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ISSUED MONTHLY

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37 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEW YORK

JOHN A. TENNEY, Mgr.

BOSTON OFFICE: Tremont Temple

CHARLES PARR, Mgr.

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Thanksgiving

"The first recorded public thanksgiving appointed by authority in America was proclaimed in Massachusetts Bay in 1631. Owing to the great scarcity of provisions, and consequent menace of starvation, February 22, was appointed to be observed as a fast-day.

"Before that time, a long-expected vessel arrived, laden with provisions, and the fast-day was changed into one of thanksgiving. The practise was sometimes observed in New Netherland. Governor Kieft proclaimed a public thanksgiving, to be held in February, 1644, on account of a victory over the Indians; and again, in 1645, because of the conclusion of peace.

"Thanksgiving and fasts, sometimes general and sometimes partial, were appointed by the several Colonies, and early in the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress adopted the practise. The days appointed during the war were as follows: Thursday, July 20, 1775; Friday, May 17, 1776; and another to be fixed by the several States, ordered by resolution, December 11, 1776; Wednesday, April 22, 1778; Thursday, May 6, 1779; Wednesday, April 6, 1780; Thursday, May 3, 1781; Thursday, April 25, 1782. These eight several appointments of thanksgiving days were made by the Continental Congress in the form of recommendations to the executive heads of the several State governments, reciting the occasion which prompted the observance.

"Washington issued a proclamation for a general thanksgiving by the Continental Army on Thursday, December 18, 1777, and again at Valley Forge, May 7, 1778. As President, Washington appointed Thursday, November 26, 1789, a day for general thanksgiving throughout the Union; also Thursday, February 19, 1795. Successive Presidents of the United States were moved to do likewise, from time to time.

"The Book of Common Prayer, revised (1789) for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, directed the first Thursday in November (unless another day be appointed by the civil authorities) to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the fruits of the earth, etc. In New England, especially, a day of thanksgiving has been annually celebrated for a century and more, and made the occasion for family reunions. The custom gradually extended to other States, and for several years the President of the United States has issued a proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving throughout the Union—usually the last Thursday in November—and the State executives have chosen the same day, so that the custom is now general. Thanksgiving Day is now a legal holiday."—Harper's Encyclopedia of United States History.
MAIN STREET, YORKTOWN, VA., AS IT IS TO-DAY. IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND IS THE FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE IN AMERICA.
New York City's Oldest Church Organization

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church

By Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle

Five years after Hendrick Hudson sailed up the North River in the staunch ship "Half Moon," the West India Company sent emigrants from Holland to the "Island of Manhattas" and established a trading-post. Though commercialism was the chief object, the spirit of it was not so strong as to obscure all thought of religion. A pious schoolmaster, called a Ziekentrooster, was sent with the early settlers, to teach the children, gather the people for religious meetings and to read selected passages of the Scriptures.

In 1623 a permanent agricultural settlement was made, which had been advanced by Director Peter Minuit, who arrived three years before in the ship Sea Mew to take charge of temporal affairs. He selected two Ziekentrooster from the people, and their names were Sebastian Jansen Kral and Jan Huyck. The new settlement grew rapidly, and the Mother Church in Holland became concerned about its spiritual welfare, and in 1628 the Rev. Jonas Michaelius was sent to formally organize a church—a church which has had a continuous existence to the present day, and now members more than four thousand communicants in New York City.

It is an interesting fact that a long and curious letter was found by one of our ministers to the Hague, written by Dominie Michaelius, describing the infant settlement as he found it. Partially quoted it is as follows: "We have first established the form of a church, and it has been thought best to choose two elders for my assistance. One of those whom we have chosen is the Honorable Director himself. We have had at the first administration of the Lord's Supper full fifty communicants." The letter further describes the presence of Indians, their reverent manner and mode of dress.

Until the year 1633, these services continued to be held in a horse-mill, where the grain of the colony was ground, when the Rev. Everadus Bogardus succeeded Dominie Michaelius in the care of the church. By his influence a small wooden structure
was erected on the shore of the East River, in Pearl Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets.

The Dutch settlers worshipped in this frail building until the year 1642, when the celebrated navigator De Vries visited the colony. He dined with Governor Kieft and happened to remark to "His Excellency" that it was a shame that the English when they visited Manhattan saw only a mean barn in which the Dutch worshipped.

Steps were taken to erect a new church, and the site chosen was within the Fort New Amsterdam (the present Battery). On No. 4 Bowling Green is a large bronze tablet with the following inscription:

The Site of Fort Amsterdam
Built in 1626.

Within the Fortifications was erected the first Substantial Church Edifice on the Island of Manhattan.

This church, seventy feet long, eighty-two feet wide and sixteen feet high, was built of stone, with a roof of heavy split oaken shingles. It had a conspicuous tower, surmounted with a weathercock.

This site in the interior of the fort was selected for protection against the depredations of the hostile Indians from New Jersey, and the "Church in the Fort," as it is often called, was named St. Nicholas Church, in honor of the guardian saint of New Amsterdam. The beautiful church now standing on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street is named for the old Church in the Fort. It was dedicated in 1872 and its venerable architect, Mr. Wheeler Smith, regularly attends the Sunday services there. The architecture is the decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century—its flying buttresses, elaborate carvings and gargoyles reminding one of Notre Dame in Paris. The spire is one of the highest and most graceful in the city. In the tower hangs the old historic bell cast in Amsterdam in 1731, and rung for many years in the tower of the old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street. When the city was captured by the British, the bell was taken down and secreted, but was replaced after the Evacuation. In the spires of the different churches in the march northward on the Island, it has been rung on all national fete days, and still calls the worshippers to service every Sunday.

In the Consistory Room may be seen the large portraits in oil of all the ministers in the succession, from Dominie Du Bois, who in 1699 began his ministry in the "Church in the Fort," down to the present day. The church has never been able to procure the portraits of those who antedated this period.

In these days of criticism on the methods which some churches employ to raise necessary funds for support, it is interesting to note the means made use of by the early Dutch settlers to obtain the wherewithal to erect the proposed new Church within the Fort. A daughter of Dominie Bogardus was to be married, and the principal citizens were invited to the wedding. In the midst of the bridal festivities the subscription paper was introduced, when the guests emulated each other in their donations to the proposed work.

For half a century all New Amsterdam worshipped in the Church in the Fort, and here every Sunday could be seen pic-
1790 to make room
for the House, built on the
spot. It was re-
moved to the Gar-
den Street (Ex-
change Place)
Church, which suc-
ceeded the Church
in the Fort, where
it was preserved,
until both were de-
stroyed in the great
conflagration of
1835.

The old Garden
Street Church was
erected in 1693, and
is claimed to have
been the finest
church edifice then
in the colonies. The
windows were long
and narrow, fitted
with small panes of
glass, set in lead,
in which were burned
the coats-of-arms of
the principal parish-
ioners. The bell,
pulpit and furniture of the Church in
the Fort were transferred to the new build-
ing, and many escutcheons of leading fam-
ilies hung against the walls. A great silver
baptismal bowl was made in Holland for
this church, and it can be seen, at the pres-
ent day, at the church on Fifth Avenue
and Twenty-ninth Street.

The first church organ used in New
York sounded its notes within these walls.

The first rector of Trinity Church, the
Rev. William Vesey, was inducted into
that office in this building, Trinity Church
not being then completed. At the request
of the English Government two ministers
from the Dutch Church assisted in the
service.

The Garden Street Church, often called
the South Dutch Church, did not long
figure as the principal church. Another
was erected by order of the Consistory in
1729 on Nassau Street, between Cedar
and Liberty Streets. This was called the
"New Dutch Church," and the other
naturally became known as the "Old
Church."

These names were used for forty years,
until it was decided to erect still another
church, farther north, which was
designated as the
"Middle Church,"
and the others re-
spectively "South
Church" and
"North Church."

In the "Middle
Church," preaching
in the English lan-
guage was first in-
duced. During
the colonial days the
services were con-
ducted in Dutch;
but in 1764, a
change was made in
response to the re-
quest of a large
number of worship-
pers in this church.
The first sermon in English was
preached by the Rev.
Dr. Laidlie, a gradu-
ate of the Univer-
sity of Edinburgh.

In September, 1776, when the British
took possession of the city, one of their
first acts was to seize the churches, despoil
them and turn them into hospitals, bar-
racks or prisons. The entire interior of
the Middle Church was destroyed, leaving
only the bare walls and roof. After the
Revolution it was restored and services
were resumed and continued until 1844—a
period of one hundred and fifteen years.

On the corner of Nassau and Cedar
Streets, a bronze tablet marks the spot.

In the Garden Street Church, the last Dutch
Governor, with his gay wife, whose
French apparel was the envy of all the
women in the colony.

In the front of this church, on a marble
slab was this legend in Dutch:

"An. Dom. MDCXLII.
W. Kieft, Dr. Gen Heeft de Gemeente
Dese Tempel, Doen Bouwen."

This stone was found buried, when the
old fort at the Battery was demolished in
1790 to make room for the Government
House, built on the
spot. It was re-
moved to the Gar-
den Street (Ex-
change Place)
Church, which suc-
ceeded the Church
in the Fort, where
it was preserved,
until both were de-
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baptismal bowl was made in Holland for
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York sounded its notes within these walls.

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Rev. William Vesey, was inducted into
that office in this building, Trinity Church
not being then completed. At the request
of the English Government two ministers

NORTH CHURCH FULTON STREET, 1769
The next in interest of the Collegiate churches, was built in 1769 on William Street, corner of Fulton. Ten Corinthian pillars supported the roof; at the top of each of them were carved and gilded the initials of the generous contributors to the erection of the church. Two large pews, surmounted by a canopy, one on the right of the pulpit and the other on the left, were occupied by the Governor, and the Mayor and Alderman respectively.

During the Revolution, the British took possession of this church also, and carried off the pulpit to England. The church was reopened for worship after the Evacuation, and was not again closed till 1875, when it gave place to a warehouse.

The Fulton Street Monday Prayer Meeting, which now has a world-wide reputation, was first started here in 1857.

The meeting has been maintained ever since by the Collegiate Church in a chapel on the same ground.

The encroachment of an increasing commerce drove the resident population northward, so another house of worship was erected in 1839 on the corner of Fourth Street and Lafayette Place.

This was considered very far uptown. It was built of granite, adorned with twelve Ionic columns, each a monolith. The architecture resembled the Temple of Erectheus at Athens. In 1887 the church was taken down, and to meet the needs of this section of the city, the magnificent Gothic Church and Church House were built on Second Avenue and Seventh Street.

At the present time the Collegiate Church maintains eight places of worship:

- Middle Church, Second Avenue and Seventh Street;
- Marble Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street;
- Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street;
- West End Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street;
- North Church Chapel, 113 Fulton Street;
- Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, Number 37;
- Knox Memorial Chapel, 405-409 West Forty-first Street;
- Vermilye Chapel, 416 West Fifty-fourth Street.

In addition three theological seminaries, four colleges and various benevolent agencies belong to its jurisdiction.

Such has been the marvelous growth of the early insignificant Dutch Church which began its first services in a horse-mill, two hundred and eighty years ago. It is a wholesome thought for the pessimist to cogitate.

A most interesting document is that owned by Mrs. Margaret C. Holliday, of South Jefferson Avenue, which contains a request from Maj. Gen. John Burgoyne, to Major General Gates that the latter take care of the wounded officers the British soldier was leaving after his defeat at Saratoga. The letter is dated October 8, 1777, and reads:

"The state of my hospital makes it more advisable to leave the wounded and sick officers, whom you will find in my late camp, than to transport them with the army. I recommend them to the protection which I feel I should show to an enemy in the same case. I am Sir, Your Most Humble Servent, M: GEN. GATES. J. BURGOYNE."

Archibald McDonald, the great grandfather of Mrs. Holliday, was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting when only seventeen years of age in 1775. He was a fifer, and the fife on which he played is still in existence. He was at Saratoga, and came to Washington County with the "first" John Brownlee.

No one knew of the letter and until recently it had lain undisturbed, until one of Mrs. Holliday's sons, Carter, while hunting through old books at the old family home near Wheeling, came upon it between the pages of a book.
The Yorktown peninsula, which the memories of two wars have made famous, is about thirty miles long, at its neck twelve miles and has a mean width of five miles. In shape it resembles a cleaver, the socket at the upper extremity. The York River and the Chesapeake Bay bound it occasional small areas of cultivation, and the soil is sandy.

The town of York, or Yorktown, as it is now generally called, lies on the York River, about twelve miles from its mouth. Opposite; to the north, on the other side of the stream, is Gloucester Point, the old seaport of the county. Above and below the tongues of land on which it is situated, the river expands to a width of two miles. York was one of the original counties into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Its situation, on the bank of the beautiful river, elevated about thirty feet above the water line, is extremely picturesque. The country between it and Hampton, at the foot of the peninsula, is, with the exception of one or two slight elevations, absolutely flat. York was established as a town in 1705, and laid out in streets by Thomas Nelson,
the founder of the Virginia family of that name, who emigrated from Penrith, Eng. He is familiarly known in history as Scotch Tom. Yorktown was the first port of entry for our country. Before the Revolution it had all the commerce of Virginia, and loaded six or seven vessels with tobacco every year for England. The transfer of the seat of government from its neighbor, Williamsburg, to Richmond, and the siege, gave York a fatal blow, and at the close of the last century its population had dwindled to 800 souls, two-thirds negroes. The census of 1880 reported it at 250, and that of 1900 at 150!

The little town, which contained not more than sixty buildings strung sparsely along a single street, was terribly dilapidated by the siege of 1781. The houses, some of which were quite elegant, were literally honeycombed by the balls. The field of the surrender of Cornwallis' army is about one-half mile from the eastern limit of the town, on the south side of the road which leads to Hampton. The chief object of historic interest in the town is the old Nelson Mansion. There is a tradition that Cornwallis was driven by the heat of the American fire to take refuge in a cave in a bluff on the river bank. Here, in an excavation in the bank, lined with green baize, he held council with his officers. The bona-fide cave is about a quarter of a mile from that which is pointed out as Cornwallis' cave.

Yorktown again figured in the Peninsula Campaign of the Civil War, when it was occupied by Confederate troops and threatened with a siege by Gen. McClellan. The Southern army withdrew, but traces of their earthworks are also to be seen.

In 1881 a Centennial celebration was held at Yorktown, and representatives of the families of Lafayette and Von Steuben were the guests of the nation. Amid much rejoicing, the site of the beautiful monument, erected by the government to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis, was dedicated. The late Judge Beverly R. Wellford was one of the orators of the occasion.

Today Yorktown is a little more than a sandy waste. Some years ago some marl and cement works were established by Northern people, but they have since collapsed. These same people built a good modern hotel, which is still well kept, and a lady who has spent some time there tells me that it is a beautiful place to spend about two weeks in the summer. The old Nelson House, the Moore House and the old Customs House are the only objects of historic interest in the town. The old Episcopal Church, built in 1696, was destroyed by fire in 1815. Here lie the bones of generations of the Nelson family. The Court House is a new brick building and there are several other brick residences scattered here and there. The rest of the houses on the main street are very ordinary buildings, mostly wooden. The Nelson House, a large two-storied brick structure, with corners of hewnstone, built on the old English model, stands on the main street of Yorktown, fronting the river. The time of its erection, according to Bishop Meade, may be fixed at 1712, since he narrates that the corner stone was laid by old President Nelson, 1711, when an infant, the brick being passed through his tiny hand.

The mansion descended to the eldest son of old President Nelson, the patriot, Thomas Nelson Jr., and was his residence until the threatened dangers of the prospective siege of York prompted the removal of his family.

In 1824 this old house was the headquarters of Marquis Lafayette on his last visit to America. Here he was entertained with old Virginia hospitality. On this occasion a curious incident occurred. In making preparation for his reception a box of candles, black with age was discovered marked "Cornwallis stores," and to the light of which the company danced till they were burnt out. This historic mansion was acquired by Mr. Joseph Bryan not long before his death, most probably with the intention of turning it over to the A. P. V. A., or some other patriotic society. And here is an opportunity for the D. A. R. It now belongs to Mr. Thomas P. Bryan and Mr. A. A. Blow. From them it could probably be bought for a small sum, with a patriotic object in view. Would it not be a fine thing for the Daughters to procure this house, so full of historic memories, and preserve it from falling utterly into ruin?
Thursday, July 25, 1912, was not only a red letter day in the annals of Martha's Vineyard Chapter of Edgartown, Mass., but marked a date of significance to the community. On that day was dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, the Chapter House of the organization and was opened the exhibit collected by the recently formed historical society of Martha's Vineyard Chapter.

That Edgartown, legally incorporated in 1671, but founded hardly more than a score of years later than the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, and with its unique and romantic history, a veritable storehouse of treasures of antiquity, has so long delayed any systematic effort for the collection and preservation of some, at least, of those treasures has been deeply deplored by many who rejoice in the fruition of long-cherished hopes.

But it has remained for the Daughters of the American Revolution, by their incorporation into an historical society, to establish a place for the deposit and safe keeping of much of value pertaining to the early history of Martha's Vineyard. This has been possible by the gift to Martha's Vineyard Chapter, from Eliza Osborn (Fisher) Bliss, a member, and a loyal Daughter, of Edgartown, of a building and lot of land in Main street. The endeavors of the several committees having the matter in charge have met with ready and generous response from residents generally.

The dedicatory exercises were held in the historical rooms of the new building on Thursday, July 25, and with the Chapter...
officers in the receiving line was, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts. Mrs. Margaret D. Nevin and Miss Christine J. Pease acted as ushers, and the exercises were opened by the Rev. Roland S. Nichols of Newark, N. J.

The deed of the property was then presented in behalf of the donor, by Mr. Henry K. Braley, justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, who prefaced his speech of presentation by a brief address.

Mrs. Fannie A. Deane, Regent of the Chapter and President of the Historical Society responded, and expressed the gratitude of the Daughters to Mrs. Bliss, and others of her family, for the gift, not only of the land and building, but of numerous other things of value, including a handsome silk flag, china and silver.

Mrs. Abby B. Hillman, Historian, read an original poem. Mr. Wilson G. Crosby, an Edgertonian by birth, now a prominent attorney of Duluth, Minn., spoke upon the benefits of the society to the town, dwelling at length upon the work done by Martha’s Vineyard Chapter in the past, notably the erection of a monument to Revolutionary soldiers, the placing of tablets to commemorate historic events and to mark historic sites, and predicted the accomplishment of much more in the future.

Mrs. Masury was then introduced and made the interesting dedicatory address, during which reference was made to the labors in the interest of the Chapter of its founder and long-time Regent, the late Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, whose portrait, a loan from the Warren historical room of the Public Library, has the place of honor on the walls of the D. A. R. room.

Following Mrs. Masury’s address the Regent called upon all present to join in a salute to the flag, after which “The Star Spangled Banner” was sung by Miss Antoinette Boudreau.

In the absence of the Regent of Sea Coast Defense Chapter of Vineyard Haven, Mrs. Susan Jernehan Chase, ex-Regent, voiced the greetings and congratulations of that Chapter. Mrs. Botsford of Fort Massachusetts Chapter of North Adams spoke briefly. Letters of regret were read by the Regent and included one from Governor and Mrs. Bass of New Hampshire, also one from Mrs. Annie F. H. Clapp of Dedham, an absent member, enclosing a check for $10 for the purchase of some gift.

The Regent took the opportunity, as well, to publicly acknowledge a gift from Mrs. F. G. Burke of $25 for the same purpose, and of the very beautiful carved sign, bearing the insignia of the order and the name of the society, which adorns the front of the building. The sign is the work of Enid Yandell, the sculptor, and was presented by her to Martha’s Vineyard Chapter of which she is a member. Another much appreciated gift mentioned was the registration book, presented, together with the gift and loan, books, by Mrs. Cornelia S. Chapin.

After singing “America,” Mrs. Wilson G. Crosby accompanying on a piano 102 years old, the second instrument of its kind to be brought into the town, a social hour was passed.

Among the Chapters represented were the Abigail Adams, Deborah Sampson, Fort Massachusetts, New York City and Sea Coast Defense.

Passing of an Old Home

The birthplace of Nellie Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. George Washington, and ward and adopted daughter of George Washington, is gradually being eaten away by the steam shovel, before which modern invention many old landmarks must fall. For years these shovels have been digging yellow clay out of the fields of Abingdon, as the estate was named by John Parke Custis, and this clay is being made into brick for the upbuilding of Washington, D. C. A walk of half a mile from the stations Addison, Virginia Highlands, and Four Mile Run, will bring one to this house. The house, seen from the electric and steam lines, is an ordinary frame farmhouse, facing east and west, white painted, with green shutters, a hip roof, shingled, red brick chimneys at the north and south ends, and a scattering grove of big trees to the front and sides. At the east front, where was the principal garden of the builder, the land slopes easily down to the Potomac River shore, about five hundred yards away.

Abingdon was a great estate, but the house was never a noble bit of architecture. When John Parke Custis married Nellie Calvert, of Maryland, he seems to have caused the erection of this dwelling, with the idea that later he would erect a house in keeping with his wealth and position. But his untimely death during the siege of Yorktown prevented the completion of his plans. The house was built in 1778.
Colonel Thomas Knowlton
A Hero of Connecticut
By Mary Amelia Knous

The soil of Connecticut is rich with the ashes of heroes whose aims and influence have come down through almost three hundred years of history.

No earth can be turned within her boundaries that is not sacred earth, making this little State a "God's-acre" where "Taps" have sounded on every foot-hold. Connecticut knows well her own; like her young martyr, Nathan Hale; like Colonel Ledyard, victim of British treachery; like Putnam, who went forth in his valiant age; like Wooster, who gave his life; and Spencer, leader and hero.

These and many more "flung away ambition; loved themselves last; were just and feared not; and all the ends they aimed at were their country's, their God's, and truth's."

A young defender and aggressor in the French and Indian War, winning his spurs there and gilding them later at Bunker Hill and Harlem Heights, was Thomas Knowlton.

His military record was not long as men count years; but it was glorious in achievement.

Thomas Knowlton was born at Ashford, Connecticut, in 1740. He enlisted at sixteen years of age in the French and Indian War; was at Ticonderoga; later at Havana and was made 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Connecticut's Colonial force in 1762.

He was active in public interests during the years of peace, but girded himself for the combat, and entered the arena with his Ashford neighbors, as their chosen Captain, when they responded to the Lexington Alarm.

The story now is very short. It is the story of Bunker Hill; of steady promotion for value received; of a hurried visit to his home; of mortal wounds at the Battle of Harlem Heights; finally, of death in the arms of his son just as the knowledge of the first Continental victory reached his understanding, on September 16, 1776.

His lips closed forever when he had uttered these patriotic words: "I do not value my life if we do but win the day."

He was buried on Washington Heights within the lines of the Continental army with military honors.

His memory was kept green in camp among the tragedies of Valley Forge when the parole for March 18, 1778, was "Knowlton."

Washington loved him and referred to him as "an honor to any country." In being that, the qualities that made him so, gave him a most gracious crown, gemmed with courage, fortitude, duty fulfilled, integrity.
Eutaw Chapter (Orangeburg, South Carolina).—Eutaw Chapter was organized in 1905 with twelve charter members; we now have on roll forty-seven. The Chapter has always been wide awake and ready to answer calls from State and National headquarters. For several years we have cherished the plan of marking Eutaw Battleground, which is about forty miles from Orangeburg, and on the 24th of September, 1912, the Chapter unveiled a handsome monument. Eutaw Battlefield is a lovely spot in the “low country” of South Carolina. A legend has it that shortly after the famous battle one of the springs flowed blood for sometime. There are stories of the Indians told also; tradition says that once an Indian brave dived into one of the springs, followed the course of the stream under a high hill and came out into a larger spring several rods away. He was rewarded for the feat with a piece of tobacco and a small piece of money.
The monument stands on the site of the old brick house, for which both sides struggled to gain control.

The monument stands eight feet in height, and is built of rough blocks of blue granite. The following inscription was written by Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.:

“This stone marks the field whereon was fought the Battle of Eutaw, September 8, 1781 between a force of the United States under Major General Nathaniel Greene, and a force of the British under Colonel Stuart. Neither side was victorious, but the fight was beneficial to the American.”

On the third block:

“Erected by Eutaw Chapter, D. A. R. 1912.”—MARION SALLEY, Regent Eutaw Chapter.

Ninian Edwards Chapter (Alton, Illinois).—The ceremonies, incidental to the presentation and unveiling of the Tablet in honor of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who are buried in Madison County, Ill., took place Monday, September 16, of Madison County’s Centennial Week and were among the most interesting features of the Centennial celebration.

This tablet is the combined gift of the Ninian Edwards Chapter, D. A. R., of Alton, Ill., and a few descendants of the patriots honored. Mrs. E. S. Walker, of Springfield, Ill., has been most active in looking up and verifying these records in behalf of the Illinois State D. A. R. Society, who expect to locate and mark all the graves of Revolutionary soldiers found to be buried in Illinois. It seemed most fitting that the time of the celebration of the Centennial of Madison County should be selected for the presentation and the act was certainly a most graceful one on the part of the ladies of the D. A. R. Society.

Especially interesting was added to the ceremony of the unveiling by the fact that two lineal descendants of men whose names are on the Bronze Tablet, were selected to do the unveiling. These little scions of noble sires were William Ernest Delicate and Norman Flagg Gillham. The former is descended through his mother from Thomas Gillham and the latter through his father from John Gillham and through his mother from Gaius Paddock.

The ceremonies took place in the Court House, where the Tablet was afterwards permanently placed on the wall. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

In Memory of the Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Madison County.
George Bridges, John Long, Daniel Brown, Elihu Mather

Erected By the Ninian Edwards Chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution of Alton, Ill. and Descendants of These Patriots.

EDWARSDVILLE, ILLINOIS.

September 16, 1912.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter (Franklin, Indiana).—The Chapter has had a very successful and inspiring year.

Meetings were held the second Wednesday of each month excepting our guest days, and were made interesting by readings of historical interest, patriotic music and the social hour.

On Washington’s birthday we observed our annual guest evening in the High School buildings.

We have given this year $100 to buy books for the new City Library, and have also placed The American Monthly Magazine upon the reading table.

Our Regent, Mrs. Jeffry and Miss Mathis, represented our Chapter at the Continental Congress and brought home interesting reports.

On Flag Day we observed our annual guest afternoon at the home of Miss Marjorie Johnson. Mrs. Drybread read a paper entitled The Songs of Nations which was illustrated by young women singing the different national songs. An orchestra also gave a patriotic musical programme and the Regent gave a report of the year’s work.

We mourn the loss of one of our beloved members, Mrs. Mary Crowell, who passed away in November.—MARJORIE JOHN-
Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter (Holland, Michigan).—Entertained delightfully on the evening of September 30, at the home of Mrs. F. W. Hadden, the guests of honor being the members of Holland Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, with their wives. Mrs. C. M. McLean, Regent of the Chapter, spoke a few words of welcome after which Mrs. J. E. Telling sang two beautiful solos, “From the Land of the Sky Blue Waters” by Cadman and “Dawn” by d’Hardelot.

Miss Avis Yates, who was dressed in Colonial costume, then took charge of the programme, announcing a series of pictures of famous Colonial women. The parlors were darkened and a large American flag surmounted by the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem was draped back revealing a cleverly arranged frame. Miss Yates gave a short historical sketch of each character represented, musical accomplishments selected from the writings of the American composers, MacDowell and Nevin being played by Miss Marguerite Pieters. The characters were Virginia Dare, Pocohontas, Priscilla, Betsey Ross, Martha Washington, Lydia Darrah, Abigail Adams, Dolly Madison, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton and the Goddess of Liberty.

A social hour followed. Regular Chapter meetings are held on the second Thursday of the month from October to June. This year we are studying the early history of Michigan.—SYLVIA L. HANCHETT, Secretary.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Ft. Wayne, Indiana).—The Chapter has had a most successful year, in the attendance of members, financially and socially.

Three honors have come to the Chapter during the year. In the election of Mrs. Frances Haberly Robertson as State Regent of Indiana, Mrs. Martha Hanna’s appointment to the National Research Committee and Miss Italia Evans as Page at Continental Congress.

A “military bridge” was very successful financially as it enabled the Chapter to make a payment upon its pledge of $50 to the Y. W. C. A.

Our Regent entertained the evening of January 6, with a programme, of Colonial History, illustrated by colored lantern slides. Washington’s Birthday was celebrated with a “bridge” party of members only, and one afternoon was given to an exhibition of ancestral and revolutionary relics.

At other meetings, we have heard interesting papers upon Mt. Vernon Memories, and Hospitality, Colonial Arts and Crafts, and the Development of the Postal Service.

Along lines of historical interest have been the improvement of the Wayne Marker, the co-operation with the Park Commission to open the old Anthony Wayne well, and consideration of plans for marking Harmer Ford Battleground.

A fine picture of Anthony Wayne was presented by the Chapter to the James H. Smart school.

The Chapter joined with other Chapters of the State in protesting against the changing of the name of the Indiana Room in Continental Hall.—MARGARET BAILEY CRANKSHAW, Recording Secretary.

General Edward Hand Chapter (Ottawa, Kansas).—The usual Advisory Board and Chapter meetings have been of interest this year and several social meetings have been held. The subjects of our programmes have been on Colonial topics.

Last December the Chapter was entertained at “Wayside” the home of Mrs. Alexander Haggart, which is furnished throughout with antique furniture. Another “red letter day” in the Chapter history was the George Washington party held on February 22 at the home of Mrs. Alexina Davis, a great-granddaughter of General Edward Hand. Mrs. Davis has many things of interest which belonged to General Hand when he lived near Lancaster, Pa. Among them are a silver sugar bowl and tongs, invitations to and from General Washington, a painting of “Washington Crossing the Delaware” and the portrait of General Hand which Mr. Powers the sculptor had with him in Italy when making the marble bust of General Hand for Memorial Continental Hall.

On Flag Day the Chapter and some friends visited the Mission and Indian burying ground nearby, and decorated some of the graves with flowers and flags. One very interesting grave is that of an Indian Chief born in 1784. He brought the tribe of Chippewa Indians from Canada.
August 5, during our Chautauqua Assembly we held a banquet with 60 in attendance.

A gavel has been made and presented to us by Louis Gilley, a High School student and a descendant of General Hand.

Our membership is 53—an increase of ten since last year.—MRS. F. M. RATHBUN, Regent.

Decatur Chapter (Decatur, Illinois).—It has been the honor of the Chapter to place a marker on the grave of William Dickey, so far as known the only Revolutionary Soldier buried in Macon County, Ill.

He was a Virginian, born May 6, 1764, and when only 13 years old joined the Continental forces. In 1790 he married Mary Stephenson in North Carolina and lived in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, finally moving to Illinois in 1829. In June 1832, he was buried in a corner of his Illinois farm and eighty years later, June 7, 1912, Decatur Chapter placed a marker on his grave. The little family burial ground had become a beautiful rural cemetery, through the generosity of William Dickey's granddaughter. In the group of 200 people gathered together to honor the hero, fully one-half were his descendants. His grandson came from Oklahoma, and was attended to the cemetery by three generations of his own descendants. Through a path marked by flags, veterans of the G. A. R., members of the Decatur Chapter and the Woman's Relief Corps approached the grave. The color bearer of the G. A. R. placed at the head of the grave a flag which had been used by heroes of a later date in battle; Then "America" was sung and the Rev. Mr. Eden of Argenta offered a prayer. Mr. Owen Scott made an address; Louise Drake the twelve year old great-granddaughter of William Dickey recited "Our Flag" and Mrs. Cora B. Roach, the Chapter Regent placed the marker on the grave, the singing of Columbia, by Mrs. Henrietta Scott McNulta, bringing the programme to a close.—HARRIET L. JENKINS, Secretary.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, New York).—During the season of 1911-12, the Chapter has held eleven meetings. Of the eleven, eight have been meetings at which business of some nature has been transacted; one, a musical; one, a civic meeting; one a children's meeting; three have been for business only; a luncheon; a Colonial tea; two lectures and an unveiling of a tablet.

The Colonial play "The Home Defenders" which was given by the Chapter members, netted the sum of $27.35.

The re-marking of the boulder at Moodna was finished and the tablet unveiled. The Chapter has subscribed two dollars toward the West Point memorial.

The Chapter has lost six members during the season, two by death, one by resignation, three by transfer to other Chapters and has gained four new members, making a total membership of eighty-six regular members and one honorary member. It has sent Mrs. G. A. Weaver and Mrs. J. E. Stillman as delegates to the State Conference and Mrs. W. M. Patton and Mrs. G. Field as delegates to the D. A. R. Congress at Washington. A scholarship was given to Miss Leola Jackson, the nine year old descendant of "Stonewall" Jackson, at St. Thomas Mission School at Rutherfordton, N. C.

The D. A. R. room in St. Luke's Hospital has been refurnished. The Chapter has presented to the State Legislature through our representatives, a bill for the purchase and preservation of General Knox's Headquarters at New Windsor. The Chapter through its delegates invited the State Conference to hold its next meeting in 1912 in Newburg. This invitation was accepted.—BESSIE WESSELLS, Recording Secretary.

Abigail Whitman Chapter (Norway, Maine).—The Chapter held the first meeting of the season, September 4, 1912. There was a good attendance, and the admission of seventeen new members proves that the interest is growing. It was voted to assess each member a small sum annually to be used as a flower fund. A committee was chosen to have charge of this department. After the business meeting came the programme which was "Summer Events." This was very interesting and especially that given by two members who had spent the last eight months in California. The description of the trip and climate and life in southern California was very interesting.—MRS. GEORGINA M. ANDREWS, Historian.
Log Cabin Chapter (Fairfield, Iowa).—
The past year has been one of progress for the Log Cabin Chapter. With eight new members the roll now numbers forty-five. The nine regular meetings have furnished as many interesting and instructive programmes. The Chapter early in the year voted $170 to furnish a room in the new County Hospital. We are also glad to report that the room is now furnished and the bills all paid. The society has also done some patriotic work by taking the initiative in arousing enthusiasm concerning the opening of a children’s room in our Public Library.

On June 27, the Chapter was hostess to the Washington (Ia.) Chapter, D. A. R. The guests were entertained at a picnic held in the Old Settlers Park. Not the least enjoyable part, was the programme rendered immediately after the tables in the Old Log Cabin had been cleared. Mrs. J. F. Hinkhouse, Regent of the Log Cabin Chapter, spoke inspiring and patriotic words urging us as a society to improve the opportunities which are ours. A short history of the two Chapters was given by their respective Historians and Professor Helen Bean of Leno College read an instructive account of the flag. Mrs. Stewart, Regent of the “Old Thirteen” Chapter of Chariton (Ia.) told of her Chapter’s work with children. Her words carried especial weight as she spoke from her own rich experience. Readings followed by Miss Dysart and little Margery Sparr of Columbus, Montana.—MRS. ELIZABETH HEATON WHITNEY, Historian.

Old State House Chapter (Melrose, Massachusetts).—Friday, May 10, was a date long to be remembered by the members of our Chapter, as on this date the State officers presented us with our charter, at a meeting held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway. This Chapter was organized a year ago with a charter membership of seventeen, all of whom with the exception of one, were present at the meeting.

The hostess received with Mrs. F. P. Shumway, Regent of Old State House Chapter; Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Vice-Pres. General; Mrs. James G. Dunning, State Regent; Mrs. Charles G. Cluck, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. George Jenkins, State Secretary; Mrs. Frederick Davis State Treasurer; Mrs. Hatch, State Chaplain.

The charter was presented by the State Regent, Mrs. Dunning, and was accepted by Mrs. Shumway in behalf of the Chapter.

Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs, Chairman of the Desecration of Flag Committee, presented a gavel made of cedar from historic Belmont Hall, Delaware, to the Chapter.

A very interesting part of the afternoon's programme was the presentation of a silver spoon to the first Chapter baby, Master Edward Flint Page, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Page, who was born on March 8, and made his first public appearance on this occasion.—MYRTIE FISHER SEAVENS, Historian.

John Paul Chapter (Madison, Indiana) elected Regent, Mrs. Lucy Smith Ford, to succeed Mrs. Ferdie Blankinship Ireland, whose term expired by limitation.

During Mrs. Ireland's régime, the Chapter flourished financially and socially, adding twenty to its roll, now numbering seventy-three.

The study of our State proved so popular that next year's programme will be “Indiana, its Past and Present.”

By officers' reports we have kept in touch with the N. S., D. A. R., whose measures have been endorsed, and contributions have been made to many causes advocated by its board.

Substantial improvements have been made to John Paul Park, formerly a disused cemetery, an eyesore, now a beauty spot. A wall 193 feet long, of native building stone and coral has been constructed. Also a waterway, of boulders, to drain its fountain. We have had three outings with suburban members. A lovely October afternoon at Winterwold.

With the Elizabeth Zane Society, C. A. R., we celebrated Flag Day at the country home of Mrs. Mary Boone Francisco. Being the tenth anniversary of the Chapter's organization, each regent told of the achievements of her administration. The exercises merged into the practical teaching of Patriotism. The hostess' two small children, descendants of Daniel Boone's sister, had saved their pennies, until able to buy their own flag. This they carried to the new staff, followed by the Children of the American Revolution. During the reading
Some Revolutionary Anniversaries for November

On November 15, 1777, the thirteen States, by their representatives entered into articles of confederation. By these articles the style of the confederacy was to be "The United States of America" and each State was to retain its sovereignty and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which was not expressly delegated to the confederation. A firm league was entered into, by which the States were to be united for common defense and for securing their liberties and mutual and general welfare. These articles were to be submitted to the legislatures of the several states for their approval and ratification.

John Dickinson is supposed to have been the principal author of the articles of confederation, but as the work of the committee was done in secret that point has never been exactly determined.

The articles were sent by Congress with a circular letter to the State legislatures, recommending them as containing the only plan of union at all likely to be adopted. The articles were ratified during the next fifteen months by all the States except Maryland, which refused to sign until all the states laying claim to the northwestern lands, and especially Virginia, should surrender their claims to the Confederation.

"From this action of Maryland," writes Fiske, in his Critical Period of American History, "there flowed beneficent consequences that were little dreamed of. It was the first in the great chain of events which led directly to the formation of the Federal Union. Having carried her point, Maryland ratified the articles on the first day of March, 1781, and thus in the last and most brilliant period of the war, while Greene was leading Cornwallis on his fatal chase across North Carolina, the confederation proposed at the time of the Declaration of Independence was finally consummated."

Congress resolved that the flag of the confederacy should be thirteen stripes alternate red and white, and that the Union should be thirteen white stars on a blue field. It also resolved to appoint the Marquis de La Fayette to the rank of major-general in the Army of the United States.

November 8, 1776, General Washington ordered General Greene to prepare to evacuate Forts Washington and Lee on the Hudson and join his forces to those of General Putnam at Hackensack. If these orders had been carried out, Howe's movement against Fort Washington would have accomplished but little. "The American right wing would have been drawn together at Hackensack," says Fiske, "and the whole army could have been concentrated on either bank of the great river as the occasion might seem to require. If Howe should aim at the Highlands it could be kept close to the river and cover all the passes. If, on the other hand, Howe should threaten the Congress at Philadelphia, the whole army could be collected in New Jersey to hold him in check."

But Washington's orders were not obeyed. Congress was so uneasy that it sent word to Greene to hold both his forts as long as he could. Accordingly he strengthened the garrison at Fort Washington just in time for Howe to overwhelm and capture it on the 16th of November after an obstinate resistance. In killed and wounded the British loss was three times as great.
as that of the garrison, but the Americans were in no condition to afford the loss of 3,000 men taken prisoners. On the 19th Greene barely succeeded in escaping from Fort Lee with his remaining 2,000 men, but without his cannon and stores. This event and General Lee's disobedience of Washington's orders on November 17th (Washington arrived from West Point too late to prevent the disaster at Fort Washington and Lee, but sent for Lee's army to join him on the Jersey side in order to confront the British on something like equal terms), proved the cause of Washington's flight through New Jersey which began November 21st and continued until December 8, 1776.

November 11, 1778 the massacre of Cherry Valley (New York), took place. The Tories of central New York, under the Johnsons and Butlers, together with Joseph Brant and his Mohawks made their headquarters at Ft. Niagara from which they struck frequent and terrible blows. Early in July, 1778, a force under John Butler spread desolation through the beautiful Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania and on November 11, Walter Butler and Brant destroyed the village of Cherry Valley and massacred its inhabitants. In reply to a petition from the people of the village, General Hand had ordered General Klock with 200 men to reinforce Cherry Valley, sending word that the reinforcements would arrive on the 9th. For some unknown reason General Klock, although only twenty miles away from the village on the 9th, did not arrive until after the massacre, which occurred two days later. The following letter from Major Whiting to General Hand (from the Public Papers of George Clinton) is of great interest.

"Fort Alden, Cherry Valley, Nov. 13, 1778. Hon'd Sir, I embrace the earliest opportunity the present situation of our affairs would admit of, to inform you of the state of the Garrison On the 11" ins. the Enemy, notwithstanding all our endeavors to the contrary, surprised us, having taken a scout of Sergt. & 8 of ours & took one and compelled him to pilot them to the officers Quarters. They pushed vigorously for the fort and had it not been for great activity & alertness of the Troops they had rushed within the lines. The Colonel (Alden) fell in attempting getting to the fort; the Lt. Col. Stacy was made prisoner, together with one Lt.; one Ens., the Surgeon's mate & a few privates. We had 6 or 8 of the Regt. killed, some missing. The enemy burnt all the buildings in the settlement, killed a great number of the inhabitants, men, women & Children, carried off many prisoners; some few that hid the woods have got into the Fort. They collected all the cattle horses & Sheep they could and drove off; they paid us a second visit yesterday, but nothing of them has been discovered this day. Notwithstanding the earliest & repeated dispatches to the river have had no reinforcement from there. When we were first attacked, we had not a pound of bread pr man in garrison; had it not been for a barrel of powder & half a box of Cartridges belonging to the Town, our ammunition would have failed us. One Scout, a Sergt. & 8 men that went by the Butternuts has not been heard off yet. I am with due respect Sir Your very humb. servant.

Daniel Whiting"

The battle of Broad River, South Carolina, took place on November 12, 1780, and on the 20th the battle of Black Stork's (Tiger River), South Carolina, occurred.

On November 16, 1777, the Americans finally abandoned Fort Mifflin, one of the Delaware river strongholds and on the 20th Howe was again successful and Fort Mercer was turned over to the British.

November 3, 1783, marked the formal disbanding of the Army. After the formal cessation of hostilities in April, Washington granted furloughs to most of his soldiers and these furloughs were equivalent to a discharge, for on September 3 the treaty of peace was signed and Congress ordered the disbandment of the Army to take place November 3.

The day previous (Nov. 2) the Commander-in-Chief had issued his farewell address.

November 25 of that year the last of the British sailed from New York. Small British garrisons still remained in the frontier posts but it was understood that these were to be promptly surrendered.

On November 30, 1783, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States.—EDITOR.
NOTE.

For the last three weeks the Genealogical Editor has been away from home, the first time she has been away three consecutive weeks since she assumed the duties of her position four years ago. But during her absence she was able not only to visit the county seats of Buncombe, Burke, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Rowan Counties in North Carolina, and Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties in South Carolina, beside various places in New York-and Pennsylvania, and copy many valuable bits of information found therein; she was fortunate enough to discover a manuscript muster roll of Capt. Richard Mance's (called R. Manee in New York Archives, p. 169) Company of Queens Co. Militia. All students of Fernow will remember that he states that the existence of the Queens County papers could not be ascertained. Scarcely any of the names on this muster roll are to be found either in Fernow or in the New York Archives, compiled by Roberts, or the Supplement. This muster roll, together with the four muster rolls of Capt. Charles Polk's Company of Mecklenburg Co. (N. C.) Militia (which included many men from adjacent counties), discovered and copied earlier in the summer, and containing many names not to be found on the North Carolina Archives, will be indexed as rapidly as possible and made available to the subscribers of the MAGAZINE through the columns of the Genealogical Department. Owing to the above mentioned circumstances, we trust, therefore, that the subscribers will be lenient in their criticism, if in this present issue many queries are left unanswered, and the material is merely edited.

ANSWERS.

2429. (3) PAGE.—According to the Page Genealogy, written by Charles N. Page, of Des Moines, Iowa, and recently presented to the Library of the D. A. R. by his daughter, Miss Grace V. Page, the widow of Thomas Page, applied for a pension in 1854 from Milan, Ohio, stating that she was the widow of the Rev. soldier, Thomas Page, who d. Oct. 27, 1836, etc. Her claim was allowed. Her stepson, Ansel (son of Thomas Page by his (1) wife), who was b. in 1802, lived also in Milan in 1854.—Gen. Ed.

2439. NASH—BROWN.—According to the same Genealogy, p. 127, Sarah Nash, "who m. a Brown," no dates given in the Genealogy, was the daughter of John Nash and Hannah Lathrop. He was b. in Fairfield Co., Conn., Jan. 6, 1741; enlisted as Sergeant in Capt. Stephen White's Co. from Walston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1777; served also as a minute man and Indian spy until the fall of 1780. He also served in 1781, '82, and '83. He was a Rev. pensioner, and it is said that in his old age he returned to Conn., where he was b., and d. there.—Gen. Ed.

2470. BROOKE.—Elizabeth Brooke m. George Beaul, of Frederick Co., Md. Her parents were Col. Thomas Brooke, and his (2) wife, Barbara Dent. Barbara Dent was the daughter of John Dent and Rebecca Wilkinson. By his (1) wife, name unknown, Col. Thomas Brooke had a daughter, Sarah, who m. Philip Lee. He also had by his (1) wife, a daughter, Eleanor, who m. (1) John Tasker; m. (2) Charles Sewell, who d. 1742. Eleanor, the daughter of Major Thomas Brooke and his wife, Eleanor Hatton, m. (1) Philip Darnall, who d. in 1705, and (2) William Diggles.—Mrs. Milton Wash, 1514 Linwood Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

2477. WALTON—CHRISTIAN.—Mrs. Mary W. Greene, Greenwood, Miss., writes that all the Waltons in this country descend from Newell Walton, who emigrated from England to Virginia about 1620, and has numerous descendants. She also writes that a genealogy of the Walton family may be obtained from Joel Munsell Sons, Albany, N. Y.

2524. ROSEBERRY.—John Roseberry, a soldier of the Rev., who was with Washington at Valley Forge, came at an early day from Greene Co., Pa., and settled in Mason Co., W. Va. He d. there, leaving many descendants. Some of them are members of the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., of Point Pleasant. He lies buried with his wife in the old Point Pleasant Cemetery, which is now closed. Any further information desired can be had by addressing Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch, State Historian, Point Pleasant, W. Va.

2562. HART.—See Answers in the August number of the MAGAZINE. Thanks are also due Mrs. Eleanor Hart Arnold, of Covington, Ky., for her reply.

2586. BRYAN—BLACKSHEAR.—Edward Bryan, who m. Susannah Blackshear, was the son of John Bryan, of Jones Co., N. C. I have no record of his marrying Penelope Blackshear. John Bryan m. Rebecca Martin; and if "C. K. B." wishes any further information I will be glad to correspond with her.—Mrs. Gussie Griggs Raines, Dawson, Ga.

2574. (2) HAWLEY.—There was a very large Genealogy of the Hawley family published in
his son, from Culpeper, Va., but in the index to Va. Rev. soldiers mention is made of a Thomas Parker, who was a Captain; one who was a Lieutenant; one who was an Ensign; who was a Midshipman in the navy; one who was in the navy; one who had a bounty warrant, and one (from Caroline Co.) who received a pension from the United States Government for his Rev. services.—Gen. Ed.

(2) BOSWELL.—No one has entered the D. A. R. on the services of Isaac Boswell, of N. C. Neither is there any reference to him in the index to the N. C. Archives; although mention is made of George, John, James, Ransom, Thomas, and Wm., and Reuben, who was a Rev. pensioner.—Gen. Ed.

QUERIES.

2658. COOK.—Nicholson.—Would like any information in regard to the Rev. service of Abraham Cook, who was the father of Mrs. William Nicholson. I think he lived in N. C.—C. A. H.

2660. WELLS.—Information desired of Robert Wells, formerly of Va., moved to Ky., and later to Ohio, where he d. in 1835, in Clermont Co. He was the father of Eli Wells.—W. L.

2660. STANDISH.—Is there a Genealogy of the Standish family, and does it give the ancestry of Content E. Standish, of New York? Would like to correspond with any of the descendants of the Standish family, who still bear the name.—Mrs. H. P. Barrows, 190 Third Ave., Three Rivers, Mich.

2661. BARKER.—Information desired of Calvin Barker, and Rev. record, if any. Calvin Barker went with James Robertson, the frontiersman, from N. C. to Tenn., and d. in Mo. (Lincoln Co.) about 1820. His sons were: John, Wilson, Lemuell, Jesse, William, and James.—L. N.

2662. STEBBINS—GARDNER—PEASE.—Reuben Stebbins, of Conn. (and afterwards of Otsego, Co., N. Y.), had five children, among whom was probably Walter Stebbins, b. Mass.; Oct. 24, n. d. in Oneida Co., N. Y., m. Abigail Gardner (or Gardiner), the daughter of Simeon and Clara (Pease) Gardner, of Conn. Was there Rev. service in any of these lines? If so, desire proofs, as well as dates of birth, marriage, and death. Who were the parents of Reuben Stebbins and wife, of Simeon Gardner, and Clara Pease? Any information gratefully received.—J. C.

2663. ROBBINS.—John Robbins, was b. Sept. 15, 1727, and d. Aug. 11, 1762, in Chelmsford, Mass. His wife was Susannah. Who were her parents, and is any record known of the service of her father?

(2) ROBBINS.—Benjamin Robbins, father of John Robbins above, lived in Chelmsford, Mass. His wife was Hannah. Was he living at the time of the Rev., and did he render any service?

(3) COLE.—Daniel Cole, of Concord, Mass., m. Ann—— prior to 1732. Was he living during Rev. times? They had a daughter, Mary Cole, b. 1732, who m. Oliver Farrar, of Concord, Mass., who afterward moved to Temple, N. H., where he d. They also had a son, Daniel Cole, Jr., and possibly other children.
(4) Farrar.—Jonathan Farrar, of Concord, Mass., was b. 1698, was m. to Rebecca —— in 1724, and d. Oct. 4, 1783. Can any record be found of his having aided the cause of independence in any way?

(5) Gladden.—Was Hannah Gladden, or Gladding, who m. Elisha Wilmot in 1785 in Cheshire, Conn., the daughter of John Gladding and Lucretia Gladding, who was b. in 1767 in Bristol? Correspondence desired with any one familiar with Gladden data.

(6) Tyler.—Amos Tyler, of ——, Conn., m. Chloe Hyne. They had children as follows: i. Semar Tyler. ii. Abigail Tyler, m. first, Gilbert Tyler; second, Aaron Harmon. 3. Chloe Tyler, b. March 29, 1793, d. Feb. 24, 1839, in Eaton Twp., Ohio; m. Aug. —, 1810, to Silas Wilmot, of ——, Conn. 4. Amanda Tyler, who m. William Waters. 5. Isaac Tyler, who m. Polly Benham. 6. Lucia Tyler, who m. Oliver Hubbard. In what town in Conn. did these Tylers live? Who were the parents of Amos Tyler, and also who were the parents of his wife, Chloe Hyne? The slightest information along these lines will be greatly appreciated.

(7) Randall.—Who were the parents of Priscilla Randall, who m. Simeon Randall, of Rochester, Mass., in 1786? Was she the daughter of Silas Randall and Priscilla Simons, of Rochester, Mass.? If so, vital dates desired, also any information known regarding service or genealogical data.

(8) Gillett.—Was Mary Gillett, who was m. about 1757 to Simon Wolcott, of East Windsor, Conn., the daughter of Jonathan Gillette and Mary Lewis, of East Windsor? Proof desired of this. Did Jonathan Gillette have any military record?

(9) Traphon—Trarfin—Traffin.—Benjamin Traphon, Trarfin, Traffin was b. June 14, 1739, in Dighton, Mass. He m. Eunice ——, and served as Lieutenant in the Rev. War. Who were the parents of Eunice? Was it Hathaway, as is thought? Was his father, Joseph Traphon, or Trarfin, living at the time of the Rev.? This Joseph m. Hannah Simons, of Dighton, in 1729. On the town records the same appears under the various spellings given above, all referring to the same family. Does this family connect with the Traffons, of York, Mass.? Correspondence desired with any one familiar with Traffon genealogical data.—D. W. S.

2664. Welles.—Gideon Welles, fifth in descent from Gov. Thomas Welles, who was b. in Stratford, Conn., Nov., 1719, and d. there Oct., 1805. He m. Eunice ——, date and place unknown, who d. in Stratford, Jan., 1805, aged 85. Her name very much desired.—A. B.

2665. Andrews.—Information desired in regard to the family of Moses Andrews, who is mentioned in Rev. Records for April, 1912.

(2) Long.—Information also desired of Col. John Long, a Rev. soldier, both dates and name of wife and children.—C. L. B.

2666. Key—Dobyns.—Did Francis Scott Key have a daughter, Frances? There was a Frances Key (or Kaye, as some spell it), who m. about 1752, Edward Dobyns, of England (who came to Manhattan between 1741 and 1744), later going to Culpeper Co., Va., and then to Ky. After Mr. Dobyns' death, his widow m. Judge Brown, of Ky. It is said that Edward Dobyns served in the Rev. If so, official proof desired.

(2) Gooc.—Who were the parents of Wm. Gooc, of Nottoway Co., Va., who m. Nov. 28, 1709, in Amelia Co., Va., Henrietta M. Irby, the daughter of Charles and Martha (Epes) Irby. Wm. Gooc had a son, Charles Irby, who emigrated to Ky. and m. there. Was he the son of Rowland Gooc, and his wife, Jane, or of Claiborne Gooc, who m. Ursula Claiborne, daughter of Wm. Claiborne? Or was he the son of Lieut. Col. Henry Gooc, of Yorktown, Va.?—N. C. R.

2667. Sherwood.—Ancestry desired of Ethan Allen Sherwood, a Williams College graduate, who m. Sally Purdy (daughter of Solomon, who was the son of Benjamin, of Manchester, Vt.). They lived in Cornwall, Vt., where he d. Feb. 23, 1813, aged 37, leaving the following children: Solomon, a physician, of Northern New York and Canada; Homer, Minerva (who m. a Tilden and had; Ethan Allen and Isaac Tilden), Melinda (who m. Chauncey Stowell), and Electa (who m. Stephen Abbott Doggett). I find a note of an Isaac Allen, a Rev. pensioner, who d. in Manchester, Mass., Sept. 26, 1841. Was he the father of Ethan Allen Sherwood's mother?—A. J. S. B.

2668. Bean—Fuller.—Mary Bean m. John Fuller and had a son, b. in 1812, and twins, a son and a daughter, b. in 1818. They had a large family, and the ancestry of this Mary Bean is greatly desired. Is she related to the Mary Bean mentioned in Query 2497?—M. M. M.

2669. Simmons.—Philip Simmons, of Rochester, Mass., m. Priscilla Ficcar, of Barnstable, in 1730. Did he serve in the Rev.? If so, official proof of service, and dates desired.—D. W. S.

2670. Fuller—Hall.—Capt. Edmund Fuller, who served in the War of 1812, was b. in Conn., m. Rachel Hall, moved to Southeastern New York and then to Oneida Co., N. Y., and then to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., where he d. about 1860. He had seven sons and one daughter, some of the names being Edmund, John, Levi, and Simeon. Would also like to know the names of the parents of Rachel Hall.—E. J. D.

2671. Carter.—Information desired of the Carter family. Wm. Green Carter came from England to America between 1730 and 1760, and lived, presumably, in or near Baltimore, Md. He had a son, Wm. Joseph Carter, and another, Abraham, b. 1777, m. Katharine Muthersbaugh in Huntington Co., Pa. (who was b. March 3, 1782), and d. in 1859 in Center Co., Pa. He frequently told of George Washington stopping at his father's house on his way to or from Philadelphia, and how he, Abraham, used to buckle Washington's sword belt around his body and strut around the room.—C. J. S. C.

2672. Ferguson.—Is the Thomas Ferguson, spoken of by McCready, the one who lived in N. C., and had a wife, Mary Patterson, and
was the son of Robert and grandson of Andrew Ferguson? — M. M. S.

2673. Mcconnell—McCurdy.—James McConnell went from N. C. to Tenn. with James Robertson in 1771 and settled on the Watauga River; was one of the Tennesseans who fought under Shelby in the Battle of King's Mountain, and also fought the Indians in Tenn. throughout the war. His wife, Mary McCurdy, had to take her children and hide in the woods many times from the Indians. James McConnell is buried at the foot of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and his granddaughter, who is still living, remembers vividly hearing her father, also named James McConnell, telling her of his experiences and those of his father and mother. Is there any way to establish such a record as that, there being no record of many of these brave Tennessee soldiers preserved, so far as I can find it?

(2) Newell.—Can you give me the names of the wife and children of Col. Newell, of the Rev.? — R. L. W.

2674. Atkinson—White—Wheadon.—Ancestry desired and also Rev. service of Timothy Atkinson, whose father was also said to have been named Timothy, and who was either from Va. or Ala. He had a daughter, Mary, b. 1786 or 7, who m. (1) Mr. White; m. (2) James Mills Wheadon. By her (1) husband she had a son, John Lawson White.—V. W.

2675. Pengra (Pengery).—Vermont Rev. rolls show that George Pengra (or Pengery) enlisted in the first company of militia, Bennington Co. There is also an entry, showing his heirs had received an allowance from the General Assembly, he, Pengra, having d. in captivity. Geo. Pengra had three daughters (names not known) and two sons, Moses and Marshall (b. June 22, 1771). Geo. Pengra is supposed to have lived in Bennington or Shaftsbury at the time of the Rev., although he may have come from Conn. or Mass. Where was he b.? When, where, and to whom was he married? — M. W. G.

(2) Safford—Haskell.—Would like to know if John Safford, of Bennington, Vt., or his son, John Safford, of the "Silver Grays" (a Mass. Co.), had a daughter, Ruth, who m. Samuel Haskell, Dec. 6, 1770? Any information or genealogical data would be greatly appreciated.

(3) Robinson.—Names of wife and children desired of John Robinson, of Westford, Lieut. Col. in Prescott's Co., and one of the men who led in the Battle on Concord Bridge? — M. H. R.

2676. Springer.—Information desired of James Springer, who was an inn keeper at Bath, Maine. Was it James, Sr., or Jr., who was killed at the mouth of the Kennebec during the Rev.? Was there any Rev. service for either?

(2) Green.—Can anyone interested in the Green family give me information as to the parents of Mary Green, who m. Samuel Scripture, of Groton, Mass. They moved to N. H., and had a son, Oliver Scripture. Was she a daughter of Oliver Green, of Groton, whose name is mentioned in Groton during the Rev.?

(3) Robbins.—It is said that a Robbins and ten children came to Winthrop after the close of the Rev. Would like to know, if possible, the names of father and sons. — A. K. R.

2677. Wyatt.—Francis Wyatt, b. in England, m. Miss Hayden, of Va., was a Corporal in Continental Dragoons, under Col. Baylor. When did he d. and where? He enlisted Aug. 5, 1777, from Caroline Co., Va., and served three years.—M. W. G.

2678. Gray—Ruff—Cromer.—Maj. Frederick Gray, an officer in the Rev. from Newberry District, S. C., d. in Abbeville District, S. C. His daughter, Elizabeth, m. (1) David Ruff (son of Judge Geo. Ruff, a Rev. soldier, from Newberry District), and m. (2) Geo. Cromer. Maj. Frederick Gray represented Newberry District in the S. C. Legislature in 1804, and subsequently moved to Abbeville District. His son, Henry, m. Miss Flanagan, of Newberry District, and with his father-in-law's family moved to Miss. after 1820, and his children became noted in the annals of the State. Maj. Frederick Gray's (2) wife was Mrs. Geddings, widow of a British officer, and her son, Eli Geddings, educated by his father. His mother, Francisa, was the first graduate from the S. C. Medical College at Charleston, S. C. Who was the first wife of Frederick Gray, and where was she buried? What was the date of death of the second wife? — E. C. C.

2679. Graham—Quinn.—Was Polly Ann Graham, who m. Richard Quinn (son of Peter) in 1810 either in Md. or the Carolinas, related to George or Joseph Graham? She d. June 23, 1840, aged 48, and a John Graham d. Nov. 27, 1830.

(2) Robertson—Quinn.—Who were the parents of Judith Robertson, b. 1760, who m. Peter Quinn, Aug. 11, 1776, at Mecklenburg, Va.? Was she the daughter of Horse Shoe Robertson, or of James Robertson, b. June 28, 1742, d. Sept. 1, 1814? All of these settled in Miss. between 1811 and 1815, coming from S. C.

(3) Clark—Hudson.—Who were the parents of Wm. Clark, of Ga., who was the father of Wm. Luke Clark, who m. Margaret Hudson? Any records of service in the Rev., with all genealogical data, will be greatly appreciated.—M. Q. F.

2680. Smith—Andrews.—Hannah Andrews, daughter of John Andrews (b. Jan. 20, 1749, in Essex Co., Vt.) and Edith Strange (b. March 18, 1756, and d. in same year with her husband, 1817), m. Robert Smith, who d. Dec. 9, 1834, in Va. She d. Jan. 2, 1845, also in Va. Was he the Robert Smith who was sent as an envoy to England in 1764, and was a member of the Va. Assembly? All information of him and his family desired.—P. L. P.

2681. Raynor—Jessup.—Wanted. Rev. service, if any, of Hugh Raynor, of Suffolk Co., N. Y., who was b. between 1720-28, and had a daughter, Jane, who m. Henry Jessup.

(2) McClane—Porter.—Samuel McClane, a Rev. soldier in Capt. Samuel Montgomery's Co., Seventh Battalion, Cont. Line, m. Margaret Porter. Wanted, dates and places of birth, death, and marriage. His father, Wm. McClane, emigrated from Scotland to this
country in 1733, and his oldest son, Archibald, was b. 1736. The family settled in Adams Co., Pa., and the other sons were named: Moses, Wm., Samuel, John, James, and Alexander.

(3) Jessup.—Rev. service desired of Henry Jessup, b. June 25, 1743, d. 1824, m. Jane Raynor, lived in Quogue, Suffolk Co., and had: Mehitable, Sarah, Lewis, Henry, Silas, Appolos, Ruth, and Ebenezer. His father was "Deacon Thomas Jessup."

(4) Jessup.—Rev. service, or proof of patriotism of Thomas Jessup, father of Henry, b. Feb. 28, 1721, d. May 20, 1809, m. (1) Mehitable (1719-1768) and lived at Southampton, L. I.

(5) Hosack.—Henry Hosack lived in Adams Co., Gettysburg, Pa., but was b. in Perth, Scotland, and d. in 1814, in Findlay Twp., Mercer Co., Pa. His wife, Martha McCleary, was b. also in Perth, and d. 1825 in Pa. They had sixteen children, among them were: Thomas, William, Henry, Margaret, David, James, and John; Thomas was an officer in the War of 1812. Did Henry have any Rev. service?—F. J. T.


2683. Hardin—Taylor.—Asa Harding, b. in Adair Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1785, m. in Greensburg, Ky., Jan. 29, 1813, Elizabeth Taylor (b. Orange Co., Va., about 1790). Who were his parents? Did either Asa or his wife descend from rev. stock?—L. A. G.

2684. Ball—Munson.—Lucy Ball m. Solomon Munson, of Hanover, N. J. He was b. 1762 and d. in middle age. Who were her parents? Was she descended from Rev. stock?—M. J. T.

2685. Gober—Groover.—Ancestry (with Rev. record, if any) desired of Wiley Gaines Gober, who m. Susan Groover.

(2) Sessions—Whitney.—Dates of birth, marriage, and death of Joseph W. Sessions, who m. Delilah Whitney. Rev. record, if any, also desired.—C. M. C.

2686. Brokaw—Post.—Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired of Bergen or Bourgan Brokaw, of N. J., who m. Adelie Post, of New Brunswick, N. J., and was the father of Henry Post Brokaw, b. in New Brunswick in 1794.

(2) Ruble.—Ancestry desired of Henry Ruble and wife, Hester, who lived in Old Vincennes, Ind., had a daughter, Sallie, who m. Henry Brokaw, and a son, George, who lived in New Orleans; was in War of 1812.—C. A.

2687. Snow—Abbott.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of Sarahina Snow, b. in West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 9, 1776, m. at that place Moses Abbott, May 25, 1797. If her father was in Rev., official proof of service desired.—J. L. L.

2688. Alexander—Adams.—Oliver Alexander, b. 1784 in Henninger, N. H., m. March 6, 1800, George Adams. Ancestry (with Rev. service, if any) of both persons desired.

(2) Barber.—Did Elisha Barber (or Barbour), of Medfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1722, d. July 7, 1803, have any civil Rev. service to his credit?

(3) Stearns—Hooker.—Ancestry desired of Mary Stearns, who was the (1) wife of Ziehon (?), Hooker, 2d, and was m. to him April 6, 1804; also Rev. service of 2d ancestors, if any.—H. H. M.

2689. Sherwood—Ellington.—Baitor R. Sherwood m. Martha Thomas Ellington at Nottaway Court House, Va., May 15, 1847. The mother of Martha (probably named Lee) moved later to Petersburg, Va., where she d. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2) Has there been published any Genealogy of the Sherwood or Ellington families?—B. R. S.

2690. Crump.—Information concerning the Crump family, especially the name of Josias Crump, b. 1734 in Va., and d. 1818 in N. C., will be gladly received by Mrs. E. L. Whitehead, Enfield, N. C., who will exchange data concerning family, upon request.

2691. Baxter—Hammond—Griffin.—What relation, if any, were Israel and Theophilus Baxter, Rev. soldier in Pee Dee District, S. C., to Charity Baxter, who m. Joshua Hammond, a Rev. soldier, and to Lucy Baxter, who m. a Griffin?

(2) Bowers—Rivers.—Wm. Buckner Bowers m. Christina Rivers about 1792 or 3, and d. about 1839; was he in the Rev.?

(3) Bubker.—Rev. record desired of Charles Tucker Gray, whose sons, Joseph, Jacob, and Parker Grey, lived in the Barnwell District.

(4) Rivers—Lee.—James Rivers m. a Lee and had a son, David, and a daughter, Christine, who m. a Bowera. Rev. record of James Rivers desired.

(5) Terry—Woods.—Philip Terry came from Ireland or Germany, m. Delphia Sophia Woods, and their eldest son, Philip, was b. about 1750. Another son was named Michael. Philip, Sr., d. about 1840 or 41. All genealogical data concerning him desired.—M. E. W.

2692. Spooner—Lemuel Spooner, b. 1753 in Acushnet, Dartmouth, Mass., was according to family tradition, in the Rev. How can I obtain official proof?

(2) Spooner.—Did Elnathan, father of Lemuel Spooner, serve in the Rev.? He was b. 1730.—M. S. P.

2693. Parker.—Did Thomas Parker or Thomas Parker, Jr., of Culpeper, Va., serve in the Rev.?

(2) Boswell.—Official proof of Rev. service of Isaac Boswell, of S. C., also desired.—P. M. B.

2694. Alexander—Tate.—Genealogical data and official proof of service desired of Joe and Tate Alexander, who, according to family tradition, were in Washington's army, and he said they were the best drilled soldiers he had. What relation were they to the Alexanders, of Mecklenburg Co., N. C., who signed the Declaration? John Pheifer Alexander, son of the above mentioned Joe, m. his first cousin, Eliza-
beth Colwell Tate in N. C. Her ancestry desired.

(2) Phiefer—Colwell.—Is there a Genealogy of the Phiefers or Colwells in existence? If so, where can it be obtained?

(3) Tate.—Genealogy is desired of Rock Tate, who emigrated from Derry, Ireland, to Pa.; also Rev. service, if any. What relation was he to the N. C. Tates? It is thought that he emigrated from Pa. to N. C.—M. L. T.

2695. Younghusband.—Information desired of the family of Isaac Younghusband, b. 1726; served as Capt. in Va. during the Rev. His son, Wm., was b. 1745; did he serve also? He was of a suitable age to have done so. Would like name of wife of Isaac, also all dates of births, marriages, and deaths. William's children were: Isaac, Jr., Betty C., and Mary, b. 1778 in Richmond, Va. She m. Leighton Wood, the third (son of Leighton Wood, Jr., b. in England, and Miss Blagrove, his wife, of Hanover Co., Va.). The wife of Leighton Wood, Jr., was the daughter of Rev. Benjamin F. Blagrove, who served from 1774 to 76 in Surry Co., Va., parishes; was also Chaplain in the House of Assembly; in 1785-6 was in Martin Burwell's Parish; on Jan. 14, 1791, performed the marriage ceremony of his grandson, Basil Wood, to Margaret Richardson, all of Richmond, Va. He had only one grand-daughter, Catherine Wood, who m. Mr. Coyle, of Washington, D. C. Want the name of Rev. Mr. Blagrove's wife, with all Genealogical data.—S. G. D.

2696. Larkin—Colvin.—Kenyon, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Kenyon) Larkin, was b. May 14, 1750 in Richmond R. I. m., 1774, Lurama Colvin, and had the following children, all b. in R. I.: James, b. 1776, m. Nancy Berry; Kenyon, Lurama, and others; lived on the farm still known as "Kenyon Larkin Place" till 1800, when they moved to Central N. Y. Did he serve in the Rev.? What were the names of the parents of Lurama Colvin, and did they serve in the Rev.?—F. E. H.

2697. Holman.—Wanted, name of wife and official proof of Rev. service of Joseph Holman, of S. C., who is said to have received a pension. He had a daughter, Polly, who m. (1) a Black; m. (2) Adam Rish, son of John Rish, in or near Lexington, S. C., in 1835.

(2) Rish.—Official proof of services of John Rish of S. C., who had nine sons: Adam, Levi, Wiley, Jacob, Andrew, Mike, George, John, and Noah. Who was his wife? Any information desired.

(3) Pittman.—Official proof of service, and name of wife of James Pittman desired. He lived in or near Irwinton, Wilkinson Co., Ga., and his oldest daughter, Grace, m. Peter McArthur in 1850.

(4) Tweedy.—Official proof of service of David Tweedy desired. He lived and d. (and is buried) in Wilmington, Del. All dates of births, marriage, and deaths of him and his wife, Ellen, also desired.—J. D. T.

2698. Taylor—Guthrie.—Was Mary Taylor, who m. Robert Guthrie, March 9, in Lancaster District, S. C., a daughter of Maj. Samuel Taylor, and did she have a sister, Susanah?—E. F. G.

2699. Batchelder.—Ancestry desired of John Batchelder and his wife, Hannah Loring. They lived in or near Salisbury, N. H., and had: Thomas (b. 1814, d. in Janesville, Wis., 1855, m. Esther Caleph Philbrick) Mary, Simon, John, Jr., Lyman, Hills (who m. Hannah —), Hannah, and Lewis.

(2) Philbrick—Stevens.—Who were the parents of Stephen Philbrick and his wife, Lydia Stevens, who lived in Corinth, Vt., and had: Annie, who m. Moody Marsh; Lydia, who m. James Philbrick, a cousin; Louisa, who m. a Quimby; Moses, Sophia, who m. Timothy Brown, Jonathan, Esther Caleph, who m. Thomas Batchelder, April 16, 1838, Stephen, Harrison, Caroline (who m. a Hutchinson), Warren, Susannah, who m. Jacob Richardson, and George. Stephen and Lydia were m. in Salisbury, N. H., and d. in Cornish, Vt. Stephen had brothers: John, Eben, and Daniel; and a sister, Mrs. Varnum. Lydia had a brother, Abraham, who lived at Franklin, N. H., and a sister, Mrs. Sleeper. Caleph was a name connected in some way with this Stevens family.

(3) Balis—Clough.—What is the ancestry of Abiah Balis and his wife, Maria Clough? Maria had sisters: Hannah and Caroline, all of whom were b. in Kinderhook, N. Y. Abiah and Maria lived at a place called Barcelona Harbor, N. Y., afterward moving to Connaughtville, Crawford Co., Pa., and from there to Wis. in the 50's; had children: George, Abraham, Luther, Thomas, Henry, Julia, and Caroline. What is their ancestry?—E. F. G.

(4) Burwell—Smith—Bryant.—Nathan Burwell, b. in Conn. (probably), m. Nancy Smith. His father's name is not known, but his mother was Elizabeth Bryant. Nathan's brothers were Theodotus and Elliott. This family lived in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where the elder Burwells d. Nathan was probably m. about 1800, and his children were: Bryant, Dudley, Charles, Elizabeth, Nancy Susan (who m. Reuben Griswold Snow), and by a second marriage, Eliza. There was a Benedict Burwell related in some way to this family. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(5) Ludlow—Alexander.—Lineage desired of James Ludlow, of Williston, Vt., and his wife, Electa Alexander (supposed to have been his second wife). She was the daughter of Jonathan Alexander, of South Williston, and had sisters, Lucy and Letitia. James Ludlow had a son, Arobert, and two daughters, Rosanna and Jane, by his first wife (name not known), and a son, Calvin, by his (2) wife, b. Oct. 5, 1827.

(6) Pratt—Bancroft.—Was Thankful Pratt, who m. Nathaniel Bancroft, of Reading,
Mass., a daughter of John Pratt, a Rev. soldier, from Reading? If so, what was the name of her mother? Her parents' names greatly desired.

(7) Griswold—Rockwell.—Would be glad of any assistance in tracing the lineage of Reuben Griswold, and his wife, Mary Rockwell, who m. Feb. 25, 1776, and their children were: Abigail, Phebe, Wealthy, Betsey, Warren, William, Manus, Amy, Reuben, and Sally. They moved from Conn. or Mass. to Madison Co., N. Y., and later to Augusta N. Y.

(8) McClure—Harrison.—Mary McClure m. Benjamin Harrison, of Dayton, Va., previous to the Rev. She was the daughter of John McClure. Can anyone give me the name of her mother? Mary was b. 1743, and d. 1815.

(10) Quinn—Harrison.—Anna Quinn m. Fielding Harrison in Culpeper, Va. Her mother was a Muline. Lineage of her father and mother desired.—J. B.

2700. Stillman—Burck.—Did George Stillman, 3d, b. in Westerly, R. I., Feb. 13, 1714 (m. Mary Burck), serve in the Rev.? If so, give official proof. Did their son, Joseph Stillman, b. in Westerly, Aug. 30, 1752, m. Elizabeth Maxson, have any service? If so, official proof is desired.

(2) Saunders—Hall.—Tobias Saunders (son of Stephen) was b. in Westerly, R. I., March 28, 1732, m. Martha Hall. Did he serve in the Rev.? If so, please give official proof.

(3) Coon.—Wm. Coon, of Westerly, R. I., had a daughter, Lois, who was b. Dec. 8, 1770, and m. Christopher Saunders, son of Tobias and Martha. Ancestry of this Wm. Coon desired.—M. S. A.

2701. Mason.—Who was the wife of Wm. Temple Mason (the son of Temple Mason, of Temple Hall, Va.). Was it Catherine Cassel? If so, did they have two daughters, Eliza and Harriet?

(2) Carroll.—Which Charles Carroll was the father of Mary Chase Carroll MacCubin? I understand that the answer to the last query is to be found in Scharf's History of Maryland.—W. A. D.

2702. Barry—Lawson.—Hugh Barry m. Mary Lawson. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if possible, desired.

(2) Thompson—Lawson.—Jethro Thompson settled in Rowan Co., N. C., and his daughter, Hannah, m. Roger Lawson. Who was the wife of Jethro Thompson? All genealogical data concerning him, and proof of Rev. service, if any, desired.

2703. Tyson.—Is there a Tyson Genealogy to be purchased? If so, at what price can it be obtained? Did anyone by the name of Tyson serve in the Rev.?—K. G. H.

2704. Champlin.—My ancestor, Paul Champlin, was b. at New London, Conn., in 1774, and was the son of James and Elizabeth Champlin. Did James serve in the Rev.? Was he a descendant of De Champlin?—W. A. D.

2705. Johnson—Moorman.—James Johnson (son of Ashley), b. July 30, 1758, m. Sarah Moorman, July 8, 1789, and d. in Ohio, in Fairfield Twp., near Samantha. Was he b. in Va. or N. C.? Did he serve in the Rev.? Did Sarah's father serve also?

(2) Ellis—McConnell.—Ellis Ellis emigrated to this country about 1750, and settled near Hagerstown, Md. From what country did he emigrate? His son, William Ellis, went from Md. with his three sons, Elias, Amos, and Isaac Ellis to Pa. or Ky., and then to Ohio. Amos m. a McConnell. Rev. record, if any, requested on the McConnell and Ellis lines.

(3) Pollard—Farmer.—Thomas Pollard emigrated to America from Coventry, England, resided in Billerica, Mass., and m. his cousin, Sarah Farmer, and had fifteen children. One of them, Joseph, was b. May 3, 1702, m. Abigail Hill, and had a son, Joseph, who was b. March 4, 1737. Did he, or Abigail Hill's father, serve in the Rev.?—N. L. P.

2706. Ward—Canady.—Solomon Ward was in the Rev. He served at or near Beaufort, N. C. He had a daughter, Naomi, who m. a Canady, who is said to have been a shipbuilder. They had children, one of whom, Naomi, b. April 16, 1820, m. Stephen Lawrence Atkinson, Jan. 6, 1848, and lived in Miss. during the Civil War, afterward moving to Texas, where they both d. Rev. service of Solomon Ward desired; also wife's name, with dates of birth, marriage, and death. What was Canady's first name, and what was his ancestry?


(3) Stryker—Veghte (Van Veghten).—John Veghte or Van Veghten had a son, Garrit, who m. Elizabeth, and had: Maria (who m. (1) John Stryker; and after his death a Skillman), Peter, Magdalena and Jeannette (twins), Johannes, and Henry, who settled the estate. They were all b. at Griggstown, N. J. Who was John Veghte's wife, and what was the last name of Elizabeth, wife of Garrit? Is there any Rev. service in this line of Veghte?—K. N. S.

2707. Ward.—Did Robert G. Ward, or his father, both from Culpeper, Va., have any Rev. service?—C.

2708. Harrah.—Dates of birth and death and name of wife desired of Charles Harrah (or Harra), who served in the Rev. from Pa. and had three sons, Alexander and James, b. in 1770. These sons m. cousins, Margaret and Jane Neal. Alexander Harrah lived in Belmont Co., Ohio, and had a large family of children.

(2) Neal—Harrah.—Information desired of the ancestry of Jane Neal, who m. Alexander Harrah, mentioned above.—J. H. H.
Mrs. Sarah Morris Perot Ogden, former Regent and a founder of the Philadelphia Chapter, and one of the best known members of the National Society in Pennsylvania, died on July 30, 1912.

At a meeting of the Chapter on October 4, the Regent Mrs. Mary B. H. Williams read the following tribute:

"I feel that I have undertaken a delicate and almost impossible task and at the same moment I am conscious that a lack of ability is no reason for hesitating to offer my small tribute to the memory of our late Regent and dear friend Sarah Morris Ogden. To endeavor to do justice to her great and enduring capacity for work is useless. In all the years since her girlhood; when she joined her mother in her work of mercy, caring for the needy and distressed; passing on to her service in the hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, where she helped to nurse the sick and wounded, being present daily from early morning until nightfall, her service for others has been untiring.

In evidence of her busy and useful life I will mention some of the societies to which she belonged.

"She was President for many years of the Society for providing work for needy women in the Friends Meeting at Fifteen and Cherry streets; President of the Home for Incurables since 1896; President of the Riverton, New Jersey branch of the Needlework Guild of America for eighteen years, and Vice-President of the S. P. C. C. She was a member of the boards of the Acorn Club, New Century Club and Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames; a member of the Huguenot Society and of the Society of Founders and Patriots, and was prominent in the establishment of many good works and faithful in all.

"Her home life was beautiful; there was no little detail that she deemed too small for her interest and devotion.

"As wife, mother and friend she rounded out her life on earth.

"It is hardly possible for us to estimate the loss this chapter sustains in her passing. For many years she was our Regent governing wisely and well, with little thought of self for she was fearless where the truth was concerned, and time serving was not in her vocabulary. Those who worked with her know her constant faithfulness to duty, and we women of the Philadelphia Chapter turned to her in moments of doubt as to Parliamentary law or in any question where we were not quite sure of our ground. Her answer always came clear and direct, couched in such simple language that we could not fail to comprehend. So to-day, we are the richer for her example and the poorer for our loss. She has passed on to that higher life where we may follow.

John Paul Chapter, Madison, Ind., has lost two of its members by death during the past summer. Miss Ethel Eliza Davis died at Normal, Ill., July 18, 1912 and Miss Mary Parker Hendricks died at Chicago, Ill., August 8, 1912.

Mrs. Annie Whiteside Hutchinson, 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 practice 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 our most faithful and enthusiastic workers.

Mrs. Lucy Marguerite Cowan Abbott, who died August 29, 1912, was born January 1, 1886, in Warren, Pa. She had a distinguished Mayflower and Colonial ancestry, and ten revolutionary ancestors. She was a charter member of the Gen. Joseph Warren Chapter, of Warren, Pa., and a communicant of Trinity Memorial church. After graduating as Scientific Dietist, she spent two years in Oakland, Cal., when she was offered and accepted the position of the first Scientific Dietist sent to the Philippines by the U. S. Government was stationed in Manila. She returned in the Fall of 1911, with broken health, but seemed to improve and was married, March 11, 1912, to Mr. Leon Abbott of Warren. She had a brave, cheerful, sympathetic disposition, which gained many friends, was thoughtful of, and helping others in
The National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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1912-13

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MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON,
328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
MRS. BENJAMIN F. GRAY, Jr.,
5955 Clemens Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
Lafayette, Ind.
MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY,
Salisbury, N. C.
MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN,
564 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.
MRS. R. H. EDMONDS,
271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.
MRS. CHARLES H. BOND,
128 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
MRS. LA VERNE NOYES,
1450 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
MRS. GEORGE S. SHACKELFORD,
MRS. WILLIAM LIBBey,
Princeton, N. J.
MRS. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
62 Silver St., Waterville, Maine.

(Term of Office Expires 1914)

MRS. ANDREW K. GAULT,
3802 N. 24th St., Omaha, Nebr.
MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,
469 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
MRS. R. M. BRATTON,
Guthriesville, S. C.
MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON,
714 N. State St., Jackson, Miss.
MRS. WILLIAM H. CROSBY,
91042 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Chaplain General
MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM F. DENNIS,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.
Registrar General
MRS. GAUS M. BRUMBAUGH,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General
MRS. WILLIAM D. HOOVER,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Historian General
MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BASSETT,
2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Historian General
MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,
120 Fairmont St., Lowell, Mass.

Treasurer General
MRS. WILLIAM D. HOOVER,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General
MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,
120 Fairmont St., Lowell, Mass.

Librarian General
MISS AMARYLLIS GILLET,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1912

ALABAMA, MRS. RHETT GOODE, 60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile.
MRS. CHARLES J. SHARP, 1401 Ave. K, Birmingham.

ARIZONA, MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 394 N. 3d St., Phoenix.
MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.

MRS. SAMUEL S. WASESS, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA, MRS. ISAAC NEWTON CHAPMAN, 2225 Pacific Ave., Alameda.
MRS. MAYNARD FORCE THAYER, 651 S. Pasadena Ave., Pasadena.

COLORADO, MRS. FREEMAN C. ROGERS, 1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo.
MRS. FRANK MCCLINTOCK, Box 397, Grand Junction.

CONNECTICUT, MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
MRS. JOHN T. STERLING, 771 Myrtle Ave., Bridgeport.

DELAWARE, MISS ANNA CUNNINGHAM, Smyrna.
MRS. JOSEPH WILKINS COOCE, Newark.

MRS. WALLACE HANGER, 2344 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA, MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 107, Daytona.
MRS. GEORGE WILLIAM GIBBS, 45 Water St., St. Augustine.

GEORGIA, MRS. SHEPARD WALTER FOSTER, 711 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
MRS. WILLIAM H. DEVOS, 1308 Union St., Brunswick.

IDAHO, MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL, 916 Hays St., Boise.
MRS. ADOLPH BLITZ, 1303 Hays St., Boise.

ILLINOIS, MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 500 N. Prairie St., Galesburg.
MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, "Wayside," Rockford.

INDIANA, MRS. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, Spy Run Road, Fort Wayne.
MRS. WILLIAM A. CULLOP, Vincennes.

IOWA, MRS. HAROLD R. HOWELL, 630 41St St., Des Moines.
MRS. DAVID A. CRAWFORD, Guthrie Center.

KANSAS, MRS. GEORGE THATCHER GUERNSEY, Ridgewood, Independence.
MRS. CLARENCE S. HALL, 1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence.

KENTUCKY, MRS. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, E. Maxwell St., Lexington.
MRS. WILLIAM WARREN, Danville.

LOUISIANA, MRS. PETER YOUREE, Youreeka Place, Shreveport.
MRS. L. MEREDITH WADE, 1420 6th St., Alexandria.

MAINE, MRS. JOHN ALDEN MORSE, 42 Summer St., Bath.
MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson.

MARYLAND, MRS. ROBERT G. HOGAN, Catonsville.
MRS. ALICE THOMPSON, 1026 Cathedral St., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS, MRS. JAMES G. DENNING, 211 Belmont Ave., Springfield.
MRS. CHARLES G. CRICK, Hyde Park Mass., 212 West River.

MICHIGAN, MRS. ARTHUR MAXWELL PARKER, 1601 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
MRS. BENTON HANFETT, 1000 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw.

MINNESOTA, MRS. GEORGE S. SQUIRES, 608 Oakdale Ave., St. Paul.
MRS. SAMUEL M. DICK, 302 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis.

MISSOURI, MRS. GEORGE B. MACFARLANE, Hotel Athens, Columbia.
MRS. EDWARD A. NORRIS, 304 Moffatt Ave., Joplin.

MISSISSIPPI, MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, Elm View, West Point.
MRS. THOMAS FRANKLIN, 1018 30 Ave., W. Columbus.

MONTANA, MRS. HENRY G. McEntee, 710 Harrison Ave., Helena.
MRS. ARTHUR B. CLARK, 9 N. Washington St., Butte.
NEBRASKA, .......... MRS. CHARLES OLIVER NORTON, 101 W. 21st St., Kearney.
                MRS. WARREN FERRY, 815 4th St., Fairbury.
NEVADA, .......... MRS. J. B. BRADFORD FRANCIS, 1111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
NEWHAMPSHIRE, .......... MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook, N. H.
                MRS. CHARLES C. GOSSE, 10 Lexington St., Dover.
NEW YORK, .......... MRS. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY, Antwerp.
                MRS. CHARLES FRED BOSHBART, Orchard Place, Lowell.
NEW JERSEY, .......... MRS. CHARLES BURLEIGH YARDLEY, 332 Williams St., East Orange.
                MRS. ELLEN LEANING MATLOCK, 78 Broad St., Woodbury.
NORTH CAROLINA, .......... MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem.
                MRS. JOHN D. BOWMAN, 741 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.
                MRS. JOHN F. BRAUWEN, 481 E. 50th St., North Portland.
                MRS. WILLIAM M. LAMB, care Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland.
OREGON, .......... MRS. HENRY H. CUMINGS, Tidioute.
                MRS. W. N. REDWINE, McAlester.
                MRS. JOHN D. BENEDICT, 1123 Elgin Ave., Muskogee.
                MRS. A. CLARENCE LING, 23 Sunny Side, Orangeburg.
POENNSYLVANIA, .......... MRS. ELLEN LEANING MATLOCK, 78 Broad St., Woodbury.
                MRS. WILLIAM M. LAMB, care Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland.
RHODE ISLAND, .......... MRS. MARY E. TIMBERLAKE, 601 E. Main St., Jackson.
                MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .......... MRS. HARRY HYMAN, 706 Hammon Ave., San Antonio.
                MRS. J. H. WILLIAMS, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
SOUTH DAKOTA, .......... MRS. WILLIAM P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
                MRS. F. LOUISE MATES, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
TENNESSEE, .......... MRS. LEONIDAS GRAY, Middletown.
                MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY MCCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Tenn.
WASHINGTON, .......... MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
                MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, 319 First St., Fairmont.
WEST VIRGINIA, .......... MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
                MRS. WILLIAM S. MURRAY, The Snuggery, Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN, .......... MRS. HARRY HYMAN, 706 Hammon Ave., San Antonio.
                MRS. HARRIET H. SMITH, The Snuggery, Parkersburg.
WYOMING, .......... MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
                MRS. HARRY HYMAN, 706 Hammon Ave., San Antonio.

HONORARY OFFICERS
(Elected for Life)

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON, MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CARELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, 1894.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBourn, 1895.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1908.
MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1908.
MRS. HARRY HYMAN, 1908.
MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1908.
MRS. WILLIAM S. MURRAY, The Snuggery, Parkersburg.
MRS. HARRY HYMAN, 1908.
MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOK, 1908.

MRS. JOHN R. WALLACE, 1912.
A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General at 11 a.m., in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 5, 1912, the following members being present:

President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann; Vice-Presidents General: Of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Allan P. Perley; of Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles H. Bond; of Illinois, Mrs. La Verne Noyes; of Maine, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson; of Georgia, Mrs. William Lawmon Peel. Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; Historian General, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett. State Regents: Of District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; of Maryland, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan; of Nebraska, Mrs. Charles O. Norton; of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Henry H. Cumings. State Vice-Regents: Of Indiana, Mrs. William A. Culp, and of New Jersey, Miss Ellen L. Matlock.

The Chaplain General, being absent from the city, sent this greeting to the Board:

"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life."

The Board united with the President General in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the Minutes of the last regular meeting of the Board, April 22, 1912, which were approved as read. The President General expressed her pleasure at seeing so many present and the Recording Secretary General reported as follows:

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

Those elected to membership at the April meetings of the Board were promptly notified and the routine work of the office is up-to-date. Cards of notification of appointment on National Committees, a copy of the motion passed at the Board meeting of April 22, "That the different states be asked to lay aside for one year, all future memorials for Continental Hall, and devote their attention to reducing the debt, and all life-members and members-at-large be asked to co-operate;" and a typewritten copy of the amendments adopted at the Congress of 1912 were sent to the members of the Board with the notice of the June Board meeting. The Congressional Stenographer, the Official Stenographer and the Recording Secretary General have given much time since the Congress to the preparation of the Proceedings of the 21st Congress for publication. Copies of all reports and addresses must be secured. Guests who have addressed us extemporaneously, are sent a copy, from the shorthand notes, of their remarks for any necessary corrections. All this takes time, so that it was about the first of June before every scrap of material needed to complete the proceedings had been received by the Recording Secretary General.

A very pretty Year Book from the Mahwahwasigh Chapter of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been received. The attractive Year Books of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Mo., and of the Betty Washington Chapter, of Laurence, Kansas, were received some time ago and appreciated.

The invitation from the Ohio Colonial Dames, to attend the Decoration Day celebration, in which a number of other organizations will join, was declined with sincere regret. It would have been a delight to have attended the unique celebration of the 22d of February by the Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tenn. Interesting information comes from Mississippi in regard to the first general celebration of Flag Day. Mrs. Williamson, Vice-President General of Mississippi, wrote to the Governor, and he replied that it would be his great pleasure to issue formal proclamation for the display of the flag on June 14th.

The Spirit of Liberty Chapter, of Salt Lake City, Utah, will present a flag on June 14th to the Neighborhood House and Free Kindergarten and have asked Mrs. Allen, the State Regent, to make the address. This Chapter gave a large flag to the Orphan's Home and Day Nurseries in 1910.

Regrets for this meeting have been received from the following members of the Board: The Vice-President General of Delaware, Miss Waples; of Michigan, Mrs. Brayton; of Missouri, Mrs. Gray, Jr.; of Indiana, Mrs. Fowler; of Iowa, Miss Lake; of Virginia, Mrs. Shackelford; of New Jersey, Mrs. Libby; of South Carolina, Mrs. Bratton; of Mississippi, Mrs. Williamson; of Wisconsin, Mrs. Crosby. The Chaplain General, Miss Pierce; Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Thompson, and Librarian General, Miss Gillett. The State Regents of Alabama, Mrs. Goode; of Arkansas, Mrs. Noel; of Connecticut, Mrs. Buel; of Delaware, Miss Cuningham; of Georgia, Mrs. Foster; of Idaho, Mrs. Pursell; of Illinois, Mrs. Lawrence; of Iowa, Mrs. Howell; of Kentucky, Mrs. Thompson; of Michigan, Mrs. Parker; of Minnesota,
Mrs. Squires; of New Jersey, Mrs. Yardley; of New York, Mrs. Augsburg; of North Carolina, Mrs. Reynolds; of Ohio, Mrs. Kite; of Oregon, Mrs. Beaumont; of Rhode Island, Mrs. Edwards; of Texas, Mrs. Hyman; of Vermont, Mrs. De Boer; of Virginia, Mrs. Jamison; of Wisconsin, Mrs. Van Ostrand.

The husband of Mrs. Brayton is very ill; Mrs. Crosby has been ill ever since the Congress, and Mrs. Buel wrote of illness in her family. On the Treasurer General's list of members of the Society who have passed away since the last Board meeting, is the name of Mrs. Albert Akers, who at one time was Recording Secretary General. She was ill at the time of the Congress and a message of sympathy was sent to her.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Report accepted on motion of the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania.

The Corresponding Secretary General being absent on account of illness, the Recording Secretary General asked that the report of the routine work of that office be printed with the minutes with which it was being read.

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

The following report covers correspondence attended to and supplies sent from the office of Corresponding Secretary General from April 1 to June 1, 1912:

Letters received 811
Letters written 773
Application blanks mailed 7,931
Supplemental blanks mailed 638
Constitutions 219
Circular, "How to Become a Member" 598
Officers' lists 562
Miniature blanks 519
Transfer cards 294

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General had received a card from the Fire Department, expressing appreciation for the money voted by the Congress to the firemen on duty during the session, which had been turned into the Firemen's Fund.

The Lexington Chapter, of Lexington, Ky., sent a small sum of money, expecting later to send more, to the Treasurer General to start a fund for a monument to "Miss Mary Desha, one of the three Founders." The Treasurer General, not having been authorized to receive money for such a fund, returned it. The Treasurer of the Chapter, Miss Lizzie A. Lyle, writes that the Chapter hopes the Board will take up this matter of a suitable monument for the grave of Miss Desha.

Mrs. J. W. Moore, ex-Regent of "Rushville" Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind., writes to know if a committee from the Chapter can unite with committees from other organizations in an effort to accomplish certain civic improvements. These other organizations had at different times assisted this Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter to raise money for Daughters of the American Revolution projects.

The Recording Secretary General stated that, if she understood the matter correctly, it is because we are a national chartered organization in the District of Columbia, that our chapters, as chapters, under the chapter name, cannot join other organizations. If this connection the President General spoke of the organization engaged in raising a fund for a memorial to the heroes and martyrs of the Titanic, and said that in accepting her appointment on the Committee of One Hundred she had stated that as an organization we could not unite with them, but that individually she would do what she could, and had sent copies of our Directory to the Secretary, believing that the Daughters should not be excluded from the privilege of individually contributing to this fund. She further stated that the President of the Colonial Dames of Connecticut had asked that every Dame contributing one dollar add to her signature, "Colonial Dame." The President General thought it would be well for each Daughter of the American Revolution sending one dollar to add to her signature "D. A. R." and asked the Board, if they approved of this suggestion, to tell their friends about it.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania expressed interest in regard to whether a committee from a Chapter would be considered as working for the body or as individuals. The State Regent of Pennsylvania and the State Regent of the District of Columbia spoke of their interest in this question on account of work which had been undertaken in their own States.

The President General mentioned having reached Bloomington just in time for "cleaning-up day," in which every Daughter was interested and had taken part individually, but not as a body. The State Regent of Pennsylvania said that she could not see why there should be any objection to the appointment of a committee from a Chapter to co-operate with a civic committee, the committee giving only individual work, not pledging the Chapter in any way. She further stated that, outside of working for Memorial Continental Hall, the Western Chapters were almost limited to educational and civic work. The Vice-President General of Georgia spoke enthusiastically of genealogical and historical work, which she felt to be the true work of our organization.

The Vice-President General of Massachusetts said that she thought one of the best ways to honor our ancestors is by doing something for the present generation and showing that we are worthy descendants. She felt that civic work and patriotic education is work especially for us, to do, but that the honoring of our ancestors by the marking of graves should not and would not be neglected. The President General then read Article II. of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution:

"OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

"The objects of this Society are:

"(1) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit
of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

In regard to the extent to which Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters can cooperate with other organizations, the Vice-President General and State Regent of Pennsylvania thought that Mrs. Mussey should be asked for her opinion on this subject, and that all Chapter Regents should be notified of her decision in this matter, and a motion to that effect was carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General had received a communication from Leland Bar- ton, who has printed the index of the 1835 list of pensioners of the War and wishes the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to pay the bill, and the Chapters will then receive this index at half price. On motion of the Vice-President General of Maine, this matter was laid on the table.

As directed by Congress, the Corresponding Secretary General transmitted to the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish at Annapolis, Md., the resolutions of protest in regard to the reported intention of the Vestry to remove the graves from the old graveyard around the church building. The reply received states that the Vestry had no intention of removing these graves. A Chapter writes asking the Board to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

"That the Chapter be notified that since Article V. of the Constitution states that all legislative and judicial power is vested in the Congress, the Board cannot carry out the provisions of Article XVI. of the By-Laws."

The motion was seconded by the State Regent of Nebraska and carried.

The following communication had been received from the engrosser:

"Permit me to submit for your consideration the matter of an increase in the price of engrossing certificates from seven and one-half to ten cents each.

"My reason for asking for an increase is that I think the quality of the work is of such a character as to warrant the small increase. Mrs. Jamieson, at the time of my appointment, who was Registrar General, thought at that time the bid was very small. Ten cents was the price charged when I first took the office as engrosser."

On motion of the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, it was voted:

"That the request of the engrosser for an increase from seven and one-half to ten cents for engrossing each certificate be granted."

There being nothing further to report for the Corresponding Secretary General, upon motion of the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, the report was accepted.

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

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

The following State Regents and State Vice-Regents are presented for confirmation, reports not having been received from their respective States in time for them to be confirmed by the Congress:

State Regent of Nevada, Miss Bird M. Wilson.
State Regent of Oregon, Mrs. John F. Beaumont.
State Vice-Regent of Oregon, Mrs. William M. Ladd.
State Regent of South Dakota, Mrs. Stella Moore Kahl.
State Vice-Regent of South Dakota, Mrs. Craig S. Thomps.
State Regent of Utah, Mrs. Mary Ferry Allen.
State Vice-Regent of Utah, Mrs. Lee Charles Miller.
State Vice-Regent of West Virginia, Mrs. William H. Smith.

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

Miss Mary Carter Thurber, of Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Timothie Stanly Castle, of Upper Alton, Ill.
Mrs. Lulu Hammond Hull, of Salem, Ill.
Miss Mary S. Andrews, of Farina, Ill.
Mrs. Estelle May Reed Richardson, of Clinton, Maine.
Mrs. Emma Lewis Reese, of Mountain Grove, Mo.
Miss Minnie Katherine Organ, of Salem, Mo.
Mrs. Gertrude Bethea, of Williamson, N. C.
Miss Carrie May Brooks, of Johnstown, Pa.
Miss Mattie Spencer, of Marlin, Texas.
Mrs. Blanche Tarwater Merrill, of Thomasville, Ga.

The following Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Mary E. Janette, of Lexington, Mich.
Mrs. Grace Alexander Johnston, of Gas-tonia, N. C.
Mrs. Kathryn S. Brodhead, of Port Clinton, Ohio.

The Chapter forming at Tupelo, Miss., petitions the Board for the use of the name "Mary Stuart." As Mary Stuart was the daughter of one of the early missionaries to the Indians, and after her marriage a leading
factor in the education of girls and young women, this seems a fitting tribute to her memory.

The Chapter forming at Garden Grove, Iowa, desires the use of name “Lucretia Arnold.” She was not only a pioneer in the State, but the ancestor of eleven of the members of the Chapter.

The Card Catalogue reports:

Members' cards .................................................. 777
Changes ......................................................... 865
Deaths ............................................................. 103
Dropped ............................................................ 02
Marriages ......................................................... 232
Reinstated ....................................................... 36
Resigned ........................................................ 02
Admitted membership, June 1, 1912 ....................... 93,476
Actual membership, June 1, 1912 ......................... 72,508

Office report:
Letters received ................................................. 177
Letters written ................................................. 172
Officers' lists written for .................................... 24
Officers' lists received ....................................... 101
Notifications to State Regents .............................. 10
Notifications to Chapter Regents ........................... 13
Re-election notifications to State Regents ............... 25
Election notifications to State Vice-Regents .......... 42
Re-election notifications to Vice-Presidents General ... 3
Chapter Regents' commissions ................................ 22
Charters .......................................................... 16
Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

On motion of the Recording Secretary General, the report was accepted.

Upon motion of the State Regent of Nebraska, seconded by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, the State Regents and State Vice-Regents whose names were presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters were confirmed.

The Registrar General asked that the report of the routine work of her office be printed with the minutes without being read, and then read one list of applicants for membership.

Upon motion of the State Regent of Nebraska, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Registrar General then read a list of applicants for membership-at-large, to be admitted on condition that they receive the indorsement of their State Regents. Many of these had been indorsed by the Organizing Regent.

Some discussion followed of the new ruling of the Congress which made it necessary for application papers of those desiring to join as members-at-large to be signed by their State Regents. The Registrar General stated that the State Regents had better opportunities for securing information in regard to the acceptability of those wishing to join as members-at-large from their States than the Registrar General did.

By vote of the Board these members-at-large were admitted to membership upon condition that they receive the indorsement of their State Regents.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:
I have the honor to report the following:
Applications presented to the Board ........................ 870
(Conditionally) .................................................. 109
Supplemental applications verified .......................... 460
Original papers returned unverified ........................ 7
Supplemental papers returned unverified ..................... 33
Permits for the Insignia issued ............................. 354
Permits for the Ancestral Bars issued ....................... 257
Permits for the Recognition Pins issued .................... 253
Applications of Real Daughters presented .................. 1
Number of letters, including duplicate papers, issued 2,356
Number of cards issued ....................................... 1,249
Original papers examined and not yet verified ............ 231
Supplemental papers examined and not yet verified ....... 604
New records verified ......................................... 267
Certificates engrossed ........................................ 773
Certificates issued ........................................... 766
Original papers awaiting notary's seal ..................... 8
Supplemental papers awaiting notary's seal ............... 8
Total number of papers verified ............................ 1,401
Number of State Regents' lists copied ........... 2, ............... 1
Number of State Regents' lists copied ........................ 4.00
Number of application papers copied, 118 at 25 cents .... $29.50
Total .................................................................. $38.50
Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Registrar General.

In the absence of the Treasurer General, the Vice-President General from Illinois read the following report, which, upon motion of the Registrar General, was accepted:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.
April 1—May 31, 1912.

CURRENT FUND.

Balance in bank at last report, March 31, 1912 .................. $29,707.90

RECEIPTS.
Annual dues, $11,732, less $486 refunded ..................... $11,246.00
Initiation fees, $1,310, less $33 refunded ........................ 1,277.00
Certificates, members and life members ............................. 13.00
Current interest .................................................. 111.14
D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution .................... 15.45
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Duplicate papers and lists</td>
<td>48.50</td>
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<td>Early history</td>
<td>44.00</td>
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<td>Exchange</td>
<td>88.00</td>
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<td>Hand book</td>
<td>53.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proceedings, Twentieth Continental Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage books</td>
<td>190.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>13.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosette</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slot machine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statute books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone pay stations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refund—House Committee</td>
<td>1.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refund—Railroad Committee</td>
<td>21.48</td>
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**Expenses**

**Office of Vice-President General, Charge of Organization of Chapters.**
- Clerical service: $260.00
- Commissions, seals and postage: $31.25

**Office of Recording Secretary General.**
- Clerical service: $390.00
- Extra clerical service: $15.92
- Engrossing resolutions, postage, tape, and cut of seal: $20.95

**Office of Corresponding Secretary General.**
- Clerical service: $150.00
- Postage and expressage: $40.90
- Cards, postals, and circulars: $17.00

**Office of Registrar General.**
- Clerical service: $1,180.00
- Extra clerical service: $3.58
- Bonding three clerks: $10.00
- Printing postals and binding records: $82.25
- Stamp and repairs to typewriter: $2.15

**Office of Treasurer General.**
- Clerical service: $1,340.00
- Bonding Treasurer General, Bookkeeper, and Assistant Bookkeeper: $57.00
- Cash book, ledger, vouchers, and blanks: $102.00
- Clips, sharpening erasers, and rent safe deposit box: $6.50

**Office of Librarian General.**
- Clerical service: $150.00
- 7 volumes and binding 34 volumes: $49.60
- Book plates and expressage: $6.65

**Office of Historian General.**
- Clerical service: $320.00
- Extra clerical service: $12.75
- 1,000 copies Vol. XXXIV Lineage Book: $58.00
- Postage, expressage, and drayage: $14.45

**Office of Assistant Historian General.**
- Clerical service: $75.00
- Postage, supplies, telephones, and telegrams: $25.00

**General Office.**
- Salary of clerk ordered by National Board of Management: $100.00
- Messenger service: $36.90
- Stamped envelopes: $58.60
- Postage and overdue postage: $10.00
- Office supplies: $88.60
- Drayage, cab service, and repairs to wheel: $2.20
- Committee, Conservation, circulars, stenographic work, and postage: $40.80
Committee, Finance, postage ............................................. .12
Committee, Historic Spots, postage.................................... 4.40
Committee, Patriotic Education, advance (Interchangeable Bureau) .................................................. 400.00
Committee, Revision, Constitution, and By-Laws, typewriting, 'phones, and cab ..................................................... 5.00
Committee, Welfare Women and Children, postage, express, and typewriting ............................................. 27.45

Expense of Continental Hall.
Superintendent .......................................................... $250.00
Mechanic ................................................................. 120.00
Watchman ............................................................... 110.00
Guide ................................................................. 105.00
Telephone operator .................................................... 65.00
Cleaners ................................................................. 316.75
42 tons of coal and hauling 6 loads of ashes ......................... 258.20
Electric current and water rent ...................................... 60.00
Ice and laundry service ................................................ 29.40
Hardware, rope, and candles ......................................... 16.35
Paints, oils, packing, polish, etc ..................................... 34.40
Mop, brushes, pans, washboard, cotton, chamois, and napkins ..... 13.84
Soap, disinfectant, sawdust, gasoline, moth flake, and sharpening saw .................................................... 7.35
Bell and radiator repairs, hose connections, bulbs, washers, molding, freight, and drayage .................. 32.33

Certificate.
Clerical service .......................................................... $150.00
Postage and expressage ................................................ 43.13
Seals, tubes, certificates, and engrossing ............................ 226.00
Refund—sent in error ................................................... 1.00

Magazine.
Salary of Editor and clerk .............................................. $200.00
Postage, express, telegrams, cards, and trip to New York (Editor) .......................................................... 22.89
Expense of "Notes and Queries." .................................... 60.00
Folders and pamphlet boxes (Genealogical Editor) ............... 3.55
Authors' changes and composition killed .......................... 31.38
List to publisher, mounts for screen, express, and drayage ...... 10.60

Support Real Daughters ................................................ $792.00

Twentieth Continental Congress.
Credentia Committee, clerical service ............................. 7.00

Twenty-first Continental Congress.
Official reader .......................................................... $100.00
Official reporter ......................................................... 435.00
Parliamentarian ........................................................ 150.00
Policemen ............................................................... 50.00
Firemen ................................................................. 20.00
Committee, Credential, clerical service, pads, pencils, circulars, envelopes, voting machine, demonstrating same, and freight and drayage ..................................................... 204.90
Badges and sashes ..................................................... 357.56
Committee, House, advance ............................................. 275.00
Carriage checks, postage, ledger, cutter, cotton and hire 24 tables ......................................................... 32.54
Labor, lumber, and hardware ......................................... 275.93
Decorations ............................................................. 85.83
Calling carriages ....................................................... 27.50
Four State banners ..................................................... 5.00
Committee, Music, pianist and precentor, and song programmes ......................................................... 56.50
Committee, Page, note heads .......................................... 1.50
Committee, Programme, programmes and circulars ............... 334.75
Committee, Railroad, clerical service ................................ 140.00
Bus and cab service ................................................... 81.50
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<td>Annual Report</td>
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<td>Report to Congress, circulars, and counsel fee</td>
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<td>On deposit in National Metropolitan Bank</td>
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<td><strong>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Historical Fund</strong></td>
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<td>Patriotic Education Fund</td>
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<td>Eunice Dennis Burr Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Marana Norton Brooks Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Sibbly Dwight Kent Chapter, Connecticut</td>
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<td>Magruder Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robert M. Bukey, Magruder Chapter, Dist. of Columbia</td>
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<td>Wendell Wolfe Chapter, District of Columbia</td>
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<td>Deshon Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<td>Martha Washington Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<td>Mary Brewster Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<td>Onawa Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<td>Perry Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<td>Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter, Location</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterloo Chapter, Iowa</td>
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<td>Washington-Custis Chapter, Maryland</td>
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<td>Col. Losammi Baldwin Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts</td>
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<td>Marquette Chapter, Michigan</td>
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<td>Muskegon Chapter, Michigan</td>
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<td>Battle Pass Chapter, New York</td>
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<td>Gouverneur Morris Chapter, New York</td>
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<td>Columbus Chapter, Ohio</td>
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<td>Fort Findlay Chapter, Ohio</td>
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<td>Andrew Pickens Chapter, South Carolina</td>
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<td>Kanawha Chapter, South Carolina</td>
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<td>Rebecca Molle Chapter, South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Virginia</td>
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<td>Great Bridge Chapter, Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. S. W. Jamison, Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Virginia</td>
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**Total: $859.00**

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

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>Balance in banks at last report, March 31, 1912</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Membership fees</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Continental Hall Contributions.</strong></td>
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**Total: $784.50**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter, Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Chapters, account of room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona: Maricopa Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas: Little Rock Chapter, sandwich plates, banquet hall</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>California: Sierra Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Martha S. Blakeman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado: Colorado Chapters, account of box</td>
<td>298.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut: Abigail Phelps Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, account bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deborah Avery Putnam, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elisabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<td>Fanny Ledyard Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<td>Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<td>Hannah Woodruff Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judea Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katherine Gaylord Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucretia Shaw Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Clay Wooster Chapter, account of bronze doors</td>
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</table>
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, account of bronze doors. 15.00  
Mary Silliman Chapter, account of bronze doors 50.00  
Norwalk Chapter, account of bronze doors  25.00  
Putnam Hill Chapter, account of bronze doors  25.00  
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, account of bronze doors  50.00  
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial 1.00  
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, account of bronze doors  10.00  
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, enroll name of Mrs. Nancy Owens Phillips, Organizing Regent, on Re-  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Silliman Chapter</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norwalk Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Putnam Hill Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Ludlow Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, enroll name of Mrs. Nancy Owens Phillips, Organizing Regent, on Re-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Silliman Chapter</td>
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<td>Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter</td>
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**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

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<td>Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter</td>
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<td>Continental Chapter</td>
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<td>Dolly Madison Chapter, plate for chair, banquet hall</td>
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<td>Mrs. Eliza C. Tulloch, of Dolly Madison Chapter</td>
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<td>Emily Nelson Chapter</td>
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<td>John Hall Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisa Adams Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magruder Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Whetton Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Washington Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Washington Chapter, in memory of Mrs. Dickens</td>
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<td>Patriots’ Memorial Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth St. Clair Chapter</td>
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<td>Sarah St. Clair Chapter</td>
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<td>Mrs. Helen P. Kane</td>
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<td>C. L. Crandall, Com. on Photographs</td>
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**FLORIDA.**

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<td>Everglades Chapter</td>
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<td>Maria Jefferson Chapter</td>
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**GEORGIA.**

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**ILLINOIS.**

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<td>Mrs. Gilpin Moore, Chicago Chapter</td>
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<td>Christopher Lobingier Chapter</td>
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Memorial....................................................... 2.00
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Rockford Chapter............................................ 108.90
Springfield Chapter, enroll name of Mrs. C. V. Hickox in
Remembrance Book.......................................... 50.00

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Washburn Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial... 3.00

IOWA.
Ashley Chapter, spoons for banquet hall.................... 5.00
Pilgrim Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial...... 1.00
Spinning Wheel Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memo-
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KANSAS.
Kansas Chapters, in honor of four Real Daughters........ 8.00
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KENTUCKY.
Boonesborough Chapter....................................... 5.00
Bryan Station Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memo-
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Blackburn on Remembrance Book.......................... 50.00
Hart Chapter................................................ 10.00
Mrs. Ben Johnson, of John Pitch Chapter, to enroll name
of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott on Remembrance Book........ 50.00
John Marshall Chapter, chairs, box........................ 60.00
Poncuth Chapter............................................. 10.00
St. Asaph Chapter........................................... 10.00

LOUISIANA.
Pelican Chapter............................................... 25.00

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Abigail Whittam Chapter, account of room................. 9.00
Colonial Daughters Chapter, account of room............ 26.60
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, account of room.......... 150.00
John Cochran Chapter, account of room................. 25.00
Koskinoc Chapter, account of room......................... 27.00
Lady Knox Chapter, account of room....................... 13.00
Ruth Heald Cracin Chapter, account of room............ 9.00

MARYLAND.
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Baltimore Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial... 5.00
Cresap Chapter, account of room.......................... 5.00
Francis Scott Key Chapter, account of room............ 25.00
Janet Montgomery Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Me-
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Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, banquet hall.................. 1.00
Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Me-
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Attleboro Chapter, banquet hall........................... 1.00
Bunker Hill Chapter, banquet hall........................ 2.00
Colonel Hensshaw Chapter, banquet hall.................. 2.00
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**Mississippi**

**Mississippi Chapters** | $42.50

**Missouri**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodore Lawrence Chapter, special object for room</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson-Madison Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watauga Chapter, to enroll name of Mrs. Mary R. Day on Remembrance Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>Col. George Moffett Chapter</td>
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<td>Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clayton N. North, to enroll names of Mesdames Florence G. Estey, Anne B. North, Emily P. S. Moor, Caroline C. L. Burdett, and Agnes L. L. Peck on Remembrance Book</td>
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## OFFICIAL

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Shore of Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairfax County Chapter</td>
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<td>Frances Bland Randolph Chapter</td>
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<td>Front Royal-Riverton Chapter</td>
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<td>Great Bridge Chapter</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lynchburg Chapter</td>
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<td>Massanutten Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stuart Chapter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sycamore Shoals Chapter</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. C. Hammer, ex-State Treasurer</td>
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<td>Great Bridge Chapter, Jefferson bust</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Hollins N. Randolph through Mrs. Shackelford, Jefferson bust</td>
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<td>Mr. Geo. S. Shackelford, through Mrs. Shackelford, account of bust</td>
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### Wisconsin

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<tr>
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<td>Fond-du-Lac Chapter Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<td>Milwaukee Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nequi Antigo Seibah Chapter Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Racine Chapter, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial</td>
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## Commission on Recognition Pins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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## Use of Building

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<tr>
<td>General Land Office—100th anniversary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordhoff Guild</td>
<td>48.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Legation</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross Society</td>
<td>47.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington College of Law</td>
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## Sale of Benches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Expenditures

### Life Membership fees refunded

- Pine Bluff Chapter, Arkansas $50.00
- Jefferson Chapter, Missouri 5.00

### Continental Hall contribution refunded

- Jefferson Chapter, Missouri 5.00

### Bills payable—4th note

- 5,000.00

### Interest on 4th note

- 95.14

### Account dining and serving tables and chair, banquet hall

- 192.50

### Sofa, chairs, table, electric fixtures, brass plate, refinishing desk and freight on furniture, Alabama

- 289.05

### Programs, presentation of tablet for elevator, Mary Bartlett Chapter, District of Columbia

- 3.25

### Account chairs, box, Kentucky

- 60.00

### Desk, tables, pedestal, candlesticks, vase, ink stand, and electric fixtures, Maine

- 238.20

### Candelabra and engraving, room, Michigan

- 102.00

### Drayage on book rest, room, Michigan

- 5.00

### Chairs and benches, vestibule, Pennsylvania

- 590.00

### Clock, coat of arms, brass plates, room, Texas

- 254.00

### Balance on hand, May 31, 1912

- $6,809.39

### On deposit in—

- American Security & Trust Company Bank $5,135.26
- National Savings & Trust Company Bank 105.95

### Total

- $11,044.65
The Registrar General moved:

"That the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, Miss Gillett, being abroad, the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John Paul Earnest, be asked to give the report."

Seconded by the Recording Secretary General and carried.

Mrs. Earnest appeared before the Board and reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE.

In the year that has gone around since the appointment of the Building and Grounds Committee we have done what we could to continue the efficient work of the Supervision Committee. I think I can say for the members that each and all have kept up a lively interest in the welfare of our beautiful building and that we have made a successful effort to simplify the work of the business office.

We are still besieged with letters urging the acceptance of unworthy objects as gifts. There seem to be some of our members who only look on our building as a storeroom or a salesroom, and cannot comprehend why our Art Committee must pass on all ornaments admitted.

The time of our house force since the adjournment of Congress has been occupied in removing extra telephone booths, doors, partitions, shelves, etc.; these are now all arranged so that they can be replaced each year with little labor. Rugs and draperies have been cleaned and placed in our moth-proof closet.

The time has come when our lace curtains must be sent to a skilled expert to be renovated and repaired.

We make the following recommendations for the summer work of our men and for purchases:

That 50 feet of hose with nozzle be renewed, to cost about $15.50.

That an additional set of shelves be bought for the Registrar General’s rooms, as they are urgently required; price, $50, as per estimate from Library Bureau.

That a carpet be bought for our stage and middle aisles. For the stage this would cost $97.61 and for each aisle $23.29. We have paid $35 for the rent of rugs during each Congress.

That our men be allowed to make some folding pine tables to take the place of the ones we rent for each Congress. These cost each year $12, and could be made for about $15 and would then be our own property.

Permission is asked for our men to move the plumbing fixtures (waste sink and water supply) from the closet of the Recording Secretary General to the checking room on the main floor. We will then have a water supply and waste on each floor. The extra material needed would cost under $15.

The cement paint on the ground floor lunch room has proved so successful that we ask to buy enough for all the floors, costing about $40. Our men will put it on. The time is coming when we will need every inch of our ground floor for our daily work, and in the present condition the cement dust is tracked about.

We consider that it would be well to arrange one of these rooms as a lunch room for the clerks, as the third floor is very warm during the summer months.

In conclusion, I would ask our Board, and especially our Printing Committee, to consider the advantages of our Society owning a new instrument called a Multigraph. It is a combination of a typewriter and a printing machine.

Our printing bill for last year, exclusive of our Directory, was nearly $5,000, to say nothing of the lettering and stamping of our letter paper.

This machine would cost $500, with something for extra attachments, and probably would require the entire services of one clerk. I do not ask that we should buy one at this time, but we might begin to consider the advantages of doing such work in our building, as I feel sure it would be a great saving of expense.

AMARYLLIS GILLETT,
Chairman.
ELIZABETH D. EARNEST,
Vice-Chairman.
MATTIE AMELIA LEWIS.

Mrs. Earnest then presented the following additional recommendation:

“The Building and Grounds Committee recommends that for faithful and meritorious service the salary of Le Count Woodson, the messenger for the National Society, be raised from $18 to $22 per month. To take effect June 1, 1912.”

The President General asked the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania to take the Chair.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia moved the acceptance of this report with its recommendations. Seconded by the State Regent of Pennsylvania and carried.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia said that some of the clerks could not bring their lunch and that the thirty minutes allowed was not sufficient for them to go out and get it, so she would like to have the time extended fifteen minutes, and moved:

“That the young ladies be allowed forty-five minutes for their lunch.”

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

During the discussion which followed it
was stated that for four months of the year the clerks work only until four o'clock, with a half-holiday on Saturday, and a month's vacation; only the hours required of United States Government employees, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., being required for the other months. Motion put and lost.

Mrs. Earnest stated that she had been requested by Miss Gillett to bring to the attention of the Board the extra work of the superintendent on account of entertainments for which permission had been given to be held in the Hall, and during Congress. Last year he had taken no vacation, and Miss Gillett and her committee suggested that the superintendent receive a bonus of, perhaps, $50, or whatever sum the Board thought best.

The Registrar General moved: "That Mr. Lewis, the superintendent, who has had no vacation since coming here, and was compelled to do much arduous work during Congress, be given a bonus of $50." Seconded by the Historian General and Recording Secretary General and carried.

The Historian General, before presenting the following report, stated that her report was perhaps the most valuable that she had ever made, because she had the honor to present the unpublished records of Maryland, which later in the day she would show to the Secretary of War.

The Historian General further stated that 664 volumes of the Lineage Books had been given out during the Congress, and called the attention of the Board to a suggestion which she had made in her last report, to the effect that a nominal price be charged for the Lineage Books. If fifty cents had been paid for each of these 664 volumes the amount received would cover the cost of the publication of two volumes and save this drain upon the National Society.

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

I have taken for my report to-day the draft of a circular which will be issued as the report of the first meeting of the Historical Research Committee of the National Society. The committee was called at 4 p.m., April 17, at Memorial Continental Hall.

The object of this meeting was to discuss the best method of organizing the work of a thousand Historians of the National Society, Daughter of the American Revolution, so that the National Society archives might be enriched by filing the records of all work accomplished by Chapters, and that there might be a focusing of attention upon certain definite lines of historical work, which would be possible to be undertaken by all and successfully carried to conclusion.

This committee urged that no interruption to or change in the method of any work already begun, by any individual, Chapter or State, be made, but that so far as possible all historical research work and preservation of records work be co-ordinated with the same kind of work, wherever done, through a general plan of procedure, so that uniformity in collecting and compiling valuable historical data might meet certain necessary requirements when presented to Continental Hall for filing, for reference, for preservation or for publication.

The Historian of every Chapter of the Society was made a member of the National Committee of Historical Research, to the end that there might be one member of each Chapter responsible for the full and safe writing and transfer to National archives of all valuable historic work done by the Chapter; and that the listing of work done by every Chapter in every State might be placed with its own proper credit under the name of the Chapter and under the name of the State in the permanent records of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The committee seeks to lay new emphasis upon the importance of the office of Chapter Historian; it urges that the duties of the office be more clearly defined, and that the qualifications for the office include the sympathetic interpretation into action of Article II. of our Constitution.

In presenting this imperfect and necessarily incomplete first draft of a general plan of research work, it is well to remember that it is offered with the hope of stimulating all Chapters interested to advance their own plans, methods and practises, and to bring to the National Committee a wealth of service and material aid, for the formation of what already promises to be the greatest movement toward compiling our nation's history yet advanced through any society.

The field of work open to us—and but just entered—is enormous in its possibilities. Countless plans, obviously good and practical, will be offered through this committee for our research work.

Your generosity in giving your time and your talents to a consideration of its importance as a factor in Chapter upbuilding and as an obligation laid upon us as descendants of those who made the history we shall seek to record, is the only call for co-operation necessary to be made by me as Chairman. To you, loyal Daughters, I look for the spontaneous formation of a lethargic attitude toward American history into the most stirring activity of mental achievement in the direction of historical research known in our Society's history. Surely, within the broad lines herewith suggested for your consideration, the eager worker may find ample room for original research of following conventional lines in the development of any plan. I submit my report, with thanks to all my co-workers so generously granted me by making the National Committee list of one thousand.

MARY COOLEY BASSETT,
Historian General, Chairman Committee.

SUGGESTED PLANS OF RESEARCH WORK.

Family records. Preservation of family Bibles.

Town, county, State and church records. Census and muster rolls.

List of Revolutionary soldiers, patriots. Pension records.

Cemetery inscriptions. Burial places of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors.
Preservation of names and works of early pioneers, trails, mounds.
Court of Claims records.
Restoration of old landmarks. Sworn affidavits of living descendants of Revolutionary families.
Historic paintings. Verse and prose, hymns and songs of patriotism.

RECORD OF THE CONFERENCE DISCUSSION, WITH SELECTED SUGGESTIONS FROM MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mrs. Chamberlain, Chattanooga, Tenn.—The duty of our Chapter Historian is to hear the papers that the Programme Committee provides for each meeting, usually two historical papers. You of the North, East and West have no adequate idea of what a beautiful unwritten history we have, full of material for records and research. Following the reading of papers is a conversation in which any member may contribute. The papers, once read, become the property of the Chapter. The ones for the year that are considered best are sent to the MAGAZINE. The State Historian revises the records and sends them to be put into the State archives. The Chapter also collects the papers that the Programme Committee proposes.

Miss Eldredge, Monmouth, N. J.—As Historian my work is to write the histories of the old towns of New Jersey. It has been my pleasure to write stories of Red Bank, Perth Amboy and Elizabeth.

N. E. Clement, Virginia.—Rescuing from oblivion names of graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Court of Claims records of Virginia recopied.

Mrs. Ogden, Wisconsin.—Our Chapter gathers as many historical facts as may be known traditionally about the ancestors of our members. The Chapter has a Record Book in which these notes are made, as well as the names of the children of committee members, with their dates of birth, marriage, death entered with the lineage of their parents.

Miss Manning, Virginia.—As Historian I am getting ready to prepare a history of my county to present to the high schools for the lower grades. We are interested in old church records, old trails of Virginia, publishing records of Revolutionary divisions of counties.

Mrs. Burpee, New Hampshire.—We have sent out questionnaires to our members asking what can be accomplished in their vicinity in collecting historical facts, number of Revolutionary families known to have lived in the community. The results of this inquiry I return to the Historian's office for compilation and preservation.

A member suggested the writing of the Chapter's own history from its foundation, with perfect lists of members and officers. A study of the derivation of the Chapter's name and all history connected with it.

Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville, N. C., will publish a history of western North Carolina. Its purpose will be the preservation of the names and works of the early pioneers, of the most prominent and useful men and women who have succeeded them, and the principal events that have occurred in that territory since Colonial days. They call for facts, dates, names, events, that they may be collected, collated and preserved in the accessible and enduring form of a book.

Family, Church and Court Records.—The records of every family of early American origin constitutes a material element in the history of our country, hence to preserve these records is a duty laid upon us. A wealth of original information is within our reach for the asking, but we must not delay. Covering the whole ground of this method of preservation, I commend the suggestions of Mrs. Lawrence, Illinois.

Five minutes! Let me take as my text, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord, thy God, hath given thee," and then let me paraphrase it so as to read, "Honor thy fathers and thy mothers, that their memory may dwell long in the land and their examples be preserved for our guidance and direction."

How may we accomplish this revised commandment? Let me say, very briefly, by knowing and cultivating the older people with whom we come in contact and tempt them to reveal to us what memory has for them of the good things of the past; the story of their ancestors as handed down to them; their own, perhaps, pioneer experiences; the growth of their village, maybe into an important city; its early life, buildings—public and private—their early sports, songs, orators, preachers, traditions and accomplishments. Have them remember the sources of their families, the influence that perhaps led to their migration, and in a systematic way determine from this source at least one sidelight on the influences that may have shaped our own surroundings. Many regions are rich in matters of great historic value, those who had actual knowledge of which are fast passing away. Take, for instance, the underground railroad in ante-bellum times, which bore an important part in the agitation and determination of the slavery question, and its true story can never be so well told as by those who had actual knowledge of the facts in a sense purely local, and which, so far as I can ascertain, have never been reduced to what might constitute general history. Such a plan would interest the young to know more of their own lineage also, and the story of ancestral deeds that never became public history will incite to their emulation.

Study the old histories of State, county and city; old addresses on anniversary occasions in the past, published once maybe and then lost to view; old records of County Board proceedings or of City Councils affecting pub-
lic or private matters; the records of churches, colleges, civic or literary societies. The field is a wide one and I can only hint at it.

Another thought and I must close. Seek the family records, most likely in the old family Bible; at home, maybe, in some particular family, perhaps far away with brother or sister or other relatives; perhaps not completed. It may be for half a century neglected, but there are those living who can fill the vacant places, and then see that copies are in the hands of all those who may be interested. And it is just the time, if this be lacking, to start a family record. What better wedding gift to son or daughter than a family Bible with the record complete, as far as you are able to make it so, with the last entry therein the marriage of those receiving the gift. See that plenty of blank spaces are left for the children, and no thought for divorce. It may be that this gift, if properly impressed upon those who shall receive it, will serve to make less possible that any such blank would ever be needed. I can think of no plan that will serve to advance the growth of our own organization more than in thus developing an interest in the question of our own ancestry. It determines not only "who is who" in the present, but will stimulate pride in "who was who" in the past.

Ella Park Lawrence, Illinois State Regent.

Mrs. Spencer Weart, New Jersey.—We have had excellent programmes given by our own members, most of whom are descendants of Holland Dutch, and who took papers assigned them and wrote interesting reminiscences from family traditions. Each paper vied with the next in charm and flavor, and many facts, incidents, anecdotes, personal traits were narrated that would never have been known if they had not been brought out in this delightful and conversational way. I commend the plan to other Chapters favored with these records for the growth of your own organization. We are making a card catalogue of the buildings and streets names old names in small type is a part of the same.

Mrs. Keller, New York.—We develop our Chapter work along the historic research lines, for there is a vast amount of unpublished records before the people which we try to make available. We shall mark the Herkimer trail through the Mohawk Valley June 14, by placing fourteen bronze tablets along General Herkimer's route as he went forth to meet the British.

Fort Wayne, Ind., and Fort Cumberland, Md., Braddock's trail, Md., the Oregon trail and the marking of the site of the first house in Boise, Idaho, were reported as work to be recorded by the National Committee.

Church and Court Records.

The copying of these may not be possible or necessary in many communities, but attention to their care and knowledge of their condition, and an oversight in their preservation, might well be assumed as the duty of every Historian in every town in the United States. The records from 1774 to 1800 are invaluable, and there is no time like the present to find out where such records may be found and kept intact for the future. Maryland has presented to the National Society five volumes of unpublished Revolutionary records, and other States are making rich contributions—Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut. These are priceless gifts to our Society.

The suggestion growing out of the discussion on the care of records was that a "Question Day on the Condition, Dates, Value and Number of Church and Court Records" be made a part of one day's programme in every Chapter. A new light might then be thrown on the subject of the town's wealth in this particular, and a new insight be given into local history and town practices in early and later times.

The committee urges the co-operation of local Chapter Historians with the historical societies of their vicinity; the interchange of publications and courtesies, tending to bring the two working forces for historical study into closer fellowship.

A member from Tennessee reported the appropriation for a Chair in History made by the State, on the application of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State. Vanderbilt University has this Chair in perpetuity through the efforts of these few women interested, and the same gift might be made in other States if Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters undertook the work.


Mrs. McIntosh, District of Columbia.—We are making a card catalogue of the buildings of Washington of historic interest. We verify information before we publish as facts. We study every object under consideration to be sure it is worthy to be placed in our card catalogue.

One of our committee takes the houses listed by the permanent committee as having historic interest. Historians and authorities are questioned. If the house proves not to have sufficient grounds for recognition as historic, it is crossed off the list. A committee of fifty is interested in this one line of Chapter work.

A committee on searching out ancient names of streets and petitioning councils for their retention or replacing by the side of the new names old names in small type is a part of the work of some Chapters. The listing of the famous men or the events commemorated by the street names is another phase of the same work. In Annapolis a prize was offered and a competition entered into by a score of school boys and girls for the best essay on the man for which any Annapolis street had been named.
PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEES.

Mrs. de Gozzaldi, Cambridge, Mass. (Reference of Hanna Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge).—We found it very helpful to appoint members of the different Chapters into "Pilgrimage Committees." First, one or two or three persons interested in the historic matters found out all the historic places in the different cities—one in a Chapter from every different town where we might wish to visit. The Regent sent to the Pilgrimage Committee and to the member of a town to be visited, and the committee was met at the railway station and taken to the different houses, and the history of the houses was told them by a local member of the committee in the town. This resulted in lists being made in some towns of historical places, and it resulted in two Chapters in books. You will see in your Daughters of the American Revolution library a guide to Cambridge, which is a recognition of all Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter. This was done when I was Regent. Some in the Old Colony Chapter at Hingham have been interested in the old Kings Church and published this year a history of Hingham, for which the Hon. John D. Long has written and various people who live in Hingham. If any of you have ancestors who settled in Hingham, or some in Cambridge, you will find it of interest.

The way we did in Cambridge was to have ladies living in historical houses write the histories. In 1657 Deacon John Cooper built one of the old houses, a beautiful example of an old New England house. We are trying to raise $5,000 to prevent that house from being torn down; we already have nearly $4,000. In the State work has been done trying to restore the old names of the historic spots in Boston; wherever new signs are to be put up, the old name shall be in small letters underneath. This is a great help to people coming back to find the sites of their ancestors' houses. Also, in our Hannah Winthrop Chapter we have now turned over to the Historical Society the indexing of the history of the town, 20,000 cards. The Historical Society gave $50 for these 20,000 cards. The work we are employed on at present is to try to make a list of the Revolutionary soldiers of Cambridge. I went to the Pension Office to-day, but they told me my task was hopeless. But it isn't, for I have already 450 names, and they told me it was hopeless! This is a work that ought to be done by different Chapters. One person in each Chapter who has any kind of historical or genealogical interest should make a list of the soldiers of her town.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Charles W.) Mary Cooley Bassett,
Historian General.

The President General resumed the Chair during the reading of this report.

The President General and the Vice-President General of Georgia spoke in high appreciation of the report of the Historian General, and the Vice-President General of Georgia moved that it be accepted. Seconded by the State Regent of Maryland as an expression of her appreciation.

The State Regent of Nebraska stated that she had secured much family data from "the old people," many of whom have already passed away, and placed it in the form of affidavits, which gives it a value not possessed by word of mouth.

The President General expressed her grateful appreciation of the beautiful contribution from her own State Regent of Illinois, reported by the Historian General.

The Historian General urged the publication by the National Society of these 15,000 absolutely hitherto unpublished names, the militia list of Maryland, and stated that she thought our national magazine should be for the work of the society, and that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution ought to recognize that something had been done by an individual that is so great and so absolutely unsurpassed in its service that it ought to have recognition of publication in its own magazine. She further stated that the work of compiling this list had been paid for by generous contributions.

The Vice-President General from Georgia suggested that these names be published in our annual report to the Smithsonian Institution, and stated that fifteen years ago a list of 6,000 men of Georgia, the loving work of one individual, had been published in this report.

The President General stated that this work had been done by the Vice-President General of Georgia herself.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia and the State Regent of Nebraska spoke in favor of the suggestion made by the Vice-President General of Georgia.

The Historian General said that she had the pleasure of presenting a very valuable historical book for the library, "Captain Freeman's Narrative." The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That the report of the Historian General be accepted with thanks, and for the book also."

Seconded by the State Regent of Nebraska and carried by a rising vote.

On motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted at 1:35 p.m. to take a recess of half an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President General called the meeting to order at 2:15 p.m., and asked the courtesy of the house for the editor of the magazine, Mrs. Mussey, and the chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Swornstedt.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia moved:

"That the courtesy of the house be extended to these ladies."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Massachusetts and carried.

Mrs. Mussey said that she wished to explain certain matters connected with the magazine, and stated that, in the first place, we have, under our contract, 51 pages. One is the frontispiece, another the contents and a third our advertisements. Then there are three pages for the official list, members of the National Board of Management, taking in all
six pages of the 51. In March, 27 of the remaining 40 pages were needed for minutes of the Board. Twice this year from 12 to 16 pages have been taken for special memorial numbers, all of which did not leave many pages for the various departments we have to maintain—literary, historical, genealogical and unpublished Revolutionary records; then there are the Chapter and State Conference reports.

The society has grown, and the interest in the magazine has grown. Enough genealogical "Notes and Queries" have accumulated for 40 pages. We have on hand to-day 30 Chapter reports. Letters are received from the subscribers, not all of whom care for genealogical notes. Some care for Chapter and Conference reports, and minutes. The machines made paper which is a part of the magazine will not take a cut or picture, and in making up the dummy of the magazine any given month, an article will sometimes have to be left until another month on this account.

Mrs. Mussey further stated that she would be glad if we could have a larger magazine than the 51 pages, but that extra pages would be an additional expense; $36 or $44.43, according to the quality of paper used, would be the cost each month for four extra pages. Mrs. Mussey asked the kind support of the board for the new editor, who was expected to come to Washington in a few days, and said that she would do everything in her power to have a successful year of her work; that she comes to us from practical work, is a young woman, very earnest in her desire to give us an excellent magazine.

Mrs. Swormstedt stated that the success of the magazine depends on pleasing the subscribers. The subscription list cannot be increased unless people are pleased with the magazine. All tastes must be pleased and one department must not be enlarged at the expense of others. The magazine must be kept an all-round, well-developed one, and the size should be increased in order to keep up with our growing demands. It did not seem to her businesslike to be behind hand in publishing the material for any of the departments. The minutes must be published, no matter how much space they take.

Mrs. Swormstedt spoke of the subscription list having greatly increased under the business management of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is sending circulars to the State Regents and chairmen of the State Magazine Committees. Mrs. Swormstedt added a word in regard to advertisements, stating that no magazine, no matter how large a subscription list it has, can run on its subscription list alone, and that the greater part of Mr. Wilson's work has been to get advertisements.

The Registrar General moved:

"That the editor of the magazine and the chairman of the magazine can run on its subscription list alone, and that Queries and Chapter reports." Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and carried.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania and the Vice-President General of Georgia expressed the wish to go on record as heartily indorsing all that had been said by the editor and the chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The Recording Secretary General stated that there seemed to be a general impression that the term of the editor of the magazine was from July 1 to June 30, but that not finding a statute in regard to this matter she would offer the following motion, which was seconded by the Registrar General and carried:

"That the term of the editor of the American Monthly Magazine is from July 1 to June 30."

The Registrar General mentioned the receipt of a letter from the official photographer, Mr. E. L. Crandall, inclosing a check for $29.13, which is ten per cent. of his sales of photographs, and then read a second list of applicants for membership.

Upon motion of the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, duly seconded, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for those whose names had been read, and the President General declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General then read for the Treasurer General the list of those deceased, and the Board arose in token of sympathy.

The list of resigned was read and accepted, on motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, seconded by the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania, and the list of those reinstated was accepted, on motion of the Recording Secretary General.

The Vice-President General of Massachusetts then read the report of the Librarian General, which was accepted, on motion of the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania:

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions received since April 13:

Books.


Richardson Memorial. By John Adams Vinton, Senior. Porland, 1876.


“Traditions” Collected and Compiled by the Members of the “Jersey Blue” Chapter of New Brunswick, N. J. Presented by the Chapter.


One Way Round South America. By Delight Sweeter Prentiss. Indianapolis, 1905. The last three volumes presented by General Francis Marion Chapter.


Register of Members of the Massachusetts Society, S. A. R. Boston, 1910.

Register of Old Suffolk Chapter, S. A. R. Boston, 1901.


Real Daughters of the American Revolution. By Margaret B. Harvey. Published by the Marion Chapter, D. A. R. Philadelphia, 1912. Presented by Miss Margaret B. Harvey.

Draper Miscellany. Compiled by Bell Merrill Draper. Volume III. Presented by the compiler.


From Georgia the library has received for the Emily Hendree Park memorial a number of volumes, but a detailed report is deferred until all are here.

Pamphlets.


The Hudgins Family. Compiled by Estelle V. Callender. 1912. Presented by the compiler.


Guide Book and Descriptive Manual of Battle Flags in Flog Room of State House at Annapolis, Md. Presented by Mrs. George W. Hodges.
PERIODICALS.

American Forestry .................................. April
American Monthly Magazine ......................... April, May
Children of the American Revolution Quarterly ................................. February, May
Mayflower Descendant ................................ January
Missouri Historical Review .............................. April
New England Family History ......................... April
New England Historical and Genealogical Register .................................. April
New York Public Library Bulletin ...................... April, May
Ohio Arch. and Hist. Society Quarterly ............. January
South Carolina Historical Magazine .................... January
Texas State Historical Association Quarterly .......... April
William and Mary College Quarterly .................. April

Twelve numbers of the Literary Digest were received from Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

The above list comprises 45 books, 5 pamphlets and 17 periodicals; 35 books were presented, 4 received in exchange and 6 purchased. The library needs for its exchange account three copies of Volumes II. and IV. of the Lineage Book, for which it will pay $1 per volume, and asks members who wish to dispose of their copies to communicate with the librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLET, Librarian General.

The Vice-President General of Maine, a member of the Finance Committee, in the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, read the report of the committee, which was accepted, with its recommendation, on motion of the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania. The President General stated that the $5,000 bond would be paid off that day or the next.

An annual report for the Congress, and that the question in regard to whether an annual report was necessary, in addition to the audit for each month, was one for the Board to decide later. The Chairman then suggested that a motion be adopted authorizing the Treasurer General to pay interest on a note falling due from the Current Fund if there was not sufficient money in the Permanent Fund. The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved:

"That in case there should not be sufficient money in the Permanent fund to pay the interest on a note falling due, that the Treasurer General be authorized to take the amount needed from the Current Fund."

Seconded by the Registrar General and carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved:

"That the report of the Auditing Committee with its recommendations be accepted."

Seconded by the State Regent of the District of Columbia and carried.

The Recording Secretary General then reported as Chairman of the Printing Committee:

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

A copy of the Proceedings of the 20th Congress was sent to each of the three largest printing establishments in the city, with the request that a bid be submitted for the printing of the Proceedings of the 21st Congress, the estimate to be for a book of the same general form, kind of paper and size of type as the sample (last year's Proceedings) sent. Only two firms replied. The two bids were considered carefully at a meeting of the Printing Committee. The vote of the Committee was unanimously in favor of having the work done this year by the same firm which printed the Proceedings of last year, because of the satisfactory manner in which this extremely difficult piece of work had been handled, as well as because his bid was the cheaper. His bid was, however, higher than last year, because of the increased cost of paper, and because in his review of the cost sheets, containing the number of hours, etc., used in the production of last year's Proceedings, he found that the cost to the firm had been two hundred dollars more than was charged the Society. The two bids are as follows: 1,000 copies, $2.09 per page; each additional 100 copies printed at the same time, 6c. per page. It is recommended that a bond of five thousand dollars ($5,000) be taken up at the time of payment of interest, June 10, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLET, Chairman,

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, CLARA ROSSER DENNIS.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania then reported, as Chairman of the Auditing Committee. She stated that she had with her the reports for March, April, May and June, but that as the March and April reports were included in the annual report for the Congress, and had been accepted, that she would not read them, but brought to the attention of the Board the recommendation of the audit company in its March report, to the effect that payments to the telephone operator should be consolidated, as it was not good practise to carry the same name on more than one payroll. The Chairman recommended that our contract, which dates from April 1 to March 31, be renewed with the same audit company and stated that this contract was for a monthly report only and did not include an annual report for the Congress, and that the question in regard to whether an annual report was necessary, in addition to the audit for each month, was one for the Board to decide later. The Chairman then suggested that a motion be adopted authorizing the Treasurer General to pay interest on a note falling due from the Current Fund if there was not sufficient money in the Permanent Fund. The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved:

"That in case there should not be sufficient money in the Permanent fund to pay the interest on a note falling due, that the Treasurer General be authorized to take the amount needed from the Current Fund."

Seconded by the Registrar General and carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved:

"That the report of the Auditing Committee with its recommendations be accepted."

Seconded by the State Regent of the District of Columbia and carried.

The Recording Secretary General then reported as Chairman of the Printing Committee:

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Seconded by the State Regent of the District of Columbia and carried.
Byron S. Adams the work again this year, and the report was accepted on motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Vice-President General of New Jersey, as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Continental Hall, in sending regrets for the June Board meeting, stated that she would study up the matter of Revolutionary relics and hoped to have some new thoughts to present at the fall meeting of the Board.

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The State Regent of the District of Columbia spoke in regard to the method of work to be followed by Mrs. J. A. Enslow, who had been appointed National Charity Officer by the Congress. Mrs. Enslow had received letters from all over the country and would like to have each Chapter Regent appoint a Charity Officer for her Chapter, and each State Regent appoint a Special Charity Officer for her State. The State Regent of the District of Columbia in connection with the Juvenile Court. Mrs. Enslow had said that the endorsement of her work by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, would be of assistance to her in her work in Brooklyn, where she was going to live, but the President General stated that she had not understood that a National Committee was contemplated.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia stated that she thought Mrs. Enslow had thought of this plan for her work after receiving the letters from different parts of the country, and had asked that the matter be brought before the Board, as she did not wish to do anything contrary to our rules.

The President General spoke of the beautiful work that Mrs. Enslow had done as Special Charity Officer for the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Juvenile Court. Mrs. Enslow had said that the endorsement of her work by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, would be of assistance to her in her work in Brooklyn, where she was going to live, but the President General stated that she had not understood that a National Committee was contemplated.

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The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters said that Miss Gillett had asked her to present for her this plan for her work after receiving the letters from different parts of the country, and had asked that the matter be brought before the Board, as she did not wish to do anything contrary to our rules.

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The President General then spoke of her contemplated stay abroad for a part of the summer, and stated that, with the approval of the Board, she would appoint Mrs. Perley and Mrs. Noyes to attend to certain matters, such as the signing of checks, in her absence. The Board approved and Mrs. Perley and Mrs. Noyes expressed their appreciation of the honor bestowed upon them.

The Vice-President General of Illinois stated that the Chairman of the National Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots had asked her to bring before the Board for action the matter of the purchase of Nelson House, suggested in her report to the Congress. The Vice-President General of Illinois stated that Nelson House, near Yorktown, was the home of the Governor who succeeded Jefferson, and during the siege of Yorktown it was occupied by the British officers. Ignoring personal losses, the owner turned the cannon on it and probably hastened the surrender of Cornwallis.

The Sons of the Revolution having already raised a fund of $700 toward the purchase of Nelson House, according to a letter incorporated in the report of the Chairman of the National Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots to the Congress, the Vice-President General of Georgia offered the following motion, which was seconded by the Vice-President General of Georgia, and carried:

"That having been informed of the intention of the Sons of the Revolution to purchase Nelson House, Yorktown, we, as an act of courtesy, should leave the matter in their competent hands."

The Recording Secretary General presented the request of the Chairman of the National Committee on Patriotic Education for the annual appropriation of $300 to cover the necessary expenses of the work of the committee.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved: "That this be granted."

Seconded by the Historian General, and carried.

The stenographer for the Congress, Miss Cora C. Milward, wrote asking, on account of the larger and heavier report, a bonus of $65 for reporting the Twenty-first Congress. The President General, the State Regents of the District of Columbia, Nebraska and Maryland, spoke of the confusion surrounding the stenographer during the Congress and of the heavy strain upon her, and considered the $65 in addition to the $435 already paid not too much for the work.

Upon motion of the State Regent of Nebraska, seconded by the Historian General and the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was voted that her requisit be granted.

Miss Gentry, Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, Department of Preservation of Historic Spots, wrote asking for an appropriation to continue her printing and stationery expenses. The Recording Secretary General called attention to the statute to the effect that the Treasurer General is authorized to pay for necessary stationery and postage for National
Committee work when the bills have been
O. K.'d by the Chairman, the Chairman of
the National Committee on Preservation of
Historic Spots being the one to O. K. the
necessary expenses for printing and stationery
of the Old Trails Road Committee.
A discussion of the work connected with the
old trails followed, and the State Regent of
Nebraska moved:
“That it is the sense of this Board that each
State ought to assume and pay its own ex-
pense for Trail and Good Roads work carried
within the boundaries of such State.”
Seconded by the Vice-President General of
Georgia and carried.
Mrs. Ammon wrote asking for fuller in-
structions in regard to the Bristol School
scholarship, The Vice-President General of
Pennsylvania moved:
“That the matter referring to the scholar-
ship to be given in the Bristol School be left in
the hands of the Chairman and the Committee
on Patriotic Education, and, if possible, that
the committee arrange to have said scholar-
ship awarded this coming year.”
Seconded by the State Regent of Pennsyl-
vania and the Historian General, and carried.
The Vice-President General of Illinois
moved:
“That the Board approve the payment of
$200 annually for the National Chairman of
the Children of the Republic, U. S. A.”
Seconded by the State Regent of Pennsyl-
vania and the Recording Secretary General,
and carried.
The State Regent of Nebraska stated that
the publication was announced of two vol-
umes of Delaware Archives containing muster
rolls and official papers pertaining to Delaware
service in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars,
price $10. In the absence of the Librarian
General, the State Regent of Nebraska asked
the Board to authorize Miss Griggs to pur-
chase these volumes, in case they are not given
to the Library. Seconded by the State Regent
of Pennsylvania and carried.
The Vice-President General of Georgia
called the attention of the Board to a booklet
on the subject of “Real Daughters,” written by
Miss Margaret Harvey, and stated that it also
had many other valuable features.
The Historian General stated that she wished
to add a supplement to her report, in regard
to her conference with the Secretary of War,
when she presented the volumes that she had
shown to the Board in the morning. The Sec-
retary of War and Mr. McKay had spoken in
complimentary terms of this contribution to
history and of the great work being accom-
plished by our Society.
The President General spoke of the resolu-
tions upon the death of Miss Clara Barton,
which the Chaplain General had been asked to
write, and stated that plans for a memorial to
be erected in her honor at the National Ceme-
tery at Arlington had been discussed at me-
orial services held in the School for Nurses in
Philadelphia, which Miss Barton had
founded.
The State Regent of Nebraska moved:
“That the Resolutions of the Board in re-
gard to the death of Miss Clara Barton be
spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to
the Philadelphia School of Nurses, and, fur-
ther, that the Board is in sympathy with the
plans of the nurses for the erection of a suit-
able memorial.”
Seconded by the Vice-President General of
Illinois and carried.

Resolutions

Miss Clara Barton, founder of the Ameri-
can National Red Cross Association, died at
her home at Glen Echo, April 12, 1912. We
quote from the report of Committee on Real
Daughters to the recent Congress of the
Daughters of the American Revolution:
“Miss Barton, as was said of the immortal
Lincoln, now belongs to the ages.”

WHEREAS, The Society has again been re-
ave in the loss of one of its incorpora-
tors, charter members, and for several years its
Surgeon General, we esteem it a privilege to
place on record in permanent form our high
appreciation of her magnificent humanitarian
work, by the introduction of the Red Cross
into our beloved country; and

WHEREAS, Our Nation was honored by the
manner in which other Nations received her
heroic aid, in time of war and calamity, and by
the decorations of honor which she received at
their hands; therefore

Resolved (1), That we rejoice in the work
which God gave her to do on earth, and pledge
ourselves to renewed services to all humanity,
freshly inspired by the high purpose, courage
and devotion which characterized her efforts.
Resolved (2), That as the organization
which we represent is based upon a noble
“Aristocracy of Service,” in the words of
our honored President General, Mrs. Matthew
T. Scott, we will cherish such an heritage and
hope for “an inheritance incorruptible and un-
defiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in
Heaven for us.”

(Signed) ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
Chaplain General, N. S., D. A. R.,
and Chairman of Committee.

The Vice-President General of Massachu-
setts stated that she would contribute what-
ever sum might be necessary to retain the
name of Clara Barton on our rolls in per-
petuity. This offer was accepted with appre-
ciation by the Board. Upon motion, the re-
quest of the Nordhoff Guild to serve the
luncheon during the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution Congress of 1913 was granted.

The President General spoke of the request of
Miss Emma R. Sutton that the National
Society, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, take over the custody of an album con-
taining photographs of all the famous people
in the United States in 1876, which Mrs. C. F.
Deihm had at the Exposition in Philadelphia.
This album, sealed to be opened in 1976, is in
the Capitol in Washington, and Miss Sutton
is afraid it may be forgotten.

The Vice-President General of Illinois stated
that we could not legislate that far ahead, and moved:

"That the request be laid on the table."

Motion duly seconded and carried.

The President General had received a letter from Shirley, Mass., telling of the oldest "Daughter" in the State, Mrs. Louise Carpenter, who will be 106 years old on August 26, and suggested that greetings be sent.

The Vice-President General of Massachusetts moved:

"That the resolutions of congratulation of the Board be sent to this 'Daughter.'"

Seconded by the State Regent of Pennsylvania and carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that Congress, according to the "Proceedings," had adopted two amendments for the same elimination in the Constitution—both carried, but probably through a misunderstanding. The Parliamentarian had been consulted and agreed with the Recording Secretary General that the provisions contained in these two amendments could not be combined satisfactorily, and that the only thing to do was to print them both in the amended 1912 Constitution. Only enough of these Constitutions for one year's use would be printed, as the proposed revision of the Constitution comes up for action at the next Congress.

The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That the Secretary be authorized to print both of the amendments in the Constitution."

Seconded and carried.

The Recording Secretary General further stated that no motion had been made during the Congress in regard to whom the "Proceedings" of the Twenty-first Congress should be sent. The State Regent of Pennsylvania moved:

"That the 'Proceedings' of the Congress be sent to every Chapter and to every member of the National Board of Management."

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the Historian General and carried.

The Recording Secretary General spoke of the amendment in regard to eight new members for Chapters organizing in localities where one or more already exist, and said that as those authorized by the Board to be Organizing Regents could get up the Chapter any time within two years, she moved:

"That members joining a Chapter within two years after joining the Society can be considered 'new' members."

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and carried.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters then offered the following resolution:

"As our dear President General will sail on Saturday, to spend her summer abroad, I know we all desire to wish her a good voyage and to hope when she returns to us she will come entirely rested, for on account of her great work for our Society she is very tired. She is surely leaving us with our best love and best wishes."

The Board arose to indorse this motion, and the President General expressed her appreciation of this further sign of the love and good wishes of the Board.

The Recording Secretary General spoke of the Chairmen of the National Committees, who give so generously of their time and money, and of the need by some of them in their work of the list of Chapter Regents, which can be secured from the Registrar General's office for $5, and stated that the Chairman of the Committee on Interchangeable Bureau, Mrs. Bowron, had suggested that this list be furnished free to the Chairmen of the National Daughters of the American Revolution committees. The Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That upon the request of a National Chairman for the list of Chapter Regents it be granted without remuneration."

Seconded by the State Regent of Pennsylvania and carried.

The Recording Secretary General stated that she felt sure the Board would like to go on record as appreciating the fine work of the stenographer to the Board during the very difficult week of the Congress. She took the notes all day and then had the minutes ready to be read at 10 o'clock the next morning.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania expressed the opinion that she deserved a rising vote of thanks, and the Board arose to express its appreciation.

A request had been received from the Registrar of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Bangor, Maine, for the 25 first volumes of the Lineage Book at reduced rates to replace those lately burned. The State Vice-Regent of Indiana moved:

"That these Lineage Books be given to the Chapters to replace the ones burned."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Maine and carried.

The Recording Secretary General spoke of the International Peace Congress to be held in Switzerland in August, and said that as our President General is going abroad she hoped that she could attend and represent the organization. She further stated that one of our members, Mrs. John Miller Horton, will attend, having been appointed by other organizations to represent them at this Peace Congress, and moved:

"That Mrs. Horton—in the case of the absence of our President General—be authorized to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution as well as these other organizations."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Maine and carried.

There being no further business, the Vice-President General of Pennsylvania moved:

"That we adjourn."

Seconded by the Vice-President General of Massachusetts and carried at 5 o'clock p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Approved October 2, 1912.
Mrs. Luther Derwent
Chairman National Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots
By Marion E. Ells

Emma Wilder Derwent has an interesting genealogy. She is the daughter of Alden Galusha Wilder and Lucy Leavenson Sherwood, grand-daughter of Samuel Wilder and Lucy Whitcomb, great-grand daughter of Jotham Wilder and Phoebe Wheeler, third great-grand daughter of Thomas Wyellunder and Hannah Adams.

Jotham Wilder with nineteen relatives fought at Bunker Hill and Lieutenant Thomas Wyellunder commanded during King Philip's War.

Mrs. Derwent is fifth great-grand daughter of James Cudworth, renowned in colonial times as the first commander - in-chief of Colonial forces during part of King Philip's War. He died in London while our colonial commissioner there. Miles Standish in his last will and testament, appointed "my esteemed friends, James Cudworth and John Alden, executors."

Mrs. Derwent "became saturated with patriotism," as she expresses it, in 1905, when visiting Mt. Vernon, through learning and understanding what Pamela Cunningham had done for her country, in preserving Washington's home. Also in the same year Mrs. Derwent journeyed to Yorktown and became anxious that the D. A. R. should preserve the old Moore House and the Nelson mansion.

While State's Chairman of Historic Spots Committee, she invoked the aid of the D. A. R. to assist the State of Illinois in the preservation of Starved Rock.

It is a most appropriate appointment, the making of Mrs. Derwent Chairman of the National Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots, not only for the reason that she has such a warm appreciation of the old, but because with this she has a large outlook upon the new, a vision of the needs of the future likewise, and a sympathy that is felt by each one who meets her. Two years ago, when she was abroad, the State of Illinois honored Mrs. Derwent by appointing her State Vice-Regent.

With Mrs. Derwent as Regent, the Rockford Chapter increased in membership, and did many deeds of practical helpfulness. Then she championed the Mississippi Chapter, C. A. R., and warmed the hearts of the children till they overflowed in kindly service.

The public has come to know that whatever this author gives it will be delightful and worth while—"Aunt Jane of Kentucky" having firmly established her as one of the beloved. Tenderly and understandingly she writes of what is really an American institution, the coverlet of olden times, made by the dear, dead hands of other days. In some cases preserved as the rarest treasure by their descendants, in others soiled and neglected, their beauty obscured and unrealized, they lie in garrets and cellars forgotten—until some understanding and appreciative one brings them forth and restores them to an honored place, where their artistic value can be realized and enjoyed. To many people, art means something remote and beyond the everyday life of a busy world—when, in fact, it should be the element that enters into all phases of our daily existence. This very interesting book has been written for the purpose of preserving a knowledge of an art identified with our early history, a fact strongly indicated by the names given to many of the designs made by the never resting hands of those loyal women whose part in our country's making was to labor at home and produce within the household every need of the family. The daughters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters of to-day who lift these heavy coverlets with hands unaccustomed to anything more fatiguing than a few hours over an embroidery frame do well to honor, if only for their interest, these relics of the past. The author says that "whoever tries to trace the progress of art in the New World will see in the colors and designs of the hand-woven coverlets the first faint stirrings of that spirit which breathes full awakened through the sculpture of St. Gaudens and Borglum, and the architecture of Richardson and McKim and glows in the canvases of Whistler, Furness, Sargent and Abbey." Three hundred and fifty different designs which possess distinctive names are enumerated in this volume—and of many the history is given and photographs shown. The illustrations, indeed, are one of the most interesting features of the book. There are sixteen color plates—beside numerous other illustrations. Coverlet making has recently been复习 with a great deal of interest in Kentucky, the Carolinas and several other districts.


Those readers who have found delight in the exquisite grace and charm of Mr. Thurston's somewhat whimsical stories will find an even greater treat in store for them in this latest novel. It is by far the best he has written. He has chosen to tell his story in a simple, direct manner, entirely abandoning those excursions into the byways and dream places of fancy which, while delighting the reader, diverted his mind nevertheless, and we might say Mr. Thurston's also, from the real story. In fact, the bewildered, but fascinated reader sometimes wondered if he did not think a story was merely the framework upon which to hang mists and dreams, but fastened there with words that were like jewels on a chain. This story is very simple. Only the life of a boy and that boy's mind and character as it grew and developed, partly under the guidance of a most
understanding and loving mother, partly from those inward monitors that make or mar us, according as we interpret them. Mr. Thurston has that rare and perfect gift of sympathetic understanding, and with it an appreciation of all that is exquisite in nature and in human life. The story can hardly be outlined without marring—for nothing of its delicacy and charm, its truth and simplicity, can be conveyed.


When that strikingly powerful novel with the Boer War as a theme was published a few years ago in England under the title of "The Dop Doctor," in this country as "One Braver Thing," it did not occur to any one to suspect that Richard Dehan, the unknown author, could be a woman—and still more difficult is it to realize that this present novel, "Between Two Thieves," is the product of a woman's mind. Not but that many things in literature have been done better by women than by men, but because in this instance the gigantic scope, the point of view, the painting of scenes of war and carnage, the problems handled without self consciousness, are so absolutely masculine. This book is difficult to define or outline because it is written on such a tremendous scale—is so many books in one. It is an achievement of enormous magnitude, with the historic period of the Second Empire and Napoleon III. as a background. And more especially it is a picture of England immeshed in the Crimean War, suffering from the treacherous conditions at home and the treachery of France. The central idea of the author is found in these lines: "As for England, I tell you * * * between Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and her army contractor she will yet climb her Calvary with her cross upon her shoulders—we shall see her crucified between two thieves!" The vivid pictures, the changing scenes, the living characters are marshaled before us so rapidly that we feel almost dazed, not in any sense for lack of clearness, but by the author's power and sure-handed control of so large a theme. At times you feel that too much is asked of the reader—that a bewildering number of vital situations crowd upon each other—but when we remember that every great issue of life, and especially of a nation, has so many influences, conditions and strange happenings shifting, coloring and diverting from placid channels—that a true picture of gigantic issues must be a maze of intricate design. The story interest is kept clear and well defined. The figure of Hector Dumoisse fascinates from the first to the last pages. An especially well written scene is the duel which takes place in Hector's boyhood days at a French military academy, a duel in which he wounds his best friend, and results in an unjust suspicion of unfairness, changing and embittering his whole life. This friend, in later life, is his successful rival for the love of Henriette—Henriette, who is the incarnate spirit of temptation and allurement, and Richard Dehan's description and portrayal of this seductive woman, with her strange blending of piety, even religious fervor, with treachery, viciousness and immorality, is certainly one of the best and most subtle character delineations in the book—very fine writing indeed. Contrasted with Henriette is the beautiful character of Ada Merling, who is Florence Nightingale but thinly disguised. She is the real love of Dumoisse's life, and the last pages telling of the perfect faith and long waiting of the feeble, lonely old man, the waiting for a sign from the woman he worshipped through so many years, are beautiful indeed. But the insistent memory that the book leaves is the sound of cannon, the picture of war, with its horrible realities, vivid details of that terrible Crimean War, whose horrors intensify the pages of history and which has never been pictured better than by Richard Dehan.


This very beautiful and valuable work is one of the most interesting ever written upon the fascinating subject of the old homes of Colonial days. The author has devoted many years to an absorbing and exhaustive study of Colonial homes, from the simplest "frame house" to the stateliest mansions, having had access to the best houses and their store of treasures. The result is a volume of historic value with unusual charm and interest. It would be impossible in this limited space to mention the delightful homes whose portals have
been opened to us in the first chapter. The charm surrounding these homes lives within the pages of the book. Upon looking at the illustrations and reading their history the thrill of the stories lived within their walls, reaches us. Of them none can be more interesting than the Pickering house in Salem, Massachusetts, built more than one hundred years before the Revolution—but to begin a mention of even the most interesting confronts us with the necessity of choosing, which is impossible. Historic scenes live again at mention of famous mansions of Revolutionary times, and the gay or tragic events taking place within them, live again for us. The second chapter is devoted to that especially distinctive feature of the architecture of Colonial times—the porches and doorways. They were artistic and varied, individualizing the home, and expressing hospitality and refinement. Their columns and pillars were brought from the mother country, and their artistic fitting together remains to-day a monument to the ingenuity and taste of the builders. Hand carving reached a state of great perfection about 1811, and many beautiful examples of entrances embellished by this art are reproduced. There follow no less interesting chapters on door knockers, old-time gardens, and following are those devoted to the interiors dealing with halls and stairways, one of the most fascinating subjects in this treasure book, with fireplaces and mantel pieces, mirrors, clocks, furniture, including all those rare and beautiful pieces that so delight the collectors of to-day. Too much cannot be said of this part of the book, with profusion of interesting illustrations. The final chapters are devoted to candle sticks, glass, china, pewter and silver. All things Colonial are distinctive, and all the world has profited by and owes a debt of gratitude to the designers and craftsmen of that period. The superiority of things Colonial lies in the fact that the honest, sturdy spirit of the times directed the lives and the efforts of all who labored—and all who lived in those days, labored. Colonial influence is the dominant note in our homes to-day, having almost entirely replaced the favor that the highly decorative and ornate style enjoyed during the last generation. The wealth of illustrations in the volume is one of its greatest features. It is indeed a book to delight the heart of collectors and home lovers.


Miss Harraden is a writer with strong individuality and any novel she presents may be expected to be unusual. "Out of the Wreck I Rise" can certainly be so described. The excellence of her style and fine, clear thought would make any subject interesting, but an admiring reviewer wonders why she need select so unadmirable a man as Adrian Steele for a hero. And yet, two fine, strong characterecl women loved him. We are privileged, however, to wonder why, and to wonder if really two women like that, or one, for that matter, would love such a man in actual life. Granted the fascination of his brain, his keen insight and charming personality—but women rarely make a god out of a man of such small stature and physical weakness. Aside from the maternal instinct in women making them long to mother and hover over male creatures in general, there seems no logical reason for the extreme devotion and sacrifice to which their love for his ungrateful self urges them. Ingratitude is not a rare thing, rather it makes the man seem real, but the calloused, unthinking ingratitude of years is not apt to be rewarded with so much love—and from such types of women. Adrian Steele is a dramatic agent who has systematically robbed his clients. Not exactly from the need or love of money, but for a love of crooked financial dealing—just the keen pleasure he derived from the clever doing of it. The two loyal women referred to, whom he has mistreated shamefully in former years, are the two persons to whom he turns when exposure seems inevitable. These widely differing feminine types are artistically contrasted, although we sometimes question the trueness of their actions. In the very dramatic and well written final scenes, his death in an avalanche takes place and the reader is left to wonder a little at the application of the title to the book.


This is a very entertaining little book for children, bearing a sub-title of A Story
of Child Life Long Ago, and is charmingly illustrated by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis. "Oh, if I had only been little when grandma was little!" was the oft repeated wish of a delightful little girl within these pages, for grandma had told this little maid almost every day an interesting story about her own days of being a little girl—how she looked and worked and studied and played, until little Phoebe wished with all her heart that she could have lived and played with grandma long ago. And they were "really and truly" stories. Lived stories, not merely written stories—and were here put down in memory of "the one who told the stories." It is a book that will delight the young readers and give almost equal pleasure to the adult who may be reading it aloud. Mrs. Hallock, the author, is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.


This study of human nature and the uses and development of its power and attributes is written with the conviction that everyone desires the fullness of life, and is eager to investigate any method by which he can be put in surer command of his resources. It will certainly arouse in every reader an enthusiasm for that most fascinating subject—the study of the human mind. There has been of late an immense interest taken in the subject of efficiency and scientific management, and the author approaches his subject from the industrial point of view, as well as that which regards the development of life at its best, through its various conditions and agencies. Dr. Dresser places much importance upon the wise use and conservation of our energies. He is practical in every sense, and takes great exception to those learned treatises, which, while highly admirable as science, cannot be applied by the plain man to his daily interests. The writings of Prof. William James are made exceptions, and frequent reference is made to the psychological teachings of this profound writer. In the present volume we are shown the process by which the conflict between old forces and new ideals leads to the development of power and mental attainments, enabling a man to use his energies effectively. The general point of view is that, in addition to the talents which enable a man to become an efficient worker, there are activities which prompt us to develop disposition into character, and to work for ideals. Much emphasis is placed upon the individual's need for self-realization, for concentration, and for mental coordination in all matters of practical or ethical value. The volume covers a wide range, and will prove of deepest interest. The scope is indicated by its chapter headings, which include: Efficiency as an Ideal; The Basis of Efficiency; The Psychological Point of View; Mental Co-ordination; Subconsciousness; Our Energies and Their Control; The Nature of Human Work; The Efficient Will; Success; Insight; A Law Unto One's Self; The Nature and Scope of Reason; The Law of Love; Moral Efficiency.


This admirable volume is a valuable contribution to critical literature, its brevity being the only point upon which objection could be raised. Sympathetic interpretation is the dominant note of the book, an interpretation which is clear and illuminating, while it remains impersonal. The comment and comparison brings out in a vivid manner the author's aims and methods—the effect of his works upon the time and the effect of the times upon his work. Mr. Strachey authentically follows the lines of literary development, and marks their tendencies and achievements—as shown in the work of the chief figures of each period as they necessarily take their place in the development of French literature. Keen insight and just discrimination have been shown in bringing out the characteristics most salient in these successive periods. The distinctive qualities in French literature which are positive, definite and materialistic, Mr. Strachey finds from the earliest examples of their genius in the Chansons de Geste, Aucassin et Nicolette and other notable expressions of the early period down to the later Fableaux and Renaissance literature. The author finds "the most abiding qualities of the French genius to be its innate love of absolute realism, and its peculiar capacity for cutting satire." These strongly identifying features are traced through the works of Montaigne, whom the author does not think "a great artist nor a great philosopher, only a charming man
with an engaging gift for conversing"; the odes of Malherbe, the masterpieces of Corneille, Molière, Racine, La Rochefoucauld and the other great ones whose names are monuments. We are given an abiding impression of the conspicuous characteristic of the great French writers down to the present time, although the summary of the contemporary period does not give us as much regarding the art of Maupassant and of Verlaine as might be expected. We are left with the belief that the essential spirit of French literature is the principle of deliberation, of intention, of a conscious search for ordered beauty; an unwavering and indomitable pursuit of the endless glories of art.

Fourteenth Smithsonian Report

The fourteenth Smithsonian Report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Ellen Straw Thompson, Assistant Historian General Editor, is exceedingly interesting, and furnishes a fund of information regarding the work of the National Society from October 11, 1910, to October 11, 1911. The first part is devoted to an account of the Twentieth Continental Congress, with the reports of the National Committees and the second part to the work of the Chapters, and the volume is made additionally attractive by sixteen illustrations.

Miss Henrietta Bromwell, of Denver, Colo., has written and published "The History and Genealogy of the Bromwell Family," illustrated with photographs of original wills, the beautiful old mansions of by-gone generations, and reproducing many old portraits.

Miss Bromwell, who is an active member of the Art Society of Denver, is a descendant of one of the old and noted families of Talbot County, Md.

Miss Bromwell has just returned from Talbot and Dorchester Counties on a pilgrimage to the old homes of her forefathers, where she has been collecting facts for her second book, a copy of which will be presented by Miss Bromwell, through the Historian General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, to the library of Memorial Continental Hall.

It is a memorial to her grandfather, who was in the Battle of North Point in the War of 1812.
Inscription on Liberty Bell

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the world unto all the inhabitants thereof."

*Leviticus 25:10.*
FORT GRISWOLD AND NEW LONDON HARBOR, FROM GROTON MONUMENT