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“Let those who would die for the flag in the field of battle, give a higher proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice”

—Benjamin Harrison
LAFAYETTE STATUE ERECTED IN PARIS BY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE UNITED STATES
Address of the President-General
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott
At the Meeting of the National Board of Management, Oct. 2

Ladies of the National Board of Management:

During the past summer I made it my business and my pleasure to go on a patriotic pilgrimage to our sister republics beyond the seas. One, our elder sister, little Switzerland, who, in spite of her 260 odd years, is still as fresh and bonny as an Alpine flower; and the other, our gay and brilliantly gifted younger sister, known the world over as "La Belle France."

Was it Massilon who said: "The snows of seventy winters are on my brow, but the fire of eternal summer is in my heart." So it is with Switzerland; the snows of a thousand winters lie in shining banks upon her mountain peaks, but the fire of liberty burns a quenchless flame within her children's breasts.

It has been said, that "good Americans, when they die, go to Paris." However, that may be, and how many of the other variety are to be found, living and "seeing life" at the gay French capital, I want to bear testimony to the fact, that some, at least, of the good ones go to Paris in the flesh. This fact was proved to me by actual demonstration when on the afternoon of July 2, in response to a day's notice, more than forty Daughters of the American Revolution, from all parts of the United States—with bright faces and loving handgrasps—joined with cordial fellowship in a most delightful and inspiring Daughters of the American Revolution reunion at Paris.

On the following day, with a small company, I motored to the little cemetery at Picpus, and laid flowers on the tomb of Lafayette. Having heard that this last resting-place of the great Frenchman had fallen somewhat into decay, it was a pleasant surprise to find the simple tomb in good condition, repairs evidently having been made recently. Lafayette lies in this beautiful spot, surrounded by all the members of his immediate family. The name of one son, we noted, was George Washington. Many of the noblest names in French history we read upon other tablets, mausoleums, and monuments. A pathetic feature of this burying-ground lies in the fact that
1,300 guillotined bodies of aristocrats were thrown here, and upon the restoration of Louis XVIII., their families were allowed to have burying-place with their martyred kindred. The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, whose convent adjoins these grounds—and who have in some way escaped expulsion from France—keep the lovely garden of the cemetery in exquisite order.

On July 4 I was invited to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution at the celebration in the garden of the Tuileries, where the Lafayette statue stands in a beautiful plot of ground set apart for it. Here, also, I laid a great bunch of roses tied with our national colors. Standing on the steps of the base of the monument, with the State Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Youree, at my side, and looking over that large company gathered to honor our national birthday, I did feel a glow of pride that certainly was pardonable.

The Ambassador, the Marquis de Lafayette, and representatives of three French patriotic societies having spoken, I made the following short talk:

"Mr. Ambassador, Mr. Chairman, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution:

"It gives me great pleasure to meet my compatriots on these historic grounds, under the shadow of this beautiful monument, erected by the gift of American school children. Thrilled as we are by the beauty and charm, the mystery and magic of Paris, by the loveliness of French landscapes, the grandeur of French architecture, the perfection of French art, and the riches of historic association in La Belle France, our hearts turn proudly and lovingly to the land of our birth, as our faces are lifted reverently to the heroic figure of the man whose courage, unselfishness, and devotion to the cause of liberty, led him over seas, through wilderness wilds and the despair of well-nigh hopeless campaigns, to be the support and inspiration—in his friendship and loyalty, of our own and only Washington. To other illustrious Frenchmen we are indebted for sympathy and help in our hour of need; and I am happy to be able to say, that splendid statues in our National Capital bear testimony to the fact, that America is not unmindful of the debt of her gratitude to Rochambeau and other gallant Frenchmen. But the place of Lafayette in our love and esteem is unique. He is one of our national heroes.

"Enshrined in the heart of every true American, cherished as a household word in every home, the name of Lafayette passes from generation to generation; the synonym of all—that is gallant in chivalry, faithful in friendship, noble in character, devoted in extremity—linked eternally and indissolubly with the name of the man to whom, as the years go by, all Americans bow in ever-increasing love and reverence—Washington!

"The great society which I have the honor to represent brings a tribute of immortelles to Lafayette, on this, the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of our country's natal day. With an enrollment of 93,000 representative American women—the strongest and largest unaffiliated body of women in the world, it is with just pride that we bring to this shrine, a record of the purest, noblest patriotic work that has ever inspired the women of any land. Patriotism, not politics, is our slogan. To train and assimilate the hordes of immigrants—youth and adult—who crowd our shores—to educate these, and our own youth, not only academically, but practically, by means of character building, to prepare them for good citizenship, this is the goal toward which we strive.

"We have dotted America from shore to shore, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, with memorials, and substantial markers of historic spots, and historic trails, preserved and restored—object-lessons in patriotism to our own youth and the foreigners who have come to us. We are gradually accumulating in our splendid library, a bureau of records, which is regarded by experts as the most valuable and authentic collection of the sort on the Continent. A National Secretary, whose life is bound up in this grand work, looks after the flotsam waifs of our juvenile courts. The President General has recently appointed a National Committee known as the 'Committee on International Peace Arbitration,' composed of the Daughters of the American Revolution, wives of United States Senators and Representatives. The first work of this committee is to be in behalf of the celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking People, by the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. This committee is not supposed to deal with Govern-
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL

ment treaties, but is designed and expected to foster, especially among the children and 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 the Daughters of the American Revolution, cannot fail to make its influence felt in the interest of the higher ideals, which the wars of the ages have crushed in the ruthlessness of conquest by arms.

"In the eternally feminine way, which never has lost, and never can lose, its potential influence, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in these, and many other similar ways, have given their hearts' strength to the winning of Humanity's battle for lives and souls.

"In our magnificent Memorial Continental Hall at Washington—one of the most beautiful and unquestionably the most characteristic public building at the National Capital—the inner meaning, the spiritual significance of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has found its visible and outward expression. This sanctuary—our temple and our home—includes our offices, our splendid auditorium, our Museum and Library, a memorial portico with its thirteen columns contributed by the thirteen original States—these columns rivaling the monoliths of Karnak and Thebes. This building is unique in the world, in that it has been built and is sustained by Daughters of the American Revolution women and by Daughters of the American Revolution women only—a memorial to the rank and file of the army of the Revolution—soldiers and sailors—the men in homespun and the women of the spinning-wheel, whose heroism, devotion, and sacrifices no tablet of bronze or monument of marble commemorates.

"And now may I express the hope that from time to time we may have the pleasure of welcoming to our beloved Daughters of the American Revolution hearthstone—Memorial Continental Hall—every patriot here present—whether of our own or other lands—who believes in the great principles for which our Revolutionary fathers died, of religious liberty, political equality, and social justice."

Just one word more, and I will tax your patience no further. Malmaison, the idyllic summer home of Bonaparte and Josephine, filled with Napoleonic relics and beautiful Empire furniture, has been bought by a patriotic Frenchman, and presented by him to the French Government—a gift to the French nation. As we strolled through these exquisite grounds, with the unhappy Josephine's lovely rose garden preserved intact, my thoughts wandered to Monticello, the splendid mountain eyrie of Jefferson—as full of historic interest to Americans as any spot in France to Frenchmen—its matchless view unsurpassed in Europe, Lafayette declared—the unspoken prayer went up from my heart, that some day, by gift or by purchase, this Mecca of Americans should belong to the nation.

A New Map

WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFIN, the celebrated author and historian, of Ithaca, N. Y., is preparing a map of Sullivan's March through Pennsylvania and New York, indicating the points to be marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution in these two States.

The Chemung Chapter of Elmira has the work in charge for New York State and Mrs. H. Arthur Bartlett, of Wyalusing, is State Chairman for Pennsylvania.—Mrs. Catherine E. B. Brumbaugh, Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

The history of Greenwich, Conn., compiled by Spencer P. Mead, LL.B., author of the History and Genealogy of the Mead family, has been published, and is a splendid addition to the library of the genealogist and historian. The carefully prepared index to individuals contains seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine names. The volume contains a short account of the occupation of the town by the Indians; Indian legends, and a graphic account of the Battle of Strickland Plains at Cos Cobb in 1644 between the Indians and the combined forces of the English and Dutch; descriptive accounts of the early settlers; early tax lists; alphabetically list of land owners prior to 1752; alphabetically arranged muster rolls of the officers and men who served in King George's War; French and Indian War; Revolutionary War; War of 1812; Mexican War; Civil War; and the Spanish-American War. Incidents of the early settlers, as also of the Revolutionary War, and as Greenwich was during that war debatable territory, there are narrated many stirring accounts of exciting escapes of the patriots from the tories and cowboys, who frequented the town. Tryon's raid and General Putnam's escape are presented in a new light, and some of the traditions relating thereto are very much shattered.
Officers Who Greeted Lafayette in 1824

The following muster roll of the Revolutionary officers who met at Richmond on October 26, 1824, to welcome General Lafayette, was copied from the Richmond Enquirer of October 28, 1824, by Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer for The American Monthly Magazine:

Francis Smith, Capt. in 1st Va. Regmt., aged 83.
Gabriel Long, Capt. in Morgan’s Regmt., aged 73.
W. J. Stevens, Capt. in Morgan’s Regmt., aged 73.
Charles Cameron, Capt. in 10th Regmt., aged 72.
Robert Porterfield, Capt. in 11th Regmt. and Aide to General Woodford, aged 72.
Thomas Price, gunpowder expeditions and various other services, but not in Continental service, aged 71.
John Smith, 1st Lieut. in 4th Va. Regmt., aged 73.
Samuel Curtis, Capt. 1st Regmt., aged 70.
John Crute, Lieut. 15th Regmt., aged 70.
John Marshall, Capt. 11th Regmt., aged 69.
William Evans, 4th Va. Regmt., aged 68.
Wade Mosby, Capt. Horse, under Col. Call, aged 63.
Edward Eggleston, State Legion, aged 64.
Francis Brooke, 1st Lieut. 1st Regmt. Continental Artillery, commanded by Harrison, aged 60.
Clement Carrington, Ensign in Lee’s Legion, aged 62.
James Lyons, Private in Capt. C. Page’s Cavalry, aged 61.
Charles Woodson, Capt. 3d Va. Regmt., aged 65.
Matthew J. Eggleston, Call’s Cavalry, aged 61.
Peter Foster, Lieut. in 1st Va. State Regmt., aged 66.
Philip Holcomb, Major in State service at Surrender of York, aged 61.
Robert Pollard, Culpeper Batt. of Minute Men, aged 67.
James Dozwell, 14th Va. Regmt., aged 69.
Major Allen M’Lane, of the Old Dominion Continental Line, 78 years of age in Aug., 1824.
Samuel Tinsley, Lieut., Col. Dabney’s Regmt., of Va., aged 64.
John Slaughter, Private, 1st Regmt. Dragoons, Col. Bland, aged 68.
Richard Thurmond, Private, Holcomb’s Regmt., aged 81.
John Kilby, Navy, Bon Homme Richard, aged 65.

This list is copied from the original signed by the gentlemen themselves, their rank and ages recorded with their own hands. The original in my own possession.

(Signed) Robert Douthat.

October 27, 1824.

In the issue of November 2, 1824, is the following:

“To the Editors of the Enquirer:

“Since I handed you the list of Revolutionary officers, Judge Johnson and Mr. Jordan have been added, having arrived on the evening of General Lafayette’s arrival. Be so good as to report them thus:

Peter Johnson, Capt. in Lee’s Legion, aged 61.
John Jordan, Capt. in Morgan’s Regmt., aged 67.

Who came too late to register themselves.

(Signed) Ro. Douthat.”

HANNAH WOODBURN CHAPTER, D. A. R., of Southington, Conn., has obtained and placed forty-one markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the several cemeteries of the town, and these graves were decorated by American flags on Memorial Day of this year, 1912, for the first time.
A South Carolina Patriot

By Mrs. F. Louise Mayes

Henry Laurens was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. His ancestors were French Protestant refugees who left France after the Revolution of the Edict of Nantes. He received his education from the best classical schools of his native city. Being designed for a merchant, he was early in life placed under the care of Thomas Smith, merchant, of Charleston, and afterwards was sent to London and put in the counting house of Mr. Crockett, who had returned to Europe after acquiring considerable wealth in Charleston. Under this training he acquired habits of order, system and method in business for which he was remarkable through life. His scrupulous attention to punctuality, not only in the discharge of pecuniary engagements, but in being where and in doing what he had promised, was almost romantic. His knowledge of human nature was remarkable. Such diligence and knowledge of men and business could not fail of success.

Mr. Laurens, having amassed a fortune, retired from business and went to Europe in 1771 to superintend the education of his sons. Soon after his arrival disputes began which resulted in the severance of the Colonies from England. He immediately returned to South Carolina to espouse with all the energy of his being the cause of independence. His possession of wisdom and integrity in such a marked degree caused him to become a beacon light in the dark and untried days of the young republic. In his State he was soon called upon to become the President of the Council of Safety, which was the executive body between the suspension of royal and the establishment of representative government. In 1776 he was elected a member of Congress and was soon appointed President of that body. He resigned in 1778, and the year following was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Holland. He was captured on his way thither and committed to the Tower of London on suspicion of treason. After fourteen months of imprisonment he was released and requested by Lord Shelburne to go to the Continent to aid in negotiating peace. He joined Dr. Franklin, John Adams and John Jay in Paris and signed the preliminaries November 20, 1782.

He returned to Charleston and died in 1792. His will concludes with these words: "I solemnly enjoin it on my son as an indispensable duty that as soon as he conveniently can after my decease he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth and burnt until it be entirely consumed, and then, collecting my bones, dispose of them wherever he may think proper." This request was fulfilled as the patriot desired.
Some Revolutionary Anniversaries for October

The most important anniversary for the present month, and one that stands among the highest, if indeed not highest, in the history of American independence, is that of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on October 19, 1781.

General Washington, with the co-operation of his French allies, had closed in about the British troops gradually, until on September 26 the situation was complete. Washington had added his force to that of Lafayette, so there were 16,000 men blockading Cornwallis on the Yorktown peninsula. Closing in from behind came the great French fleet, commanding the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

Lossing’s "Field Book of the Revolution" says, in part: "On the 30th the place was completely invested by the allied armies, their line extending in a semi-circle, at a distance of nearly two miles from the British works, each wing resting upon the York River. The French troops occupied the left, the Americans the right, while Count De Grasse, with his fleet, remained in Lynn Haven Bay, to beat off any naval force which might come to the aid of Cornwallis. On the extreme left of the besieging army were the West India regiments, under St. Simon, and next to them were the French light infantry regiments, commanded by the Baron and the Viscount Vimenil. The most distinguished colonels of these regiments were the Duke de Laval Montmorenci and Counts William Deuxponts and Custine. The French artillery and the quarters of the two chiefs, Washington and Rochambeau, occupied the center, and on the right, across a marsh, was the American artillery, under General Knox, assisted by Colonel Lamb, Lieutenant Colonels Stevens and Carrington and Major Bauman; the Virginian, Maryland and Pennsylvanian troops, under Steuben; the New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey troops, with sappers and miners, under General James Clinton; the light infantry under La Fayette, and the Virginia militia under Governor Nelson. The quarters of General Lincoln were on the banks of Wormley's Creek, on the extreme right." From October 9 to 17 the siege was continuous. Cornwallis, confident that he could not maintain his position, made an attempt at flight on the 16th which was so carefully arranged that it might have succeeded had it not been for a terrific storm, which made the plan impossible. On the morning of the 17th several new batteries were opened and the storm of shot and shell became more terrific than had yet been experienced by the enemy. Governor Nelson, who was at the head of the Virginia militia, commanded the first battery that opened upon the British that morning. His fine stone mansion, the most commodious in the place, was a prominent object within the British lines. He knew that Cornwallis and his staff occupied it, and was probably in it when he began the cannonade. Regardless of his personal loss, he pointed one of his heaviest guns directly toward his house and ordered the gunner, and also a bombardier, to play upon it with the greatest vigor. The desired effect was accomplished. Before 10 o'clock in the morning Cornwallis beat a parley and proposed a cessation of hostilities. A flag was sent to Washington, with a request that hostilities should be suspended for 24 hours, and that commissioners should be appointed to meet at Mrs. Moore's house to arrange for the terms of the surrender. Washington, unwilling to waste time in negotiations when there was a possibility that the augmented British fleet might arrive, desired that Cornwallis transmit his proposals in writing previous to the meeting, for which purpose he would order a cessation of hostilities for two hours. To this Cornwallis consented and sent a rough draft of the proposals, while Washington, perceiving there would be no serious disagreement, finally sent Cornwallis a general basis of the terms on which he should expect him to surrender. The com-
missioners appointed were Colonel John Laurens (son of Henry Laurens) and Viscount De Noailles, a relative of La Fayette's wife, for the Americans, and for the British were Lieutenant Colonel Dundas and Major Ross. "The ceremony of the occasion of surrender was exceedingly imposing. The American army was drawn up on the right side of the road leading from Yorktown to Hampton and the French army on the left. Their lines extended for more than a mile in length. Washington, upon his white charger, and Rochambeau, on a powerful bay horse, headed their respective armies, and the vast concourse of people assembled from the surrounding country to witness the event almost equalled the military in size. All were eager to see Cornwallis, 'the terror of the South,' but they were disappointed, for, feigning illness, he sent General O'Hara with his sword to head the vanquished army."

In Fiske's "American Revolution" appears the following: "Playing the enemy's tunes had always been cherished as an inalienable prerogative of British soldiery; and at the surrender of Charleston, in token of humiliation, General Lincoln's army had been expressly forbidden to play any but an American tune. Colonel Laurens, who now conducted the negotiations, directed that Lord Cornwallis' sword should be received by General Lincoln, and that the army, on marching out to lay down its arms, should play a British or German air. There was no help for it; and Cornwallis' army marched out (amidst the absolute silence of the conquerors and spectators) with colors furled and cased, while the band played a quaint old English melody with the significant title, 'The World Turned Upside Down!'

October 2, 1780, was the date on which the execution of Major John André took place. He was buried near the spot of his execution, but in 1821 his body was removed to Westminster Abbey. It seems an odd coincidence that when André was taken across the river to Tappan, where the main army was encamped, his escort should be Major Tallmadge, a graduate of Yale and a classmate of Nathan Hale, whom Howe had hanged as a spy four years before. Tallmadge, as did almost all who ever knew him, became interested in the young officer, and when the latter asked him how his case would probably be regarded, could not answer at first. Then he replied by an allusion to his classmate. "Surely," said André, "you cannot consider his case and mine alike?" "They are precisely similar," answered Tallmadge, gravely, "and similar will be your fate." Steuben, who was one of the judges, exclaimed: "Would to God the wretch who has drawn him to his death might be made to suffer in his stead." But, after all, Arnold's punishment was the greater. October 4, 1777, was the date of the Battle of Germantown. Howe had detached part of his army to reduce the forts on the Delaware River, which prevented the British ships from coming up to Philadelphia, leaving the rest of it at Germantown. Washington attacked the force at this place in such a position that defeat would have quite destroyed it. Because of a dense fog, in which one American brigade fired into another, causing a panic, the attempt failed at a critical moment, and the forts were captured by the enemy. On October 7, 1777, the second Battle of Saratoga took place, the first having been fought September 19. Burgoyne, supposing that Howe was coming up the Hudson to meet him, crossed the river and advanced to attack Gates' army, then occupying a
strong position on Bemis Heights. While Burgoyne was making it, Lincoln's men cut off his communications with Ticonderoga, so that his only hope lay in the help that never came, and he must either fight on the ground chosen by the Americans or starve. In each battle Burgoyne fought with consummate gallantry. "The Americans were led by Arnold and Morgan," says Fiske, "and Gates deserves no credit for either. In both battles Arnold was the leading spirit, and in the second he was severely wounded at the moment of victory. In the first battle the British were merely repulsed, in the second they were totally defeated. This settled the fate of Burgoyne, and on October 17 he surrendered his whole army, now reduced to less than 6,000 men, as prisoners of war."

October 7, 1780, marks the date of the famous Battle of King's Mountain. Before leaving South Carolina, Cornwallis had detached Major Patrick Ferguson to scour the highlands and enlist as large a force of auxiliaries as possible. He penetrated too far into the mountains and aroused the backwoodsmen of Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Western Virginia. Under their splendid leaders, Isaac Shelby, John Sevier, Benjamin Cleaveland, Charles McDowell, William Campbell, and James Williams, these backwoodsmen—3,000 of them—called by Ferguson "dirty mongrels"—men in whose veins "flowed the blood of the Scottish Covenanters, French Huguenots, and English sea rovers"—gave chase to Ferguson, who took refuge on King's Mountain, in what he considered an impregnable position. The woodsmen stormed the mountain, Ferguson was shot through the heart, 400 of his men were killed and the rest surrendered.

October 22, 1777, Howe attacked Fort Mercer, an important fort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, which with Fort Mifflin on an island in midstream made it impossible for the British vessels to pass. The first attack was unsuccessful, the Hessians being totally defeated. After a month's hard work, however, and the aid of 6,000 men sent from New York by Clinton, the command of the Delaware was finally wrested from the Americans.

October 28, 1776, the Battle of White Plains took place. While Howe was detained through Washington's strategy, at Throg's Neck, a peninsula in Long Island Sound, Washington concentrated his whole army at White Plains, abandoning everything on Manhattan Island, except Fort Washington. Sullivan, Stirling, and Morgan, just exchanged, rejoined the army, and Lee arrived from South Carolina. By this movement Howe was foiled in his attempt to get in the rear of the American forces, and decided to try the effect of an attack in front; so, on October 28, he succeeded in storming an outpost at Chatterton Hall, losing 229 lives, while the Americans lost 140.—EDITOR.

State Conference
Maine

The Maine State Council met with the Mary Dillingham Chapter March 13 and 14, 1912, by whom they were royally entertained, receiving a greeting of welcome from its Regent, Mrs. Augusta P. Maloon, and also from Judge Harry Manser, of their beautiful city of Auburn. Nearly every Chapter in the State was represented at this meeting, which was a happy mingling of pleasure and business throughout the session.

The address of the State Regent was listened to with much interest, as were the reports of the various officers and committees, which gave definite information of the broad scope of work being accomplished by the State. The reports of the individual Chapters showed enthusiasm and progress all over the State, with one new Chapter added during the year.

A gift from Mrs. Allan of historic pictures added materially to our State collection.

A gift from the Elizabeth Wadsworth
Chapter of $150, a sum sufficient to complete the furnishings of the Maine Room, made all hearts glad.

Maine has the honor of having six real Daughters living, who are lovingly remembered by all the Chapters.

The guest of the Council, Mrs. James Dunning, State Regent of Massachusetts, gave an inspiring address.

A telegram of "greeting" was sent to our President General, Mrs. Scott, and a letter of condolence to ex-President General, Mrs. McLean.

The Council took an active interest in the work for boys to be carried on in the State, and voted to give its support to this worthy cause.

Especially pleasing social features were the charming reception tendered the visiting delegates, and the delicious lunch served in the attractively decorated hall, where friendly chat whiled away a happy hour in preparation for the serious business.

All were glad to indorse the nomination of Mrs. Johnson as Vice-President General from Maine to the National Congress.

Our State Registrar proved herself capable of a large undertaking, in obtaining and putting in uniform order the records of our ancestors, which will be valuable to hand down to future generations.

All listened with interest to a most instructive paper on "The Aims of Our Society," given by our ex-State Regent, Miss Coburn.

The Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Bangor, through its Regent, Mrs. Wood, extended an invitation to the Council to meet with them for the annual field day in June, and celebrate the event of dedicating a monument given by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State, in memory of the Indians who fought for American Independence.

The members of the Council were pleasantly entertained one afternoon by a musical reading of "Enoch Arden."

The meeting closed with a hearty salute to the flag, and all turned homeward carrying the impetus of higher endeavors gained.

—Alice Bradbury Steele, State Secretary.

The boulder erected by Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to mark the California-Oregon Trail, was unveiled June 14, 1912, with impressive ceremonies. Mrs. John J. Stubbs, Regent of the Chapter, presided, and formally presented the boulder to the city. It was accepted in behalf of the city by Mayor James C. Dahlman. The Rev. James A. Jenkins, D. D., delivered the invocation, and Mrs. A. K. Gault, Vice-President General of the National Society, unveiled the boulder.

The principal address was delivered by the Hon. John L. Webster, President of the State Historical Society. Mrs. Charles Norton, State Regent, gave the concluding address, and the Rev. James A. Jenkins, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

The granite boulder, which is about 6 feet high and 5 feet in diameter at the base, bears this inscription:

This Boulder Erected 1912 by Omaha Chapter, Daughters of The American Revolution, To Mark The Oregon Trail, 1843. The California Trail, 1849. Later Called The Military Road.

The flag used in the unveiling was bought in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Charles E. Reed, father of Mrs. J. C. Weeth (a member of the Chapter), on the day Fort Sumpter fell. Throughout the war it flew from a staff on the lawn of their Ohio home, and was unfurled at half mast at the deaths of Lincoln, Summer, Garfield, Grant and Cleveland.—Kate Darr, Historian.
Chief Whatcom Chapter (Bellingham, Washington).—With a spirit of love and pride in our union twelve members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the aid of Mrs. C. A. Gove, organized this Chapter March 15.

There were many interesting facts disclosed in the various records, none, however, in which we take greater pride than the unusual circumstance of having four generations present as members. Mrs. Phebe Judson, our senior member, whose grandfather, William Goodell, of Templeton, Mass., was a pensioner of the Revolutionary War, spent her girlhood in Ohio, came west in 1853, over the historical Emigrant Trail with her husband, Holden Judson (of Colonial descent), and her first child was Anna Judson, later the wife of Eason B. Ebey. Mrs. Judson is possessed of a strong personality. She has led an active and very useful life.

Mrs. Judson’s granddaughter, Mrs. Victor A. Roeder, was elected Chapter Regent, and her daughter, Miss Aryeness Roeder, is a granddaughter of Capt. H. Roeder and his wife, Elizabeth Austin, who came to this beautiful bay in December, 1852. The Captain was the first white settler and founder of the city of Whatcom, now Bellingham. Miss Aryeness is also a direct descendant of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, who, together with six others, founded the city of New Haven, Conn., where he owned and lived on the present site of Yale College for twenty-five years.

It was at this point Lieutenant Pickett’s heroism and determination secured to the United States the beautiful San Juan Islands, lying about twenty miles from our city.—Lottie Tuttle Roeder Roth, Corresponding Secretary of Chief Whatcom Chapter.
Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Alabama).—
The first event of interest after the installation of officers was an afternoon tea to the Mobile Chapter, D. A. R., by our new Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan.

The first business meeting called by the Regent was for the revision and incorporation of new by-laws.

The first patriotic educational work proposed by the Chapter under the new regime was the establishing of a loan scholarship fund for a Barton Academy graduate, which by the Regent's wonderful executive ability has almost been accomplished.

The Prospectus Committee is busily engaged in compiling the new year book which will contain, in addition to the programme by-laws, the ancestral rolls of the members and other interesting features, making this record of 1912-13 one of the most comprehensive ever issued.

The Chapter decided to have more extensive plan of entertainments of patriotic and social nature, the first of these having taken place on Flag Day at the Country Club.

After the appointment of the several chairmen of standing committees at the final meeting of the board of management, the Chapter disbanded until October, when the first business meeting of the new season will be held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral on Monday afternoon, October 14, followed by an informal tea in the Banquet Hall.—LAURA BRYAN GOULD, Historian.

The Haddonfield Chapter (Haddonfield, New Jersey). —The Haddonfield Chapter (Haddonfield, New Jersey) gave its annual luncheon on March 18, 1912, in the old "Indian King," to commemorate the one hundred and sixty-fifth birthday of the old historic house and the organization of the "Council of Safety" on that date in 1777.

On Memorial Day the veterans of the Grand Army Republic, the navy and the soldiers of the Spanish-American War were guests at a luncheon given by the Chapter, also at the "Indian King." The chief and most interesting feature of the day was the surprise given to the Daughters in the presentation by Mr. Henry D. Moore on behalf of the veterans by Mrs. Joseph R. Lippincott (secretary of the Chapter), whose mother was a field nurse on the various battlefields during the Civil War.

After several selections by the band, automobiles were provided for the veterans, Mrs. Hannah Ebert acted as color bearer, and the new flag was saluted, bareheaded, by the company on foot and the veterans in the autos, as they passed in review before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

—MAY COPELAND FURBER, Historian.

The Grinnell Chapter (Grinnell, Iowa).—The Grinnell Chapter was organized January, 1912, with an enrollment of twenty-five as charter members. Mrs. Anson Marston, of Ames, Iowa, then the State Regent, officiated, telling very interestingly the history of the National Society, its method of organization and aims, and Mrs. George P. Grinnell was made Regent of the Chapter. Regular meetings were held until June, during which time there were ten Daughters taken into regular membership.

Prominent in the ancestry of members of the Society are to be mentioned Maj. John Cessna III., Col. Zebulon Pike, who fought at times under the immediate command of Washington, and Brig. Gen. James Hill, a man prominent throughout the war, fighting under General Gates at Saratoga and a leading member of the House of Representatives during 1784, '85, '86, '90-'92.

Two members of the Chapter have proven their claim to membership through five ancestors, one, Capt. Robert Stuart; the others, patriots and soldiers.

The first meeting of the year 1912-13 was held September 4, giving promise of a good year of pleasure and work.—AMY W. NOLL, Historian.

The Os-Bow Chapter (Newbury, Vermont).—This town celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding from August 11-14. Prominent among the exercises was the placing of a marker by this Chapter on the site of the first log meeting house in this section of the country—and the second house of worship in the State. The size of the building was twenty-four by twenty-eight feet. It was built in the year 1764. The marker is of gray, rough granite, six feet in height and three feet in width, with a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:
"Log Meeting House, 1764-1912.
Here stood the Log Meeting House of the early settlers.
The first meeting house in this section the second in the State.
Later used for the first public school in this part of New England.
Erected by the Ox-Bow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."
Below this inscription is the Chapter emblem.
The marker was draped with the Daughters of the American Revolution flag, which has the insignia of the order on a field of white, with blue border, and was unveiled by two young sons of Chapter members—direct descendants of Brig. Gen. Jacob Bayley, founder of the town—while the band played "Columbia." An address was delivered, written by the Chapter Historian.

Newbury has a historical record in the State, second only to Bennington. Many of its historic places have been marked, but none of greater worth than the spot where the founders of the church and school made possible for coming generations to rise to a higher and better civilization.—ELLA HIBBARD ATKINSON, Historian.

Toledo Chapter (Toledo, Ohio).—The Chapter has been unexpectedly active during the summer. The Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, having been appointed honorary commissioner to collect relics for Lucas County for the Ohio Centennial exhibit in Columbus, called a meeting of officers from the three Chapters to accomplish this work. Few were in town, but a creditable collection was forwarded to Columbus.

A square of linen embroidered by the unwilling fingers of Queen Elizabeth of England, a powder horn carried by the American scout, Peter Navarre, in the War of 1812, and a pair of old Sheffield candlesticks and snuffer brought from the home of an English gentleman in 1680. All these relics are authentic, and have a history of peculiar interest, representing, as they do, the old royal house of Tudors, the cavalier of England and the plain American scout and trapper. The embroidered napery which was loaned by Mrs. Birchard A. Hayes has a pathetic interest, too, for it was done by the Virgin Queen when she, a princess, was held in the Tower of London by the intrigues of statecraft.

The candlesticks were brought here by the first George Knaggs, who came from England in 1680, and whose grandson, Whetmore Knaggs, was the dashing soldier and friend of Gen. Anthony Wayne. They were loaned by Miss Antoinette Knaggs. The powder horn is of more recent date, and the service which its owner did for this country one hundred years ago gives to it a particular interest just now.

It was carried by Navarre just one hundred years ago this month, when he left Fort Meigs at sunset one day, carrying from General Harrison the message to General Croghan at Fort Stephenson that saved the garrison from massacre. The powder horn was loaned by Lambert Navarre, son of Peter Navarre.

Another valuable memento in the collection is a miniature of Gen. Roger Welles, who fought under Washington and Lafayette and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. It is the property of Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, great-granddaughter of General Welles.—MRS. HELEN WALCOTT NIMICK, Historian.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegheny County, New York).—The Chapter holds its meetings once every month from May to October, inclusive. The May session was held in Friendship, with a large attendance and an unusually good programme. Five new members were admitted.

While this Chapter will always miss its founder and first Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, now Honorary Regent, we are prospering under the leadership of our new Regent, Mrs. Clarence Ricker.

The Chapter is placing shade trees by the roadside, helping a school for mountain white girls in Georgia, besides doing many little things of minor importance.—RETA BUTLER HOYT, Historian.

Oklahoma City Chapter (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma).—The Chapter has a very profitable and successful record to look back upon at the close of its eighth year. Mrs. W. E. Taylor has been an untiring Regent in her efforts to serve the Chapter. She was elected to fill the office another year. We have observed all important days with social affairs and also gave a Colonial Assembly, the proceeds of which were used to furnish a library for the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, which the
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

club women of the city furnished. We sent a Christmas box to our little girl at the Martha Berry School, and gave a very handsome medal for the best essay on the origin of the American flag, all eighth grade pupils being eligible. The medal was presented by our Regent at the graduation exercises of the eighth grade pupils.

Our study this year was Historic Churches of America. The literary feature of our monthly meetings deserves special mention. Our Chapter was ably represented at Continental Congress by Mrs. Robert M. Conway and Miss Edith Allen Phelps.—MRS. MARY ELLIOTT CARPENTER, Historian.

Hands Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont).—On June 17, 1912, Hands Cove Chapter held its annual meeting, with Mrs. Theodore Richards, in Shoreham, Vt. Sixty members were present, and after a literary programme officers were elected, with Mrs. Clara Delano as Regent. Hands Cove Chapter numbers eighty-one members, and during the eleven years of its existence has accomplished the work of placing a boulder, with a bronze tablet, near Hands Cove, to commemorate the taking of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen. It has also placed a monument on Mount Independence in Orwell. Nine stones have been set, marking the old Military Roads in Shoreham, Bridport, and Whiting. A monument to Col. Nathan Doolittle, founder of the town of Shoreham, has been erected in the park in that village, and a stone marks his grave. Markers have been set on the graves of twenty-six Revolutionary soldiers in Orwell and Shoreham.

The Chapter is taking up the work of patriotic education, and money is donated each year for the Kern Hatters' Home and for the placing of pictures in the various school rooms in the two towns, as well as other patriotic work.—MRS. NELLIE PLATT PREBLE, Historian.

The Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pennsylvania) celebrated its sixteenth birthday October 10, 1911, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Calloway. The members number 77 at present, increasing from 16.

The meetings are held monthly at the homes of the members, and the programmes are interesting and instructive.

Our former Regent, Miss Overton, was elected Vice State Regent and a number of our members are appointed on State committees.

The Chapter continues to give annual prizes of $10 each to the Bellefonte Academy and High School.

For the past five years the Betsy Ross Flag has been used on Memorial Day to mark the graves of 25 Revolutionary soldiers, who have tombstones, by Mrs. Valentine, who has added 24 new names to her list of Revolutionary soldiers on the Public Monument, making a total of 142 buried in Center County.

Flag Day is generally observed. An attractive year book is issued annually.

Fifty dollars has been given again this year to the Berry School, Georgia, to educate a boy.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Room at the Bellefonte Hospital was refurnished and all needs supplied.

Both our "Real Daughters," Mrs. Reese and Mrs. Rishel, have passed into the Great Beyond.

The Chapter has marked Mrs. Reese's grave with the State marker.

The Chapter was active in securing a "sane Fourth" last year in the Peace Day Movement and in Patriotic Education.—SARA BURNSIDE VALENTINE, Historian.

Fort Washington Chapter (New York, N. Y.) was founded in March, 1909, at the home of its Regent, Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Broadway, New York City. Among the notable guests present were the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, the Hon. Cornelius Pugsley, the Hon. Theodore Fitch, Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Dr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, the Hon. James P. Davenport, Col. Henry Dunreath Tyler, Mr. Charles Edey Fay, Mr. T. Hugh Boorman, Mr. Henry Prevost Tracy, Mr. William R. Latson, M.D., Mrs. William C. Story, and Mrs. George W. Smith.

During its brief existence the Chapter has accomplished wonders; its greatest triumph being the dedication of a boulder in Fort Washington Park on November 16, 1910. Charter day, April 6, is observed at the Hotel Manhattan, New York. At the last anniversary the Chapter was presented with a copy of its charter framed in historic wood by Mrs. Frances Bodvin, Third Vice-
Regent, who each year visits France and decorates the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette on July 4 with an American flag and a bunch of red roses tied with D. A. R. ribbon.

This year the Chapter was represented in Washington by the Regent and Mrs. W. Emerson Marter. Mrs. Fay contributed liberally to the fund for Continental Hall in the name of the Chapter, beside donating from her own purse toward other patriotic causes. She also personally attends to the graves of seven brothers—Revolutionary heroes—who are no relation to her.—MRS. FLORENCE LIVINGSTON STEGMAN, Historian.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter (Fort Worth, Texas).—On October 12, 1911, Mrs. Lydick, retiring Regent, installed the incoming officer, Mrs. Roberta Andrews, the newly-elected Regent.

Mrs. Lydick, Chairman of the Committee, asked for contributions to the State Scholarship Fund, and $22 was collected.

Five dollars was sent as a contribution towards a memorial in Continental Hall for Mrs. Harrison, first President General.

Mrs. Childress reported the election of Mrs. Hyman and the entertainment by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Galveston to delegates to the Convention. Mrs. Wortham spoke enthusiastically on the University Scholarship, stating that Missouri was the only State in the Union that had an endowed scholarship, and hoping that Texas would be the next. One thousand dollars had been raised before the Galveston meeting, and $400 was raised at Galveston. As soon as $1000 is raised it is placed at interest by the committee.

At subsequent monthly meetings $10 was sent as usual to Washington Industrial Schools, and $10 to the Berry School, Georgia.

Twenty-five dollars was sent for the Texas Room in Continental Hall. Mrs. Hyman placed before the Chapter her plans for marking the "Santa Fe Trail."

Five dollars was contributed for a memorial to Miss Mary Desha. Mrs. Wortham reported the year book for 1912 to '13 completed. A resolution was passed that the requisite number of lineage books be ordered to complete the set.

On February 22 an entertainment was given at the home of Mrs. J. T. Montgomery.—MRS. JAMES H. FRENCH, Historian.

Capt. Richard Somers Chapter (Saint Peter, Minnesota).—On June 1, 1908, after an inspiring address by our State Regent, Mrs. Edgar Lloythed, the youngest Chapter in the State was organized at the home of Mrs. H. L. Stark, with the following charter members: Mrs. Mary B. Aiton, Mrs. Anne E. Bell, Mrs. Mary L. Beecher, Mrs. Hannah A. Blackburn, Mrs. Mariah H. Cox, Mrs. Edna D. Essler, Miss Hellen R. Latimer, Mrs. Zilpha C. Skipton, Mrs. Alice R. Stark, Mrs. Anice G. Strand, Mrs. Ethel A. Taber, Dr. Mary P. Hopkins, Miss Eva Kneeland and Miss Lois O. Treadwell. Mrs. Stark, whose efforts brought about the organization of the Chapter, was elected Regent. Before we had reached our first birthday we had the honor of being represented by our Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. L. Beecher, at the Continental Congress.

Our meetings, which are literary and social, are held on the third Saturday of each month from October to June, at the homes of the members. Last August we had the honor of entertaining Mrs. A. K. Gault, of Omaha, one of the Vice-Presidents General, and a native of Saint Peter, her mother, Mrs. Cox, is one of our charter members. We have contributed to the Martha Berry School, Continental Hall, and keep the AMERICAN MAGAZINE in our public library. We now have 41 members, with more to come in soon. The growth of the Chapter is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Stark, who is a fine genealogist.—MRS. MARY B. AITON, Historian.

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, New York).—Chemung Chapter closes its fifteenth year with a membership of 213. There have been seven regular meetings, with an average attendance of 65, and six board meetings. The social meetings have been as follows: A reception given by Mrs. Wyckoff on Flag Day, in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Henry Bowron. Chapter Day luncheon held at the Hotel Rathbun, and a Chapter Birthday card party January 14.

The Chapter has suffered a great loss in the death of three Charter members, Mrs. James Henry Clark, Miss Mary H. Goldsmith, Mrs. J. D. Fletcher Slee, and of
our real Daughter, Mrs. Titus M. Bixby.

Chemung Chapter is uniting with the Daughters of Veterans to put flags in the public schools. Twenty dollars was contributed for this purpose as a memorial to Mrs. Slee, a former Regent.

Twenty dollars was contributed for indebtedness on Continental Hall and $5 for the memorial for the first President General, to be placed in the President General's room in Continental Hall.

Sixty dollars has been spent on historical work and the grave of our real Daughter, Mrs. Titus M. Bixby, in Big Flats, has been marked, and also the graves of Colonels Abraham Miller and Watterman and Thomas Baldwin.

Prizes amounting to $25 have been given high school students for essays on patriotic subjects.—LENA GRANDIN BALDWIN, Recording Secretary.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, New Jersey).—The seventh annual report of our Chapter adds another to its record of prosperity. We believe that its work has been a means of good in our community.

On December 7 a flag was presented to "The Fresh Air Day Camp" by our Regent and accepted by Dr. Ralph H. Hunt, of East Orange, who is in charge of the medical work at the camp. The children sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and showed much pleasure in receiving the beautiful emblem. At this camp children who are in the incipient stages of tuberculosis are kept in the open air, given nourishing food and taught. Orange Mountain Chapter has paid the salary of an instructor to teach manual training—the girls to sew and the boys to make baskets. A sale of baskets will be held in the fall.

The Chapter held its third annual patriotic service, commemorative of the birth of Washington, on Sunday, February 25, in the North Orange Baptist Church.

At the pleasant home of our Regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell, a reception was held on May 11, under the auspices of the Chapter, to the Daughters of 1812.

The annual presentation of the $5 prize to the pupil in the eighth year grade of the Orange schools, and the presentation of the $5 prize to the pupil in the Orange High School, having the highest attainment in United States history, was made at the closing exercises of those schools.

The Chapter has shown its interest in the Consumers' League of New Jersey by a contribution to aid in the work in the Oranges for the Saturday half-holiday during August.—CLARA VEEDEER KYNOR, Historian.

Sarah Bradlee-Fulton Chapter (Medford, Massachusetts).—For four months this year we met at the rooms of the Boys' Union. In May and June we returned to the Royall House estate. We have given $16.20 to the Boys' Union, $10 to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset Street, Boston; $200 to the Royall House Association for general improvements in the slave quarters, with $25 additional for gas lights and gas radiators. From this time on the house itself is to be like Mount Vernon and other places—a show house—and meetings, festivals and all lunches and refreshments can be adequately and comfortably handled in the hall, finely equipped, where once the slaves from Antigua, in the little old-fashioned rooms and kitchens, worked and cooked for their masters' family.

Our gifts also include a covering for the piano and the tuning of the piano belonging to the Union.

At the annual meeting Mrs. Cora F. Weston was elected Regent.

Our present membership is 68. We were ably represented at the Continental Congress by two of our members—Mrs. Brigham, who gave an extended account of the proceedings, and Miss Adams, who has been a resident of Washington for some time.

June 22 a lawn party was held on the grounds of the Royall House for the benefit of the Royall House Association and the Medford Visiting Nurse Association, two causes very popular with the citizens of our city.—ELIZA M. GILL, Corresponding Secretary.
To State Regents and State Magazine Committees:

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, proposed the following plan to the National Board of Management at the meeting of October 2, 1912.

The States have been divided into five (5) classes as follows:

- **CLASS A.—Over 2000 Membership**
  - Connecticut,
  - Illinois,
  - Indiana,
  - Iowa,
  - Massachusetts,
  - Michigan,
  - Missouri,
  - New York,
  - Ohio,
  - Pennsylvania.

- **CLASS B.—Between 1000 and 1000 Membership**
  - Alabama,
  - California,
  - Colorado,
  - District of Columbia,
  - Georgia,
  - Kansas.

- **CLASS C.—Between 500 and 1000 Membership**
  - Kentucky,
  - Maine,
  - Minnesota,
  - New Hampshire,
  - New Jersey,
  - Rhode Island,
  - South Carolina,
  - Tennessee,
  - Texas,
  - Vermont,
  - Virginia,
  - Wisconsin.

- **CLASS D.—Between 100 and 500 Membership**
  - Arkansas,
  - Delaware,
  - Florida,
  - Louisiana,
  - Montana,
  - New Mexico,
  - Oklahoma,
  - Oregon,
  - Utah,
  - West Virginia,
  - Wyoming.

- **CLASS E.—Under 100 Membership**
  - Arizona,
  - Idaho,
  - Nevada,
  - North Dakota,
  - South Dakota.

The State in Class A obtaining the largest per cent. of new subscribers based on its entire membership before the next Congress will be credited with a contribution of $1,000 to Memorial Continental Hall Fund.

The State from Class B will be credited with $750.

The State from Class C will be credited with $500.

The State from Class D will be credited with $250.

The State from Class E will be credited with $100.

This money is to be credited to the different States out of the amount to be turned over from the current fund to the Hall Fund.

For a number of years past it has been customary to transfer from $10,000 to $15,000 of our balance in April to the Hall Fund—the idea of this proposition is to credit these different sums to the States as though they were part of their contribution to the Hall.

The plan as proposed was indorsed by the Board in the following motion:

"That the Board authorize the publication of the plan proposed by the Magazine Committee, and recommend that Congress adopt this method for expressing recognition of special work for the Magazine."

We hope this will prove an added incentive to State and Chapter committees for renewed and sustained efforts in behalf of the Magazine.

MABEL G. SWORMSTEDT,
Chairman Magazine Committee.
2428. WILLIAMS—RATHBURN.—Dr. Rathburn was a surgeon in the Rev. War and received a pension for his services. His son, Beriah Safford Rathburn, was b. when the doctor was sixty-five years old, in 1819 (I think in Norwich, Conn.). At last account he was still living in Norwich at 8 Church St. His (i) wife was a member of the choir in the Baptist Church at Norwich, and was noted for her fine voice. The tune of Rathburn was named for her. Safford went to work for my father in New London Conn., in 1837, and when he left, father gave him this advice: "Do not seek a job when it is stormy. Do not visit when you have anything to do. Do not marry until you own a house." He spent a day with me four years ago, and was well and strong for a Real Son of the Rev.—W. R. Chester, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

2488. RANDALL.—Two Randall Genealogies are in process of compilation; one by George L. Randall, Box 528, New Bedford, Mass., and the other by Aaron F. Randall, 305 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. The former includes the descendants of Wm. Randall, of Scituate, Mass., in 1640, and Providence, R. I., in 1635; and the latter, the descendants of Matthew Randle. Mr. Aaron Randall is also familiar with the descendants of John Randall, of Newport and Westerly, R. I., 1657. The three Randall emigrants are, so far as known, in no way related to each other.—Mrs. Lois Woltcott Strong.

2491. BABCOCK—BREED.—There is a Stephen Babcock mentioned in the Babcock Genealogy who was b. July 19, 1751, in S. Kingston, R. I., who was the son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Cahoon) Babcock. They were Baptists and lived in Exeter, R. I., in 1774. The line is not carried out; but it might be worth while to carry on the search.—Mrs. Lois W. Strong.

2500. BRACY—BOOKER—ADAMS.—In the Mass. Archives, Vol. XI, p. 394, reference is made to a James Bracy, who gave a receipt for bounty paid him by the town of York to serve in the Continental Army for three years, dated York, May 8, 1781. As Maine was a part of Mass. during the Rev., this probably refers to the James Bracy desired. On p. 383 of the same volume a James Bracey (probably the same man), of York Co., is mentioned as being in Capt. Wm. Spinney's Co., Col. Cogswell's regiment, enlisted Oct. 27, 1778; discharged Dec. 31, 1778, to guard and fortify the port of Boston. As Capt. Wm. Spinney came from York Co., this is probably the service of a York Co. man. There was also a James Bracey, evidently a different man, who served as a private in Col. Benjamin Tupper's regiment (the Tenth) in 1781. Joseph, Thomas, and William Bracey also served in the Rev., the latter being from York and forty years old in 1779.—Gen. Ed.

2512. PURDY.—A long account of the Purdy family is to be found in the Revised History of Greenwich, Conn., by Spencer P. Mead, published by the Knickerbocker Press in 1911, p. 768. This history includes an alphabetical list of all the land owners in the town, from the first Indian deed in 1640 up to 1752; and also has full accounts of the families of Adams, Avery, Banks, Betts, Brown, Brundage, Brush, Bud, Bush, Close, Davis, Dayton, Denton, Ferry, Finch, Green, Hendrie, Hobby, Holly, Holmes, Horton, Howe, Hubbard, Husted, Ingerson, Knapp, Lockwood, Lyon, Marshall, Mead, Merritt, Mills, Palmer, Peck, Purdy, Reynolds, Ritch, Rundle, Sacket, Scofield, Sellers, Seymour, Sherwood, Slater, Smith, Studwell, Sutherland, Sutton, Todd, Waring, Watertbury, Webb, Weed, White, Wilcox, Wilson, and Worden; and, in addition, what I have come to regard as almost the first essential in a book of this character, a fine, comprehensive index. The author states in the preface that he has a list of all the town officers of Greenwich to 1910; an abstract of all the births, marriages, and deaths down to 1845, and of all the gravestones in existence in the town of Greenwich, ready to publish. It is to be hoped that some public-spirited Daughter of Connecticut birth or parentage will have the material printed while it is still accessible, for one can render no better service to posterity than in preserving true history, especially now while so much that is not reliable is being circulated broadcast.—Gen. Ed.
was the son of Samuel Gates, a Rev. soldier, from Rutland, Mass., who was b. Feb. 28, 1722, m. Caroline How, and lived at Petersham. He was a descendant of Stephen Gates, of Hingham, Mass., who, with his wife, Ann, came to this country in 1638, and were the ancestors of the family. Tradition states that four families, Gates, How, Wilder, and Chamberlain, bought the land on which Petersham now stands from the Indians. "M. E. G." may find the How ancestry in the Petersham records. The above information is taken from the Gates Genealogy, a copy of which was presented to the D. A. R. by the Maldred Warner Washington Chapter.—Mrs. Helen Nye Rupp, Monmouth, Ill.

2531. Campbell—McKee.—There was a Wm. B. Campbell who was Attorney General of Tenn. and d. at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1867. His father, Col. David Campbell, distinguished himself at the Battle of King's Mountain, and m. a daughter of Hugh Montgomery. There was also a Major Wm. Chronicle, who was killed at King's Mountain, who possibly is the one desired by "A. B." A long account of him and his services may be found in Wheeler's History of N. C., Vol. II, p. 157. His mother m. (1) a Mr. McKee, of Pa., and had James McKee, a noted Rev. soldier; m. (2) Mr. Chronicle, and had only one son, Wm., who was afterwards Major Wm. Chronicle. His last words as he led the charge at King's Mountain are said to have been: "Come on, my boys, never let it be said that a Fork boy ran." His sword and spurs passed into the hands of his half-brother, James McKee, and at the time of the compilation of Wheeler's History, were still in the possession of McKee's descendants: Near the foot of the mountain a slab was erected "Sacred to the Memory of MAJOR WILLIAM CHRONICLE, CAPTAIN JOHN MATTOCKS, WILLIAM RABB and JOHN BOYD, Who were killed here fighting in defence of America, On the 7th, Oct. 1780."

According to a manuscript history of the Polk family, which seems to be well authenticated, Margaret, sister of Thomas, Ezekiel, Charles, and John Polk, and daughter of William Polk, of N. C., m. Robert McKee, father of John P. McKree, of Tenn. Some branches of the family spell the name McCre.-Gen. Ed.

2559 (3) Rowland.—There is no mention of either a Henry or of an Edmund Rowland in Conn. men in the Rev., but on p. 621 there is a mention of a Henry Roland, who served in Capt. Samuel Mather's Co. Roll dated Fort Trumbull in New London, July, 1776.—Gen. Ed.

2541. Griffin—Brown.—To ascertain positively anything like the point desired by "M. M. H.", it would be necessary to have an exact genealogy of the Griffin family and deeds.—Gen. Ed.

2541 (2) Griffin.—Martin Griffin was the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Griffin) Griffin, of Simsbury, Conn. Nathaniel was b. 1706; and his will, probated at Simsbury, June 11, 1787, mentions wife, Elizabeth, sons Nathaniel, Stephen, Micha, Elisha, Seth, and Martin; daughters, Elizabeth (wife of David Holcomb) and Chloe (wife of Abner Bull). Nathaniel, Stephen (and possibly Martin), together with Chloe Bull and their families, moved from Conn. to Sheppardstown, N. Y., and then in 1805 moved to Otsego Co., N. Y.—Mrs. Geo. B. Waterman, 14 Southworth St., Williamstown, Mass.

2546. Dunlap—Craig.—In Boogher's Gleamings from Va. History, p. 296, mention is made of a James Craig, who was b. in 1745, m. Jean Stuart, of Augusta Co., Va., whose will, probated June 22, 1807, at Staunton, mentions his wife, Jean, and his children: John, James, Samuel, George, Wm. Elijah, Robert, Sarah, Betsy, Agnes, Jane, and Mary (who m. John McGill). He lived between Middle and North River, a little below Mt. Merid. Most of his descendants lived in the West. Possibly when the Chalkley MSS. are published (which is to be very soon, I believe), "J. C. B." may find something therein to aid in her search for the Dunlap-Craig connection.—Gen. Ed.

2548 (5) Bragg—Crandall.—Edward Bragg, son of Enos Bishop Bragg, of Chenango Co., N. Y., was my mother's brother. He came West many years ago and settled in Minnesota. His children were: Enos, Hiram, Johnston, Louis, and Adelaide. The latter was living in Mich. the last I knew. I think Edward's wife was Crandall. His eldest son, Enos, m. a Norton. The late Edward S. Bragg, of Wia., was a cousin of the Edward in question. The Rev. ancestry of Edward Bragg is unknown to me, but this may aid the person seeking information. Johnston, Edward Bragg's third son, was in the Civil War in Col. Van Cleaves' ad Minn. infantry; and inquiry at the Pension Office may locate him, if still living. On further reflection it seems to me there was a Tanner Bragg, but this is indefinite as a recollection.—B. E. Andrews, Three Rivers, Mich.

2554. Drake.—Stryker's Jerseymen in the Rev. gives the service of a Wm. Drake, who was a private in Capt. Tucker's Co., First Regt., of Hunterdon Co. militia, and was discharged Oct. 30, 1777. It might be worth while to search the records of Hunterdon Co.—Gen. Ed.

2563. Dietrich—Long.—In 1785 John Dietrich owned a saw mill in Mount Bethel Township, and d. in 1816. Elias, and John, Jr., also lived there, the two former ones owning farms; in 1788 the part of Mount Bethel where the Dietrichs lived had been changed to Upper Mount Bethel Township. The Longs were in Mount Bethel as early as 1772, when Joseph, John, Sr., and Jr., were taxed as farmers, and Elias as a laborer; in 1785 John Long owned a grist mill, and Joseph was added to the list of taxpayers; in 1793 John owned a saw mill, and in 1788 their homes also were in Upper Mount Bethel. There were a number of men by the name of Dietrich and Long who served in the Rev.; and the first thing to do is to find from the records of Lancaster Co. the names of the two men.—Gen. Ed.

2571. Birdsell—Stark.—There was no reference that I could find to a Stark who m.
Mary Birdsall in the history of Cherry Valley, N. Y., or the Cherry Valley massacre; nor is there any mention of a Birdsall or Stark who served in the Tryon Co. militia in Fernow's New York in the Rev. Cherry Valley is in Otsego Co., which was formed from Montgomery Co., and that, in turn, from Tryon Co. There are, however, a number of Starks and Birdsalls who served; and in Dutchess Co. there were in the Third Regiment of militia Gilbert, James Jr., John, Nathan, Squire, and William Birdsall, and Aamos, Aaron, and John Stark, and a Henry Starke.—Gen. Ed.

2574.—A careful search of the records of the MAGAZINES has failed to discover any other house occupied by a Signer of the Declaration, which is owned by a Chapter of the D. A. R., except the George Taylor Chapter House, when worn. It was occupied by George Taylor. The National Society, D. A. R., own a house in Augusta, Ga., which formerly belonged to George Walton, and loan it to the Augusta Chapter, who have furnished it, and provide for its maintenance. The George Taylor Chapter should be congratulated, therefore, on having something which is distinctly unique in its possession.—Gen. Ed.

2610. McKinley.—There is no Genealogy in the Congressional Library of the McKinley family that includes the Cumberland Co. branch.—Gen. Ed.

(3) Gillespie.—There is no Gillespie Genealogy in the Congressional Library.—Gen. Ed.

2633. Bartlett.—Solomon Bartlett was not the brother of Josiah Bartlett, the Signer of the Declaration, and I cannot tell you who were his parents. The parents of Josiah Bartlett were Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett, of Amesbury, Mass. Stephen's children were: Stephen, Joseph, Simeon, Josiah, Levi, and Hannah.—Gen. Ed.

2639.—Following the universal custom with all publications, an unsigned query was consigned to the waste basket. If "B. K." will send it again, giving her name and address as a mark of good faith, only the initials will be printed, but under no circumstances is an anonymous question or answer inserted.—Gen. Ed.

2644 (3) Mattison.—Among the tombstone inscriptions from Shaftsbury, Vt., compiled by L. H. Elwell, occur the following: "Mattison, Capt. Peleg, died April 6, 1837, aged 89 yrs. 26 days; Susannah, wife of Capt. Peleg, died Nov. 25, 1834, aged 83 yrs. 2 days."—Gen. Ed.

2656. Hadley—King—Grantham.—Wheeler's History of N. C., Vol. I, p. 86, mentions Thomas Hadley, of Campbellton, as being among the list of delegates to the Halifax Convention, Nov. 12, 1776. Campbellton was the name then of the town that was afterwards called Cross Creek, and now is known as Fayetteville, N. C. There was a Joshua Hadley, who was an ensign from Salisbury District, appointed in 1776. (See Wheeler, Vol. I, p. 80). June 20, 1775, Joshua Hadley (whether it was the one who was afterwards made ensign, I do not know) was one of those who signed the Cumberland Co. Association Test, "holding ourselves bound by the most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country . . . solemnly engaging that whenever our Continental, or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and America upon constitutional principles . . ." This was signed over a year before the Declaration of Independence.—Gen. Ed.

2657. Hart—Shinn.—Hannah Hart, who m. in 1785 John Shinn, was not the daughter of John Hart, the Signer, nor was she related to him, as far as I can ascertain. The will of John Hart is in Trenton, and can be seen by anyone who desires.—Gen. Ed.

QUERIES

2659.—Last February I sent you a query, but have never seen it published. Would like you to change the date of marriage in the query, and sign the initials "B. K."

2640. Marvel—Harris—Baker.—The vital records of Pitt Co., N. C., contain the following marriage record: Paschall Marvel, Ja., of Shutesbury, and Katherine Harris, Dec. 3, 1835. Paschall was b. (according to family records) Dec. 1, 1810. Rehoboth vital records show marriage of Paschall Marvell and Polly Baker. Were these the parents of Paschall Marvell, Jr.? Whose son was Paschall, or Rehoboth? Was Polly Baker the one Nov. 6, 1775, dau. of Joseph and Dorcas Baker? (2) Marvel—LeMoyne.—According to the Mason Gen., Wm. Marvel, who m. Prudence Mason in 1793, was the son of Stephen Marvel and Ann LeMoyne. Stephen Marvell, Jr., who m. Mary Lutler in 1781 (both marriages on Rehoboth records), was probably another son, and my supposition is that Pascal was a third son, as there is a tradition of French ancestry in the family; and the LeMoynes were Huguenots. The name was corrupted to Mawney. Were not the Marvels, of the Rehoboth and Swansea records, also Huguenots? In Malden (Mass.) records is the following Charles LeMoine and Mary Marble, May 19, 1737. Marvel and Marble are often the same name. Hannah LeMoine, who m. Pascal Constant Petit de Angelis, is said to have been a dau. of Capt. Charles LeMoine, a native of France. Hannah de Angelis, dau. of the above couple, was b. June 16, 1761, and her brother, Pascal Charles Joseph, was b. in the West Indies, Oct. 14, 1762 or 3. He m. Betsey Webb, of Saybrook, Conn., and Hannah m. Benjamin Webb, of Chester, Conn. Were these Webbs related? The Senior Pascal de Angelis d. in Newport, R. L., in 1770 and his widow m. Col. Seth Warner, of Vt. The will of Caleb Mason in 1808, the father of Prudence (Mason) Marvel, previously mentioned, also mentions Sally, dau. of Be-nuel Marvel. The census of 1790 shows in Rehoboth and vicinity: Benjamin, Benjamin, Ezenezer, Thomas, Sr., and Jr., and Stephen, Sr. and Jr. There were many of the names credited to Rehoboth and Swansea. Any
pointers on Marvel or LeMoyne will be greatly appreciated.—F. S. W.

2640. WATTS.—Would like a list of the children of Col. Frederick Watts, of Pa.; also his wife's name, and all dates. Did he have a son, John? Was Colonel Frederick a son of John Watts, of N. Y., buried at Old Trinity Church? Who was the John Watts, who was a private in the Chester Co. (Pa.) militia in 1778? Did any child of Col. Frederick Watts, of Pa., Archer, Series 5, Vol. III? Was he the John Watts, who m. Hannah and had: Thomas, Joseph, Nancy, Esther, and Sarah? What was the last name of Hannah, and did her parents serve in the Rev.?—I. L. A.

2641. WALTERS.—Jesse Walters, b. in N. C., Sept. 3, 1770, d. Feb., 1855. Can anyone give the names of his parents, with their Rev. service, if any?

(2) WATERER.—Wanted, ancestry, with all genealogical data of Sarah Waterer, b. 1774, d. in 1850 in N. C., also Rev. record, if any, of her father.—W. W.

2642. CLAFLIN.—Is there a genealogy of the Claflin family; and if so, where and at what price can it be obtained? John Claflin, a Rev. soldier, was b. in Framingham, Mass., April 8, 1754; m. Henrietta Stimpson, Nov. 20, 1777; and d. in Mendon, N. Y., March 17, 1822. Any descendants of him would confer a favor by corresponding with Mrs. C. F. Randall, 1001 Taylor St., Amarillo, Texas.

2643. RICHMOND-SMITH.—Wealthy Richmond lived in Rehoboth, Mass., from 1786 to 1827; m. at Rehoboth in 1787 Nathaniel Smith, Sr. (1762-1816), and was the mother of six children: Wealthy Smith (1790-1872), who m. Nathaniel Fuller, of Rehoboth; Rachel R. Smith (1792-1848), who m. Dr. Calvin Martin, of Seekonk; Polly (or Mary) Smith (1793-1842), who m. George Lawton, of Watertown and Waltham, Mass.; Nathan Smith, Jr. (1798-1845), of Seekonk; Rebecca Martin Smith (1793-1844), and Rebecca Martin Smith, 2d (1805—). Who were the oldest son was b. in Vance's Fort, Washington Co., Pa. They moved to Ky. in 1801. David Vance was an uncle of ex-Governor Joseph Vance, of Ohio.

(4) ANDERSON.—Davison.—Ancestry also desired of Isabella Anderson, who was m. to Isaac Davison, of Harrison Co., W. Va., in 1779.—F. L. T.

2648. MINOR-PETTUS.—Ancestry desired of Hannah Minor, who m. Lieut. Samuel Overton Pettus, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., in 1769, and Rev. service, if any.

(2) OSLIN-WILLIAMS.—Ancestry also desired of Sally Oslin, who m. Lewis Williams, Sr., of Va., Feb. 6, 1777, with Rev. service, if any.

(3) COMPTON.—Also ancestry desired of John Compton, b. Oct. 28, 1786, in or near Richmond, Va., and d. in Tenn., with Rev. service, if any.—M. C. F.

2649. DIMOCK.—Address desired of Mr. George Dimock, who is preparing a genealogy of the Dimock family.—E. N.

2650. TAYLOR-WOODRUFFE.—Abner Taylor m. Betsey Woodruffe, and had a dau., Phebe, b. in Coldbrook, Litchfield Co., Conn. Did he have any Rev. service, or any of his ancestors?

(2) GALE-CONVERSE.—Sarah Gale was m. by Joel Barber to Pain (Payne) Converse, 3d, Nov. 24, 1798. Were any of her ancestors in the Rev.?

(3) CRAMPTON—CONVERSE.—Had Hannah Crampton, b. Addison, Vt., Sept. 26, 1802, m., Nov. 21, 1822, Heman Converse Any Rev. ancestry?

(4) LEE-CONVERSE.—Was the ancestor of Mary Lee, who m. Capt. Payne Converse Dec. 11, 1768, and d. at Bridport, Vt., in the Rev.?

(5) BRACE-COOLEY.—Ancestry desired of Ruth Beach, who m., Feb. 18, 1773, Benjamin Cooley in Rutland, Vt. Her father (name unknown) was said to have been a blacksmith.
who came from Va. His wife's name was Siler. Did he have any Rev. service?

(6) PORTER—NEEDHAM.—Were any of the direct ancestors of Minerva Porter, who m. Charles Needham and lived in Addison, Vt., in the Rev.?

(7) HALFORD—CONVERSE.—Ancestry desired of Mary Halford, who lived in Thompson, Conn., and in. Pain Converse, Sr.

(8) CARTER—CONVERSE.—Judith Carter m. Sergeant Sam Converse, b. May 1, 1775, in Westminster, Mass., and after his death m. (2) Giles Field, of Charlestown, Mass., and d. in 1877. Her an- cestry desired.—M. C. P.

2651. BEVERLY—CARTER.—Maj. Robert Bev- erly m. Maria Byrd Carter. Did they have a dau., Susan, who m. Robert Clark, of Va.?—E. E. A.

2652. FLOYD—BECKWITH.—Penuel Floyd, with his wife, Sarah Beckwith, were b. in Wake Co., N. C. Who were their parents? What was the date of Floyd's birth? Did any ancestor of either of them perform Rev. service? Their children were: John, Thomas Beckwith, Dolphine (hero of Alamo), Penuel, Temperance, Polly, Betsey, Sarah, and Susan. Thomas Beckwith Floyd was b. in Wake Co., N. C. Feb. 27, 1802, and m. Martha Daniel Hunter, Dec. 19, 1828; later moved to Nash Co. N. C., and in 1833 to Troup Co., Ga. Any data necessary to complete D. A. R. paper de- sired.—K. F. L.

2653. JONES—LITTLETON.—Information de- sired of the families of Thomas Jones and his wife, Catherine Littleton. They had five chil- dren—three sons and two daughters. Thomas, b. Feb. 14, about 1775, and John, were two of the sons; and the daughters were Mrs. Halton and Mrs. Godfrey or Godby. Thomas m. Rebecca Powell in 1800 and lived near Sparta, Ga., during the latter part of his life; John lived in the southeastern part of Ga. and the daughters in S. C. According to family tra- dition, Thomas Jones and four brothers came from Wales to Va., where the eldest son re- mained; but the others moved to S. C., and Thomas joined the Colonial forces and was ac- trociously killed while on a scouting party. He and his men were sent to capture some Tories, who were terrorizing the neighbor- hood, and were surprised while at dinner by the Tories themselves; and being taken un- aware, were taken. Captain Jones was killed by his own gun. Official proof of this service de- sired.—W. S. B.

2654. NEWINGHAM.—Wanted, name of wife and dates of Daniel Newingham, who emi- grated to America from Ireland about 1774 or 5, settling near or at York, Pa. During the Rev. he served under General Wayne; was sent South, and while there sickened and d. He enlisted April 30, 1777, and his two sons, Henry and David, were b. at York, Pa. Henry m. Elizabeth Stoever, of Hanover, Pa., and David m. Susan Kirts, of Huntingdon, Pa. Any information, however slight, in regard to the wife of Daniel will be appreciated.

(2) FOWLER—WOODS.—Wanted, ancestry of George Fowler, who m. Sarah Woods. She was b. July, 1782, and was the dau. of Col. Geo. Woods, of Bedford, Pa. Rev. service of any of the ancestors of George Fowler also desired.—G. T. A.

2655. HOTTCKISS—PELLETIER.—The date of marriage of Miles Hottckiss and Francoise Pelletier, and full names of their parents is desired. The Pelletiers were also known by the Indian name of Antaya. Miles Hottckiss went from Conn. to Kaskaskia, Ill., prior to Nov. 15, 1802, and d. there in 1844. His chil- dren were: Julia, baptized when 1 y. old, Oct. 21, 1805; Emelia, baptized when 1 mo. old, June 7, 1807 (m. Thomas Owen); Gaius, baptized Oct. 16, 1809, when 1 mo. old; Aurelia, baptized June 8, 1812, when 15 d. old; Felici- tie, baptized when 2 mo. old, July 20, 1814, m. Gholson Kercheval, Nov. 25, 1840; Mary (m. Dr. Betts); Charlotte; and Beale, who m. Virginia Smith. Proof of Rev. service desired also.—L. A. N.

2656. STEVENS (STEPSHENS)—WELBORN.—Andrew Jackson Stevens m. Emily Welborn, of Ark. He was the son of Thomas Stevens, who emigrated from Md. to Ky., from there to Ark., and thence to Texas, where he d. in 1846. Some of the family spell the name Stephens, but it is all the same family. An- cestry desired of this Stevens or Welborn, with Rev. service, if any.

(2) HADLEY—KING—GRANTHAM.—Thomas Hadley, of Del., m Mary Thompson, of Lon- don Grove Twp., at London Grove meeting, June 13, 1750. Soon after his marriage he and his wife moved to N. C. in company with John Owens, carrying their certificate to New Garden meeting, N. C. Capt. Thomas Hadley settled at Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, N. C., and owned much land there; commanded a troop of horse and represented his district in the Assembly, at Halifax, Nov. 12, 1776. Wanted, dates of birth and death and official proof of service. His son, Benjamin, m. Miss Elizabeth King; and Thomas and Mary had besides Benjamin, Mary, who m. Captain Travis; John, Simon, Thomas, and Joshua. Benjamin and Elizabeth Hadley had a son, Joshua, b. in 1822, was elected to the con- vention which assembled at San Felipe to memorialize the Mexican Congress, asking them to admit Texas as a State in the Mexi- can Union. In 1836 the municipality of Wash- ington, including the territory which is now Grimes Co., Texas was created, and Joshua Hadley was elected its only alcalde. He m. Obedience Grantham and had several chil- dren, among them three sons, Thomas, Joshua, and Denny Porterfield, and one dau., Caro- line, named for her father's beloved State, who m. John Martin about 1835. Dates of birth and places, death, and marriage of the intermediate lines desired.

(3) MARTIN.—John Martin, who m. Caro- line Hadley, was the son of John Martin, of Ala. Wanted, any information which would admit the Martins to the D. A. R. The son, John Martin, took an active part in the war between Texas and Mexico. He and three others were a special committee who secured the "Twin Sisters Gun," the only artillery used at the battle of San Jacinto. He also took charge of the women and chil- dren, and guided them to a place of safety
in advance of Santa Anna's Army; and d. in 1846, leaving a son, John F. Martin, still living.—J. W. B.

2657. HART—SHINN.—Was Hannah Hart, who m., in 1785, James Shinn, a dau. of John Hart, the Signer of the Declaration?—M. B.

CORRECTIONS
In 2394, July number of the Magazine, it is stated that Edward Wilson m. Nancy (or Ann) Billington. The name should be Bullington.

In the July issue the statement is made that Amy Knap m. a Williamson. That was an error of the copyist. She m. James Allison, and Mr. Henry E. Knap so stated in his letter to me.

On page 120, September number of the Magazine, David Stone, Clara Barton's grandfather, is incorrectly given for her father.

Obituary notices of Revolutionary soldiers taken from the American Almanac for 1841 and 1843, presented by Mrs. Wells Thompson, through Mrs. A. G. Draper, Genealogical Editor.

ARMISTEAD, WILLIAM (Captain).—March 1, 1842, in Clark, Co., Ala., Captain William Armistead, aged 83 years. He was present at the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point.

AVERILL, PERRY (Colonel).—July 10, 1842, in Washington, Conn., aged 88 years. He was an officer in the Connecticut Line during the Revolution.

BALCH, THOMAS.—January 17, 1840, at Waterloo, N. Y., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He served under Paul Jones in the Revolution.

BELTON, THOMAS.—July, 1840, at Newark, N. J. He was a soldier of the Revolution reputed to be 108 years of age.

BENJAMIN, JONATHAN.—August 26, 1842, in Union, Licking Co., Ohio, aged 102 years. He was born in Goshen, N. Y., October 14, 1738. At seventeen he took part in the attack on the British posts near Front Royal, Warren Co., Va., between the James and Rappahannock rivers, and his age. He served under Paul Jones in the Revolution, and was present at the battles of Saratoga, Bemis Heights, and the surrender of General Burgoyne. In 1778 he commenced business as a silversmith in Dedham, Mass., with a capital of ten dollars, and in 1792 removed to Boston. By his will, his fortune estimated at $350,000, is (after some life interests) left to Harvard.

BISSETT, JOHNSON.—November, 1839, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in his 101st year. He was a native of Connecticut, who served in the French and Revolutionary Wars and in the last war with England.

BRECK, LEMUEL.—August 22, 1840, at Springfield, Mass., aged 85 years. He served through the war of the Revolution.

CONDIT, BENJAMIN.—October 29, 1839, at Suckasunny, N. J., aged 80 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

DAVIDSON, CAPTAIN.—January, 1840, at Lost Valley Creek, Pa., aged 88 years. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Line during the Revolution, and was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Stony Point, Germantown, Yorktown, and others.

DE ANGELIS, PASCAL, C. I.—September 8, 1839, at Holland Patent, N. Y. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—August 28, 1840, near Bound Brook, N. J., aged 89 years. He was an officer of the Revolution.

DUNLAP, FRANCIS.—November 5, 1839, at Lebanon, Ohio, aged 78 years. He was born at Williamsburg, Va., 1761, and removed to Pennsylvania about 1771. He engaged in war with the Indians, and continued in service until near the end of the Revolution. In 1787 he moved to Kentucky; in 1791 to Columbia, Ohio, and in 1797 to Lebanon. He was one of those who formed the First Baptist Church in the Northwest Territory, organized at Columbia in 1791. He was a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of Ohio and the Presiding Judge of the first Circuit for fourteen years. For sixty years he was an avowed abolitionist.

ELLIS, JACOB (Lieutenant).—December 6, 1841, in Chester, N. H., aged 86 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was present at the battle of Lexington. He was wounded at Bennington.

FISHER, ELIJAH (Deacon).—January 28, 1842, in Livermore, Me., aged 85 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was one of General Washington's Life Guards. He was born in Attleboro, Mass.

FITZ HUGH, WILLIAM (Colonel).—December 27, 1839, in Livingston Co., N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year, formerly of Maryland. He was Lieutenant of Dragoons at the siege of Yorktown and was Aide-de-camp to General Fish, of Maryland.

FOWLER, JOHN (Captain).—August 22, 1840, at Lexington, Ky., aged 85 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a Member of Congress from 1797 to 1807.
FRENCH, Stephen.—May 22, 1842, in Prince William Co., Va., aged 82 years. He was a volunteer in the Revolutionary Army.

GARRETSON, John.—August 1, 1842, in Somerset Co., N. J., aged 80 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

GOULD, Daniel (Reverend).—May 21, 1842, in Rumford, Maine, aged 90 years. He served for two years in the Revolution. He left the army to complete his studies at Harvard, where he graduated in 1782.

GREENLY, Joseph (Colonel).—May 12, 1840, at Hudson, N. H., aged 81 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution and wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

GREGGS, Joseph.—August 26, 1840, at Brimfield, Mass., aged 91 years. He was an officer in the Revolution.

HALL, John.—January, 1840, at Perrysburg, Ohio, aged 80 years. He was a native of Connecticut. He was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army and served at Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, Tren ton, etc.

HALL, Prinus, Colored.—March 22, 1842, in Boston, Mass. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 84, and a respectable colored citizen. He was present at the capture of General Burgoyne and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis; was attached to the Quartermaster General's Department and for two years was in the military family of General Washington.

HAMMOND, Samuel.—January 4, 1842, at Wardsborough, Vt., aged 93 years. He was a Member of the Boston Tea Party, and in 1774 began a settlement near Otter Creek, N. Y., but the Indians drove him back to Vermont.

HAND, David (Captain).—February 29, 1840, at Sag Harbor, N. Y., aged 81 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

HAYNES, Aaron.—February 16, 1842, in Princeton, Mass., in the eighty-third year of his age. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill and served his country faithfully throughout the Revolutionary War.

HERRICK, Stephen.—November 3, 1841, at Randolph, Vt., aged 82 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a prisoner on the Jersey prison ship. He was a lineal descendant of Sir William Herrick, of Ball Manor, England.

HICKS, Zachariah.—May 11, 1842, in Boston, Mass., aged 87 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and at one time a Representative in the Legislature.

HOPKINS, Joshua.—March 19, 1842, in Orleans, Mass., aged 88 years. In early life he was in the whaling business on the coast of Greenland. Later he served in the American Army during the Revolution.

HUXFORD, William, Esquire.—July 9, 1842, in Brooks, Maine, aged 87 years. He was originally from Martha's Vineyard, but had lived in Oneida Co., N. Y. He served in the American Navy during the Revolutionary War.

JAMESON, David (Colonel).—October 2, 1839, in Culpeper Co., Va., in his eighty-eighth year. He was an active Militia officer in the Revolution and afterwards a Member of the House of Delegates, a respected Magistrate, and a Member of the County Court.

JOHNSON, Witter (Colonel).—November 4, 1839, at Sidney Plains, N. Y., aged 86 years. He was a Lieutenant in Colonel Willet's Regiment, and took an active part in defending the frontiers against the Indians.

JOLLY, Henry.—July 29, 1842, in Jersey, Ohio, aged 84 years. He was in Colonel Morgan's Rifle Regiment during the Revolution. During the Indian War that followed he was Captain of a company of Rangers. He emigrated to Ohio in 1792, and settled a township. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

JULICK, Abram J.—February 25, 1842, at Cranberry, N. J., aged 87 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

KENT, Jacob.—June 2, 1840, at Caldwell, N. J., aged 87 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, leaving at his death two hundred and sixty-eight descendents.

KINGSLY, Elijah (Deacon).—October 30, 1839, in Bernardstown, Mass., aged 98 years. He was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary Wars.

KNIGHT, Jonathan (Reverend).—February 15, 1842, in Cranston, R. I., aged 82 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a faithful clergyman.

LACY, Jacob.—March 23, 1840, at Long Hill, N. J., aged 101 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

LATOUR, Anthony.—October 8, 1839, at Utica, N. Y., in his 87th year. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a native of France who came to this country with Lafayette.

Lee, Samuel (General).—October 17, 1839, at Barre, Mass., aged 72 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and held various public offices.

LEGGETT, Nehemiah (Major).—January 7, 1842, at New York City, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was born January 3, 1754, in West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. In July, 1776, he entered the army under Bonarous Swartwout and was made a prisoner at the capture of Fort Montgomery, but was exchanged in 1781.

LEE, Samuel (General).—October 17, 1839, at Barre, Mass., aged 72 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and held various public offices.

LEGGETT, Abraham (Major).—January 7, 1842, at New York City, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was born January 3, 1754, in West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. In July, 1776, he entered the army under Bonarous Swartwout and was made a prisoner at the capture of Fort Montgomery, but was exchanged in 1781.

LINCOLN, Robert.—March 27, 1842, in Mansfield, Mass., aged 101 years. She had sixty-seven living descendants. Her husband, who had been a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1816, and she was a pensioner at the time of her death.

MANNING, John (Doctor).—November 5, 1841, in Rockport, Mass., aged 80 years. In his early life he was a surgeon in the American Army.

MORGAN, William A.—March 22, 1842, in Lebanon, Conn., aged 87 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

MOORE, Thomas (Captain).—June 12, 1842, in Cummington, Mass., aged 91 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

MORTON, Silas (Captain).—March 25, 1840, at Pembroke, Mass., aged 87 years. He entered the army at the commencement of the Revolution and continued in service until its close.

MYRICK, Samuel.—December, 1839, at Woodstock, Vt., aged 82 years. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution.

NANCEDEE, Joseph (Esquire).—In Paris,
December 15, 1841, aged 81 years, formerly of Philadelphia. He was a native of France, who came to this country under Rochambeau and remained here until the Battle of Yorktown, where he was wounded. He subsequently settled in the United States.

Newcomb, Kitner.—February 6, 1840, at Plattsburg, N. Y., in his 84th year. For many years he was a Judge of the County Court. He entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of seventeen years and served during the whole war.

Peters, Absalom (General).—March 29, 1840, in New York City, N. Y., at the residence of his son, J. R. Peters, aged 86 years, General Absalom Peters, of Lebanon, Conn., graduated from Dartmouth in 1780, and bore a commission. He took part in the defense of the frontier of New Hampshire and Vermont in the Revolutionary War. He resided in New Hampshire for more than forty years. At the age of sixty-five he removed to Lebanon, Conn.

Phillips, Timothy (Captain).—August 18, 1840, at Bradford, Mass, aged 82 years. He was a Revolutionary veteran.

Plimley, Henry.—April 8, 1842, at Trenton, N. J., aged 98 years. He served throughout the Revolution and was severely wounded at Trenton. He was present at Fort Stanwix, Whitehall, Yorktown, and many other battles.

Preston, William (Esquire).—January 17, 1842, in Rurney, N. H., aged 87 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner and one of the first to settle in Rumney.

Raymond, James (Captain).—August 9, 1842, in Westminster, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Rump, Frederick.—November 9, 1841, at Urbana, Ohio, aged 106 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner. He was born in Germany and came to this country and served throughout the Revolution. He was married twice and had eighteen children, fourteen of whom are still alive. His descendants are like the sands of the seashore.

Runnels, Harman (Colonel).—July 20, 1839, near Monticello, Miss., aged about 90 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution and for many years a member of the State Legislature of Georgia and Mississippi.

Sacket, Buel (Captain).—January 19, 1840, at New Lebanon, in his 75th year. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

Schoolcraft, Lawrence (Colonel).—June 7, 1840, at Vernon, N. Y., aged 80 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

Sawtell, Joseph.—March 21, 1842, at Groton, Mass., aged 78 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner. He was a sexton for thirty-seven years, during which time he buried over eleven hundred persons.

Sawyer, Ebenezer.—May 21, 1842, in Weston, Conn., aged 82 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a deacon of the Congregational Church at Weston over twenty years.

Smith, Charles.—October 1, 1839, in Talcott County, Md., in his 77th year. He was in the Revolutionary War.

Smith, John K. (General).—August 7, 1842, in Portland, Me., aged 88 years. He was an officer of high standing in the Revolution and for a time aide-de-camp to General Lafayette.

Smith, John (Major).—August 11, 1840, at Hadley, Mass., aged 88 years. He was an officer in the Massachusetts Line in the Revolutionary Army.

Smith, Zebina (Captain).—February 4, 1842, in Winsted, Conn., aged 82. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

Southard, Henry (Honorable).—May 12, 1842, in Basking Ridge, N. J., aged 95 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier, a member of the State Legislature and a member of Congress for twenty-one years. At the time of his death, his son, Hon. Samuel L. Southard, was President pro tem. of the United States Senate, and another son was State Treasurer of New Jersey.

Stone, William (Reverend).—March 20, 1840, at Sodus, N. Y., aged 83 years. He was a native of Guilford, Conn. For several years he was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1786 he graduated from Yale and was licensed as a preacher by the Connecticut Assembly.

Storms, Abraham.—May, 1842, at Lebanon, Ohio, aged 87 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier and prisoner for more than six months. He entered the Revolution at the age of 18.

Taylor, Nathan.—April, 1840, at Sanbornston, N. H., aged 84 years. He was an officer of the Revolution.

Temple, John.—January 13, 1842, in Bowdoin, Maine, aged 80 years. He was born in Concord, Mass., October 6, 1756. Entering the Revolution in the beginning of the conflict he served six and one-half years, retiring with the rank of Captain.

Ten Eyck, Andrew J.—April 26, 1842, at Readington, N. J., aged 84 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Todd, Samuel.—May 30, 1840, at Albany, N. Y., in his ninety-ninth year. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

Truesdell, Samuel.—October 2, 1839, at North Salem, N. Y., aged 80. He was a soldier of the Revolution and was wounded at Yorktown.

Vanhening, Henry.—February, 1840, at Norton, Medina Co., Ohio, aged 102 years. He was in active service throughout the whole Revolutionary War, among the rangers in New York State.

Warren, Samuel (Colonel).—November 29, 1841, in Pendleton, S. C., aged 80 years. He was an officer in the Revolution.

Warriner, Gad (Major).—May 19, 1842, in West Springfield, Mass., aged 84 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Wetherbee, David.—January 18, 1842, in Lunenburg, Mass., aged 85 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Williams, David.—August 1, 1841, at Elizabeth-town, N. J., aged 84 years. He served throughout the Revolution and was present at the Battles of Long Island and Monmouth.

Williamson, Jacob.—July 17, 1841, in Amwell Twp., N. J. He was formerly a Judge of the County Courts and a Revolutionary soldier.

Willis, Henry.—April 29, 1842, at Newark, N. J., aged 85 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier.
soldier and was present at the Battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. He was buried with military honors in accordance with an ordinance of New-ark, thus to honor all Revolutionary soldiers.

Winchester, Jacob B.—August, 1842, in Southboro, Mass., formerly of Salem, aged 80. He was a Revolutionary soldier and for many years in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Wood, Stephen.—November 19, 1841, at Salem, Mass. A Revolutionary soldier and pensioner who was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill, aged 94 years; also present at the Battles of Saratoga, Princeton, and White Plains.

Wood, Sylvanus.—August 12, at Woburn, Mass., aged 93 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier present at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and had the honor of taking the first prisoner in the Revolution.

Woodward, Abner.—January 28, 1840, at Ashford, Conn., aged 78 years. He was a patriot of the Revolution.

Wooster, Benjamin (Rev.).—March 19, 1840, at Fairfield, Vt. At the age of 14 he entered the Revolutionary Army and served four years. He graduated from Yale in 1790, and was ordained pastor of a Church in Cornwall, Conn., in 1798. In 1804, in Fairfield, he commanded a company of volunteers at the siege of Plattsburg, during the last war with England. He was 77 years of age at the time of his death.

Young, James (Colonel).—May 18, 1840, in Duplin Co., N. C., in his eighty-fifth year. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Young, Peter (Captain).—March 14, 1842, at Harmony, N. J., aged 86 years. He was a Revolutionary soldier present at the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth.

Youngs, Samuel.—December 13, 1839, at Irving, N. Y., in his eightieth year. He entered the Revolutionary army about the age of 17, and was commissioned a lieutenant and continued in the service till the close of the war. After the war he studied law, practised many years, and held the office of Surrogate.

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Located by Margaret Goffe Moore Chapter, Madison, Me.


Buried on farm of Lee Smith, Cornville, Maine, Biley Smith. Enlisted Raymond, New Hampshire, aged 23, in Capt. Hutchin's Co., Col. Reed's regiment, June 9, 1775. His grave will be marked by Margaret Goffe Moore Chapter.


Buried in Morse Cemetery, Madison, Maine, Andrew Russell, d. 1850, aged 90 years. A headstone marks his grave. Benjamin Patten (pensioner), Margaret Goffe Moore Chapter will mark his grave.

Buried in village cemetery, Madison, Maine, Stephen Gage, January 27, 1813, aged 52 years. Magnus Beckey. Headstones mark these graves.


Buried near Hayden Lake in old cemetery, Madison, Maine, Richard Hayden, b. in Brain-tree, Mass., 1736; d. 1829, aged 93 years. Was in Penobscot Expedition. His grave will be marked by Margaret Goffe Chapter, Madison, Maine.


Buried in cemetery, New Sharon, Maine, Ebenezer French, b. South Hampton, Maine, 1775; d. at New Sharon, Maine, Joseph Merrill. Graves marked.

Buried at Mercer, Maine, Benjamin Baxter, New Hampshire line, d. at Mercer, Maine, October 17, 1831, aged 74 years.

Buried in cemetery, Starks, Maine, Joseph Frederick, on board Alliance under Paul Jones. A headstone marks his grave.

The annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., on November 12, 13, and 14, 1912, in the Council Room of the House of Representatives, State Capitol.
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Mo., has lost five members during the spring and summer months:

Mrs. Mary Handy McElroy, wife of Hugh L. McElroy, died May 12. She was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., sixty-six years ago, and her ancestral lines led back to the Carolina Huguenots and through Colonial and Revolutionary crises, the facts of which she cherished with patriotic fervor.

A few weeks later occurred the death of Mrs. Louisa A. Ward. Born sixty-seven years ago in western Missouri, she lived as a young girl amidst wars’ alarms. She was near the battle of Lone Jack, a fierce hand-to-hand conflict, and all that night and for days afterwards she cared for the wounded.

June 30, through an automobile accident, Mrs. Elizabeth Conger Strope, wife of George W. Strope, and her daughter, Mrs. Georgia Strope Ferguson, wife of Frank F. Ferguson, were instantly killed. Mrs. Ferguson’s little daughter died an hour later and Mr. Ferguson survived his wife three days without regaining consciousness.

Mrs. Lucretia Dillingham Washburn, wife of Charles E. Washburn, died July 7, aged 67 years. Mrs. Washburn had long been identified with Kansas City, and will be greatly missed.

Mrs. Jessie Olds Clark, member of the Revolutionary Dames Chapter, Waverly, Iowa, died at her home, April 18, 1912. She was one of the charter members, and will be greatly missed by the Chapter.

Mrs. Mary Thompson Swetland died Thursday, July 25, 1912. She was a charter member of Kokosing Chapter, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and also its Treasurer. Her loss is keenly felt by the members, whose sympathy go out to the bereaved husband and daughters.

Mrs. Abbie Frances Woodruff Faitoute died August 6, 1912, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Gooding, Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Faitoute was the founder of the Rochester Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was its Regent from the time of its organization in 1903 until her death. She was the lineal descendant of Lord Townley, whose family settled in New Jersey in 1684. Mrs. Faitoute was born in Roselle, N. J., October 3, 1836. She was a woman whom every one loved; active in all progressive movements, and especially interested in anything pertaining to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Annie Whiteside Hutchinson, a member of Uvedale Chapter at Hutchinson, Kan., died July 25, 1912. Mrs. Hutchinson was born June 28, 1850, at Lewisburg, Tenn., where she spent her girlhood. In the autumn of 1874 she came to Hutchinson as a bride, where her husband engaged in the practise of law. She is survived by a husband, three daughters, and a son. She became a member of Uvedale Chapter soon after its organization, and was one of its most faithful and enthusiastic workers.

The Buffalo Chapter has for the second time during the year suffered the loss of a member of its board of officers in the death of Miss Elizabeth C. Trott, which occurred on August 26, at her home in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Miss Trott has for many years served on the Board of the Buffalo Chapter in several capacities, at present being a member of the Advisory Committee. She was deeply interested in all patriotic works, and was a member of the Society of the War of 1812 and of the Mayflower Society. She was a direct descendant of John Winslow and Mary Chilton, who came to this country in the Mayflower. She was born in 1851. Miss Trott was prominent in church and hospital work in her home city. Her genial disposition and lovely character made her many friends, who today mourn her loss.

Mrs. Annie Francis Henry, wife of James W. Henry, of Fall River, Mass., died July 6, 1912. Mrs. Henry was a charter member, and a member of the Board of Management of the Quequechan Chapter of Fall River.

Mrs. Lillian May (Willis) Joslin, of the Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter, Oxford, Mass., died May 31, after a short illness. Through her mother, Lucinda Taft, Mrs. Willis was descended from the widely known New England family of which President William Howard Taft is the most distinguished representative. Of beautiful and stately presence, with a kindly and sympathetic manner, Mrs. Joslin will be greatly missed, not only by her
own family, but by her friends and neighbors and the Chapter of which she was a useful and valued member.

The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter mourns the passing away of one of its loyal and dearly loved members, Mrs. Fannie G. Wilde. She was one of the charter members of the Chapter, and will be greatly missed by her sister members. Mrs. Wilde was a victim of a railroad accident at South Boston, August 8, 1912.

Mrs. Cecelia E. Quirin, for four years a member of Tuscarora Chapter, of Binghamton, N. Y., died June 27, 1912. Mrs. Quirin was a descendant of Joseph Robbins, of Plymouth, Mass., who was a corporal, and also of John Archer, of Massachusetts, Sergeant Major in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Alice Gray Beazley, an officer of Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., of Binghamton, N. Y., died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1912. She was a descendant of Judge Joshua Merccheau, a Commissary General during the War for Independence, who also had charge of all prisoners after Burgoyne's surrender. Mrs. Beazley had been a member of the Chapter since 1866, and had held several offices of importance, being at the time of her death First Vice-Regent.

Mrs. Julia Sharpe Kilmer, for fifteen years a member of Tuscarora Chapter, D. A. R., of Binghamton, N. Y., entered into rest August 8, 1912. She was descended on her father's side from George Sharpe, of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., a Second Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and on her mother's side from Conrad Brown, of Schoharie County, N. Y., who rendered patriotic service to his country.

Old Trails Road

Before Jamestown or Plymouth Rock, moccasin and hoof had outlined paths and portages from sea to sea across the American continent.

These lines of least resistance blazed the way for the march of the American soldier, in conquest and defense; the path of American commerce and the road of American settlement and agricultural development.

The old National or Cumberland Road, which includes the Braddock or Washington Roads, the Santa Fé Trail, Kearney's Road and the Oregon Trail, traverse 17 of the United States of America. Mile by mile, settler and soldier conquered and claimed the contiguous domain along the trails for our new and still unsettled nation until the East and West were joined together.

Spanish claims were pushed southwards and English claims extended northward as caravan and army marched westward.

Mindful of their historic obligation to the builders, no less than to the founders of our nation, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Kansas City Chapter appointed a Santa Fé Trail Committee. This committee first suggested to and urged the Governor and State Highway Engineer of Missouri that the old trails should become a monument to the pioneers, hundreds of whom were buried as they fell along the route, where the Indians, forest and swamp miasma and desert heat and drouth claimed many victims.

This committee after five years of effort is now acknowledged by the State Board of Agriculture as the vital force that carried the project to culmination and dedication as the Missouri Highway—the Old Trails Road—on October 28, 1911.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, has joined hands with the Kansas City Chapter, and both are enthusiastic in marking the Missouri trails. Other Chapters of Missouri and Kansas have Old Trails committees working to provide a national ocean to ocean highway over the pioneer trails. They hope for the preservation of the historic roads instead of the "dollar mark" highway from city to city as commercialism suggests in the building of a national road. Congressman Borland, of Missouri, introduced in Congress a bill (H. R. 17919) to provide for marking and improving as national highways the old historic trails across the great American domain, which the pioneers made secure to posterity. This seems a national and vital work for the Daughters of the American Revolution—to promote historic sentiment versus commercial utility.—Mrs. M. Rollin Winch, Historian of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.
An Ancient Grave

By Josephine Atkinson

Obedient to the expressed wish of our President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, a committee of the Jersey Blue Chapter, of Brunswick, N. J., sought an ancient gravestone reported as standing alone on the banks of the Raritan River at Finderne, Somerset County, in New Jersey.

The Finderne road to Milltown crosses the Raritan a half mile from the station, and a marker erected some yards from the bridge commemorates the fact that this road was traveled by Washington and his troops in their memorable retreat from Trenton to Morristown.

Just before reaching the bridge we were instructed to enter the field bordering the river by means of a gate, giving access to a worn footpath that proved the grave not unknown, even if alone. This path brings one to a bare knoll on which the old brown stone shows forth conspicuously. The stone proved to be that of Derick Van Veghten, undoubtedly the most prominent man of that region in his day. His father, Michael, was the first of the family to settle in Somerset County, in 1685, where he possessed 2000 acres along the Raritan, and built a stone house, said to have been burned before 1700. Well authenticated family tradition, however, asserts that the stone kitchen part of Derick's later brick mansion, which still stands on the property, formed part of Michael's house, and is therefore in all probability the oldest building in the county.

The stone, brown sandstone is much worn, the verse on the lower part, weed-covered and defaced, so that the transcript made was defective, but later it was found entire in an excellent article on this family published in the Somerset Historical Magazine:

"In Memory of Mr. Derick Van Veghten who died the 29th day of Novemr A. D. 1781, aged 82 years 4 mons & 14 Days"

Many were his friends and few his enemies, Great was his soul and good his faculties; Fair health on him her blessings did bestow

And in his cheeks her ruddy charms did throw.

Till age the hand of Death did deprise,
Which neither spares the Great, the Good, nor Wise;
His tranquil mind reposedly reclined,
And to his God his Breath and Soul resigned."

The Van Veghtens came from the vicinity of Utrecht, in Holland, the Veghtes from farther north in the same land.

Michael's old Dutch family Bible, with the record, is preserved in the New York Bible House. He it was who gave land for the first Dutch Church at Raritan.

The Van Veghten house became the headquarters of General Greene during the Revolution.

In the records of the neighboring city, New Brunswick, Derick's name appears, with the usual Colonial variations of spelling, Derick Van Veghter and Dirck Van Veghte. There is also Dirck Veghte, presumably the same, since the two forms appear in repeated advertisements of a public lottery held for the benefit of the College of New Jersey, tickets to be bought of several prominent persons, among them Dirck Van Veghter at New Brunswick, July, 1754.

A meeting to protest against the Stamp Act was held at New Brunswick in August, 1770, with Dirck Van Veghte as chairman, and later a letter was written to the New York Journal or General Advertiser amending its affirmation that the resolutions of the August meeting had been unanimous by the statement that inadvertently the name of Dirck Van Veghte, chairman, had been added without his knowledge, "for which the transcriber begs pardon."

Henry Brockholst Livingston advertises, November 5, 1778, a sorrel mare, strayed or stolen from the pasture of Dirck Van Veghter, at Raritan. These variations of spelling make it probable that the present name Veghte, so widely spread in the State of New Jersey, may in part come from Van Veghten.
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.

Cheever, Joseph, Capt., d. at Malden, Mass., Oct. 23, 1830, aged 78; his widow, Sarah, d. March 20, 1841, aged 87; a pensioner.

Cutting, Jonathan, Capt., d. Oct. 31, 1842, aged 86, at Guilford, Vt., where he was a pioneer settler.

Child, Amos, d. at Wassalboro, Me., March 23, 1852, aged 76; a native of Watertown, Mass.; a pensioner.

Chipman, Darius, d. at Bethany, N. Y., April 23, 1847, aged 83; a native of Connecticut and resident of Bennington, Vt.

Chittenden, Nathan, d. at Guilford, Conn., Jan. 19, 1848, aged 93; a pensioner.

Church, Joseph, d. at Montville, Conn., Dec. 3, 1842, a pensioner, aged —; m. 1780, Prisalla Moor, who d. March 22, 1849, aged 84.

Clapp, David, d. at Dorchester, Mass., May 15, 1846, aged 87; a pensioner.

Clark, Elisha, Esq., d. at Winmouth, Vt., Dec. 12, 1898, aged 89; at battle of Bennington; afterwards a commissary.

Clarke, Josiah, d. at Middleboro, Mass., July, 1839, aged 96.

Clark, Lemuel, d. at West Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1840, aged 85; served through the war.

Clark, Norman, Capt., d. at Clarksville, N. H., May 25, 1842, aged 99; a native of New-...
years a soldier from East Haddam, Conn.

Cotton, George, d. at Wickford, R. I., Dec. 9, 1842, aged 82; a pensioner.

Conkey, Alexander, d. at Hardwick, Mass., Jan. 17, 1847, aged 93 y., 6 mo., 26 d.; a pensioner; b. in Pelham.

Conklin, Timothy, Lieut., d. at Milan, O., July 4, 1839, aged 93; was watching the national banner unfurled on the Liberty pole when, at the discharge of the cannon, he fell and expired.

Conradt, Peter, d. at Fonda, N. Y., July 14, 1841, aged 85.

Cony, Daniel, d. at Augusta, Me., Jan. 21, 1842, aged 90; a pensioner; many years a judge; m., 1776, Susanna Curtis, who d. Oct. 25, 1823, aged 81.

Cook, Paul, d. at Glover, Vt., Oct. —, 1847, aged 91; was at Bunker Hill; at Burgoyne's surrender, and in Sullivan's campaign in Western New York; a pensioner.

Cook, Silas, d. at Pelham, Mass., Feb. 12, 1842, aged 88; a pensioner; his wife, Joanna, d. Feb. 26, 1815; in 1816 Sina Rawson.

Coolidge, Jonathan, d. at Waltham, Mass., April 5, 1841, aged 82; an officer.

Coolidge, Joel, d. at Framingham, Mass., Oct. 5, 1841, aged 82; a pensioner; m., 1781, Martha Ware, who d. Sept. 23, 1825.

Cooper, James, d. at Oswego, N. Y., May 1, 1840, aged 97; he was a brother to Judge William Cooper and uncle to J. Fenimore Cooper; great-grandchildren; voted at every election when, at the discharge of the cannon, he fell and expired.

Corbin, Clement, d. at Charlestown, N. H., June 2, 1853, aged 89; from Thompson, Conn., m., 1789, Sara Chamberlain.

Corbin, Nathan, d. at Marshfield, Vt., Jan. 4, 1843, aged 89; a pensioner.

Corbin, Joseph, d. at Champlain, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1838, aged 87; a pensioner from 1831; removed about 1778 from Killingly, Conn., to Williamsburg, Mass.; m., 1774, Mary Tallmadge, who d. Aug. 6, 1838.

Cotton, John, physician, d. at Marietta, O., April 2, 1847, aged 86.

Cotton, Melvin, d. at Hartland, Vt., ——, 1846, aged 87 y., 6 mo.; a soldier at West Point; an early settler of Craftsbury, and a resident 60 years. Wife d. 13 years before. Was at Yorktown.

Davis, Daniel, d. at Madisonville, O., Feb. 18, 1854, aged 100 y., 8 m., 1 d. Served seven years in the Rev.

Davis, Elijah, d. at Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1849, aged 85.

Davis, Isaac, d. at Durham, Me., Nov. 11, 1846, aged 8; a pensioner; m., 1784, Dorcas Chandler, who d. Sept. 26, 1842, aged 84.

Davis, John, d. at Kingston, N. H., Dec. 28, 1841, aged 82; a pensioner. His wife, Betsy, d. Jan. 10, 1842, aged 70.

Davis, John, of Rockingham, Vt., d. at Westminster, Vt., Dec. —, 1838, aged 80; a pensioner. His widow survived 20 years; also a pensioner.


Davis, Samuel, Capt., d. Concord, N. H., May 19, 1848, aged 80.


Davy, John, d. Hampshire Co., Va., Dec. —, 1838, aged 103 y. 1 mo. and 17 days. Came to America as a drummer in the army of General Wolfe, and was at the Battle of Quebec between the British and French, also served in the American Army during the Rev.

Dawes, John, d. Savoy, Mass., Oct. 20, 1848, aged 86.

Day, John, m. Mehitable ——. She d. Portland, Me., July —,— 1842, aged 101; a pensioner.


Dayton, Nathan, d. Rensselaerville, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1842, aged 82. One of the first settlers of the town.


Denison, Isaac, d. Gloucester, Mass., May 21, 1841, aged 81; a pensioner.


Densmore, Thomas, d. New York City, April, 1841, aged 83.
Dennett, Joseph, d. Lyman, Maine, July —, 1853, aged 83.
Derby, Samuel, d. Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 9, 1839, aged 80.
De Witt, Cornelius, D., Col., d. Niles, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1845, aged 86. His military title was probably from militia.
Dickerson, Moses, d. Westfield, N. J., Jan. 23, 1842, aged 104. In census of pensioners 1840 he is said to have been 87.
Dickenson, Samuel, d. Harvard, Mass., about Feb., 1842, aged 90; a pensioner.
Dill, George, d. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 13, 1847, aged 86.
Dillingham, Paul, d. Waterbury, Vt., July 14, 1848, aged 94; a pensioner.
Dickinson, John, d. Bolton, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1845, aged 85.
Dorset, Matthew, Esq., d. Sparta, N. Y., May 23, 1843, aged 87, b. Lyme, Conn., settled in Columbia Co., N. Y. Was at Saratoga. He was followed to his grave by several other Rev. soldiers. Had a brother, Elisha Dorr.
Dow, Samuel, d. Boston, Mass., Sept. 17, 1842, aged 89; a pensioner.
Dresser, Elijah, d. Turner, Maine, April 19, 1845, aged 94. Was present at Bunker Hill, also at the completion of the Monument, April 19, 1843. A native of Lancaster, Mass.
Dunn, Joshua, d. Poland, Maine, June 7, 1848, aged 88.
Durant, Matthew, Deacon, d. Durham, Maine, Jan. 1, 1844, aged 97; a pensioner.
Dunree, Joseph, Col., d. Assonet, Mass., Dec. 10, 1841, aged 92. Late of Fall River, Mass. He became a colonel toward the close of the Rev.
Dyer, Solomon, d. Weymouth, Mass., Feb. 24, 1839, aged 82, m., 1779, Mary Downing, who d. May 14, 1847, aged 89 y. and 6 mo.

Pension Records:

Record Taken from Archives Division, State House, Boston, Mass.:
Col. Elias Alexander
By Mattie M. Brunson

The Alexanders were originally Scotch, and were a branch of the Clan Campbell of Argyleshire, and were the only part of that famous clan adhering to and fighting for both the old and the young Pretenders.

Among the emigrations from Scotland to Ireland and Ireland to Scotland during 1610-1688, to which the Presbyterians were driven, there was one to Ireland, in which seven brothers named Alexander formed a part. They, with others, went to America, taking their minister with them, and landed at Manhattan Island, then went to Pennsylvania and Maryland, and later to Catawba, N. C.

Among the Scotch-Irish emigrants was one Adam Alexander, said by some to have been born on shores of Loch Awe, Argyleshire, Scotland, about 1725; others say that he was born in Pennsylvania 1728, September 28, of Scotch-Irish parents. "He married Mary Shelby, of Holston County, Maryland."

Adam Alexander settled on Clear Creek, N. C., and his family were members of the old Rock Springs Church. "Adam Alexander was one of the representatives from Clear Creek congregation who met with the representative from Providence congregation on January 27, 1770, at which meeting these congregations agreed to stand by each other under all difficulties in order to obtain a minister who would divide his time between them."

Adam Alexander was one of the signers of that famous document, the Mecklenburg Declaration, as also was his son Ezra. In the appointments by the Council on December 21, 1775, of district officers Adam Alexander was appointed lieutenant colonel for Mecklenburg County.

He was for many years before and after the war an acting justice of peace.

He had the following children: Elias, Ezra, Ott, Isaac, Evan-Shelby, Charles, Taylor, Adam, Sarah, Mary. A stone marking his grave beside that of his wife in the old Rock Springs graveyard bears this inscription: "Colonel Adam Alexander, who departed this life November 13, 1798, aged 70 years, 7 months. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

The descendants of this illustrious patriot have been found among the best citizens of the communities in which they live, but it is chiefly of his son Elias of whom we wish to write.

Elias Alexander was born about 1748, some records say in Ireland, but most probably he was born in Pennsylvania. He lived on Floyds Creek, Rutherford County, N. C., where he raised a large family of sons and daughters. He was married in 1770 to Annie (Nancy) McCall, a sister to the grandmother of James K. Polk.

Elias Alexander bore a commission as colonel given him by General Nathaniel Greene, and it was understood that he was to be allowed to call his men together, or disperse them to their homes whenever he deemed it best, after the custom of the Scotch Highlanders; but in consideration of this privilege he was to draw no pay, rations or any supplies from the government. His command was very effective before and after Cornwallis' invasion in 1781 in suppressing and keeping the Tories in check. He was at Cowpens, King's Mountain, Ramseurs Mill and Guilfords Court House.

After the Battle of King's Mountain, Colonel Alexander and his command were with the prisoners, who were taken back toward Yellow Mountain in Mitchell County, then Burke County. They stopped the second day after the battle at Biggerstaff's old field, eight miles east of Rutherford County, then Gilbert town, and held a court martial. They condemned a large number of the prisoners taken at King's Mountain to be hanged at sunrise the next morning. Colonel Alexander protested against it, as there was a colonel to be tried, and there was no one of sufficient rank to try a colonel, and he, Colonel Alexander, would not preside, as he did not have his commission with him.

He made a speech demanding that the court martial be postponed until next day, when General Jos. McDowell would come
up, when the trial could proceed properly and legally. General McDowell did not arrive until next morning after sunrise, and after eight men had been hung. He had heard that there was danger of this, as reprisals were in order, but thought that Alexander could prevent it. When he did arrive he stopped the whole affair, and neither tried nor executed any others.

On one occasion while on a visit to his family, the home of Colonel Alexander was surrounded by a band of Tories, and he called upon to surrender. He, from within, heard the call, and knew it meant death. The night was dark, his wife suddenly opened the door, and he dashed out toward a nearby cane brake. The Tories fired upon him, wounding him in the side. He tore his shirt off as he ran and staunched the blood as best he could. He reached the cane brake, plunged into its welcome shelter, and lay almost exhausted but hidden. The Tories continued their search for a while, and, although several times came near the object of their search, they left without finding him.

After the Tories had left, Mrs. Alexander went in search of her husband, carrying medicine and food. She had heard the shots and knew the chances were, that she would find him wounded, if not already dead. She found him, bound up his wound, gave him nourishment, and went every night carrying him food, medicine, etc., till she had nursed him back to strength, when he joined his command once more.

Colonel Alexander died 1818, and his wife survived him till 1826. They had the following children: 1, Annie, 1771-1841, married Stephen Campbell; 2, Francis, 1772, married Lavenia ———; 3, Jane, 1773-1864, married Vardry McBee; 4, William, served in War of 1812; 5, Martha, married Jacob Fisher; 6, Margaret, married David Rheinheart; 7, Taylor, married Harriet Clark; 8, Elias, 1792-1879, unmarried.

Francis Alexander was a surveyor in Rutherford County, N. C., for fifty-four years, beginning in 1796. It is so engraved upon his compass, now in the possession of the family of the late Mr. Frank Coxe, of Philadelphia, who was a grandson of Francis Alexander.


Epitaph of Col. Elias Alexander, of Rutherford County, N. C., written by himself:
"Here lie the bones of old Elias,
Who spoke his mind without a bias,
Was firm and brave, his country's friend;
To more than this, did not pretend.

His talent in early youth was buried,
But would-be-great-men oft has hurried,
From mother earth he dug his treasure
And every year filled up his measure.

No office hunter, nor pretender;
Would laugh at minds that he found slender.
Always faithful to his friends,
Nor would on politics contend.

Enjoyed his friend, would have his fun,
And rarely missed a useful pun.
From active life henceforth has burst,
To meet a God whom he thought just."

"In memory of Elias Alexander"
(By his friend, Jos. McDowell Carson.)

"Thou that hither mayst chance to wander,
Here lies the dust of Elias Alexander,
For independence in that fearful strife,
He pledged his all, his honor and his life.
The great boon obtained, would have no less,
Retiring, dwelt in a wilderness,
The waste of war by diligence retrieved,
And greatly independent lived.
Calm as a Franklin or great Socrates,
Marked out his grave mid three lofty trees,
Green be their leaves, may they ever bloom
And wave their freshness o'er the patriot's tomb.
That independence he bought so dear,
Oh guard the heritage and his name revere."
Extract from Pension Application of Joseph Kinney (S. F. 22863)

"At the time of the discharge of the detachments I was suffering very much from a canker in my mouth and throat and the more so, as our provisions consisted of salt beef with dry peas and bad bread. I marched out, however, with the detachment in their discharge, and finding a relative of our family by the name of John Hall (an uncle by marriage) I stopped with him at his residence at Castleton and continued with his family I think nearly two weeks, when finding myself relieved of my complaint, I set off alone for home, and on my way about twelve or fourteen miles at Otter Creek, at a house said to belong to Col. Mead there were assembled a large company of men of soldierly like appearance attending prayer, beside the road. When I passed close by them, as silently as I could—being anxious to press on—having then about thirty miles to march through the wilderness to the first residence of human beings—I had heard that Col. Warner, of the Green Mts. Boys Character, had gone down to the southern part of Vermont to raise volunteers for Ticonderoga and I concluded they were his recruits going on to join the army at that place. I had passed them whilst at their devotions about thirty or forty rods when, their prayer being to appearance ended, I saw a smart appearing young man following me on a quick walk. I slackened my pace till he came up and in a very friendly and polite manner said Col. Warner, who commanded the party that I had just passed, requested that I would return back, he having noticed me alone with my gun and accoutrements, and was fearful that there was something wrong, or that I might have news.

"I immediately returned to the company when Col. Warner in a very gentlemanly manner enquired of me where I was from and the news and why in a soldier's habit and alone I was travelling that way which seemed to him to be the wrong course. I candidly informed him of my situation. He seemed satisfied but said he was sorry to see me going that way when soldiers were so much needed at Ticonderoga and invited me to join him and his men to go on with them. But I excused myself by informing him that I was not well. He very cordially wished me well and I went on and gained my intended place for that night's rest, at Cavendish, before quite dark, and reached my father, I think the third day after.

"Soon after this we learned that my Uncle Hall with whom I had lodged was mortally wounded and died in a few hours at the head of a company of Militia of which he was Captain, in an action near his residence at Castleton, with a party of Indians."

A Real Daughter

Mrs. Huldah A. Brown, of Peckville, Pa., is a "Real Daughter," whose father was Wright Chamberlain, and who was one of the "Vermont boys" in the Continental Army. Her father participated in most of the important battles of the great conflict for independence, as a sergeant under Capt. Simeon Stevens. After the war he entertained Huldah during the long winter evenings by telling her stories of Generals Washington and Wayne and other beloved leaders, telling the stories not as he read them, but as he saw them in the real conflict.

Mrs. Brown was born in South Gibson, Susquehanna County, November 15, 1830, and was one of twenty-six children. The twenty-six had three mothers, and she was one of the youngest children of the third group. Her mother was a Billings, one of the oldest families in Wyoming County.

Modestly, at her home in this village, Mrs. Brown cooks, sweeps, bakes, sews, and is as spry as when her son, Wright Brown, was a mere youngster. This son, with his wife and four children, lives with her.
The New Patriotism

Edith Virginia Bradt

The success of the Boy Scout movement has resulted naturally in the founding of organizations for girls, which in their aims and ideals are similar, but which in their training and pursuits are essentially womanly in the best sense of the word.

The first of these movements was founded in England, under the direction of Miss Agnes Baden-Powell and Sir Baden-Powell, her brother, the distinguished leader of the Boy Scouts, and is known as the Girl Guides. This organization, which has enrolled several thousand members, is designed to make girls as well as boys useful and self-reliant. It aims at the development of character, and its pursuits are along such lines as tend to make girls more capable in all womanly arts, training them in the most useful subjects a woman can know in order to fit her "to be a better mother and guide to the next generation."

This training includes:

1. **Work for the Home.**—Cookery, Housekeeping, First Aid, Home Nursing, Making Clothes, Care of Children.
2. **Physical Development.** — Swedish Drill, Laws of Health, Saving Life, Outdoor Games.
3. **Woodcraft.**—Camping, Natural History, Map Reading, Boating, Swimming, Cycling, Signaling.
4. **Discipline.**—Obedience to those in Authority, Self-Sacrifice, Sense of Duty, Self-Reliance, Good Manners.

For most of these subjects Girl Guides can earn badges.

The Girl Guides are recruited from all grades of society, and any girl of good character, between the ages of eleven and eighteen may become a member. Their motto like that of the Boy Scouts is, "Be Prepared," and their law, embracing ten points, is as follows:

**THE GUIDE LAW.**

1. A Guide's honor is to be trusted.
2. A Guide is loyal to the King, her country, her employers.
3. A Guide's duty is to do at least one kind action every day.
4. A Guide is a friend to all, no matter to what social class they may belong.
5. A Guide is courteous.
6. A Guide is a friend to animals.
9. A Guide is pure in thought, word, and deed.
10. A Guide is thrifty.

The uniform consists of a plain navy blue skirt and blouse, with felt hat to match, a pale blue tie, and trefoil badge. To become a Guide a girl must show a letter of consent from a parent or other authority before she can be enrolled. Letters are received daily from the mothers of members who testify to the good the movement is accomplishing, and tell of the improvement wrought in the character of their daughters by the interest and occupation provided by the organization, which is cultivating their powers of observation and self-reliance, and inculcating healthy habits, cheerfulness, and kindness to others.

The Girl Guide movement strives primarily to reach a girl during the most impressionable, and therefore the most dangerous period of her life, when character can be made or marred by training and environment, and by bringing out her best and most useful qualities, and providing healthy work and healthy recreation is succeeding in making capable, useful women of thousands of young girls who might otherwise drift into careless and unfortunate habits. By its uniformly sensible methods it is proving itself a valuable educational scheme, because the underlying principle of all true education processes must be the formation of character.

The Guides are formed into patrols of eight girls each, with a patrol leader and a corporal. Three patrols form a company, under a captain and a lieutenant. The great difficulty, as reported, is to find a sufficient number of educated young women for officers, who must be twenty-one years of age. The applicant for membership after passing certain tests is enrolled as a
"Tenderfoot," and entitled to wear the trefoil badge brooch.

Before being awarded the second-class Guide's badge, the "Tenderfoot" must pass the following tests:

"Know the Law of the Guides.
"Have a knowledge of elementary first-aid; how to stop bleeding, and bandage a broken limb.
"Know the Morse alphabet.
" Tie six knots, as selected.
"Follow track half a mile in twenty-five minutes, and cut and make a signal flag.
"Lay and light a fire, using not more than two matches.
"Make a bed properly.
"The first-class Guide must have a second-class badge.
"Must have won the ambulance badge.
"Must have an account in a Savings Bank, and show book.
"Must have a knowledge of cookery, and be able to skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck and cook a bird. Also cook and bring a pudding or meat stew.
"Bring blouse and skirt made by herself, or their equivalent in needlework.
"Give correctly the Guide's passwords.
"Show a list of twelve satisfactory good turns.
"Bring a Tenderfoot trained by herself."

Many badges are given for special proficiency along various lines of service.

The movement is spreading rapidly in England, and gaining a considerable foothold in the United States, more especially in the South, where it is well established and where its requirements are peculiarly adapted to existing conditions.

The Camp Fire Girls of America is another organization for girls which was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in the month of March, 1912.

The aim of this movement is "to apply the power of organization to the promotion of such activities for girls as will most effectively make for physical vitality, personal efficiency and spiritual and intellectual vigor, as well as to preserve the largest possible amount of beauty, inspiration and romance in their daily lives." The first two letters of the words work, health and love are combined in their watchword, "Wohelo." Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, is chairman of the Committee on Organization, and the Council includes Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. Sidney Lanier, Jr., Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, Dr. Gaylord S. White, Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Rev. Edward L. Gulick and two score other men and women scarcely less prominent in philanthropic and sociological work.

About two hundred Camp Fires, consisting of from six to twenty girls each, have thus far been organized. There are three grades of members: Wood Gatherers, Fire Makers and Torch Bearers. A girl who wishes to join the organization must make application at a meeting of her local group, and repeat the Wood Gatherer's desire:

"It is my desire to become a Camp Fire Girl, to obey the law of the Camp Fire, which is to seek Beauty, Give Service, Pursue Knowledge, Be Trustworthy, Hold on to Health, Glorify Work, Be Happy."

To become a Fire Maker a girl must have been a Wood Gatherer for not less than three months, and must meet fourteen definite requirements given in the Camp Fire Book, which includes such attainments as:

1. To help prepare and serve at least two meals for meetings of the Camp Fire.
2. To sleep with open windows or out-of-doors for at least a month.
3. To name the chief causes of infant mortality in summer, and to know how and to what extent it has been reduced in one American community.

In addition she must present twenty elective honors, chosen from the groups suggested in the Camp Fire Book. When she is ready for promotion she repeats the Fire Maker's desire:

"As fuel is brought to the Fire
So I purpose to bring
My strength,
My ambition,
My heart's desire,
My joy
And my sorrow
To the fire
Of humankind,
For I will tend
As my fathers have tended,
And my father's fathers,
Since time began,
The fire that is called
The love of man for man
The love of man for God."
To become a Torch Bearer, the applicant must have been a Fire Maker in good standing for three months, and must be known as trustworthy, unselfish, happy, a good leader, a good "team worker," and liked by the other girls. She shall also present fifteen elective honors in addition to those presented for the rank of Fire Maker. If found to be ready for promotion, she repeats the Torch Bearer's desire:

"That light which has been given to me, I desire to pass undimmed to others."

The Torch Bearer is an assistant to the Guardian, or leader of her group, and is herself a leader of others. She must have organized a group of not less than three girls, and led them regularly in the Camp Fire activities for not less than three months. The real test is the enthusiasm of the girls whom she instructs and leads.

There is no definite age limit for membership in the Camp Fire Girls, which is adapted in general to girls in their teens. Neither is there any requirement with regard to an official uniform, though an official outdoor suit, an official swimming suit, and an official ceremonial dress have been provided and are desirable, because wearing them creates, to a certain extent, an esprit de corps, which is a distinct advantage. The ceremonial dress is made by the girls themselves from patterns furnished by the National Organization.

No fees are required. If a local group wishes to exact a membership fee, devoting the fund thus created to some common good, they have the privilege of doing so, but any money contributed in this manner should be spent by the girls as they themselves may determine.

In all minor matters each camp is self-governing. In most respects the Guardian must use her own best judgment as to what, and how much her girls must do, but in general the rules of the National Organization are to be followed. The pursuits followed in each local group depend upon the available facilities, or the natural limitations of the Camp. The Guardians, or leaders of groups are ultimately responsible to the National Council, but in cities having an Advisory Board they are directly responsible to them.


Commenting upon this classification of definite, attainable honors, it has been said that, "The Camp Fire movement is an attempt at handling all the things of daily life which are worth while, excepting the school which already has an accepted status, and to cut them into parcels which are within reach, thus serving as a basis for romantic achievement."

This, briefly outlined, is but the framework of the organization. When a girl reports to her Camp Fire that she has learned to make ten standard soups, and two kinds of bread; when she has prepared the menu, and superintended the cooking for one month in her own home; when she can make delicacies for the sick, and market for one week on one dollar and a half per person, keeping accounts and records of menus; when she knows how to care for walls, floors, rugs, and furniture; to make and take care of clothing; to dispose of waste and garbage; to care for animals; to entertain children and older people, and to visit and entertain the sick in homes and hospital; when she knows how to test and prepare milk for the baby, or has taken care of at least three little children for two hours a week for two or more months; when she can identify and describe fifteen birds, and as many varieties of wild flowers; when she knows the meaning and history of the American flag, and has committed to memory the Preambles to the Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence; when a girl knows and has done these things, and scores of others included in the list of elective honors, then has she given in detail some idea of the scope and sweep of the movement whose symbol is fire, because fire cleanses and purifies; whose badge of membership is the standing pine, because the pine symbolizes strength and simplicity; whose whole aim is to fill the girl-life with beauty, inspiration, joy, and genuine helpfulness.

These two great movements for girls are similar in aim, but dissimilar in many points of development. There is at present an effort being made to bring about the cooperation of the two organizations in the United States, and to permit the use of the name "Camp Fire Girl Guides," simplifying some of the tests and requirements which are now impossible of attainment to some girls. Mrs. Lowe, daughter of General Gordon, who is the leader of the Girl
Guides in Georgia, is especially desirous of bringing about such a union of forces. Mrs. Lowe writes that the Camp Fire Girls movement is not well adapted to the Southern climate, where for at least six months of the year a fire is impossible, and where the circumstances of many young girls, especially those employed in the factories, make some of the required tests impracticable, owing to lack of time and opportunity. It is believed, however, that a union of the two organizations, with a process of elimination and substitution, will result in a movement suited to the needs of every girl in whatsoever climate, or under whatsoever circumstances her lot may be cast, and undoubtedly the "New Patriotism" will succeed.

National Society

Children of the American Revolution

The monthly meeting of the Children of the American Revolution was held June 8, in the Children's Room, Continental Memorial Hall. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and accepted. The Vice-President in charge of organization reported as follows: Mrs. G. C. Fussell, of Miami, Fla., has chosen the name of Mercy Warren for the local society which she is organizing. This report was accepted. The Corresponding Secretary's report was read and approved. The Registrar reported 59 candidates, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot, which was done. The Treasurer reported a balance of $3,756.04.

The Secretary read the following acceptances: Honorary Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Van Devanter, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Rich; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Logan; Historian, Mrs. Beach. The Secretary also offered the resignations of Miss Main and Mrs. Hughes.

Miss Bond read a letter from the publisher of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE stating that one page in the magazine will cost the society $30 per year, limited on those terms to a period of three months. After some discussion Mrs. Logan moved to take the additional page according to the terms of the publisher's letter. This motion was carried.

Miss Curtis reported writing to Mrs. Smith, of the John Hart Society, relative to the gift for which they gave money, but nothing definite has yet been received. Mrs. Bond reported that the Blue Hen's Chickens would like to furnish a wreath for George Washington's tomb this coming year.

The meeting adjourned.

C. E. CURTIS,
Secretary.
November 9, 1911, at Continental Memorial Hall. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $3,808.91 for October and $3,845.11 for November. The Registrar presented 52 candidates, who were accepted by the board. The Vice-President in charge of organization reported as follows: Mrs. Edward F. Jackson, for State Director for Missouri; Mrs. Clarence Tardy, President, to organize at Birmingham, Ala. The State Director of Michigan recommended Presidents for local societies as follows: Mrs. Grover Tripp, Allegan; Mrs. W. S. Linton, Saginaw; Mrs. B. B. Andrews, Three Rivers; Miss Minnie Brown, Ronquette; Mrs. Charles M. McBride, Holland; Mrs. G. H. Newmister, Muskegon. The following were named for State Promoters for Wisconsin: Mrs. A. J. Kaine, Mr. W. W. Wight, Mr. W. S. Smithyman, Prof. Charles McKenny, Mr. Carroll G. Pearse, Rev. L. H. Keller, Mr. I. O. Hubbard, Supt. G. D. Smith, Mrs. W. E. Cole, and Mrs. P. P. Hatier.

Our Opportunity: A Suggestion

It is an open question whether or not the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, realize the extent of their influence, and what large possibilities they may now grasp and hold in the future. The Daughters, as an organization, have gone ahead, and, inspired by love of country, by innate gratitude, by highest patriotism, proved what organized effort means. They have proved what the Chapters of this organization in every State of the Union can do and may achieve, even minus the ballot, leaving the question gleaming like a great hope, viz., "What may the American women not do with more potential rights?" Already the love of country and the study of American history have been greatly accelerated and quickened. This great organization must be ready now to use its potential voice and efforts in large civic and national interests and movements looking to the welfare of our country.

There is a measure coming to the front now in which this patriotic society may have a voice, or at least suggestions to offer. The proposition is to celebrate the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, with an appropriation from the United States Congress of $7,500,000. Would it not be proper and feasible for certain committees of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, formed for the uplift of people in the Appalachian range of mountains, to have some voice in this enterprise, as to the form the memorials may take, since these people are descendants, many of them, of the patriots who fought for liberty, and especially in the wars of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who in the victory of the wars of 1812 made the peace treaty of Ghent possible and permanent these hundred years?

A possibility of signal aid from the Daughters in civic work would seem to lie in efforts for school reforms, and, above all, in prison reform, through the Governors and Legislatures of each State insisting upon and enforcing better laws and obtaining annual appropriations for prisons in the United States.

Truly, there is no correct civilization in this country or the world's governments until all have changed their prison laws, from simply torture and revenge, to those of reform and moral uplift.

New York State and Ohio lead the United States in the respect of reform, and are eminently successful.

Another great work in which woman's right to aid and officiate is a God-given one, and in which the Daughters may and must be potential, is the betterment of schools and colleges. The "laissez faire" principle is one of death, not only to individuals but to governments.

It is possible that if our great body, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, does not seriously continue in the future to take up civic and patriotic work of large interests it may stagnate, or, worse, disintegrate.

(MRS.) Lillian R. Messenger.
General Anthony Wayne

By Dora Harvey Develin

Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne was the greatest military hero of the American Revolution next to Washington. He was born in the township of Easttown, Chester County, Pa., January 1, 1745, and was educated in the schools of Philadelphia. When a very young man Anthony Wayne was appointed Land Agent in Nova Scotia, where he remained a year. Returning to Pennsylvania he married Mary Penrose (born 1748), daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, of Philadelphia, and Mary Kirl, his wife. Until 1774 he led a quiet life as a farmer and surveyor in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Legislature in 1774-1775.

Early in January, 1776, he was appointed by Congress colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, a regiment which he had raised. He went with his regiment to Canada, and passed a year in the vicinity of Ticonderoga. He was wounded at the Battle of Three Rivers.

In February, 1777, he was made brigadier general. Wayne was a born fighter, and it was said, "Where Wayne went there was a fight always; that was his business," and when we read the long list of his engagements and of his daring work in the cause for freedom we realize that he was certainly a splendid leader of men.

At the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, General Wayne commanded a division at Chadd's Ford, for the purpose of resisting Knyphausen. On September 20 he was surprised in the night, near Paol Tavern, in the Lancaster Pike, and the enemy under General Gray ("Flint-lock Gray") perpetrated a cruel butchery. His command was much cut up, but the remainder retreated in safety.

General Wayne led the right wing of the army at the Battle of Germantown. Here he evinced his wonted valor, leading his division into the thickest of the fight. He was slightly wounded in this engagement.

In the Battle of Monmouth he was very distinguished, and his capture of Stony Point, N. Y., in July, 1779, was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. In this engagement he was wounded in the head, and Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

In June, 1781, Wayne joined Lafayette in Virginia, where he performed excellent services until the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Wayne was afterward stationed in Georgia, where he confined the British troops in Savannah, until their evacuation in 1782.

In 1784-1785 he served in the Pennsylvania Assembly and in the convention that ratified the National Constitution. In April, 1792, he was made General-in-Chief of the Army, and in 1795 he engaged in hostilities with the Indians in the Northwest. He effected a peace at Greenville, Ind., in August, 1795. Brave, it is said, to the verge of rashness, he received the name of "Mad Anthony"—yet he was discreet and cautious, fruitful in resources, and prompt in the execution of plans. Washington called him "prudent."

After his successful campaign against the Indians he went to Presque Isle, where he died in 1796. He was buried there on the shore of Lake Erie. Later his son, Isaac, brought his father's body home, and it was interred in the family spot in the cemetery at St. David's Church, near Wayne, Pa. On June 5, 1811, a monument erected at his grave by the Society of the Cincinnati was unveiled with impressive ceremonies.

A magnificent equestrian statue of General Wayne was erected at Valley Forge, by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at a cost of $30,000. It was dedicated on June 20, 1908. The sculptor was H. K. Bush-Brown. A copy of the statue has been erected at Stony Point, N. Y.

The bronze tablet bears the arms of the State and the following inscription:

February 21, 1777, to November 3, 1783.
"Breveted Major General, September 30, 1783.
"Resolved unanimously that the thanks of Congress be presented to Brigadier General Wayne for his brave, prudent, and soldierly conduct in the spirited and well-conducted attack on Stony Point: That a gold medal emblematical of the action be struck and presented to Brigadier General Wayne."

Major General and Commander-in-Chief United States Army, March 5, 1792, to December 15, 1796.
Chairman of Chester County Committee, 1774.
Deputy to the Provincial Convention, 1774.

A Jefferson Letter

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1802.

MY DEAR MARIA:

Your sister informs me she has lately given you information of the health of the family. It seems her children have escaped the measles, though some of the negroes have had it. The following is an extract from her letter dated July 10: "We are entirely free from the measles here now. Those of our people who had it have recovered. At Monticello the last time I heard from there three of the nail boys had it and others were complaining, but whether with measles or not, I could not learn. I will send over to Lilly immediately to let him know your orders on the subject." These orders were to remove every person from the mountain who had or should have the measles. I have no doubt you may proceed with the utmost security. I shall be there before you, to wit, on Saturday the 24th, and will take care to have a clear stage, if anybody should have it; but there can be no doubt it will have gone through all who were to have it before that date. I am satisfied Francis will have more to hope from the change of air than to fear from the measles, and as to yourself, it is of great importance to get up into the country as soon as you are able, the liabilities to bilious diseases being exactly in proportion to the distance from the sea. I leave this on the 24th, and shall be in great hopes of receiving yourself and Mr. Eppes there immediately. I received two days ago his letter of the 8th in which he gives me a poor account of your health, though he says you are recruiting. Make very short stages, be off always by daylight and have your day's journey over by ten. In this way it is probable you may find the moderate exercise of the journey of service to yourself and Francis. Nothing is more frequent than to see a child re-established by a journey. Present my sincerest affections to the family at Eppington and Mr. Eppes. Tell him the Tory newspapers are all attacking his publication and urging it as a proof that Virginia has for object to change the Constitution of the U. S., and to make it too impotent to curb the larger States. Accept yourself assurances of my constant and tenderest love.

MRS. MARIA EPPES.

In a book on "Hand Woven Coverlets," to be published soon by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Eliza Calvert Hall recreates the atmosphere in which the first hand woven coverlets were made. Many books have been written about the Oriental rug, but not till now has a similar recognition been accorded the hand woven coverlet.

The author shows in this volume the beauty, the art, and the historic associations that cluster around the old hand woven bed covers of "Aunt Jane's" time. Whoever reads these pages will hereafter see in the American coverlet "Poetry, romance, religion, sociology, philology, politics, and history."

The material for this book was gathered North, South, East, and West. No detail is dry; every page is interesting. Sixteen full pages in color, with forty-eight other illustrations in black and white, enrich the interesting subject matter of the book. The illustrations are photographs of actual coverlets. Each detail of the intricate patterns stands out distinctly. 8vo, cloth, in box. Price, $4.00 net; postage, 20 cents additional.
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