information of Wm. Bane (or Bean), of Pa.; the dates of his birth, marriage, and death; surname of his wife, Elizabeth, and dates of her birth and death. Their children were: (1) Mary; (2) Patterson; (3) Jane or Jean; (4) Wm. Ellis; (5) John Bell. Wm. Bane is said to have
been a Rev. soldier in Capt. Jonathan Jones' Co., 1st Pa. Battalion, commanded by Capt. John Bull, and the dau. Jane, (b. March 15, 1770, in North Scotland, came to America ab. 1790. He was the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Henderson. Did he have brothers and sisters? What became of them? Where do their descendants live? Did his parents come to this country? Was the name of his mother Sutherland or Sutherland?

(3) Rossier—Ancestry desired of Isaac and Moses Rossier, of Va., also Rev. service, if any, of the ancestors. Is there a Rossier genealogy? Isaac Rossier was a Methodist minister, who was transferred from Va. to Ga., and his descendants live in Middle and Northern Ga.—M. L. R.

2506. Williams—Black.—Are there now any descendants living of John W. Williams in Caswell Co., N. C., who can give me his Rev. service. He had a large family, among them one son, Stephen, who was my grandfather. Did Edward Black, who lived in the same district, have Rev. service? What was the name of his wife?—(a) Pope.—Henry Pope, of Va., had a son, Burwell. Did either of them render any Rev. service?

(3) Gray.—John Gray, originally from Ireland, came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and lived in Ky., near Russellville; moved later to Elizabethtown, and reared a large family. One son, John Gray, emigrated to Miss (then a Territory) ab. 1830. John had as brothers, Wm., James, and George. George had a son, George, who m. the widow of his uncle, James. Wm. d. a bachelor, but had a fine plantation on a river. What was the name of the river? Any information about this family will be greatly appreciated.—W. T.

2506. Warren.—Wanted, ancestry of Thomas Warren, who lived in Williamsburg, Mass., in 1778, and was a member of the first church built there. Was he in the Rev.? Was he a descendant of Arthur Warren, of Weymouth?—E. C. M.

2507. Wholebur—Mattice. —John Wholebur (Wilbur or Wilbor), of N. Y. State, served in the Albany Co. regiments. One of them was a scout, who sometimes went with Timothy Murphy; one of them m. a Miss Mattice. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage, and death.

(2).—Do we have to send papers to Washington to be verified before we can get bars for ancestors?—P. D.

2508. Leonard.—Had Abel Leonard, of Springfield, Mass., or any of his ancestors Rev. service?—M. A. F.
G E N E A L O G I C A L N O T E S A N D Q U E R I E S

2510. SANFORD—TURNER.—The Rev. heroine, Kerenhappuch (Norman) Turner, had four daughters: Mary, who m. Charles Morehead; Elizabeth, who m. Charles' brother, Joseph Morehead; Susan, who m. Mr. Sanford; and Sarah, who m. James Smith; also she had a son, James, who m. Miss Wyatt, of N. C. Did this Mr. Sanford have any Rev. service? Who are the descendants of Susan Sanford?

—W. B. S.

2511. WEBB—DAWSON.—Jehu Webb, b. Jan. 1, 1795, a soldier of the War of 1812, was the son of Wm. E. and Rachel (Lewis) Webb. According to tradition, Wm. E. Webb was a Rev. soldier. Official proof desired. He is said to be also the ancestor of Lucy Webb Hayes, wife of the President. Jehu Webb m. (3) Elizabeth Dawson. She was the dau. of Isaac J. and Mary Dawson, and was b. Sept. 12, 1816. Anything relating to the Dawsons that will entitle me to admission to the D. A. R. will be greatly appreciated.

—Y. M.

2512. PURDY.—Ebenezer Purdy, of Westchester Co., N. Y., served in the Rev. in the 3d N. Y. Regt.; and also was one of a committee to superintend building a new court house at White Plains in 1786. Ebenezer Purdy conveyed to Asa Alling one-quarter of an acre of land adjoining the latter's farm on the northwest; Stamford, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Ebenezer Theall mentions Ebenezer Purdy in his will; and also mentions a dau., Jemima. Who was Ebenezer Purdy's wife? Did they have Rev. service?

—Y. M.

2513. BELL—DUNN.—William Bell, b. 1794, in the Northern Neck, Va., m. Hannah Dunn in 1815; had twelve children, one of whom was Rev. Thomas Hamilton Dunn Bell, a Methodist minister, b. in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1836, where Wm. had moved a short time before. William's father was Joseph Bell. He had at one time at Bell's Mill, near Flinthill, Rappahannock River; and also like names and other data concerning the ancestors of Wm. Parks.

—H. W. T.

2514. TRIPLET—PEAK.—Wm. Triplet, whose estate joined Mt. Vernon, was b. in 1730, and m. Sarah Peak, of "Gum Springs," Fairfax Co., Va. He was a pew holder and vestryman in Pohick Church; also a pew holder in Christ's Church, Alexandria, Va., and these pews are still in the possession of his descendants. He is mentioned in Sparks' Life of Washington, Vol. II., p. 537; and his dau., Penelope, m. Robert Brown Jamesson in 1791, who was treasurer for three years of the Alexandria Lodge of Masons. What was the date of his marriage to Sarah Peak?

—G. L. T.

2515. HANSON—BARBOUR.—Samuel Hanson (or Henson), whose ancestors came from Md., or N. J., m. Elizabeth Barbour in Va. ab. 1800. Wanted, ancestry of both Samuel and Elizabeth, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—J. H. K.

2516. BEALL.—Thaddeus Beall, of the Flying Camp, 1776, m. his cousin, Jane Beall. What were the dates of birth, marriage, and death of both of them? Was she ever called Amelia Jane?—A. B. V.

2517. HAMILTON.—Did Robert Hamilton, a cousin of Alexander Hamilton, render any service during the Rev.?—J. K. W.

2518. DICKERSON—WHITTEN.—Joshua Dickerson, b. Monmouth Co., N. J., March 11, 1740, m. Susan Whitten (b. Sept. 16, 1745), and was living in Frederick Co., Md., in 1764. He moved to Fayette Co., Pa., in 1771, and d. there Oct. 10, 1827. Did he serve in the Rev.?

—H. W. T.

2519. HYDE—PARKS.—Fannie Hyde, b. 1790, d. 1837, m. Wm. Parks, of Livonia, N. Y., who was b. in 1787, probably in Livonia. Who were her ancestors? Any information desired, especially any Rev. ancestry; would like names and other data concerning the ancestors of Wm. Parks.

—H. M.

2520. MINTER.—Dates of birth and death, and place of death, as well as official proof of Rev. service, desired, of Thomas Minter, who is said to have enlisted ab. 1776, and after the War to have settled near Louisville, Ky.—M. M. C.

2521. CALVIN—WASDEN.—James Calvin, b. 1773, lived at one time in Edgefield Dist., S. C., and d. on Beech Island, S. C. He m. twice, the second wife being a widow, Mrs. Sarah Wasden. Ancestors, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

—L. E. P. C.

2522. DUTY—WOODBURY.—Mark Duty, Rev. soldier from Derryfield, now Manchester, N. H., m. Abigail Woodbury, and had: Andrew, Mark (a blind man, and mathematician); Ebenezer (who was b. in 1782, and m. Sallie Warren in 1803), and d. in 1873. Official proof of service desired. He was a fellow townsman of Gen. John Stark.—E. S. M.
State Conferences

Colorado

In response to the cordial invitation extended by Cache la Poudre Chapter, the Ninth Annual Conference of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Fort Collins, March 21-22, 1912.

Under the able direction of Mrs. Howard Russell, Regent, and Mrs. P. J. McHugh, Vice-Regent, of the hostess Chapter, the plans for the sessions and also for entertainment were carried out successfully.

The regular sessions of the Conference were held in the assembly room of the Masonic Temple, which was beautifully decorated with flags, emblems and potted plants.

To the inspiring strains of orchestra music the State officials and guests entered the hall, marched down the aisle, and took their stations on the rostrum.

At the rap of the gavel, at 3 p.m. Thursday, Mrs. Freeman Rogers, State Regent, called the Conference to order for the first session.

A responsive service was led by Mrs. C. P. Gillette, State Chaplain. Miss Florence Gillette then sang "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the salute to the flag was given.

Greetings from the city were given by Mayor Harris, in which he extended to the guests a kindly greeting from the people, and welcome to the city.

Mrs. Howard Russell, Regent of the Chapter, gave greeting and a hearty welcome from the Cache la Poudre Chapter. She said in the name of the forty-two members of her Chapter she would like to take each guest by the hand, give her a cordial hand-clasp and a personal welcome.

Then followed greetings from the Chairman of the Board of Arrangements, Mrs. P. J. McHugh, who said in part: "Anticipations of days and months have become realizations and this hour is made glad by your presence, which will be like a gentle benediction to us and live long in our hearts and memories. The policy of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is beautifully voiced by Henry Clay: 'I know no East, no West, no North, no South; the Union is my country.'"

The response to this was given by Mrs. Isabella Churchill, of Greeley.

Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Goddard, of Zebulon Pike Chapter (mother of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution), at this juncture received an ovation when they arose to accept some beautiful flowers.

The report of the State Regent was given in full, being concise and business-like. She told of the progress of the work in the State, of many and varied things of especial interest to the Conference. She said: "Of the subjects recommended by Washington, the Welfare of Women and Children, Conservation and the Liquidation Fund seemed most necessary, and she had tried to emphasize these in her work."

Brief reports were then given by the State officers.

Mrs. Hoch, Chairman of Magazine Committee, spoke of the interest revived in the aims and accomplishments of our great organization by the reading of the MAGAZINE and asked the support of all the Chapters.

In the evening a reception was tendered the guests and delegates at the Northern Hotel. During the reception delightful music was rendered, and Mr. Thane Schureman favored the company by singing "Colorado," the State song.

A banquet in the dining room of the hotel followed the reception.

The Friday sessions consisted mostly of business, reports, etc.

All sessions were open to the public and many visitors were present.

Fifteen Chapters responded to roll call.

CARRIE SHERMAN MCCORMICK,
Chairman State Conference
Press Committee.
California

The fourth annual State Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution of California was held in the Ebell Club House, Los Angeles, February 15 and 16. The conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Stilson. After the singing of "America" by the audience, led by Mrs. G. L. Eastman, the Rev. William MacCormack, D.D., pronounced the invocation. An address was delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Wallace, of California, and greetings were brought by General Frank C. Prescott, Governor of Sons of Colonial Wars, and by Mr. Orva Mounette, who represented the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution. Guests of honor were Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., Vice-President General of Missouri; Mrs. W. E. Stanley, Vice-President General of Kansas, and Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado, each of whom extended cordial greetings from her State.

The welcome from the Southern Chapters was given by Mrs. James W. Johnson, of Los Angeles, and the response was given by Mrs. T. N. Chapman, of Alameda. The address of the State Regent showed the continued growth and activity of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State. A splendid line of work for California was laid out in the address of Rev. Dana Bartlett, "A Pacific Coast Immigration Policy." Report of the Credential Committee showed seventeen of the twenty-six Chapters represented, which was a good representation of a State 832 miles long. The regular reciprocity luncheon was held in the tea room of the Ebell Club, which was artistically draped with flags, large and small. At one large table the State officers and delegates from the North were seated. Over one hundred were present at the luncheon.

The afternoon session was a business one, consisting of reports of officers and amendments to the State bylaws.

In the evening a brilliant reception was given by the Southern Chapters to visiting Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Friday morning's session was devoted to election of State officers and nomination and indorsement of State Regent. In each case the conference was united in choice.

Reports of State chairmen were given, showing the lines of work followed in the State.

Discussion of proposed national highway, led by Mrs. Ben F. Gray, of Missouri, and Mrs. W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, created much interest, and was one of the proposed lines of work for California Chapters to unite on.

The conference also voted to lend influence and moral support in active preparation for the influx of immigrants who will flock to this coast at the completion of the Panama Canal.

Details of State work were discussed and a harmonious understanding was reached by the delegates from the different Chapters.—Mrs. C. C. Cottle, Secretary Pro Temp.

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A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, March 6, 1912, the following members present:

President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann; Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; Historian General, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William F. Dennis; Treasurer General, Mrs. William D. Hoover; Librarian General, Miss Amaryllis Gillet; State Regent of New York, Mrs. Joseph S. Wood; State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Ben Johnson; State Vice-Regent of Arizona, Mrs. Will C. Barnes.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at 10:50 a.m., and the Chaplain General opened the meeting with devotional exercises, reading short selections from Psalm 61, Ephesians 1st, and 1st Peter, presenting the subject, "Spiritual heritage and perpetual service." She then offered prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer, in which all joined.

The President General announced the death of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, Honorary Vice-President General, one of the early and most distinguished members of the Society, and organizer of the New York City Chapter; and of Mrs. Thomas H. Alexander, National number 178, Regent of the District of Columbia in 1895-96. She also spoke of the illness of the Vice-President General from Michigan, Mrs. James P. Brayton, and suggested appropriate action by the Board.

On motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the State Regent of Kentucky, it was then

"Voted: That letters of sympathy be sent to General Roger A. Pryor on the death of his wife, Honorary Vice-President General from New York, and an early and prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to the family of Mrs. Thomas H. Alexander, a former State Regent of the District of Columbia."

And also on the motion of the State Regent of Kentucky, unanimously seconded,

"That a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Brayton, of Michigan, on account of her illness."

As the Minutes of the last special meeting had been approved at a previous meeting, and already published, the Recording Secretary General simply reported regrets received from the Vice-President General of Missouri, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., and of Illinois, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; and from the following State Regents: Mrs. Rhett Goode, of Alabama; Mrs. Thomas Day, of Tennessee; Mrs. Clayton N. North, of Vermont, and Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, of Mississippi.

The Registrar General presented a list of 753 names, including three "Real Daughters," and on motion duly carried, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for their election, and the President General declared these 753 ladies members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of New York had accidentally discovered a "Real Daughter" very near Grand Rapids, Mich., and said that she wished to notify the Vice-President General of that State, and thought on account of her illness it might be well to notify both the Vice-President General and the State Regent.

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

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

"Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Frances L. Reynolds, of Eaton, Colo.; Mrs. Bertha Canine Spencer, of Waveland, Ind.; Mrs. Judith
L. Tyler, of Ripley, Ohio; Mrs. Effie B. Roeder, of Bellingham, Wash.; Mrs. Zil- liah E. D. Wilson, of Aberdeen, S. D.; Miss Willette Forsythe, of Harrodsburg, Ky.; Mrs. Edith Basye Price, of Stanford University, Cal.; Mrs. Helen McCarthy Handlin, of Fort Smith, Ark.; Mrs. Sarah Adsit Clemons, of Washington, D. C.

"Also the reappointment of Mrs. Nancy Thornton Badgett, of Farmville, Va.; Mrs. Jannette McC. P. Bansemer, of Torreon Coah, Mexico; Mrs. Kate Evans Tharp, of Clarinda, Ia.

"The resignation of Mrs. Stella Conard Hill as Organizing Regent at Holly, Colo., has been received.

"The Board is asked to authorize Chapters at the following places: Cox’s Creek, Ky.; Halifax, N. C.; Williamson, N. C.; Springsboro, Pa.; Greenwood, S. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Gastonia, N. C.; Greenville County, S. C.

"The following Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Marsh Bancroft, of Litchfield, N. H.; Mrs. Ella Clark Martin, of Bozeman, Mont.

"Respectfully submitted,

"FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

"Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.”

In regard to the expiration on March 6 of the time limit of Mrs. Ella Clark Martin, authorized two years ago by the State Regent of Montana, to form a Chapter, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters said that this lady had her twelve members and would be ready to organize in two days. The State Regent had been notified of this but had failed to reply—possibly she had overlooked it. As according to the second method of forming a Chapter given by the Constitution the Board had authority to grant this permission, on motion of the State Regent of New York, seconded by the Registrar General, it was

"Voted: That inasmuch as the State Regent of Montana asked for the appointment of the organizing Regent of this Chapter two years ago, and this authorization expires this 6th day of March, an extension of three days be granted for the organization of Chapter.”

On motion of the Registrar General, it was voted, that the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted.

The State Regent of New York said that one of the new Chapters in New York, “Mersereau,” was composed entirely of descendants of Mersereau, of whom her husband was also a descendant. The Treasurer General said that she was a member of Luther Reeve Chapter, formed entirely of descendants of Luther Reeve.

The report of the Treasurer General on dropped, resigned and deceased members followed.

The members of the Board rose in token of sympathy with the families of those deceased, and each division of the report was accepted in turn. The list of those reinstated being accidentally omitted, the meeting was recalled after adjourning for the reading of this list, which was duly accepted.

At 11.40 a.m., on motion of the Registrar General, it was voted to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,
(MRS. HOWARD L.)
Recording Secretary General.

Approved April 6, 1912.

**Correction**

In the list of gifts during the Twenty-first Congress the State Regent of Connecticut presented in honor of Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, a former State Regent, a marble bust of Oliver Ellsworth, which was erroneously stated to be in honor of Mrs. Pinney.

BELIEVE in yourself, believe in humanity, believe in the success of your undertakings. Fear nothing and no one. Love your work. Work, hope, trust. Keep in touch with to-day. Teach yourself to be practical and up-to-date and sensible. You cannot fail.

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, the President General, sailed June 8 to spend several months abroad and obtain a much needed rest. Mrs. Scott will tour through Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol in her private car, and will have in her party her daughter, Mrs. Bromwell, and Mrs. Bromwell’s son and daughter.
The National Officers

Mrs. Clara Rosser Dennis

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

Mrs. Clara Rosser Dennis, wife of William F. Dennis, now serving the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as Secretary General, is an enthusiastic Kentuckian, born in Harrodsburg, the oldest town in the State, and educated at Daughters', now Beaumont, College. She is of the Coleman and Alexander lines, her maiden name being Coleman.

Mrs. Dennis is peculiarly fitted for the office she now holds, being a woman of literary and executive ability. Many interesting sketches of Kentucky life and scenes have been written by her.

To her executive ability, her earnest and enthusiastic work, is due much of the success of the Southern Relief Society, of which she was a former President.

The work in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution, is of a miscellaneous nature. Questions of every kind pertaining to the society, as well as those pertaining to other organizations and topics in general, are addressed to this office. A prompt and courteous reply is always sent.

The mail for the entire building is assorted and distributed three times a day by the clerk in charge.

All supplies used by the Chapters and members at large, such as application blanks, constitutions, committee lists and leaflets of general information, are mailed upon request from this office. During the past year 51,220 application blanks, with instructions for filling out, have been mailed, 3,549 letters received and 4,010 written.

Letters pertaining to Board meeting matters are written in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General, and the clerk to this officer also acts as clerk to the Finance Committee.

The office of Corresponding Secretary General is a growing one, a good deal of the work heretofore done in the other offices having been transferred to this department, thus making it one of the important offices of the organization.

"Real Daughters of the Revolution," by Margaret B. Harvey, Historian of Menoir Chapter, Bala, Pa., is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A brief sketch of the inception and aims of the organization is followed by a complete history of the widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers from the year 1890 to the present time. The book furnishes much important data and may be purchased from Mrs. Shelby T. Jones, 1660 North Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The price is fifty cents.

This little volume is the quaint literary boudoir of a belle of the old colonies where into her favorite niece is invited to be counselled in the State secrets of beauty—this being still very much of a State matter.

And who, peering over the shoulder of "A loving message from a Belle of Colonial Days to her Fair Sisters of today" that phantom little girl of a century ago, and listening with her to rhymed admonition, but feels that Fancy is the best historian? The trinketry of the toilet table is shown in water colors, and each piece, being endowed with a charm from face or hand or hair, reflects some trait of the dainty narrator.

So, slyly and shyly, she reveals herself, the glass of the boudoir mirroring much more of the heart than the rusty shield of history. And these articles, being so endowed, must be touched by her niece with a caution of the charm they may impart. So we touch them ourselves, nevertheless receiving the charm from the finger tips of the past.

If it is not an exaggeration, nor in any sense extravagant, to say that this is an absolutely original idea and a most charming book. It is exactly the thing for a dainty gift—for a prize or any similar need where something unusual and delightful is desired.


This posthumous novel by Tolstoy, the master story teller, is, from more than one point of view, a remarkable work. It is based upon a personal incident in his own life—a meeting with Hadji Murad, a Tartar chieftain, whom he knew fifty years before he made the details, resting in his memory, into a story. After so great a length of time he constructs these memories into a masterpiece of striking power and grandeur. Although Tolstoy felt it his duty to devote his whole energy to the expression of social, political and moral ideas, it was hard for him to resist the insistent calling of his marvelous gift as a story teller, and he wrote many tales which were resolutely suppressed, but since his death there is no longer reason for keeping them from the world. Among these, Hadji Murad stands forth with vital and characteristic power. It is full of the fire of action, its swiftly moving plot develops rapidly from scene to scene, and the reader feels a thrill of personal participation. The characters are alive with red-blood reality. It is a blending of romance and realism—certainly a romance, but pulsing with life and color and absolute conviction.
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