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Experience Meeting No. 1

When asked by Mrs. Buel, our State Regent, to take the Chairmanship of the committee for The American Monthly Magazine in Connecticut, I hesitated because of my lack of knowledge of the magazine and asked for twenty-four hours for consideration.

During that time I came to realize as never before the truly wonderful opportunity which is presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution in this, their own magazine.

I saw our magazine growing into the medium of communication that would meet the many needs of our widely distributed membership—a living and constantly renewing monument to our Revolutionary forbears, upon the tablets of which were being inscribed the records of the work we, their descendants, were doing for "home and country." A magazine to which every Daughter could point with pride.

A magazine bringing, from month to month, into the home of each Daughter the earnest good work of the various chapters and a deeper feeling of appreciation of our homes, our one flag, and our country. Renewing again our relationship which was bought by blood—the price of liberty. I saw the kindly feeling growing between our Daughters and our President General and the Board of Management by kindly greetings, and through reports, to a better understanding of our work.

I saw pages of unwritten history of the Revolution revealed which, but for the opportunity provided by the American Monthly Magazine, would have been irrevocably lost. Rare bits of genealogy in Colonial history that only the Genealogical Department could bring out. I saw the example of the work of one chapter as chronicled in our magazine stimulating other chapters to greater work along the lines of patriotism, education, charity, conservation, and development of State and National resources, and all the purposes of the Society, to which its membership is pledged.

I saw that the magazine is of paramount interest and value to every individual member. I glanced over my already overloaded magazine table: Scientific American, Technical World, World's Work, Geographic, Harper's, Century, Literary Digest, American Federation of Women's Clubs magazines—all brought their message to instruct and uplift, but not one of them told of our D. A. R. work, closest to the heart of each Daughter.

I enthusiastically answered: Yes, I will accept this appointment and serve to the best of my ability. On January 2d I started my work by consulting the comprehensive plan of organization furnished by our Manager, Mr. F. W. Wilson. With an enthusiastic State Regent behind me, and responsive Daughters before me, I felt sure that failure was impossible. Various chapters were allotted to each member of my committee. January 2d I began my personal efforts by communicating by phone with various members of the Sarah Rogers Chapter and Millicent Porter Chapter. In four hours, divided between January 2d and 3d, I secured thirty-four new subscriptions. At this writing I have taken a total of ninety-six subscriptions—ninety-four new and two renewals. Before the meeting of Congress in April I expect to secure a total of five hundred subscriptions from my own personal efforts, and I know that each member of my committee will secure a large number.

When I began my work, everybody was just reading the top magazine on their pile for January; "had more than they could read now," was many a reply. An appeal for a pride in our Official Organ, which portrayed the work of our incorporate body, with the hope of putting Connecticut in the lead with the highest percentage of subscriptions, brought forth, "Certainly I will take it!"; "Yes, I will take it; I never heard of the magazine before." From new members, "Send me a copy and I will consider." In a few days a note would come saying, "Send me the magazine." Many of the declinations came with regret for inability to take it just now, but a promise to subscribe later.

I wrote thirteen letters to non-resident members; thus far seven have replied, six have subscribed.

Since receiving first copies of the magazine many members have thanked me sincerely for bringing it to their attention. They did not realize how much they were missing until they read it.

It has been a great pleasure to me to feel the unity that the magazine is bringing about in our great organization. It is in truth a constantly growing element of development and progress. I feel that the work of enlarging and perfecting our American Monthly Magazine is of the greatest concern to every one of our members.

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Above this whirl of doubts and questionings, and hopes and ideals that will not give way, out of this hurry-burry, close upon us, towers the serene, majestic figure of Washington, "first in war," and "first in peace," as well, like the lighthouse on the rock-bound cliff, that assures the mariner of his course.—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General
A Clean Flag
By William Van Zant Cox
President of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution

The agitation for a clean flag is not unfamiliar to members of the patriotic societies, some of them receiving impetus for organization by the desire to prevent the wanton desecration of the Nation's flag.

The first flag bill was introduced into Congress April 15, 1878, by the Honorable Samuel S. Cox of New York. It was known as H. R. 4305, "To prevent the desecration of the United States Flag."

Short and crisp, it provided that "any person or persons who shall disfigure the national flag, either by printing on said flag, or attaching to the same, or otherwise, any advertisement for public display, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in the district court of the United States, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days, at the discretion of the court."

This bill died in the Committee, as many other such bills since that time. Occasional action, however, has been had by the Committee, and now and then, by one of the Congressional bodies, but never by both in the same Congress.

The flag is considered by those asking for its protection by legislation, the symbol of Government, the emblem of civil, political and religious liberty. As a creation of Federal law, it is held that the flag should be protected from insult and commercial degradation by federal law. It is argued that Americans owe it to the fathers, who struggled and won Independence, that the flag should be sustained unsullied at home, as it would be sustained abroad, if it were insulted by a foreign foe. There are no politics in the advocacy of a clean flag. Patriotic Americans simply voice protest against debasing the symbol of Government, the flag. They claim that while it may be a wornout piece of bunting, it has a certain sacredness for all that.

The citizens of thirty-five states, be-
The movement to procure flag legislation is now nation-wide; all patriotic societies and many other organizations favor it, and some, like the Grand Army of the Republic, have appointed patriotic instructors, whose duty is to teach the meaning of the flag and its proper use. Flag Day, June 14th, is now universally recognized, and not to observe Flag Day in the public schools is now an exception rather than the rule.

Every nation but ours protects its flag, protects its symbols by law, and we should and will.

The Commissioner of Patents patriotically declined to permit the flag to be misused as it once was in the issue of patents, but its misuse is not prevented in the issue of copyrights.

If the members of the patriotic societies will agree on some flag bill and work together for its enactment, the thirty years' war for a clean flag will end victoriously. The James M. Cox bill of August 7, 1912, will correct the evils, and should be enacted into law before Mr. Cox leaves the House of Representatives to serve the great State of Ohio as its Governor.

If the Government itself does not respect its symbol of sovereignty—the flag—the citizens will be equally unpatriotic. Let us, as a clean people, stand for a clean flag.

Off with your hat as the flag goes by! Uncover the youngster's head, Teach him to hold it holy and high, For the sake of the sacred dead.

A BILL
To prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States of America. (Introduced by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, August 7, 1912.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall use the flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation, or representation thereof, either by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement or device for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade-mark or label, or who shall imitate or represent the flag or coat of arms of the United
States for an advertisement, trade mark, or label, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. That no copyright shall subsist in the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof.

Sec. 3. That no device nor inscription nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon, or attached to the flag or upon or to the coat of arms of the United States.

Sec. 4. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Sec. 6. That it is hereby made the duty of any United States district attorney to cause forthwith the arrest and prosecution of any person or persons charged with violation of any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Sec. 8. That this Act shall not apply to banners or flags carried by military or patriotic organizations authorized by law.

The Work Ahead

Mrs. James W. Pinchot,
Chairman of National Committee on Conservation

The great and immediate task before the true friends of conservation is to save for the people the resources which the conservation movement has already won.

For several years a movement has been steadily growing to turn the National Forests over to the states within which they lie. This movement has developed rapidly of late. At this Congress abundant evidence has been given both of its existence and intention in the introduction of bills and in the utterances of Senators and Congressmen. The Daughters of the American Revolution, as I see it, have no more urgent task before them than to help protect the National Forests from this effort to despoil them. Nor are the National Forests the only resources involved. The movement is aimed also at the passage into private hands of other great resources; the water powers, the coal deposits, the reclamation projects, and the public range, by the easy road of state ownership.

The time is long since passed when any man or any group of men can get a respectful hearing for declarations against conservation. The time has come, when the wish of men or groups of men to get public resources for nothing is expressed not by declarations against conservation in general, but by subtle attempts to get title to the property of the people under the guise of promoting the public welfare. Even were the movement to transfer the National Forests and the other public resources to the states a movement based in general on the honest conviction that this is the best way to make the National Forests useful to the people, then the movement would still deserve signal defeat because of its obvious unwisdom. The forests, the stream, the coal deposits do not stop at state lines, nor do they belong to the people of any one state, but to all the people. They are still a great National resource, essential to our National prosperity as well as to our individual prosperity. They should con-
continue to be administered from the National point of view—for the benefit and enjoyment of the whole people, not of any one section of the people or of the country. As population grows, and as methods of transportation grow with it, the National Forests will become increasingly important to the people of the East as well as to the people of the West. This is no less true of beef and mutton than it is of wood and coal. There are many other obvious reasons against state ownership of National Forests. There is, above all, not merely the danger but the certainty that the Federal policy of protection and use in the public interest would not be maintained. There are the practical difficulties of organizing twenty or more administrative officers to handle these resources instead of one. There is the enormously increased cost of administration which would react directly upon the user. The fight, which has already begun, to take the National Forests over from the people and give them to the interests, is, above all, the kind of fight in which every patriotic woman should help. It involves not merely the danger to wise public policies and to the nation; it involves, above all, imminent danger of loss to American children, to whom these great public resources now in Federal ownership will be even more important than they are to us, as a means toward freedom, toward opportunity, and toward happiness.

Acknowledgement from The President General

The president General begs, through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to express her very cordial and grateful appreciation of the many very beautiful Christmas greetings which have come to her from the Daughters all over the country. These have been so numerous and so beautiful that she has been touched profoundly by the warm interest they conveyed, and regrets the impossibility of making personal acknowledgement of each. She also desires to convey her warmest thanks for the many most interesting year-books with which she has been remembered during the past 12 months.
A day which united in a most happy manner the result of a completed and distinguished work in an honorable cause with rare historic events in the history of the American continent, was that which took place when the Maine Daughters of the American Revolution met at their annual Field Day, June 7, 1912, when a granite monument with a bronze tablet was dedicated to the memory of the Indians who were our allies in the Revolutionary War, and who gave their lives in that contest.

The Indian name of Norridgewock, as given in Father Rasles's dictionary of the Abnaki language, and other works on Indianology, is thus spelled Nanrant-souak and signifies, in the Indian language, "Smoothwater between the rapids or falls," it being between Bombazee Rips, above the present village of Norridgewock and Skowhegan Falls, five miles below.

In 1833, Benedict Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, purchased two acres of land in Norridgewock, at what is now called Indian Old Point, opposite the confluence of the Sandy River with the Kennebec, on the exact spot where the Indian village stood. Here he erected a monument in memory of Father Rasles, for more than 30 years the spiritual adviser and father to the Norridgewock Indians. The inscription on that monument is as follows:

“Rev. Sebastian Rasles, a native of France, a missionary of the Society of Jesuits, at first preaching for a few years to the Illinois and Hurons, afterwards, for 34 years, to the Abenaquis, in faith and charity a true apostle of Christ, undaunted by the danger of arms, often testifying that he was prepared to die for his flock; at length, this best of pastors fell amidst arms, at the destruction of the village of Norridgewock, and the ruins of his own church, in this very place, on the 22d day of August, 1724.

“Benedict Fenwick, Bishop of Boston, has erected this monument, and dedicated it to him and his deceased
children in Christ, on the 23d of August, A. D. 1833. To the greater glory of God.”

It is a matter of history that this monument is the only one east of the Mississippi River which proclaims to the world the supremacy of English civilization and the birth of Christianity on the North American continent.

It is, therefore, most proper to connect these two events: The erection of the monument at Norridgewock in 1833 and the dedication of the monument in memory of the Indians who gave their lives to our country in the Revolutionary War, at Old Town, on June 7. More especially appropriate is this reference, as the iron cross which was attached to Father Rasle’s church at Indian Old Point is now placed near to and beside the monument just dedicated.

Incidents of the Field Day exercises, necessary to a perfect understanding of the events of the day, are told in few lines. Members of the various Maine chapters, D. A. R., and invited guests, assembled at the Bangor House at noon on Friday, June 7, and after lunch, took special trolley cars for Old Town, a distance of 13 miles; and, arriving there, were conveyed to Indian Island in the Penobscot River by two large bateaux; and so numerous was the party that several loads were transported across, this forming one of the most picturesque incidents of the day, the bateaux being such as have been used on the river for more than one hundred years, the swift current and high wind adding to the excitement of crossing.

At the Island the exercises embraced singing of “America” by Indian children; prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. S. L. Boardman; a paper giving an account of the inception and origin of the monument, by Mrs. W. C. Robinson, of North Anson, who said:

“In 1866 the legislature passed an act by which a governor, lieutenant and representative were to be elected by this tribe, elections to be biennial.

“Through the efforts of Bishop Healey in 1878 a band of Sisters of Mercy were sent to the island, and a convent, and school were established. The results of the influence of these gentle women are shown, not only in their work as teachers, in the schoolroom, but in the signs of progress, along lines of manual training and general improvement.

“A bounty is paid annually by the state for produce raised on private plot or public domain. Many of the tribe build birch and canvas canoes and act as guides in the hunting season. Some are employed in the lumber industries. The women and children engage in basketry and show much originality in their work.

“On this occasion it is the service of these Indians as Patriots that we wish especially to consider and hold in loving memory.

“Among all the records of service in the Revolutionary War there is none so unique as the Pay Roll of a Company of Indians under Lieut. Andrew Gilman. Upon this are inscribed the names of forty-one of the Penobscot tribe who performed active service in the Baga-
duce expedition and acted as guides in the march of Arnold up the Kennebec.

"The Indians were paid 14 shillings per day.

"Many of these braves lie in the old cemetery north of this spot, and their descendants are with us to-day as honored guests.

"Early in the war active measures were taken to gain assurance of the allegiance of the Maine Indians, Capt. John Lane being selected for the delicate office of arbiter for the Penobscots. In May, 1775, a letter was sent by the Provincial Congress to this tribe after the surrender of Fort Pownal, to the English, asking for co-operation on their part with the Colonists, in resisting the British. This resulted in the selection of a deputation of four, Chief Orono, Poris, Pease and one other under Capt. Lane, which was sent to Cambridge a few days after the battle of Bunker Hill.

"There they recited a story of wrongs done them by the English and traders, in destruction of timber and encroachments upon their lands, and asked protection from the Colonists. Gen. Washington and Congress both recognized as just and granted their request.

"When Capt. Lane raised a company for the army five Penobscots enlisted, three of whom acted as guides in Arnold's expedition. Sebatis and Eneas were sent, in advance, on a secret mission, to friends in Canada, which proving successful, Arnold started for Quebec, with Sewanocket as guide.

"Sewanocket, the guide, at the age of 95 years applied for and received a pension, having served not only under Capt. Lane and in this march, but later in the Bagaduce Expedition in 1779.

"In grateful recognition of the faithful services of these and other Maine Indians we, the D. A. R. of our State, have erected this monument. It is of our own Maine granite, symbolical of the strength and endurance of this native race. The tablet bearing the inscription:

In honor of the
Indian Patriots
of the Penobscot
and other tribes of Maine
for their loyal service
during the
Revolutionary War.
Erected by the Maine Daughters
of the American Revolution
1910.

This is inclusive of all Indians from Maine, not Penobscots alone, but members of kindred tribes who gave allegiance to our cause. Above the tablet is the emblem of the Cross, the symbol of the Holy Catholic Church, which has for hundreds of years given its protection and care to these, the wards of our state.

"The granite block is from the quarry at North Jay, Me., 4x4½x2½ ft. in dimension, set upon a grout foundation to withstand the ravages of time, and the strain of our northern winters.

"Since entrance to the ancient cemetery was denied, it having been sealed for many years, the location chosen is in many ways a most suitable one. It marks the site of the old fort, Waukamlosa, as the Indians call it, and is a fitting memorial of this historic spot.

"Being placed on the main thoroughfare, it will, of necessity, attract attention both from residents and visitors and serve as a daily reminder to the Indian youth of the bravery and fealty of their fore-fathers, as well as an incentive to the patriotism we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, are so desirous to inculcate."

Following this address the monument was unveiled by Mrs. John Alden Morse of Bath, our State Regent, in most appropriate words; it was accepted by Rev. James J. Rice, who reverently blessed it after the manner of the Indian Catholic Church.

REVOLUTIONARY SCOUT

"Frederick Sheffer, who died at Robinson's Mills, Clinton Co., Kentucky, lately at the age of 100 years old, and 5 days, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill and served in the Revolutionary war as a scout."—(Copied from an old Almanac and sent to the Genealogical Editor.)
Council of American Safety. (Americus, Ga.).—Chehaw monument, near Leesburg, Ga., erected by the Chapter, was unveiled June 14th, 1912. The picture shows a scene after unveiling, and those of the rostrum who took part in the exercises on this occasion, follows erecting this monument by our Chapter is the greatest accomplishment since our organization five years since. Chehaw was an Indian town on the DeSoto Trail. The people were agricultural and friendly to our settlers. They were of the Creek tribe of Indians, and were of superior intelligence and civilization. In thus perpetuating the memory of this tribe, in recognition of their aid to our country, we emphasize the fact that Andrew Jackson, on his march in 1818, to subdue the uprising Seminoles in Florida, rested at Chehaw, and to him were contributed by the natives, shelter, food and horses for his starving army.

Chehaw Monument

from left to right: Mr. J. E. D. Shipp, orator; Miss Anna Caroline Benning, a former State Regent; Miss Annie May Bell; the three children who unveiled the monument: Lucy Simmons, Frank Harrold, Jr., Louise Dudley; Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Vice-President General; Mrs. Charles A. Fricker, Chapter
This monument is located exactly where stood the great "Council Oak" of the Chehaw Indians, a tree famous for its great size. The trunk was 8 feet in diameter, covering a space of 120 feet across, the outer circumference being clearly defined by a circle of oaks of perfect symmetry, sprung from the acorns dropped from the outspreading branches of the old tree, making one of the loveliest spots in Georgia.—MARY CHARLTON FRICKER, Regent.

The Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter (Putnam, Connecticut).—The Chapter work for the year 1911-1912 has been continued along the lines of the previous year. We have furnished the Free Reading Room with magazines and papers, and supplied pictures for the Art Bulletin. Prizes for historical essays were awarded school children. Contributions were made to the "Pui-dee" fund and Putnam's soldiers' monument. The work of improvement in Oldest Killingly Burying-Ground, commenced three years ago, has been completed. The wall around the entire facets rebuilt, memorial gates and tablets erected, the stones straightened and the lawn in front of the entrance graded and suitable shrubs planted. The completion of this work—a tribute to the memory of the early settlers and the thirty-five Revolutionary soldiers buried there—is most gratifying to the Chapter members.

Our Wolf Den Park has been made a bird preserve, and steps are being taken to thin out the timber and plant prize trees, thus furnishing an example in forestry. The Chapter was instrumental in organizing a Clean City League, whereby Putnam was put into a state of cleanliness. According to the custom of previous years, the graves of Revolutionary soldiers were flagged and memorial exercises held. We have located one hundred and seventy-three graves in the various yards in this vicinity.

The annual pilgrimage to the Wolf Den occurred in September. Our fifteenth anniversary was celebrated by a reception and banquet at the Chapter rooms. Mrs. F. E. Daniels, Regent, assisted by the past regents, welcomed the guests.

As a fitting close, the Regent repeated the response to the toast—"To the Father of the Revolution"—given by the late Miss Ellen D. Larned at our banquet five years ago: "May the Daughters respond to every call for patriotic service with the same cheerfulness and alacrity for which the Fathers were commended by Washington."—MARY ABIGAL BLAKE NICHOLS, Historian.

Bradford Chapter (Canton, Pa.)—During the year October, 1911 to 1912, Bradford Chapter has increased its verified membership from forty-six to fifty-eight. Twelve of its members are non-resident. We have held nine regular and two special meetings. Average attendance twenty-nine. We have continued the study of Revolutionary history. We have marked the graves of two more Revolutionary soldiers. We have made the following contributions: Twenty dollars to the Children's Home Society of Pennsylvania.

Ten dollars toward furnishing Vestibule of Continental Memorial Hall.

One Dollar toward paying for a painting of Miss Deshea.

Five dollars as a prize for highest standing in U. S. history.

We have given a series of lantern slides picturing "The making of America," for the benefit of school children.

We have placed twelve more image books in our Public Library.

We have urged our Congressman to vote for the Child Labor Bill and for House Bill No. 19641.

Our Historian is collecting Revolutionary records, papers and data.

We have earnestly labored for a "Safe and Sane Fourth."

We have had "The Flag Act" published in our local paper and have furnished copies of this act printed on heavy coated paper for our school rooms.

We had a D. A. R. Fair last November at which we cleared about one hundred and seventy dollars ($170.00).

At our opening we celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding
of Bradford County.

At our May meeting nearly all our officers were re-elected.

We have been presented with a gavel made from a limb of our historic elm which has stood as a sentinel to our valley for hundreds of years.

Our Chapter was represented at the Twenty-first Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. Louisa T. McFadden. We were represented also at the Gettysburg Conference by our Regent and by our Treasurer, Mrs. Daniel Imps.—Zeedie Ingoldsby Taylor, Recording Secretary.

Fort Augusta Chapter (Sunbury, Pa.)—This Chapter takes its name from the old fort located here on the Susquehanna. Fort Augusta was built during the Indian troubles, and was used later as a place of safety through the Revolutionary troubles. Col. Hunter lies buried in one of the bastions of the fort. His grave has been suitably marked by a State marker, with appropriate ceremonies and ritual of the D. A. R. At the same time we marked the grave of Capt. Chas. Gordon, who lies in a graveyard near by, on land granted by the Penns for this purpose. A lineal descendant of Capt. Hunter delivered the address, with a full account of the importance of Fort Augusta, and the eminent services of Gen. Hunter, who presided over the fort for twenty years. During the Revolution Gen. Hunter became commander of all the troops in northern Pennsylvania. Mrs. Amelia Hancock Gross, owner of the fort, served a fine luncheon and made the event one to be long remembered.

This Chapter has fifty members, and a good attendance at all meetings. The year book is a great help in the work; we have excellent papers on historical and patriotic subjects.—Caroline E. Smith, Historian.

Onawa Chapter (Onawa, Ia.)—Onawa Chapter is nearing the second anniversary of its organization. The work of 1911 and 1912 has been exceptionally good for a young chapter. The charter list consisted of fourteen names. We now have twenty-three enrolled. Five more names were voted upon at our last meeting.

Washington's wedding day was celebrated with a luncheon. The guests of honor were Mrs. Metcalf, State Vice-
Regent; Mrs. Bushnell, former Vice-President General; and Mrs. A. K. Gault, Vice-President General from Nebraska. February 22nd a special program was given. Flag Day a reception was held at the home of the Regent for husbands and friends of the Chapter.

The American Monthly has been placed in the Public Library. Three members are subscribers and there is prospect of more. A Magazine Committee has been appointed.

We have complied with a request from the Iowa Trails Committee and paid one dollar per member for marking the historic trail across Iowa. Six dollars has been given toward the furnishing of the Iowa room in Continental Hall. Five dollars given to the Berry School.

The Regent has written a history of Onawa from its founding in 1857. This has been published in one of the local papers for the benefit of our young people.

Our work for the coming year will be to erect a monument to the Pioneers of Onawa and Monona County. On this will be a bronze tablet to the memory of Lewis and Clark. Their second camp was 3 1/2 miles west of Onawa. The spot will also be marked.

We hope to raise the penny a day for Continental Hall.

Our Chapter is a live and harmonious one, ready to do its share of work in the great organization with which we are proud to be affiliated.—CARRIE FOOTE MANN, Regent.

Shikelimo Chapter (Lewisburg, Pa.)
—Shikelimo Chapter has opened the work of the new year with good attendance and very enjoyable meetings. The first evening, Monday, Oct. 7, at the home of Mrs. Bromley Smith, was devoted to the subject “The Indians of Pennsylvania.” After an Indian dance in costume by Donald, Leonore and Beatrice Smith, Prof. Smith read an interesting paper on “The Relation of the Big Runaway to the Revolution.”

The second meeting, on November 4, was a Colonial tea-party at the home of Mrs. C. J. Wolfe. The short business meeting was followed by the paper of the evening, on “Colonial Customs,” prepared and read by the hostess. An old-fashioned supper was served and the reciting of original limericks appropriate to the occasion added much to the merriment of the party.—MRS. GRACE SLIFER DRUM, Secretary.

Quivera Chapter (Fairbury, Neb.)
—October 28, 1912, three markers were placed upon the Oregon Trail, in Jefferson County, Nebraska.

Upon the spot where the trail made its nearest approach to Fairbury, Quivera Chapter erected a monument of beautiful dark gray stone, bearing the inscription:

Oregon Trail
Marked by
The State of Nebraska
and
Quivera Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The services at the unveiling were opened by the Chapter singing “America.” The monument was unveiled by little Evelyn Steele, a great-granddaughter of the Chapter’s Real Daughter, Mrs. Martha E. Eaton.

Mrs. A. M. Hungerford, Regent of the Chapter, formally presented the marker to the State Historical Society, and it was accepted by Mr. C. S. Paine, Secretary for that organization.

Mrs. Charles O. Norton, State Regent, gave a beautiful and inspiring address, pointing out the wide and lofty plan for marking all historic spots in America.

Mr. S. M. Bailey then gave a short talk, and the services closed with benediction offered by Rev. Gilbert, D.D.

This marker is the first tangible result of the campaign for the marking of the Trail and other historic points which started during the regency of Mrs. C. B. Letlon, in 1909.

The Chapter was fortunate in having for its guests, at this time, besides Mrs. Norton: Mrs. G. Stubbs, of Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Paine, Mrs. C. B. Letlon, and Mrs. P. Gross, of Lincoln.

—ELEANOR ANDREWS, Historian.

Livingston Manor Chapter (Washington, D. C.)—At the close of the third year of its existence, Livingston Manor
Chapter has a membership of nearly seventy, and is steadily growing. She also has a "daughter" in the large and prosperous Mach-wi-hi-lusing Chapter, at Wyalusing, Pa., the founders of which were originally non-resident members of Livingston Manor. The daughter keeps in close touch with the mother.

Our course of study for last year was Colonial history—the settlement and government of the different colonies, with short narrative papers on particular persons and events. This year we are following a similar plan with the period between the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Our meeting for October, 1912, was made especially interesting by the presentation of a gavel, the gift of Mrs. Edward L. Smith, of Towanda, Pa. It is made of wood from the "Twelve-room House" in the French settlement at Frenchtown, now Asylum, Pa. The settlement has entirely disappeared, and only a few bits of wood remain of the houses that once sheltered scions of the most aristocratic blood of old France. The wood is of yellow pine; around the head of the gavel is a silver band engraved with names and dates. The gavel was formally presented in behalf of the donor, and was accepted by the Regent, after which the Historian read an article on Frenchtown and its settlers.

Two years ago the Chapter held a Christmas Sale, from the proceeds of which we presented to the Banquet Room of Memorial Continental Hall an antique mahogany knife-box and chair. This year we are having another sale, which we hope will prove even more successful than the former one.—Elizabeth McIntosh, Corresponding Secretary.

Coudersport is located near the headwaters of the Allegheny River, and the Chapter has adopted the name which the Indians gave this river, Allagewe.

The regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The subject of study to be taken up during the first year is the "History of Pennsylvania," and the members are looking forward to much interest, instruction and entertainment in the work of the Chapter.—Lydia Aurelia Cobb, Historian.

Oakland Chapter (Oakland, Cal.)—
The year that has passed has been filled to the brim with activity and enjoyment. In our Western land Oakland Chapter, D. A. R. has been moving onward and yet onward, trying in its quiet way to do all the good its small scope and smaller purse will allow.

In November, the Chapter gave ten dollars towards a scholarship in the Berry School, of Georgia. A prize of five dollars was awarded by the committee on Patriotic Education for the best essay on "Patriotism," written by a lad in the Temescal Home. We also contributed towards a portrait of Miss Mary Desha, to be hung in Continental Hall as a memorial; and later the Oakland Chapter gave twenty-five dollars toward the building fund of the new home of the Y. W. C. A.

A flag-pole was needed at the Nurses' Settlement in San Francisco, in order to display our own beautiful flag, and Oakland Chapter helped by sending five dollars.

Our programs for the year have been varied, and our meetings most delightful. The restoration of Mt. Vernon, Old Santa Fe Trail, State of California at the time of the Revolution, Witchcraft, and, in a lighter vein, Colonial patch-work quilts, Colonial cookery and queer Revolutionar"

Allagewe Chapter (Coudersport, Pa.)—On June 28th, 1912, a local Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Coudersport, Potter County, Pennsylvania, with a charter membership of forty. Mrs. Ralph C. Lloyd was appointed Regent in January, 1912, and it was mainly through her efforts and interest in the work that such a gratifying result was obtained.—Caroline K. Louderback, Historian.
Peter Muhlenberg Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.)—was organized February 9th, 1912, with 14 members, and meets the second Friday of each month from September until May.

On May 3d, the Chapter gave a musical and card party to raise money to pay for the charter. The subject for this year is “Historic Churches.” Flag Day was celebrated by a Garden Party at the house of a member, Mrs. Charles J. Pilling, at Lansdowne, to which all the State officers and other Chapter regents and officers were invited.

On October 4th, 1912, the Chapter visited the grave of Peter Muhlenberg, at Trappe, Pa. We went through the old Church, and afterwards listened to a paper on Peter Muhlenberg.

On October 26th, a card party was held to raise money to help educate a girl in the Southern Mountain School.

On November 1st, the Chapter took a trip to Trenton, N. J., to mark the grave of George Anderson, the ancestor of one of our members. We were then entertained at luncheon by our member from Trenton.—HANNAH C. MONTGOMERY, Regent.

Staten Island Chapter (Staten Island, N. Y.)—On October 12, 1912, the Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet, erected by them to mark the last resting place of Major William B. Gifford, of the Continental Army. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows “Reverently erected by the Staten Island Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the memory of Major William Gifford, December 27, 1750—February 7, 1814. He served throughout the Revolutionary War in the Third Regiment of New Jersey and was aide-de-camp under Col. Garland N. Whistler, U. S. A. (retired), who spoke on ‘The Army;’ and General Washington. His grave is under the sidewalk in front of this church.”

The ceremonies attending the unveiling were held in the historic old Dutch Reformed Church of Port Richmond, S. I., and it is on the front of this edifice that the tablet was placed.

The program was a most interesting one. Addresses were given by the Hon. Asa Bird Gardner, LL.D., Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati and President of the Rhode Island State Society, who spoke on the Revolution; Mr. Ira K. Morris, the historian of Staten Island, whose topic was “The Story of Major Gifford.” The Chapter’s Regent, Miss Mary Wolcott Green, made the speech presenting the tablet to the church, and this was responded to by the Rev. Otto L. Mohn, who accepted the tablet in the name of the church. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Ruth Gifford Tysen, who is a great-great-granddaughter of Major Gifford.—M. W. GREEN, Historian.

TRIP TO MT. VERNON.

Mrs. Dolly L. Nelson, Registrar, Hart Chapter, D. A. R., Winchester, Ky., has conceived the idea of a “Mt. Vernon Tea,” which bids fair to be the most popular way in which to celebrate the birthday of General Washington this year.

She submitted these plans at the last State Conference of the Kentucky D. A. R., which was honored by the presence of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who was delighted with the idea. Apropos with preceding remarks concerning the Memorial Continental Hall debt, Mrs. Nelson stated that if a chapter would purchase this tea and give it as a benefit, she was sure that the smallest amount cleared would be $25, and that, if even five hundred chapters used it, there would be $12,500, which could be applied toward the liquidation of the debt. If she sells that many she proposes to give a certain per cent, for the same purpose. The main feature of the tea is the game, “A Trip to Mt. Vernon.” Obtaining the souvenirs, publishing the game, etc., has been quite an expense to the author, who feels that the price of ten dollars is reasonable. Those desiring the privilege of this entertainment should order at their earliest convenience.
Genealogical Department

Mrs. Amos C. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, provided they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates plainly.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards, or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All letters to be forwarded to contributors, must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries, please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

ANSWERS.

2456. (2) GRISWOLD — LATIMER. — REV. George Griswold (son of Matthew Griswold, Jr., and Phebe Hyde) was b. Lyme, Conn., 1692. m. Hannah Lynde in 1725, and d. in East Lyme, where he was pastor of the church, Oct. 14, 1761. Their ch. were: George Jr., Sylvanus, Elizabeth and Lucretia.—Miss E. W. Avery, Norwich, Conn.

2233. (3) GRIMES — GREENFIELD. — Mary Greenfield, b. Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., Apr. 24, 1775, was the dau. of Enos Greenfield, a Rev. soldier and pensioner of Onondaga Co., N. Y. He enlisted in New London, Conn., in 1775, and applied for a pension in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1820, where he then lived with his son-in-law, Thomas Grimes. Authorities: Robinson & Wallis' Genealogy; and Rev. Soldiers in Onondaga Co., by F. C. Chase.—Mrs. M. L. Kellogg, Syracuse, N. Y.

2477. MCFADDEN—SAVAGE. — Rebecca McFadden, who m. George Gray, was b. 1768 and d. in 1844. She m. George Gray of Emboom, Maine, in 1791; and was the dau. of Thomas and Hannah (Savage) McFadden. Hannah Savage was the dau. of a Savage of Wiscasset, Maine, who was the son of James Savage of Parker's Island, now Woolwich, Maine; and he was the son of James Savage of Dublin, and (3) BOYNTON—GRAY. — Betty Boynton or Bainton, m. in 1761 George Gray, who was b. in 1743. The Gray Family can be traced back to 1691, and have lived in Maine up to the present time. Mrs. Kate Shepard Gray, Granville, Ohio.

2571. BIRDSALL—STARK.—Samuel Stark, b. Oct. 8, 1771, m. Polly (Mary) Birdsall, and d. in Michigan, Sept. 30, 1840. He was too young to serve in the Rev., but his father, James Stark, b. May 22, 1734, in Groton, Conn., was in the Rev. war. His wife's name was Elizabeth Carey, and he died in Wilkesbarre, Penna., July 20, 1777. I would suggest that "K. M." correspond with S. Judson Stark, 11 Luzerne Ave., Pittston, Penna., who is a grandson of Samuel and Mary (Birdsall) Stark, and can give much genealogical information of the family. Miss Sara L. Sargent, 522 Rockton Ave., Rockford, Ill.

2585. NEWTON—MOSS. — Abner Newton, b. 1765, m. Asenath Moss, b. Aug. 20, 1767, the dau. of Nathaniel and Mary (Dorchester) Moss. Nathaniel was the son of Israel and Lydia (Bowers) Moss, and grandson of John Moss Jr. and his wife Martha Lathrop. Na-
thaniel Moss was a Rev. soldier, and several persons have received bars for his services. Mrs. W. E. Bell, Mina, Nevada

2638. LEACH.—The Nathan Leach, a Rev. soldier who was buried near Brocton, Mass., is probably the Nathan Leach mentioned in Mass. Soldiers and Sailors as having served in Capt. Daniel Lotthrop's Company, Colonel John Bailey's regiment, from May 3, 1775, to June 5, 1775. He m. Deborah Leach (who was either the dau. of Wm. Leach or the wid. of Ebenezer Leach) in 1771 and was the son of Timothy Leach of North Bridgewater, Mass. (now Brocton). Their ch. were: Reliance, b. May 29, 1772, m. Noah Turrill in 1794; Thadd, b. 1775; Oliver, m. Sally Brown in 1815; Sarah, m. of Allen Smith in 1815; Libba, t; Eliphalet, who m. Hannah Shaw in 1806; and Nathan, m. of Mehitable Gloyd, in 1805. The father died Feb. 1, 1826, aged 79 yrs., and the mother died Jan. 14, 1804, aged 83 yrs. The above is taken from the History of North Bridgewater, Mass., which also carried the line down still further. The grave of Nathan Leach is marked, and decorated each year by the Deborah Sampson Chapter, D. A. R., of Brocton, Mass. This grave is situated about two miles from the center of the city. Mrs. Ada F. Thayer, Secretary Deborah Sampson Chapter, D. A. R., 1421 Main St., Campello, Mass.

2640. WATTS.—Two contributors were kind enough to send me an answer to this query; and as all touch upon the matter from a different point of view, I am giving them all, with many thanks for their kindness. Gen. Ed. Mrs. Addie Watts Crawford, of Canton, Pa., writes: The ancestor of the N. Y. Watts family was Robert Watts of Scotland. He m. Mary, dau. of Wm. Nicolls, and his son, John Watts, m. in 1742, Ann De Lancey. Their ch. were: Robert, who m. Mary, dau. of Lord Sterling; Ann who m. Archibald Kennedy (afterward Earl of Cassillis); Stephen and Susanna, twins, both of whom died young; John, b. 1740, m. his cousin, Jane De Lancey, and d. 1836; Susannah, m. Philip Kearney; Mary m. an Englishman; Sarah Nugent; Margaret, b. 1755, m. Major Robert Leake and died 1836. John Watts, the third son of John and Ann (De Lancey) Watts, m. in 1774, Jane, dau. of Peter De Lancey and Elizabeth Colden and their ch. were: John, who d. unm.; Henry, who d. unm.; Robert, who took the name of Leake, and a fortune and d. unm. 1830; George, an army officer, who d. unm.; Stephen; Ann; Jane; none of whom were married; Elizabeth, who m. Henry Lathg, but died without issue; Susan, who m. her cousin, Philip Kearney, and was the mother of Gen. Philip Kearney; Mary Justina, who m. Frederick De Peyster and was the mother of Gen. John Watts De Peyster. Although I find the name very frequently of John and Robert Watts in the Penna. family, yet I fail to find any connection between the two families. Mrs. Crawford is a descendant of Sergeant James Watts, brother to Col. Frederick Watts, who lived in the same county in Penna. James Watts m. Anne Walker, and had a son, Francis, who m. Jane Means. An aged grandson of Francis Watts told her that he always understood that his uncle John Watts went farther south than N. Y. This John served in the Rev. and was captured at Fort Frederick in July, 1779, with his brother and mother—but all escaped; although the father was killed during the battle. Mrs. Sara Burnside Valentine, Bellefonte, Penna., writes that, according to Egle's Notes and Queries, pp. 74 and 75, Vol. II, Col. Frederick Watts was b. in Wales in 1721 married Jane Murray in 1749, a lady of rare accomplishments and beauty, and emigrated to America in 1760, and bought land in Cumberland (now Perry) Co. Ele d. Sept. 27, 1795, aged 74 years. His ch. were: Margery, 1731-1837; m. Wm. Cooke; Catherine, b. 1753, m. Robert Wiles; Margaret, b. 1755, m. George Smiley; Jane, b. 1757, d. s. p. Elizabeth, b. 1759, m. Thomas Hulings; Mary, b. 1760, m. Wm. Miles; Sarah, b. 1762; and David, b. 1764, m. Juliana, dau. of Gen. Henry Miller of Rev. fame. There was no John among the children.

2650 (8) CARTER-CONVERSE.—The Judith Carter who m. (1) Samuel Converse in 1660 and (2) Giles Fifield in 1672, was the eldest dau. of Rev. Thomas Carter, the 1st minister of Woburn, Mass., and his wife, Mary (Parkhurst) Carter. She d. in 1677, not 1877, as erroneously stated in the October magazine. Mrs. Charles D. Metzger, Elmira, N. Y.

2651. BEVERLY-CARTER.—Maria Byrd Carter was a descendant of "King" Carter—or Robert Carter. She was the dau. of Landon Carter, who m. Maria Byrd (1727-1741), married Robert Beverly, and had thirteen ch.: Byrd and Munford, who d. without issue; Maria, who m. (1) Richard Randolph; m. (2) Cowan Corbin; Carter, who m. Jane Wormley; Robert, who m. Jane Taylor; Lucy, who m. Brett Randolph; Anna who m. Francis Corbin; Peter, who m. Lovely St. Martin; Evelyn Byrd, who m. (1) George Lee, and m. (2) Dr. Douglas; McKenzie, who m. Isabella Gray; Jane Brandshaw, who m. Thomas Robertson; and Harriett, who m. Rittenhouse. The above is taken from the Carter Family Chart and no Susan is given in the list. It is possible that I may be able to find a clue for Susan Carter, if E. E. G. will write to me. Dr. Blanche M. Haines, 115 Main St., Three Rivers, Mich.


2778 (2) KINNE.—Cyrus Kinne, b. Voluntown (now Sterling) Windham Co. Conn., Aug. 11, 1746, married Comfort Palmer in 1768, and lived in Voluntown until 1779, when he moved to Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He is mentioned "Cyrus Kinne" in Roberts' "Archives of the State of New York" as one of those who had or was entitled to Bounty Land Rights (page 227). This service is sufficient to admit his descendants to member-
ship in the patriotic societies, based on Revolutionary service.

In 1790 he bought several of the sections offered by the state, in Onondaga County; and in March, 1792, accompanied by his four oldest sons, Ezra, Zachariah, Prentice, and Ethel, he moved his possessions on an ox cart to the wilderness. There he settled on his land, made a clearing, and in June returned to take his wife and the rest of the family to their new home, which was near where Fayetteville now is.

He was one of the prominent men of the community. As a Justice of the Peace he is said to have performed the first marriage service in Onondaga County. As a blacksmith, he is said to have done the first work of that character in the town of Manlius. He was a devoted Baptist, and with Gershom Breed and others established the first Baptist congregation in the town. As the years went on, Gershom Breed was licensed as a preacher, and in 1812 ordained and became the first pastor of the church Cyrus Kinne had helped to establish.

He had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, and, as each of them married, he gave him (or her) 100 acres of land. Ezra, the oldest, married Mary Young, had twelve children and settled in Manlius; Zachariah married Diadama Barnes, had ten children, and settled in Manlius; Prentice; Prentice (b. Oct. 16, 1778) married Elizabeth Kinne of Plainfield, a distant cousin, settled in Manlius, and had 11 ch. (the part of Manlius in which the above three settled is now DeWitt); Ethel, married Miss Eaton, had five children, settled at first in Manlius, but soon moved to Cicero; Zebulon, b. 1780, married Lucy Markham and had eight ch.; Moses, twin brother of Zebulon, married Betsy Williams, had eight children, and settled with his brother in Locke, Cayuga Co. N. Y., but soon sold out, and moved to Cicero, Moses settling in that part of the town which afterward became Clay; Joshua, married Miss Leach, had eight children and settled in Cicero; Cyrus, married Asenith Warner, had four children, and settled in Clay on the farm adjoining Moses' Palm, married Polly Case, had ten children and settled at Cicero. He was not of age at the time of his father's death, but was provided in his will with a farm at Cicero; Rachel, married William Williams, had four children and settled at Manlius; Comfort, married Jerry Springsteen had six children and settled in Cicero. Cyrus died Aug. 2, 1808, leaving 84 grandchildren who grew to maturity. The above is taken from the Kinne Genealogy, and the History of Onondaga Co., N. Y. Gen. Ed.

21784. BARTLETT-WILLIAMS.—For information in regard to the descendants of William Williams, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, I would refer to Judge Albert Mathewson, New Haven, Conn., the first president of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers. Moses Bartlett Barbour is not, however, a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, the Signer, although he may be descended from one of the three Rev. patriots from Mass. by name of Josiah Bartlett. One of these, a physician, was a Rev. pensioner, and lived at Charlestown, Mass., where his grave is still to be seen.—Gen. Ed.

2789. Daniel Frederick Bakeman of New York, who died April 5, 1869, was the last survivor of the Rev. pensioners. There were eight or ten survivors who were living at the close of the Civil War; and many more in 1850. Gen. Ed.

2793. Many soldiers and soldiers' widows took out Bounty Land Warrants, both of whom were receiving, at the time, pensions. A comprehensive article on the subject of the Land Grants would, indeed, be a most instructive and interesting contribution to Revolutionary literature, for, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no authority at present on the subject. The first land thrown open to Rev. soldiers, in the way of bounties, was, I believe, the "Military Tract," which included the present counties of Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga, and Cortland, all in the state of New York and was granted in 1780; although it was not until 1795 that titles were perfected. Gen. Ed.

2795. BUNNELL.—The pension papers of Amos Bunnell mention his son, Amos Jr., which would be sufficient evidence if the applicant descends through the son, Amos. If she descends through another child, I would suggest writing to the Auditor for the Interior Department, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., asking the date of the last payment of pension, and to whom paid, of Amos Bunnell, Certificate No. 1635, issued June 30, 1818 Conn. Agency, ret. Mch. 18, 1818. In his pension application in 1818, Amos mentions that he has no one in his family with him at that time; so his wife died evidently before that time. In 1818 Amos Bunnell testified that he was 61 years of age. That would have made him born in 1757, instead of in 1761. But it is not uncommon for a man to be as indefinite about his age as a woman is supposed to be; and in many pension applications we find that, according to their sworn testimony there are conflicting statements about that very point. Gen. Ed.

2719. DR. LEMUEL WHEELER.—Dr Lemuel Wheeler is noted in Cothren's History of Woodbury, Conn., as being one of the principal men of the town. In the History of Sharon, Conn., I find a notice of Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, who is buried in Sharon, and whose will is probated there. Is it the same one? Who was his wife? The ancestry of Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, of the Rev., is desired, and also his birthplace.

(a) TAYLOR—ROYCE—HOYT.—Ancestry of Salome Taylor, and her husband, Daniel Royce, desired. She was b. June 8, 1782, and d. July 8, 1850; lived in vicinity of Sharon,

QUERIES.

2723. WHEELER.—Dr Lemuel Wheeler is noted in Cothren's History of Woodbury, Conn., as being one of the principal men of the town. In the History of Sharon, Conn., I find a notice of Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, who is buried in Sharon, and whose will is probated there. Is it the same one? Who was his wife? The ancestry of Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, of the Rev., is desired, and also his birthplace.

(a) TAYLOR—ROYCE—HOYT.—Ancestry of Salome Taylor, and her husband, Daniel Royce, desired. She was b. June 8, 1782, and d. July 8, 1850; lived in vicinity of Sharon,
of New Canaan, Conn., is the mention of the death of a child of Jonathan Hoyt and Peggy Taylor. Wanted, any information of either of these persons.—E. W. B.

2724. HUMPHREY.—My great grandfather, Michael Humphrey, a descendant of the emigrant, Michael Humphrey, was said to have served in the Rev. Can you tell me how I can obtain the information?—E. C. S.

2725. ANGELL.—Can any reader of the Genealogical Department tell me anything about an Isaac Angell, who d. between 1838 and 1844; m. Aceneth, and had: Orange, Orson, Nelson, Betsy, Nancy, Sally and Mary? He lived in Herkimer Co. N. Y. Was he or his father in the Rev.? Anything concerning him or his ancestry will be appreciated.—H. A. A.

2726. PERRY—HATCH.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of Miss Perry (said to be a relative of Matthew Colbraith Perry), who m. a Hatch, and had a sister who m. a Hawley, and lived in Vt. The children of this Mr. Hatch were: Steven, Edmund, Isaac, whom Minerva; Priscilla, who m. Mr. Smith; a daughter, who m. Mr. Colton; Julia Ann, who m. Ira Bin Bivens, a Rev. soldier; and Lydia, who m. Major Tyler. The children of the Miss Perry, who m. a Hawley, were: Charles, a physician, and Maria, who became the (2) wife of Major Tyler.—L. F. S.

2727. MOORE—MARKS.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of William Moore, who m. Mary Marks, of Locust Hill, Albermarle Co., Va. (daughter of Capt. John Marks, whose Rev. service is established, and his wife, Mrs. Lucy (Merrwether) Lewis, whose (1) husband was Col. Wm. Lewis, by whom she had Merrwether Lewis. Rev. service also desired of Wm. Moore, or his father.—R. L. W.

2728. BUTLER—EDWARDS.—Official proof of Rev. service desired of Zachariah Butler and his three sons, Nathan, James and Patrick. Zachariah came from Ireland and settled in Virginia, where he m. Mary Edwards. Family tradition states that he and his three sons fought in the Rev. from Virginia, but possibly they served from Georgia, as the family moved there later.

2729. PIERCE.—John, Wm., Sarah, Eliza and Ann Pierce, of New Hampshire, were brothers and sisters. What were the names of their parents? John and Wm. went to Alabama and established Fort Pierce some time before the Indian War of 1812-14 (see Pickert's History). Their sisters accompanied them and Eliza m. John Tichnor, Sarah m. David English in 1828, and Ann (or Anna) never m. All returned home to New Hampshire except Sarah. Did any of this family have Rev. service? They are said to be cousins of Franklin Pierce, and one of them wrote a nephew in Alabama that they had the genealogy extending back several hundred years.

2730. HAMPTON.—Ancestry and Rev. service of the English family of South Carolina desired. David English was a planter in the Bermudas; m. Angelica Matthews in 1801, and had nine children; from the Bermudas he went to Alabama and became a large cotton planter and slave owner. His second wife was Sarah A. Pierce, mentioned above.

2731. WHEADON.—Ancestry desired of James Wills Weadon. Some say that his parents (names unknown) came from England to Virginia. Others say that he came from New Jersey with one brother and several sisters, and settled in Virginia. He was a lieutenant in the War of 1812 from Virginia. If he was from New Jersey did any of his ancestors serve in the Rev.?

2732. HAMILTON.—Rev. service and ancestry desired of James Hamilton, of Virginia, who moved to Tennessee and m. Margaret Porter, of that State. Her brother was either Judge Porter or Governor Thomas Porter, of Tennessee. Their home was near Nashville, and their children were: James, Franklin, John Brown, Milberry, and Mary (who m. a Rev. Hall). James Hamilton may have seen Rev. service in Tennessee instead of in Virginia.—M. V. W.
of their son, Frederick Glover, wife Olive, all of Virginia. Also names and services of wives' fathers, with all genealogical data.

(2) **MOORE**—Joseph Moore, of Prince Edward Co. (or Fredericksburg), Virginia, was said to have been a quartermaster in the Rev. His wife's name was Sarah. Was her last name Johnson? All genealogical data desired; also official proof of service.

(3) **RICE**—Was the Susannah Rice mentioned in the American Monthly Magazine for July, 1911 (No. 2025) the daughter of Susanna Rice, who m. Claiborne Rice for her (2) husband, her first husband being Wm. Walton, of Goochland Co., Virginia, by whom she had a son, Jesse Hughes Walton? Was this Susanna (Walton) Rice the daughter of Jesse Hughes? Rev. record of her father desired.

(4) **GREGORY — CARY**—Richard Gregory emigrated from Gloucester Co., Va., to Ga. ab. 1798, and was a Rev. soldier. Wanted, official proof of service and all genealogical data; also dates of birth and marriage to Elizabeth Cary.

(5) **NORWOOD—HUGHES**—Nathaniel Norwood, wife, Mary (or Althea) Hughes, had a son, Wm. Norwood, who m. Amanda. Wanted, Rev. service on these Norwood lines, also of the fathers of the wives, all being from Va. or N. C., with all genealogical data.—M. F.

2733. ROOP.—All possible information desired of John Rood, a Rev. soldier in Capt. Conch's Co. Col. Andrew Ward's regiment. He enlisted, presumably, from Conn., but would like to know, if possible, the town, that I may ascertain the name of his wife and children.—E. R. B. J.

2734. BOWER.—Information wanted of the birth, marriage, and death dates of Samuel Bower, of Philadelphia, who m. Anna Little ab. 1790. Rev. service also desired.—M. M. B.

2735. LOUDON — KING.—Cornelius Wesley King, b. Preston Co., W. Va., in 1820, was a descendant of the King for whom Kingwood, in Preston Co., was named. Was the first name of that King, and was he a Rev. soldier? He m. a Miss Loudoun, a descendant of the man for whom Loudon Co., Va., was named. What was her first name? Did her father serve in the Rev.?

2736. SINGLETON—TAYLOR.—Jane Taylor, sister of John and Ben Taylor, who wrote The Iron Wheel, a religious, controversial work, was the wife of Jacombus Singleton. What were the names of her parents? and did they perform Rev. service? The Singletons and Taylors moved to Ky. after the Rev., settling in or near Jessamine Co.—G. B. M.

2737. BRESEE.—Rev. record, if any, of Samuel Breese, of Shrewsbury, N. J.—also name of wife, with all genealogical data. One dau., Sarah, m. Samuel Finch, m. Samuel Finley Snowden, of Philadelphia, Pa., or Princeton, N. J. Another dau. m. J. Morse, and was the mother of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor; and another dau. m. Josiah Salisbury Smith, and had a son, Walters Smith, who m. Mary Allison and moved to Florida, prob. in 1810. He is said to have been a first cousin of Abigail (Smith) Adams, wife of John Adams, the Rev. heroine.

(2) **SMITH—ALLISON**.—Any information in regard to these branches of the Smith or Allison families would be appreciated.—M. S. H.

2738. ROBERTS—LANG.—Benjamin Roberts m. Mary Lang March 24, 1821, in Kentucky. Ancestry with Rev. record, if any, and all genealogical data, desired, of both families.

(2) **ROBERTS—HOWARD**.—Humphrey Roberts, father of Benjamin Roberts, m. Catherine Howard. Was Humphrey a Rev. soldier? Who were Catherine's parents? and did they serve in the Rev.?

(3) **MILLER**.—Wm. Miller, a Rev. soldier of N. C., m. a Fletcher or Asher. Was her last name ? All the full name? and what were the dates of his marriage and birth?

2739. McCLELLAN (D?)—Howe.—Robert McClellan (of McClellan) was b. in Va., went to Ky. ab. 1775, and helped establish McClelland's Fort (now Georgetown). His wife's name was Margaret Howe. Did he have any Rev. record?

(2) **WARE—WEATHERBY**.—Is there any Rev. record for Wm. Ware, who m. in 1805 in Philadelphia Co., Pa. Ann Flanigan Weatherby, the wife of Benjamin Weatherby? Who were the parents of Wm. Ware? I think the family came from N. J.—G. B. M.

2740. DAVIS.—William Davis was town clerk of Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., Pa., from 1799 to 1804. Information is desired of his parents, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any.—S. M. P.

2741. BURTON—HASKINS.—Joseph Burton, my ancestor, m. Phoebe Haskins, and is said to have come from Virginia. Is he a relative of the Burtons mentioned in Query 2600?—H. L. A.

2742. PARKER.—Desire information of John Parker, who with his brothers, George and Joseph Parker, are said to have been marines in Capt. John Huddy's artillery company and captured by the British at Tom's River, N. J. They were said to have been cousins of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker of the Royal Navy. Can this be proved?

(2) **NICHOLSON—HALSTEAD**.—John Parker m. Abigail, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Nicholson) Halstead. Their daughter Margaret went to Kentucky with an aunt, Mrs. Saunders, and m. there Joseph Bruen. Any information about the Halsteads or Nicholsons desired.

(3) Is there a history of the founders of Newark, N. J., and those in whose honor the monument was erected?—M. S. S.

2743. STARK.—What can you tell me of the life of Col. John Stark, of Morris Co., N. J.? Was he related in any way to Gen. John Stark, of New Hampshire?

(2) **MOORE**.—Information desired of Thomas Moore, who was a Rev. soldier, probably from New York. Wanted, war record, also name of wife and dates of birth, marriage, and death. Thomas had a son, James, who came from New York to Ohio; was a soldier in War of 1812, and was the third husband of Lucy Day, whose (1) husband was a Pease. A great-granddaughter of Thomas Moore has
a check in her possession for $65, said to have been given Thomas Moore for Rev. services.

—O. M. C.

2744. CLARK.—John Clark, of Union, Monroe Co., West Virginia, is supposed to have been a Rev. soldier. Where can I find official proof of service? And where can I find anything in regard to his genealogy?—H. D. M.

2745. CHURCH.—Jonathan Church lived in Montville, Conn. (the North Parish of New London), from about 1780 to about 1800, neither the date of birth or death having been found. He m. Mary Angel Feb. 13, 1762, and had a number of children, none, however, between 1775 and 1779. Was he a Rev. soldier, as was his brother, Peleg, and several of his relatives? There were so many different Jonathan Churches living in the southern part of New England at that time that I have been unable so far to identify him.—M. F. W. C.

2746. PUGH.—Is there a genealogy of the Pugh family? My grandmother was named Phoebe Pugh. Was her father Joseph Pugh, the Rev. lieutenant?

(2) KING.—Genealogical data concerning Miles King, surgeon's mate in the Continental line, desired.

(3) LOWN.—Is there a genealogy of the Loudon family of Virginia?

(4) Do you insert the queries as they are received? If not, what is your method? Can one insert as many as she desires? or is there a limit placed on the number?—W. E. L.

2747. BROWNLEE.—McDonald.—Was John Brownlee, of Washington Co., Pa., whose daughter Elizabeth m. in 1790 Archibald McDonald (Rev. musician) a soldier in the Rev. war? If so, where did he locate in Washington Co. Was John Brownlee, or his wife, Janet Baldridge, buried at Buffalo village, Pa.?—M. C. T.

2748. PITTMAN.—Rowe.—John Pittman, wife Polly Rowe, m. and lived in Rutherford Co., Va., moved to Georgia between 1775 and 1780. Who were the parents of both of them?—W. E. L.

2749. TWEEDY.—KING.—Information desired of the parentage of David Tweedy and wife, Ellen King. They lived in Wilmington, Del., and d. there about 1877.

(3) BRIDGES.—DALTON.—Information wanted of parentage of James Bridges and wife, Sarah Elizabeth Dalton, of Greenville, S. C. He was b. in Tennessee. Think his mother was a Miss Bridy or Brydie.—J. D. T.

2750. BROOKS.—OSTEEN.—My grandfather, James (prob.) Brooks, b. in or near Boston, left home early in life, embarking on board a vessel as a sailor boy. Shortly afterwards he went to Georgia, where he was overseer of a large plantation, and met and m. there Miss Carrey Osteen. Think they were m. in Marietta, Ga. After their marriage they moved to Columbia Co., Fla., where he served in the Indian wars; was one of the pioneers in Florida; reared a large family, four sons and three daughters: Wm., Joseph, James, Alfred, Elizabeth, Mary and Caroline. Caroline m. Joseph Barco. Ancestry of either the Brooks or Osteen families desired.—W. K. Z.

2751. SMITH.—PARKS.—James Smith m. Ann Parks ab. 1750 and had two sons: Aaron and James. He m. (2) and had several children; in 1772 lived in Hampshire Co., Va. Who were the parents of both James Smith and Ann Parks? What was the name of the second wife of James Smith, and what were the names of their children?—W. S. S.

2752. JENKINS.—Family data and Rev. service is asked concerning the Jenkins families who resided in Loudon and Fairfax Counties, Va., during the Rev. War.—E. J. M.

2753. HARDIN.—Charles Hardin, native of Loudon Co., Va., and a cousin of Gen. Martin D. Hardin, of Frankfort, and also of Robert Wickliff, of Lexington, Ky., moved to Ky. with his widowed mother in 1803, and to Missouri in 1820. His wife was Hannah Jewel (or Jewell). He is to said to be a descendant from one of the three brothers, Le Hardi, presumably French Huguenots, who emigrated to Canada, and later to Va. Was Charles Hardin a descendant of the John Hardin who fought in the Dunmore expedition, and afterwards in the Continental army?

(2) MARKHAM.—Hesser.—Jane Markham, of Sperryville, Va., m. B. F. Hesser, and her daughter m. Charles Hardin of Mo., a brother of Gov. Hardin of Mo. One sister m. John Spottswood, and one, James H. Britton. They afterwards moved to Mo. Were the Markhams or the Hessers connected with any Rev. families?—M. S. S.

2754. COWELL. —COOLBAUGH. —Christopher Cowell (1760-1825), of Wysox, Pa., m. Rachel Coolbaugh, of Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was from Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J., where he lived for a time after his marriage, as his two eldest daughters were b. there, in 1785 and 1787. Would like to know names of his parents and Rev. service, if any.

(2) COMFORT.—PERKINS.—Richard Comfort, b. Aug. 15, 1745, at Ulster Co., N. Y., a Rev. soldier; d. 1824 at Deer Park, Orange Co., N. Y. He m. Phoebe Thorne, and lived in Newburgh, N. Y.; m. Phoebe Thorne, and lived in Newburgh, N. Y., for a time. Who were the parents of Phoebe Thorne?—M. S. S.

(3) COMFORT.—THORNE.—John Comfort (son of Richard), b. 1776, in Orange Co., N. Y.; m. Phoebe Thorne, and lived in Newburgh, N. Y., for a time. Who were the parents of Phoebe Thorne?—M. S. S.

(4) APPAL.—PICKELL.—John Appar, of Hunterdon Co., N. J., m. Mary Pickell, of
New Brunswick, N. J., ab. 1800; came to Lycoming Co., Pa., soon after. She had a brother, William, in N. J. and two sisters, Margaret and Lizzie, who later came to Lycoming Co. also. Wanted, ancestry of both John Appar and wife, Mary Pickell.

(5) WOOLVERTON.—Roger Woolverton, b. Dec. 1, 1700, lived in Amwell, N. J. Would like to know of his wife, and date of his death.

(6) WOOLVERTON—DRAKE.—Roger's son, Charles, b. 1741, m. Mary Drake, Aug. 8, 1763, of Hopewell, N. J. Ancestry of Mary Drake desired; also date of Charles' death and Rev. service, if any.—B. H. C.

2755. BROOKS—JOHNSON.—Amy Brooks m. John Johnson, of Lyme, Conn., Dec. 26, 1759. She d. March 3, 1806, in her sixty-sixth year. Whose daughter was she, and has she any Rev. ancestry?—E. W. A.

2756. CARSON—MCARTHUR.—John Carson, Capt. Joseph Carson, John Carson, Jr., Andrew, James, Walter, and William Carson were all in the Rev. William was killed at the Battle of Briar Creek, and his wife, Elizabeth, survived him. Did any of the above have a sister, or daughter, who m. William McArthur?

(2) FERGUSON.—Thomas Ferguson had a wife, Mary Patterson; and Robert Ferguson had a wife, Mary Thomson. Did either of these have a Rev. record?

(3) McARTHUR—CARSON.—William McArthur m. Isabella Carson, daughter of John Carson, and had a son, John McArthur, who was Sheriff of Rutherford Co., N. C., for 32 years. Did either of these have any Rev. record?—M. M. S.

2757. HOLDERBAUM.—Capt. Michael Holderbaum raised a company of soldiers from Lancaster Co. during the Rev. Does any one know when he was buried, and what are the names of his wife and children? Also, what part of the country did he come from? Any information about him would be greatly appreciated.—J. Z. H.

2758.—LUNSFORD.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, and death, with name of wife, of Anthony Lunsford, of Va., who, with his two sons, George and Moses, served in the Rev. War under the command of Col. Geo. Rogers Clarke. A land bounty was granted to each by act of the Va. Assembly. Anthony's name appears also on a list of Va. soldiers and seamen in 1784.—T. H. M.

2759. ROSE—BURROUGHS.—Information wanted of the parentage and any other data (war record, especially) of William Rose, b. in N. J., 1760; His (1) wife was Hannah Burroughs, b. in N. J., l. 1794. Her ancestry desired, and the Rev. record of any of her ancestors. They had two sons, Abraham and John B. (afterwards General).

(2) CLARK—HALL.—Information wanted of the parentage and any other data (war record) of any of the ancestors of John B. Clark, b. June 15, 1753; d. Jan. 31, 1852; m. (1) Mary Hall, who was sometimes nick-named Peggy. He is supposed to have come from S. C. Wanted, name of her parents and any other data (Rev. record) of any of her ancestors; supposed to have come from Md.—J. A. C.

2760. PERRY—BARBER.—Who were the ancestors of William Perry and his wife, Sarah Barber, of Meriwether Co., Ga., near White Sulphur Springs? Wm. Perry had five children by (1) wife: Burrell, who m. Marianna Hunter; John, who m. Casander Holman; Arch, who m. Charity; Polly, who m. Mark Holman; Betsy, who m. a Green. By his (2) wife he had: Borret, who m. Lu-cinda Anderson; Henry, who m. Miss Clifton; James, who m. Miss Jernygan; Henry, who m. Miss Jernygan; and Jane, who m. Tom Magruder, of White Sulphur Springs, Ga. Also Susan, who m. Early Williams, and was killed by the Indians. Wanted, the Rev. ancestors of both Wm. Perry and his wife, Sarah Barber. William Perry had two brothers, Arch and Nicholas, who m. Elizabeth Read, and I think he lived in Alabama.—S. S. J.

2761. COLEMAN—DRAKE.—Aaron Coleman (sometimes spelled Colman or Colburn), d. Massachusetts Oct. 11, 1810, aged 25 yrs., and was buried in King's Chapel burying ground. His wife's name was Elizabeth Drake. After his death she m. (2) Jones Smith. Who were the parents of Aaron Colman, and did they have any Rev. service.—M. E.

2762. HATHAWAY—KING.—Lawson Hathaway, called "Captain," was b. 1741, d. 1819. He m. (1) Elisabeth King; m. (2) Judith. He was a brother of Capt. John Hathaway (1733-1786), whose Rev. service has been accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution. They had a brother, James Hathaway, who m. Joanna Neville, of "Upper Fauquier," in 1771, and a sister, Dorothy or Dolly, who m. a Mr. Currell, and lived in Lancaster. Official proof of Rev. service desired for Lawson Hathaway.

(2) LAWSON—HATHAWAY.—Lawson Hathaway, mentioned above, was the son of Wm. Hathaway (1695-1772) and his wife Sarah Lawson. Sarah was the daughter of Henry Lawson. What relation was her father to the Henry Lawson who m. Oct. 21, 1768, Esther Chinn? This last Henry Lawson is supposed to have been ancestor of all the Lawsons in Lancaster Co., Va., and to-have been a Rev. officer. Official proof of service desired. Esther Chinn was the daughter of Raleigh Chinn. Was her mother's name Esther Ball?—C. K. B.

2763. BUCKNER—JONES.—Ancestry desired of Buckner Jones, of Pittsylvania Co., Va., and official proof of Rev. service, if any. Was his mother's name Buckner before her marriage with Mosias Jones, of Pittsylvania Co.? His sister, Martha, called "Patty," m. Nov. 14, 1779, Augustus Machin and another sister, Mary, m. Rev. Clement Nance, who was supposed to have been named after a cousin, Rev. Clement Read, of the well-known family of Lunenburg Co., Va. Still another sister of Buckner Jones m. Senator John Tipton, of Washington Co., Tenn. He had three other sisters named in his father's will in 1770:
Nancy, who m. a Lee; Elizabeth, who m. a James, and Wilmette, who m. a Massey.—H. H. S.

2764. Hoskins.—Joshua Hoskins, son of Samuel and Mary (Austin) Hoskins, b. at Taunton, Mass., was a farmer and blacksmith. His will was dated Jan. 1, 1772. He had the following children: Joshua Jr., Abijah, Lemuel, Mercy, who m. Jonathan Pratt; Lydia, who m. Abraham Lincoln, of Taunton and Freeport; Prudence, who m. Lemuel Hathaway; Rebecca, who m. Nathan Hack (?); and Hannah, who m. Ephraim Eddy. Lemuel, the third son, was b. ab. 1710, and was a blacksmith of Taunton, and later of Scituate, Mass. He had: Rebecca, Betsy, William, and Lemuel. Late in life he m. a Miss Hoskins, probably a relative. What was the name of his (1) wife, and did he have Rev. service?—H. T. W.

2765. Nash-Bland.—John T. Nash married Ann Morrison Bland; and their son, Charles Edward Nash, was my grandfather. Wanted, dates of birth and death of both John T. Nash and his wife, Ann Morrison Bland. She died, I think, in 1863; and was the daughter of Peter R. Bland, who was a son of Richard Bland, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—F. V. L.

2766. Weld.—Genealogical record desired of Stephen Weld, born probably 1746, also Rev. record, if any. He was probably the son of Daniel Weld, 1721-1783.—A. T. W.

2767. Terry.—Rev. record, name of wife, and all genealogical data of John and Sophy Terry, who fills a rebel's grave on the bloody field of King's Mountain." The above quotation is from an unpublished family record. Col. Joseph Terry was the father of Sarah Terry, who married David Smith in 1776.

(2) Smith.—Name of wife, and all genealogical data of Major Daniel Smith, Washington Co. (Va.) Militia. He was the father of David Smith, a Lieut. in Militia and State troops, N. C.

(3) Walton-Woolfolk.—Newell Walton (1733-1834) married Agnes Woolfolk; and was a private in the 2nd Division Va. Militia, 2d Va. regiment, in 1781. He was m. in Austin, Ga., after the Rev., and was the father of ten ch.: Garland, who m. Sallie Hardy; Elizabeth, who m. a cousin, Newell Walton; Nancy, who m. a Harris; Polly, who m. James Simms; Fannie, who m. Wm. Gilliam; Robert, who m. Nancy Gilliam; Joseph, who m. Elizabeth Birdwhite; Ira, who m. a Bland; and Willia (Wm. and Eveline Wyatt (the tenth ch. d. inf). Any information in regard to this branch of the Walton Family would be greatly appreciated.


(5) Hall-Hoskins.—Wanted, names of parents of Mildred Miller Hall (1795-1835), m. Wm. Marshall Hoskins.

(6) Woodfolk.—Information desired of Austin Woolfolk of Hanover Co., Va., a Rev. soldier, and father of Agnes Woolfolk, who m. Newell Walton.—S. H. G.


(2) Dent.—Ancestry of Sybil Dent also desired.

(3) Duncan-Hall.—Ancestry and Rev. record of John Duncan of Va. desired, who m. (1) Jane Hall; (2) Esther Camden, sister of above William Camden; also ancestry of Jane Hall.

(4) Drown-Duvall (Duvol or De Vol).—John Drown went to Marietta, Ohio, from R. I. in 1790. His wife was Nancy Duval. Ancestry desired of both of them. Will gladly exchange any data I have of the above-named parties with other descendants.—J. K. M.

2769. Did any portion of the first regiment of Conn. Volunteers take part in the Battle of Bunker Hill?—M. B. E.

2770. Keys-Durkee.—Ruth Keys m. Capt. Bartholomew Durkee at Pomfret, Conn., 1761. When was she born? What was the name of her father, and did he serve in the Revolution?

(2) Bennett-Durkee.—Ancestry desired of Corinne Bennett, b. Oct., 1777, Fairfield, Conn., who m. Dr. John Durkee at Bridgeport, in Jan., 1799. Did any of them have Rev. service?

(3) Johnston.—In a recent number of the American Monthly among the Obituary notices is given Witter Johnson. It should read Johnston. Did his father render service in the Rev. war? In the Hull records it states that he did. Is that official authority?

(4) Tackett.—Is there any information to be found of the Tackett Family of Tackett's Mills, Va.?

(5) Mason.—Where can I find information of the Mason Family of Stafford Co., Virginia?—C. M. A.

2771. Gregory-Dudley-Crawford.—Richard Gregory, mentioned in Query 2733, whose Rev. service is desired, had a dau. who m. George Mortimer Dudley of Oglethorpe Co., Ga., where her father lived the latter part of his life; and their dau. m. Wm. H. Crawford Jr., of Ga. Rev. service of Dudleys and Crawfords also desired.

(2) Norwood-Williamson.—Amanda, who m. Wm. Norwood, son of Nathaniel and Aletha (Davenport) Norwood, was either the daughter or sister of Robert Carter Williamson. Can any one tell me about this line?—M. P.

of Burton and Ridley families desired.—
A. W. W.
2773. STEDMAN.—Wanted, any information about Alexander Stedman that any one can give or sell. He was the first town clerk of Turnerburg, Vt., and removed to Ohio ab. 1810. Had at least one child, Levi; and that is all I know about him.—N. F.
2774. TUCKER—GRIDER.—Ancestry desired of William Tucker, who was b. Va. Mch. 21, 1761 (probably in Albemarle Co.), and m. Nancy Grider ab. 1789. They had the following: Elizabeth, b. 1790, m. Allen Suddeth; George, b. 1792, m. Ruth Parrott; Frederick, b. 1795, m. Harriet Moss; James, b. 1797, m. Millie Carlton; John, b. 1799, m. Polly Haegler; Jane, d. inf.; Wm., b. 1802, m. Rebecca Steele; Hiram, b. 1804, m. Sallie Parrott; Joseph, b. 1806, m. Mary Isbell; Joshua, b. 1809, d. unm. Some of these ch. were born in Burke Co., N. C.

(2) WALKER—ROWEN.—Ancestry desired of John Walker, b. 1747, married Mary Rowen, and d. 1837. Places of birth and death and marriage also desired.—C. J.
2775. MYRICK.—Wanted, dates of birth, marriage, names of wife, children, and parents of Samuel Myrick, a Lieut. in the Rev. who d. in Woodstock, Vt. in 1839.

(2) ALEXANDER—MOORMAN.—Esther Alexander, dau. of Robert Alexander of Campbell Court House, Va. m. Miesjah Clark Moorman. Who was the father of Robert Alexander? Did either Robert or his father serve in the Revolution? Was he related to Col. Elias Alexander of N. Carolina?—A. M. R.
2776. MARSHAL—MARTIN.—John Marshall, of Lexington, Ky. b. 1784, came to Ohio ab. 1800. In 1808 he m. Frances Martin, by whom he had ten ch. He m. (2) Elinor Grogninger, of Portsmouth, Ohio, by whom he had no issue. His father’s name was Robert. Was he the Rev. Robert Marshall who was a Presbyterian minister of Lexington? John had a brother, Mark, and a half-brother, Jesse, who settled with him in Greene Co., near Xenia. John Marshall is credited by Howe with building the first house in Xenia. Any information gratefully received.

(2) KILLER (KILER)—BROWN.—Jacob Kiler (or Kiler) is mentioned in the census of 1790 as a citizen of Frederick, Md. His wife, Ruth Brown, of N. C., came with him to Ohio, and also their seven sons and daughters. Jacob died en route! and is buried either in the town of Chillicothe or in the old burying ground of that name near Xenia. Was Jacob a soldier of the Revolution? Did he come to this country before the Revolution? Where could I get any information about him?—F. B. B.

2777. HUEY (HUGHEY).—Ancestry desired of Thomas Huey (or Hughey), one of four brothers who separated on account of political scruples while in New York. One of them, a whig, settled in S. C. and Thomas settled in Ga. These two changed the name to Hughey. Thomas d. Morgan Co., Ga., 1801. He had married in New York, Susanna Jones, who (as well as her husband) is said to have been of Welsh origin. Can this be proved?—C. R. D.

2778. BUGBEE.—Hezekiah Bugbee, b. Feb. 19, 1746, was captain in the Revolution, and had ten children. What were the names of these children? He was the son of James and sisters. What were their names? Bugbee, b. July 11, 1715; and had four broth-

(2) KINNE.—Prentice Kinne, b. Voluntown, Conn., in 1773, was Captain and Major of Light Cavalry in the War of 1812, and d. July 19, 1830, in DeWitt, N. Y. He was the son of Cyrus Kinne, b. Voluntown, Aug. 11, 1746, and married Elizabeth Kinne, of Plainfield, Conn., a cousin. Would like the children of Cyrus and of Prentice Kinne.

(3) STOWELL.—Bugbee.—Official proof of service desired of Daniel Stowell, b. Newton or Pomfret, Conn., in 1737, d. 1778; said to have been a private and corporal in Colonial Wars, and to have been in Capt. John Doshon’s Co., John Saltonstall’s regiment at the Battle of Lexington, 1775. He m. Hannah (or Anna) Bugbee in 1764, at the Abington Cong. Church of Pomfret, Conn., and was the son of Nathaniel Stowell, b. Newtown, Conn., and his wife, Margaret Trowbridge.—R. S. S.

2779. WORTHINGTON.—Edward Worthington lived at Louisville, Ky., and was said to have been a captain in the Revolution. Official proof of service desired.—H. O. M.

2780. WALKER.—Isaac Walker, who fled to this country on account of religious scruples, is said to have received a patent of land ab. nine miles north-east of Washington City, now in Montgomery Co., then in Prince George Co., Md., and the original is still in possession of his descendants. Can anyone tell me how long a person had to be in Maryland, and what steps, if any, were necessary in order to obtain a patent? His son, Charles, m. in 1780 the widow, Sarah (Wilson) Ryan. Did Charles have any Rev. service?—R. M.

2781. DURPHY—WEBB.—Ancestry desired of Dr. Edward Horace Durphy, a practicing physician, who m. Sallie Webb, and lived on the line of Appomattox and Charlotte Co., Va. Was he related, in any way, to Siverius Durphy, who lived in Williamsburg Va., during the Revolution? I have been told that Dr. Durphy’s father came from there.—J. R.

2782. CHEADLOW—COTTRELL.—The index of Va. Rev. soldiers gives the names of Wm. Cheadlow and John Cotterall (Capt., Bedford Militia). Is the above Wm. Cheadlow the same who was the head of a family of eight in 1763, in Powhatan Co. Va., according to the Census of 1790? If so, who was his wife, and was he the father of Wm. Cheadlow (who m. Nancy Cottrell), and of Daniel Cheadlow (who m. (1) Miss Porter; m. (2) Miss Gooch, of Albemarle Co.), and also of John Cheadlow, (who m. Nancy Hatcher in 1806 in Bedford Co.), and of Joel Cheadlow of Bedford Co. (who m. Sally Short) and of Miss Cheadlow (who m. a Pendleton), and of Alice Cheadlow, who was a spinster of Bedford Co.?
(2) Cotterall.—Was John Cotterall, Capt. of Bedford Co. Militia, the father of Nancy Cotterall, b. 1776, who m. Wm. Cheatwood? Was he also the father of Thomas Cotterall of Bedford Co., who m. Nancy Crump? Thomas and Nancy (Crump) Cottrell were parents of Thomas Cottrell who served in the War of 1812. Who was Capt. John Cotterall’s wife? Did they emigrate from Ireland, and settle first below Richmond, before going to Bedford County? Were they Huguenots?—B. M. H.

2783. Wilber-Wood.—Avis Wilber, b. Dec. 18, 1792, d. Oct. 7, 1864, at Zanesville, Ohio, where her father had owned a pottery. She m. James Elisha Wood, Sen., who was b. May 9, 1780. Would like name of Avis (Wilber) Wood’s father, and Rev. record, if any; also maiden name of mother.

(2) Wood—Wilber.—James Elisha Wood, mentioned above, was probationer of the son of Samuel Wilber. Who was his mother? Did his father serve in the Revolution?

(3) Wood—McCormick.—James Elisha and Avis (Wilber) Wood, mentioned above, had nine ch., as follows: Samuel, Tamar Ann, (who m. S. L. Swords of Burlington, Ohio), Emeline (who m. Dr. Wm. Tyre), Sarah (who m. Dr. Milton Canterbury), James Elisha, Jr. (who m. Ann Jemima McCormick, who was b. June 21, 1826, at Barbourville, Cabell Co., W.Va.), John Wickliffe (who m. Emma Setta De Ressete), Jonathan Edward (who m. Sarah D. Rickart, dau. of John B. Rickart, at Webster, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1852), Dr. Alfred Luther (who m. Cynthia Erwin), and Lydia L. Ann Jemima McCormick, wife of James Elisha Wood, Jr., was the dau. of David and Rhoda (Hutchinson) McCormick, whose ch. were as follows: Joshua, Ann Jemima (q.v.), Eli, b. 1828, d. inf., Virginia, b. 1831, and Edwin, b. 1836. Did David McCormick have any Rev. record? If not, who were his parents? Did they have Rev. service?

(4) McCormick—Hutchinson.—What were the names of the parents of Rhoda Hutchinson, who m. David McCormick, mentioned above? Did they have any Rev. service?—W. E. B.

2784. Bartlett—Williams.—Please give me any information in regard to the descendants of William Williams, signer of the Declaration from Mass., and also of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration, ancestor of Moses Bartlett Barbour. I would appreciate your answer in the December magazine, if you have the time.—J. R. B.

2785. Carter.—Information desired of John Carter of Halifax Co. (probably) Va., who m. Mary Biggar of Prince Edward Co. and was disinherited because of his marriage.—C. P. H.

2786. Johnson.—I wish to trace the family of President Andrew Johnson, and his cousin, who was a Breckinridge. Was he the son of grandaunt of Robert Johnson, and did any of his ancestors serve in the Revolution? Two of Andrew Johnson’s sisters, or aunts, married two brothers, Jacob and Henry Helvey. Another sister married the father of Col. Breckinridge. Is it always customary to answer these questions only through the magazine?—L. H. P.

2787. HILLIS.—Wanted, maiden name of wife of Matthew Hillis, a Rev. soldier, who lived in Bedford and Washington Counties, Pa., and was a soldier on the frontiers, and is mentioned in Penna. Archives, Third Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 209. What is said about him on that page?—E. R. R.

2788. Tee—Biscoe.—Captain Tee, of St. Mary’s Co., Md., m. Miss Briscoe of Baltimore (whose brother Billy, was a pioneer ironworker of that city, having a foundry and factory which were helpful in keeping ships in repair). Of this marriage a son, William, was born, who often took trips in these vessels which were manned partly by his slaves. On one of these trips on the Chesapeake, during the Rev. War, he was taken prisoner by the British, and carried to New York—a ball and chain was put on him which wore into the flesh so that the scar lasted his lifetime. He was about nineteen years old when taken. After the war he sailed into Norfolk Harbor and made that his home port. Here he met Miss Margaret Avery, one of whose ancestors was a Bruce, and one a McCann. One of the ch. of this marriage, George Tee, m. Miss Mary Hannah (whose grandfather was long known as Uncle Billie Collins), a man of prominence and social position. One of the ch. of this marriage, Georgianna, m. Mr. Richard Grimes, of Va. The first Capt. Tee’s vessels were employed to convey troops; and after rendering this service were hurried up the water ways, until they were needed again, when they came from their hiding places with what supplies they could collect to feed the soldiers. These land owners were too valuable to the country, and had too much at stake to permit of their enlisting; but were none the less patriotic, and suffered danger of detection at any time. Is there any official record of the service of these Tees? If so, where can it be found?—H. A. G. M.

2789.—Who was the last Revolutionary pensioner, and when did he die? Is it true that any Rev. soldier lived after 1850?—K. J.

2793. Is there any authority on the Land Grants of the Revolution? Were there no records kept of the land granted in the National Capital; or if kept in the archives of each state, where can one find them? What proofs were necessary to obtain grants? At what time were most of them given? Could a soldier who took out a grant also receive a pension? If we could have an article on this subject in the Magazine it would be most timely, as the claims of many to Rev. service could be more easily cleared up, if we knew about this point.—M. M. D.

2795. Bunnel—One who wishes to be a D. A. R. is very desirous of learning the name of the wife of Amos Bunnel, of Southington, Conn., a Rev. pensioner, b. 1761.—J. P. M.
The 16th day of October found many ladies wearing D. A. R. insignia, en route for Council Bluffs, one of the historic old cities of the state, if the term "old city" can be applied to any of the cities of Iowa. The occasion was the meeting of the 13th Annual State Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.

A reception committee with Mrs. Donald Macrae as chairman was on duty at the Grand Hotel to welcome delegates and assign to place of entertainment. All meetings were held in the auditorium of public library, which was appropriately decorated with the national colors and American Beauty roses.

The first meeting was held Wednesday afternoon, October 16th, when a session of the State Board of Managers was called for the purpose of transacting routine work preliminary to the general conference. Wednesday evening the beautiful home of General Grenville M. Dodge and his daughter, Mrs. Lettie Dodge Montgomery, Regent of Council Bluffs chapter, was thrown open in honor of the D. A. R.

The conference was called to order Thursday, October 17th, at 9:30 A. M. by State Regent Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howell, and received a greeting of welcome from Mrs. Lettie D. Montgomery, Regent of Council Bluffs chapter. The response was given by State Vice-Regent Mrs. Effa Tuttle Crawford, who convinced the ladies of Council Bluffs that their cordiality and hospitality were appreciated. The address of the State Regent was listened to with intense interest, also reports of the various officers and committees, which gave definite information of the work being accomplished throughout Iowa. Two minute reports from local chapters showed excellent progress all over the State.

Delightful music furnished by the Elks' Quartet and Mrs. Marie Moore Frederickson varied the program of the different sessions. Another pleasant feature of the Conference was an automobile ride through the city, given by the Council Bluffs Commercial Club.

Distinguished visitors who were present and addressed the Conference were General Grenville M. Dodge, Mrs. G. T. Guernsey, State Regent of Kansas, Mrs. Charles O. Norton, State Regent of Nebraska, E. R. Harlan, Iowa State Curator, Dr. A. E. Kepford, Lecturer of Iowa State Board of Control, and Miss Alice Howell, dean of oratory of the University of Nebraska. Letters of greeting were received from our President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and Mrs. A. K. Gault, Vice President General from Nebraska.

The Conference unanimously indorsed the re-nomination of Miss Harriett Lake as Vice President General from Iowa, to the National Congress.

Our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Effa Crawford, has completed a large undertaking in collecting and putting in permanent form the names of all members of Iowa's fifty-three chapters, together with each national number, place of residence, and names of ancestors, which will be a valuable record for future use. All Iowa D. A. R., present and future, are deeply indebted to our present State Treasurer, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, for the generous gift of 100 copies of a beautifully bound book, compiled and published by herself, and entitled "History of Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The election of officers resulted in choice for State Regent—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howell, Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa. State Vice Regent, Mrs. Effa T. Crawford. Secretary, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt. Treasurer, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston. Registrar, Mrs. George Harpel. Historian, Mrs. Nellie Spangler. Auditor, Mrs. Mary Virginia Macrae. Keokuk was unanimously chosen as the meeting place for next year.—Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, State Secretary.
Connecticut

By cordial invitation of the Melicent Porter Chapter, the nineteenth general meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Waterbury, on November the eighth.

Members of the reception committee met the delegations at the trains and the guests were carried in automobiles to the social rooms of the Trinity, and the First and Second Congregational Churches, where informal receptions were held and delicious, substantial luncheons were served.

The auditorium of the First Congregational Church, in which the exercises were held, was handsomely decorated.

Preceding the exercises an organ recital of four numbers was given by Mr. Arthur LeRoy Towne, organist of the church. To the music of Lachner's "Festival March," a procession led by fifteen young lady ushers and pages, gowned in white and wearing the blue and white ribbon of the National Society, entered the church; following them were Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Shannon, Regent of Melicent Porter Chapter, the distinguished speakers and guests, members of the State Regent's Council and the officers of the hostess chapter.

The procession passed down the left aisle to the rear of the church and up the right aisle to the pulpit, where the speakers ascended the platform.

Following the invocation, which was impressively pronounced by the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, D.D., pastor of the church, a beautiful tribute of appreciation, with resolutions of sympathy for the death of Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, Regent of the Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter and Past Vice President General from Connecticut, was presented by Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Honorary State Regent. These resolutions were in part as follows: "To speak worthily of this old-time and new-time gentlewoman would be a difficult task. During the nearly 88 years which she spent in this world, she was a true torch bearer for the Lord of Hosts and a living, loving, vivid example of sincerity, of noble ideals and of consecration to the highest and best interests of home and country. For her there were never two sides of a question, there was always a right side—God's side, as she expressed it—and she never recognized any other side." "It may well be doubted that her patriotic fervor could be out-classed by that of any other woman in the United States." "Love of country was a passion with her." Reference was also made to the many benefactions, and "the genial characteristics, the sturdy virtues, the strong, purposeful, conscientious friend and comrade to whom we have said our last farewell."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and two verses of the hymn, "For all the saints, who from their labors rest," were sung by Miss Clara S. Dibble.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent, cordially greeted the Daughters present and briefly mentioned the great opportunities afforded the Daughters present and briefly mentioned the great opportunities afforded the Daughters through educational work, in leading to useful citizenship the immigrants from various lands and the southern mountaineers. She urged all, as true patriotic women, to do their share in overcoming the perils which threaten our national life.

The inspiring "Connecticut State Song," with the verses as a solo, was sung by Mr. Charles J. Lanzenberger, with the audience joining in the chorus.

Mrs. Edward W. Shannon, the Regent, extended a cordial greeting on behalf of the Melicent Porter Chapter and referring to a former meeting held there fifteen years ago, mentioned the growth in members and increasing interests of the Connecticut D. A. R., especially in the publication of the "Guila" and its translations into English, Polish and Yiddish.

Twelve members of the Concordia Society, under the direction of Mr. Hans Saro, artistically rendered two vocal selections, after which His Honor Francis T. Reeves, Mayor of Waterbury, extended a cordial greeting and the hospitality of the city to the visiting Daughters.

Mrs. Buel next introduced Mrs.
Charles Clarence Abbott, Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, who brought greetings from the Daughters of her state. She spoke of the special ties which bind New Hampshire to Connecticut and referred to the river whose banks formed the “broad highway” between the colonies, saying that “it seemed to symbolize a great, deep current of love and patriotism which flowed down through New England in those far away days, and which has never diminished.”

Mrs. Abbott then mentioned the debt of gratitude owed to Connecticut for the founding of Dartmouth College by Eleazer Wheelock, and related the story of his tedious journey from Lebanon, Connecticut. Another tie binding the Daughters of the two states was formed by the burial in Litchfield, Conn., of Revolutionary soldiers from New Hampshire.

Mrs. Abbott concluded her interesting address with a graceful reference to “the example which the Connecticut D. A. R. has set to all others in the work for the immigrant.”

A “Pastoral” by Veracini, was beautifully sung by Miss Clara E. Dibble, following which came the principal address of the afternoon, given by the Rev. Samuel Hart, D.D., L.L.D., President of the Connecticut Historical Society. His scholarly address on “The Teaching of the Early Days of our Colony,” began with a brief sketch of the first beginnings of the plantation in 1631 on the west bank of the Connecticut River, and of its final organization with the coming of Rev. Thomas Hooker and his congregation in 1636. He related many historical events and facts concerning the early government to show that “it was in the river colony that the typical democracy of the modern world really had its beginning.”

Two selections sung by the members of the Concordia Society were followed by the reading of a poem written for the occasion by the Rev. John G. Davenport, D.D., pastor emeritus of the Second Congregational Church, and a member of the Connecticut Society of Founders and Patriots.

In the verses of “The Ordination Ball,” incidents connected with the ordination of Rev. Lucas Hart at Wolcott, in 1811, were related, and a graphic picture given of the old time customs and the festivities of the ball which followed the solemn exercises of the day.

Two more selections beautifully sung by Miss Dibble were followed by the singing of “America” by the audience.

When the benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Davenport, Spinney’s “State March” was played as a Recessional, and the line of officers and speakers passed down the aisles to the parlors, where a pleasant reception was held and afternoon tea was served. There were many expressions of appreciation for the interesting literary program, with its musical numbers of unusual merit, and, above all, for the cordial hospitality of the Melicent Porter Chapter, which so greatly enhances the pleasant memories of the nineteenth general meeting.—Gertrude Bell Browne, State Secretary.

Vermont

The thirteenth annual conference was held at Montpelier, October 11th, Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, the largest in the State, being the hostess.

The new State Regent, Mrs. J. A. De Boer, presided and graciously welcomed the seventy-five delegates, representing twenty-seven Chapters with 1360 members.

Greetings were brought from the Colonial Dames of Vermont and from the Daughters of 1812, then in the city for their annual sessions, by their presidents; Miss Jennie Valentine and Mrs. Charles H. Spooner.

Mrs. William Cummings Story was then introduced and was later indorsed by the Conference as its next candidate for President-General.

Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, State Regent of New Hampshire brought greetings from our sisters across the Connecticut River.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade, National
President of the Daughters of 1812, spoke a few words at the morning session and again in the evening.

The reports of the officers and regents then followed and were most interesting. Since the founding of the Society, over seven hundred graves have been marked, twelve monuments and thirty markers erected and thirteen tablets inscribed.

There are now thirty-two markers or monuments on the Old Crown Point Road from Charlestown, N. H. to Lake Champlain.

It is hoped that soon the whole trail will be marked, according to plans already made.

The Chairman of the different Committees reported funds to support one boy at Kurn Hattin Home, and progress along civic lines and for the welfare of women and children.

At the close of the afternoon session, the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter served tea at the home of Mrs. De Boer.

At the evening session, Mrs. Story delivered a short address on Practical Patriotism. Music was furnished by an orchestra and several soloists. The Conference closed with a reception given by the State Regent and Mrs. Jackson, Regent of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter. Refreshments were served by the young ladies of the Chapter.

The Conference was the largest ever held and the enthusiasm and spirit of harmony, which prevailed the sessions, were especially noteworthy.—MABEL TUTTLE CAVERLEY, State Historian.

Illinois

The Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution met in their sixteenth State Conference in Rockford, October 16th and 17th, 1912, the State Regent, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, presiding.

All the State Officers were present, also the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

Illinois has the unique distinction of possessing a President General, an Honorary President General, a Vice-President General and an Honorary Vice-President General at the same time, and keen regret was expressed by all that we could not have had the pleasure of seeing and hearing all these honored officials, but Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Noyes and Mrs. Deere were unable to be present. Telegrams of love and good wishes were sent to each, however, and their written words of greeting were greatly enjoyed.

Addresses of welcome were given by the Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Mrs. W. N. Taylor, the Mayor of Rockford, Hon. W. W. Bennett, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Luther Derwent, and representatives of other patriotic societies, to which the State Regent made an able response.

Mrs. Scott, our beloved President General, was received with much enthusiasm when she addressed the audience, and other distinguished guests who brought their personal greetings, were three former State Regents, Mrs. R. H. Wiles, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, and Mrs. J. C. Ames; also Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent of the Buffalo, New York Chapter, the second largest in our organization, and Mrs. S. W. Earle, the President of the Illinois society of the U. S. Daughters of 1812.

During the past year the State Chapters have increased by three, now numbering forty-seven chapters with others formulating. There has been an increase of over four hundred Daughters in the State, we now having nearly five thousand.

Soon after convening, a motion was made and carried unanimously to send a telegram of sympathy and wishes for a speedy recovery to former President Theodore Roosevelt who had been shot and severely wounded two days previous.

Mrs. Barnes of the Chicago Chapter moved that a flag staff and flag, with pennant underneath bearing the name, "Daughters of The American Revolution" be erected in the Illinois State Park at Starved Rock in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary
War of 1812, who were buried in the State, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The report of the Continental Hall Committee showed that Illinois had given during the last year $1,762.60 to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. John P. Hand, chairman of the Southern Industrial School fund, reported the giving of $1,128.25 to that worthy cause.

Mrs. Ames, chairman of the Magazine Committee reported an increased number of subscribers to the American Monthly.

All other reports, both of state committees and chapter regents, showed equally as good work along their several lines, although they could not be determined in dollars and cents.

The penny a day plan was discussed at length and with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. John Miller Horton was unanimously endorsed for our next President General and a committee was appointed to appraise her of the fact, and ask her to come before the conference.

When Mrs. Horton was escorted to the Hall by the committee she was received with an ovation and made a most eloquent and impressive speech of grateful appreciation to the Daughters of Illinois, and when she concluded was presented with a sheaf of American Beauty roses.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Lawrence, despite her protests, was endorsed by acclamation for a third time. During the past two years she has shown such executive ability, such devotion to duty and true patriotic interest that she has so greatly endeared herself to the Daughters of the entire State that they apparently found it impossible to even consider a successor.

Mrs. Luther Derwent, who, besides acting as State Vice-Regent is also chairman of the National Committee on Historic spots, was also unanimously endorsed. The business session of two days closed with the unanimous re-election of the entire State Board as follows: Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Hanley, Monmouth; Treasurer, Miss Lyra Brown, Joliet; Historian, Mrs. E. L. Pegram, Decatur and Consulting Registrar, Mrs. N. C, Shumway, Chicago.

The social affairs were most delightful and reflect great credit upon the committee in charge of which Mrs. William Hinchliff was chairman.

The first afternoon, the entire assembly were taken in gayly decorated autos over the beautiful city of Rockford, and including a visit to Rockford College, where the faculty were hostesses at an elaborate afternoon tea, served by the young women students.

Afterwards we were shown over the college which is one of the earliest colleges for women in the west and claims among many other distinguished graduates, those two women of whom Illinois is so justly proud, Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop.

In the evening, a reception was given by the Rockford Chapter at the spacious and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Stewart in honor of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. George A. Lawrence and the State officers to which elaborate function all delegates and visiting Daughters were invited.

The last day of the conference, a luncheon was served at the Elks club which will live long in the memory of the two hundred Daughters present. It being the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown, toasts were given between the courses apropos to that battle.

Mrs. John C. Ames made an ideal toastmistress and called upon the following ladies who spoke on the subjects assigned.

The siege of Yorktown, Mrs. Wiles, Chicago.
Washington at Yorktown—Mrs. Fessenden, Oak Park.
Lafayette—Mrs. Mower, Rockford.
Rochambeau—Mrs. Orr, Chicago.
Alexander Hamilton—Mrs. Hanley, Monmouth.
Count De Grasse—Mrs. Knowltan, Freeport.

There were interspersed with music and closed with the singing of the Mar-saillaise, in French.

The crowning social feature was a boat ride up the beautiful Rock River, the guests of Mrs. Sarah Chapin—Sarah Bond Hanley, State Secretary.
The presence of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, N. S. D. A. R., helped to make the eleventh annual state conference of the Nebraska chapters an occasion long to be pleasurably remembered by Nebraska Daughters. The conference was held in Lincoln, October 22 to 24, inclusive, seventeen chapters being the guests of Deborah Avery and St. Leger Cowley chapters of Lincoln.

The opening event of the conference was a brilliant reception and banquet held at the Lincoln hotel on the evening of Oct. 22, at which the guests of honor were Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General; Mrs. A. K. Gault, Vice President General for Nebraska; Mrs. Chas. Oliver Norton, State Regent; and Mrs. Warren Perry, State Vice-Regent. Covers for 225 were laid in the beautifully decorated banquet hall. On behalf of the two hostess chapters, Mrs. C. S. Paine, regent of Deborah Avery Chapter, extended a welcome to the visiting Daughters and introduced the toastmistress, Mrs. C. E. Adams, regent of the Superior Chapter. The toast list was as follows: "The Patriotism of the D. A. R. as an Asset in our National Life," Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, State Regent; "The Patriotic Service of College Men," Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska; vocal solo, Miss Vera Upton; "The Heroism of our Western Pioneers," Mrs. T. J. Gist, Regent of the Reavis-Ashley Chapter; "Nebraska Society, S. A. R., "Captain C. E. Adams; "National Society of the D. A. R.," Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General; vocal solo, Mrs. Grace Greenwood Gore; "National Ideals," John Lee Webster, President of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

At 10 o'clock the next morning, Oct. 23, the conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton. Attorney General Grant G. Martin delivered a cordial address of welcome, to which Mrs. Perry, State Vice Regent, made a graceful response. Much interest was taken in an address given during the morning by the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who briefly reviewed the aims of the national society, called attention to the tremendous force the Daughters' organization has already become, and the glorious tasks that are yet waiting, and congratulated the Nebraska Daughters on their enviable position in the great middle west.

Nineteen Nebraska chapters with a membership of almost one thousand, and three new chapters in process of formation were reported by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, in her annual address. The need for working members—not indifferent members—was emphasized by Mrs. Norton, who declared that there is no project the Daughters might not undertake if all would work. Eloquent pleas for Continental Hall and the adoption of the "penny a day" plan for wiping out the debt on that building were made by Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Gault, and Mrs. Norton. The State Regent closed her address by giving her calendar for the last year.
which was a record full of interest and showing a long list of service, among the items of which were thirty official visitations.

At the state conference of 1911 the State Regent, Mrs. Norton, offered a beautiful silk flag to the chapter which should gain the largest percentage of membership during the year, the flag to be passed on each year to the successful contestant. At the conference of 1912 this flag was awarded to the Platte Chapter of Columbus, Neb., which had made a gain of 100 per cent. In presenting the flag, Mrs. Norton said:

"I want the rivalry for the flag to be not so much for the flag itself as the inspiration from the motive of doing permanent good to our great and glorious organization. I have asked our President General to personally place in your hands this flag with its red for love, its white for law, and its blue for the hope our fathers saw for a larger liberty. May you use it wisely."

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, then spoke as follows:

"I deem it a special privilege and high honor to be asked by your State Regent to present this beautiful flag to the banner chapter of the state of Nebraska, the chapter that in proportion to its number has made the largest addition to its membership. This noble record places it high in the Daughters of the American Revolution roll of honor and gives it a well earned distinction and prestige that may be regarded as a sort of spiritual heirloom for the devoted women who set their high water mark for the honorable emulation of others in the attainment of a great purpose."

Much of the afternoon session was given over to the reports of the nineteen chapter regents, each of which was limited to five minutes. The chief address of the afternoon was that given by Mrs. Annie Reavis Gist of Falls City on "What it Means to be a Part of a Great Organization." An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Annie M. Steele on "The Winslow Grave at Fairbury, Neb." Reports from the following standing and special committees completed the afternoon’s work: "Preservation of Historic Spots" and "Oregon Trail" Committee, Mrs. Charles B. Letton of Lincoln, chairman; "Penny a Day Plan," Mrs. A. K. Gault; American Monthly Magazine, Mrs. W. A. Atwater of Lincoln, chairman; Committee on "Prevention of Desecration of the Flag," Mrs. A. E. Littlechild, of Fremont, chairman; Committee on "Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial," Mrs. George H. Brash, of Beatrice, chairman; Committee on Welfare of Women and Children," Mrs. Wm. B. Heller, of Omaha, chairman; Committee on "Patriotic Education," Mrs. Aimee J. Kenny, of Blair, chairman; presented by Mrs. M. J. Waugh, of Lincoln; Fort McPherson Flower Committee, Mrs. J. W. Richards, of Fremont, chairman; Conservation Committee, Mrs. Julia T. Bayne of Kearney, chairman.

At 7 p.m. a dinner was served to the delegates and guests at the executive mansion by the hostess chapters, more than 125 being seated at tables placed throughout the parlors and dining room. After dinner all adjourned to the large amusement hall on the third floor of the executive mansion, where they were joined by the members of the local chapter and their friends and were treated to a fine program of songs and readings given by Lillian Helms, soprano, Anne Stuart, pianist and Bashie Tully, reader.

The opening hour of Thursday, Oct 24, was given over to a Memorial service led by Mrs. Annie M. Steele of Quivira chapter, Fairbury, Neb. Seven Daughters, two of them Real Daughters, Mrs. Lucinda Sippy Hershey of Fort Kearney Chapter and Mrs. Martha Ann Eaton of Quivira Chapter, have been taken from the Nebraska chapters by death during the last year.

The presentation of the revision of the state by-laws by Mrs. C. H. Aull of Omaha, chairman of the committee on revision, was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for departure for the luncheon at Whitehall, the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. C. C. White of Deborah Avery Chapter.

Upon returning to the convention hall at the Lincoln hotel, the discussion of the revised state by-laws was continued and most of the changes recommended by the committee were adopted. Among
these were the increase of the per capita state tax from 10 to 25 cents; the change of date of the state conference from October to March; the election of state officers for the term of two years with ineligibility to reelection; and the creation of two new offices, that of state auditor and state historian.

The election of officers resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Warren F. Perry of Fairbury; State Vice Regent, Mrs. C. H. Aull, Omaha; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. I. Ringer, Lincoln; Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Littlechild, Fremont; Historian, Mrs. George W. Kline, Lincoln; Auditor, Miss May Allen, Blair; and Registrar, Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, Omaha. The corresponding secretary will be appointed by the new state regent. It was illustrative of the harmonious spirit that marked all of the deliberations of the conference that most of the new officers were elected unanimously, but one nomination being made.

The members of the conference deemed themselves fortunate in having three former state regents present—Mrs. S. B. Pound of Lincoln, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy of Seward and Mrs. C. B. Letton of Lincoln. The President General, Mrs. Scott, remained until the last afternoon and expressed herself as being greatly pleased both with her entertainment and with the work of the Nebraska chapters.—ORMA HULL KLINE, State Historian elect.

Michigan

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution met in the Masonic Temple, Bay City, October 9th and 10th, the guests of the Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter. Wednesday was given to registration, meetings of the State Executive Board and State committees with a patriotic vesper service at 5.00 o'clock. Rev. Amos Watkins gave a most interesting and eloquent address taking for his subject the "Objects of the Society under Art. II of the Constitution." At 8.30 a reception was held which was followed by a delightful program. The Ladies Chorus of the Palestrina Club gave two songs; the Invocation was by Rev. Thomas S. Anderson; Mrs. Thomas L. Handy, Regent of the hostess chapter welcomed the Daughters in a most gracious manner and the response came from Mrs. S. E. Gardiner of the Isabella Chapter of Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker, the State Regent gave a splendid address reviewing the work of the state organization during the past year. Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the regular business session was called to order by the State Regent. Roll call was responded to by 28 chapters. The reports of the state officers were read and Mrs. James H. Campbell gave a general report of the committee on the gift by the Michigan chapters to the University of Michigan on its 75th anniversary, June 25, 1912, of the bronze copy of the Great Seal of Michigan presented by Lewis Cass to the first Constitutional Convention, June 2, 1835.

The proposed by-laws were considered and adopted and the State Committees gave most interesting reports. Conference endorsed Mrs. James P. Brayton, for re-election as Vice President General and Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker for State Regent. The following officers were elected: State Vice Regent, Mrs. Harvey Jones Campbell; State Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Miller; State Treasurer, Mrs. James Darrah; State Historian, Mrs. Victor C. Vaughan; Directors, Dr. Annie Stevens Rundell and Mrs. A. H. Roberts.

The chapters report great activity in all patriotic and philanthropic work. Bay City dispensed charming hospitality. Wednesday an elaborate luncheon was given at the Wenonah Hotel by Mrs. Thomas Cranage and Mrs. Virgil Tupper to the State Officers and State Chairmen. A tea at the home of Mrs. Morris Courtright was greatly enjoyed and on Thursday the hostess chapter gave a luncheon to the delegates and all visiting Daughters who will long remember Bay City and her many courtesies.—MARY Denny Campbell, State Secretary.
The November meeting of the Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held November 14, 1912, at Continental Hall. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Marsh and all united in the Lord's Prayer.

The minutes of the June and October meetings were read and approved.

The Registrar reported thirty-four candidates, and the Secretary cast the ballot as usual.

The Corresponding Secretary reported as usual.

The Treasurer reported a total balance of $4,221.54.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organizations reported as follows:

Resignations—Mrs. Sarah F. S. Dearborn, State Director for New Hampshire; Mrs. Ambrose Driscoll, President, Major John Lytle Society, Amsterdam, N. Y.


For Reappointment—Mrs. George F. Tuttle, Plattsburg, N. Y., President, Nathan Beman Society, Plattsburg; Miss Marion Smalle, Amsterdam, N. Y., President, Major John Lytle Society at Amsterdam.

State Promoter—Miss Anna D. Betts, Newburgh, N. Y.

Names Chosen by Societies—At Nashua, N. H., Mrs. Harris, President: First choice, "Spirit of '76"; second choice, "Old Glory"; third choice, "Granite State."

Notice of the death of Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, a State Promoter of New York, was sent by the State Director.

The report of the Vice-President was accepted with two exceptions. She was instructed to ask Mrs. Van Slyke to reconsider her resignation, as the Board considers she has done good work and wishes her to continue. She was also instructed to call Mrs. Krumery's attention to the article of the by-laws concerning the naming of societies, and to suggest that she name her society after her daughter's ancestor or birthplace instead of using her name.

Mrs. Logan read a letter from Caldwell in regard to the C. A. R. spoon, and also showed some samples of spoons. She was instructed to write to Caldwell, telling him that his offer had been put in the hands of a Committee, and asking him to send a representative.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write to the John Hancock Society and acquaint them with the cost of the spoon, etc., and tell them that they cannot have any profit from it or rights to the spoon, and ask if they are willing to have the Society use their design under these circumstances.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence to Mr. Mercer at the death of Mrs. Mercer, a president of one of our local societies.

The meeting adjourned on motion.

Respectfully submitted,

Catherine E. Custis,
Secretary.
Preliminary Announcement of the Railroad Committee

To Persons Desiring to Attend the Twenty-Second Continental Congress,
Washington, D. C. April 12th to 19th inclusive, 1913.

The Trunk Line Association, embracing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Delaware & Hudson Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Erie Railroad, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, Ontario & Western Railway, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and the West Shore Railroad have agreed to authorize the usual concession of a fare and three-fifths on the Certificate plan to persons attending the Continental Congress of April, 1913.

The New England Passenger Association, with the territory east of New York State; the Southeastern Passenger Association, with the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi rivers, will probably make the same concession.

The Central Passenger Association has not yet made decision in the matter of reduced fares, but its participation, if conceded, will be on a basis of not less than two cents per mile.

The Western Passenger Association, territory west of Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis, to and including Denver, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo., advise that it is impracticable to make special arrangements for the Continental Congress, but state that fares in a large part of their territory are on a basis of two cents per mile.

The Trans-Continental Passenger Association will not give any reduction of fares.

HOTELS

The usual arrangements will be made with hotels. The Arlington Hotel, being in the process of rebuilding, will not be available this year; but the new Hotel Powhatan is situated conveniently as regards Memorial Hall. Following is a list of the hotels where delegates are usually accommodated:

EUROPEAN PLAN
- The New Willard, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street.
- Hotel Powhatan, Pennsylvania Avenue and Eighteenth Street.
- The Raleigh, Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Street.
- The Shoreham, Fifteenth and H Streets.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
- The New Ebbitt, Fourteenth and F Streets.
- The Bellevue (formerly la Normandie), Fifteenth and I Streets.
- The Brighton, 2123 California Street.

AMERICAN PLAN
- The Grafton, Connecticut Avenue and De Sales Street.
- Hotel Gordon, Sixteenth and I Streets.
- The Dewey Hotel, Fourteenth and L Streets.
- The Hamilton, Fourteenth and K Streets.
- Hotel Richmond, Seventeenth and H Streets.
- The Buckingham Hotel, 920 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

The usual arrangements will be made with regard to carriages, taxicabs, etc. Fully detailed information will be published in the circular which will be sent out to all Regents at the usual time.

All inquiries should be sent to the Vice-Chairman, Mrs. F. W. Clemons, The Albemarle, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Gray, Jr.,
Chairman.
(Mrs. F. W.) Sarah Adsit Clemons,
Vice and Acting Chairman.
The National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution

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

National Board of Management
1912-13

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters
MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of Office Expires 1913)

MISS SOPHIE WAPLES,
1212 Delaware Ave., Wilmington, Del.
MRS. CLAYTON R. TRUESDALL,
319 Birchall Ave., Fremont, Ohio.
MRS. ALLEN PUTNAM PERRY,
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,
French, Ind.
MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY,
Salisbury, N. C.
MRS. CHARLES B. BRYAN,
564 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.
MRS. R. H. EDMONDSON,
271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.
MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE,
Independence, Iowa.

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 LIBBY,
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,
1042 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Chaplain General
MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Post, 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. Gaius 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**,  
129 Farnam St., Lowell, Mass.

### Librarian General

**Miss Amaryllis Gillett**,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

### State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1912

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Regent Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Mrs. Rhett Goode</td>
<td>60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles J. Sharp</td>
<td>1401 Ave. K., Birmingham</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Mrs. George W. Vickers</td>
<td>394 N. 3d St., Phoenix</td>
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<td>Mrs. Will Croft Barnes</td>
<td>353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Mrs. James W. Noel</td>
<td>216 E. 6th Ave., Pine Bluff</td>
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<td>Mrs. Samuel S. Wasseell</td>
<td>1114 Scott St., Little Rock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Mrs. Isaac Newton Chapman</td>
<td>2225 Pacific Ave., Alameda</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer</td>
<td>651 S. Pasadena Ave., Pasadena</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Mrs. Freeman C. Rogers</td>
<td>1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank McClintock</td>
<td>Box 207, Grand Junction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist. of Columbia</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, “The Columbia”</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Wallace Hanger</td>
<td>2344 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Miss Kathryn E. Thorp</td>
<td>Box 107, Daytona</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. George William Gibbs</td>
<td>45 Water St., St. Augustine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Mrs. Shepard Walter Foster</td>
<td>711 Peachtree St., Atlanta</td>
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<td>Mrs. William H. DeVoe</td>
<td>1308 Union St., Brunswick</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles W. Pursell</td>
<td>916 Hays St., Boise</td>
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<td>Mrs. Adolph Blitz</td>
<td>1303 Hayes St., Boise</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Mrs. George A. Lawrence</td>
<td>590 N. Prairie St., Galesburg</td>
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<td>Mrs. Luther Derwent</td>
<td>“Wayside,” Rockford</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert S. Robertson</td>
<td>Spy Run Road, Fort Wayne</td>
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<td>Mrs. William A. Cullom</td>
<td>Vincennes</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold R. Howell</td>
<td>630 41st St., Des Moines</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Mrs. David A. Crawford</td>
<td>Guthrie Center</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey</td>
<td>Ridgewood, Independence</td>
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<td>Mrs. Clarence S. Hall</td>
<td>1025 Tennessee St., Lawrence</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Mrs. William H. Thompson</td>
<td>E. Maxwell St., Lexington</td>
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<td>Mrs. William Warren</td>
<td>Danville</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Mrs. Peter Youree</td>
<td>Youreeka Place, Shreveport</td>
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<td>Mrs. L. Meredith Waide</td>
<td>1420 6th St., Alexandria</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>Mrs. John Alden Morse</td>
<td>42 Summer St., Bath</td>
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<td>Mrs. William C. Robinson</td>
<td>North Anson</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Miss Alice Thompson</td>
<td>1020 Cathedral St., Baltimore</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Mrs. James G. Dunning</td>
<td>211 Belmont Ave., Springfield</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles G. Chick</td>
<td>Hyde Park, Mass., 212 West River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur Maxwell Parker</td>
<td>1601 Jefferson Ave., Detroit</td>
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<td>Mrs. Benton Hanchett</td>
<td>1000 N. Michigan Ave., Saginaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Mrs. George C. Soueres</td>
<td>693 Oakland Ave., St. Paul</td>
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<td>Mrs. Samuel M. Dick</td>
<td>302 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Mrs. George B. MacFarlane</td>
<td>Hotel Athens, Columbia</td>
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<td>Mrs. Edward A. Norris</td>
<td>304 Moffatt Ave., Joplin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox</td>
<td>Elm View, West Point</td>
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<td>Mrs. Thomas Franklin</td>
<td>1018 3d Ave., Columbus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry C. McIntire</td>
<td>719 Harrison Ave., Helena</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur B. Clark</td>
<td>9 N. Washington St., Butte</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
NEBRASKA, .......... MRS. CHARLES OLIVER NORTON, 101 W. 21st St., Kearney.
NEVADA, ............ MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 1111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
NEW MEXICO, .. MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook, N. H.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, .... MRS. CHARLES C. GOSS, 10 Lexington St., Dover.
NEW YORK, .......... MRS. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY, Antwerp.
NEW JERSEY, ........ MRS. CHARLES FRED BOSHER, Orchard Place, Lowville.
NORTH CAROLINA, .. MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem.
OHIO, ............... MRS. WILLIAM M. LADD, care Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland.
OKLAHOMA, .......... MRS. THOMAS KITE, Chelsea Place, Delhi, Cincinnati.
OREGON, ............ MRS. ARTHUR L. SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
RHODE ISLAND, ....... MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, 23 Sunny Side, Orangeburg.
SOUTH CAROLINA, .. MRS. F. LOUISE MATE, 118 Manly St., Greenville.
SOUTH DAKOTA, ...... MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHN, Vermilion.
TENNESSEE, .......... MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
TEXAS, .............. MRS. WILLIAM HAYES SMITH, The Snuggery, Parkersburg.
UTAH, ............... MRS. W. N. REDWINE, McAlester.
VERMONT, ........... MRS. EDWIN H. VAN OSTRAND, 405 Clermont St., Antigo.
WASHINGTON, ......... MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, 1912.
WEST VIRGINIA, ..... MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marietta.
WISCONSIN, .......... MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOUKE, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
WYOMING, ........... MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.

HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

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

Honorary Presidents General

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, 1894.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBUR, 1895.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. AUGUSTA DAFORTH GEER, 1896.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEM, 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, 1912.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, 1912.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, November 6, 1912, with the following members present:

Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. William F. Dennis, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, Registrar General; Mrs. William D. Hoover, Treasurer General; Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, Historian General; Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Robert Hogan, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. Will Croft Barnes, State Vice-Regent of Arizona.

Regrets have been received from the Vice-President General of Indiana, Mrs. Fowler; of Maine, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson; of Missouri, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr.; from the State Regents of New Hampshire, Mrs. Dearborn; of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Cumings; of Ohio, Mrs. Kite; of Illinois, Mrs. Lawrence.

The North Carolina State Conference, which the President General some months before had promised to attend, was the cause of her absence from the city at the time of the November Board meeting.

The Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order at 10:40 A.M., and asked for nominations for the Chair.

None of the Vice-Presidents General being present, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters moved that the Recording Secretary General continue to preside through the meeting. Seconded by the Chaplain General and the State Regent of the District of Columbia, the motion was adopted.

The Chair having been put, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General asked the Corresponding Secretary General to take the Chair, and then read the Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board October 2, 1912, as the motion to the effect that the Minutes of one meeting of the Board can be approved at the next meeting, had been adopted at that meeting, so that the Minutes of the October Board meeting could appear in the December Magazine and not have to wait for the March Magazine after approval by the regular meeting in February, 1913.

With one slight change, suggested by the State Regent of the District of Columbia, and unanimously approved by the Board the Minutes, on motion of the Historian General, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Chaplain General and the State Regent of the District of Columbia, were adopted with thanks.

The Recording Secretary General resumed the Chair and the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters reported as follows:

Madam Chairman presiding, and Members of the National Board of Management, through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large ask for authorization to organize Chapters:

Mrs. Clymena Johnson Kysor, of Blytheville, Arkansas.
Mrs. Frances L. Metcalf, of Santa Barbara, California.
Miss Madge Virginia Judy, of West Lebanon, Indiana.
Mrs. Louise Thatcher Harrison, of Alta, Iowa.
Mrs. Daisy Heilman Sigsworth, of Waterloo, Iowa.

said that as members of the National Board of Management for this great organization, we should keep these words in mind—"be true to the best blood that is in us."

In regard to the 18th verse of the 1st Chapter of Ephesians, she said that one translation has this, "the eyes of the heart," which would lead one to think that we cannot interpret God's will purely intellectually; we must have love, so the Divine spark in us can be an aid in the interpretation of our law. "The eyes of your heart," or "understanding," being enlightened, that ye may know what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches of his inheritance in the Saints."

Following the prayer by the Chaplain General, the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Chaplain General, in conducting the devotional exercises, read verses from the following Psalms: the 18th, 28th verse; the 67, 5th verse, and the 179th, verses 17th to 24th, and from the 1st Chapter of Ephesians, verses 13th to 19th, and stated that the thought always in her mind in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution, is the special thought of responsibility, and of understanding—spiritual understanding and of inheritance—heritage, the word "inheritance" always bringing to her mind the words of her now sainted aunt, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster: "Let us be true to the best blood that is in us."

"The Chaplain General, continuing,
Mrs. Adelaide Estella Farwell, of Dover and Foxcroft, Maine.
Mrs. Emma Tinsman Dawson, of Kahoka, Missouri.
Mrs. Kate Houston Hammond, of Salisbury, Missouri.
Mrs. Grace Power Jenkins, of Webb City, Missouri.
Mrs. Alice Hancock Johns, of Charleston, Missouri.
Miss Clara Christie Patee, of Canton, Missouri.
Mrs. Flora M. Kinner, of Warrensville, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary Rose De Lisle, of Marshall, Texas.
Mrs. Erie Austin Moody, of Abilene, Texas.
Mrs. H. Josephine Hayward, of Woburn, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Belle Whitcher Ashley, of Woodsville, New Hampshire.
The Organizing Regency of Miss Kate Daffan, of Ennis, Texas, has expired by time limitation.
Also the reappointment of the following Organizing Regents:
Mrs. Grace Alexander Johnston, of Gastonia, North Carolina.
Mrs. Lou M. Jackson, of Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Mrs. Caroline Anderson Sutton, of Salina, Texas.
Mrs. Sarah E. Cadwell Brown, of Auburn, Massachusetts.
Through the State Regent of Oklahoma, Mrs. W. N. Redwine, the Board is asked to authorize the formation of a chapter at McAlester, Oklahoma.
The resignation as Organizing Regent of Mrs. Mattie Craddock Sears, of La Plata, Mo., has been received.
The State of Kentucky asks for the confirmation of their new State Vice-Regent, Mrs. James Caperton, of Richmond, Kentucky, who was elected by their State Conference, Oct. 31st, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Jean Daviess Warren, of Danville, Kentucky.
Respectfully submitted,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN.
Upon motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary General, the report was adopted with its recommendations, and the new State Vice-Regent of Kentucky confirmed.
The Registrar General gave the following report:
I have the honor to report the following:
Number of applications presented to the Board, including one "Real Daughter," 777.
Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE E. BRUMBAUGH,
Registrar General.
The Registrar General then read the names of the 777 applicants for membership, and upon motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these 777 applicants and they were declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
The Treasurer General read the names of the deceased.
The Chair spoke of the death at Milford, Conn., of Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, at one time Vice-President General of Connecticut, and an active worker in the Society. Her death had been announced in the Washington City papers, but official notification had not yet reached the Treasurer General.
The State Regent of the District of Columbia stated that she had received just the day before a letter from Mrs. Kinney telling of the death of this former Vice-President General of Connecticut.
The Board then arose, as is the custom, in token of respect.
The Treasurer General, continuing, read the list of members reinstated, resigned and dropped, and each list was duly accepted on motion duly seconded.
There being no further business, on motion of the Registrar General the Board adjourned at 12:35 P. M.
Respectfully submitted,
MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,
(Mrs. Howard L.)
Recording Secretary General.
Approved December 4, 1912.

Few historical works of modern times have been more timely than "The Pioneer Mothers of America." Those deeply interested in the history of Revolutionary times praise the subject matter, the dignity and beauty of the volumes and the wealth of interesting illustrations. Those who labor for the growth and spread of patriotism are finding a strong prop in "The Pioneer Mothers of America." The authors are H. C. Green and Mary Wolcott Green (Regent of Staten Island Chapter). G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, Publishers.
Caesar Rodney, a Delaware hero, was born in Kent County, Delaware, in 1730. At his father's death he inherited all his lands, also the family popularity, and in 1758 was chosen high sheriff of Kent County. On the expiration of his term he was immediately made judge of the lower counties, and was a member of the Legislature for years. He was appointed to the General Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and took his seat on the fifth of September, 1774, and was re-elected the next year. At the same time he was speaker of the Delaware Assembly, and appointed Brigadier General of Delaware. Military preparations for the Revolution began in Delaware before the battle of Lexington. Caesar Rodney constantly urged upon both the legislature and his subordinate officers the necessity of augmenting their corps, supplying them thoroughly, collecting them in proper places. It was no doubt owing to this that the Delaware line became so distinguished for the discipline, loyalty, and bravery which it displayed during the whole war. In the spring of 1776, General Rodney obtained leave of absence for a short time to use his personal influence among the Tories of Sussex, and to organize the troops which had been raised. During his absence the important question of independence came up. McKean, well acquainted with his views, and anxious that the declaration should be carried by unanimous vote of the States, sent a special messenger to Dover, Delaware. Caesar Rodney was ill in bed, forbidden by both doctor and nurse to leave. It was of no use. He left immediately and arrived just in time to give his vote for the Declaration, which was badly needed. He came into the room much be-splashed, this tall, gaunt, ill man, his face on one side screened with a green shade to cover the insidious cancer. When the vote for Delaware was called, Caesar Rodney said: “As I believe my constituents and all sensible and honest men are in favor of independence, my judgment concurs with them. I vote for independence.” He wrote immediately to his friend, Colonel Haslet. At the time General Rodney's letter reached Dover, the election of officers of the new battalion was going on; the Committee of Safety proceeded in a body to the court house; the election stopped and the President read the Declaration of Congress. The committee sent for a picture of the King of Great Britain, and the drummer carried it before the President. They marched two and two followed by the light infantry in slow time, with music, around the square, then forming a circle about the fire prepared for that purpose, the President pronouncing the following words, committed it to the flames, “Compelled by strong necessity thus we destroy even the shadow of that king who refused to reign over a free people.” The Delaware Convention in the Autumn of 1776 was controlled by Tories and Caesar Rodney was not elected to Congress, but was still a member of the Council of Safety, and Committee of Inspection. January, 1777, he was with the Delaware Regiment in camp at Morristown, N. J. He drew liberally upon his private funds to furnish the starving and ragged soldiers with food and clothing. He remained with the army two months performing the duties of a General.

After the enlistment of the Delaware troops had expired, he offered his services in any capacity to General Washington who thanked him for the readiness with which, at the most critical period, he had brought the Militia of Delaware State, but declined longer detaining him from home. In the Autumn of 1777, the British, having remained in Delaware while Washington was in the northern part of the State, Rodney hastened to his aid with all the troops he could collect in Kent. He stayed in the lower part of the county to watch
them by direction of Washington. He was again called to take his seat in Congress, but was determined to remain in Delaware in order to counteract the work of the Tory party.

A few days later he was elected President of Delaware. While in this office he was constantly harassed by the Tory party. In a letter of June, 1778, he alludes to his situation. “He that dare acknowledge himself a Whig near the waters of the Delaware, where not only his property but his person is in danger of being carried off, is more in my opinion to be depended upon than a dozen Whigs in security.”

Washington’s correspondence shows how often he turned to Rodney for military supplies and was not disappointed. He adopted every expedient he could devise to assist the army. He declined to be re-elected President of Delaware. His constituents would not permit him to retire from public life, and he was at once chosen delegate to Congress but his ill health kept him home. Mr. Rodney never married. He was very fond of persons younger than himself, was witty and vivacious. He had been affected from his youth. He died at Dover, Delaware, in 1783.

The Natchez Trace

Extract from an address by Charles Egbert Craddock (Mrs Murfree.)

Time, the Juggler, has seldom wrought a more wonderful feat of legerdemain than that with which his imperative mandate “Altro—altro! Change!” transformed all this. In the twinkling of an eye, one might say, a mere century, which is a trifle in the upbuilding of national prosperity, the savage conditions of this section of ours were converted into the elaborate civilization of to-day. Could one of the wayfarers along the Natchez Trace in pioneer days have dreamed how this gaunt wilderness was to blossom like the rose; that homes full of comfort and unimagined luxury would spring up at every few furlongs; that cities would be built in the desert, where in the phrase of Edmond Burke, “Palaces would rise like exhalations and equipages flash past like meteors”—could he have projected a vision of the steam railway threading the slopes, where in his day browsed the deer and the buffalo; the whir of the biplane in the realm of the eagle; the progress of the steamboat and motor launch in the element of the swan, once so numerous in the Cumberland and the Tennessee; the total supersedure of the packhorse and even the proud oxcart by the automobile and the motorcycle—he would have deemed himself distraught, in the thrill of a delirium. Yet these changes, gradual, but swift, are plain fact—the development of prime values from untoward and difficult circumstances in the energy and enterprise of a progressive, intelligent people, whose higher sensibilities respond always to the more aesthetic significance of their material success.

“Oh, the old blazed trail! Oh, the dim little bridle path! What has journeyed hither to us along your rugged curves? What have your pack-trains brought to us?—the horses all deftly trotting in single file, the bell on the neck of the leader jangling its signals, the halloos of the drivers enlivening the echoes of the woods. What came to us with your caravans of hooded wagons of later date? What was riding all invisible in your companies of horsemen, booted and spurred and armed, calmly pursuing their devoir through the robber-infested forests, ready to defend their lives if need be, but upholders of the peace.

“Did no one discern the unseen presences? Did the fine essence of courage take no visible form? Was the inflexible face of Duty never recognized through fog or night or frigid snow? Was never a glimpse realized of Religion or Compassion or Resolution or Neighborly Aid—or were these virtues so usual to the time and place that they traveled the road unremarked? For all
these were wayfarers of the Natchez Trace! You led them hither always, little bridle path, and going forth again you brought them back once more to us!

"May we never forget those unseen wayfarers of the Natchez Trace—Courage and Duty and Religion and Compassion and Resolution and Neighborly Aid. Let them journey with us through life as in the old days they journeyed along the Natchez Trace.

"The Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution pursue one of the most important functions of the organization in preserving the course of this old historic highway, in marking the successive stages of the old Natchez Trace, for in it we have a record of a phase of our past, a heroic romantic past of great moment in the story of the growth of our civilization, the development of individual character, the evolution of a strong, high-spirited, energetic population. It is well that the people should look backward at times upon the immense difficulties surmounted and the marvelous progress achieved, in order that new hopes should be infused, new courage inspired, new triumphs accomplished.

Work of Columbus Daughters

By Francis Dewey Laylin,
Regent of Columbus Chapter

The year of 1912 has been a memorable one in the annals of the Columbus Chapter.

As it was the Centennial anniversary of the founding of the Capital City, our women led up to the celebration of that historic occasion. The study of local history was taken up and fine papers were given at several meetings on the Indians, the early settlers and the founding of our capital.

On the real birthday of the capital, February 14th, a luncheon of over two hundred covers was given at the Virginia Hotel, at which the Governor's wife, our vice-president general, and the State regent were guests of honor. All State officers and chapter regents in the State were invited and many were present. Another prominent guest was Mrs. Effie Allen Scott, daughter of Governor William Allen and granddaughter of Governor Duncan McArthur. Toasts were responded to by Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdale, Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., and several chapter members whose ancestors had been early settlers.

The resolution which passed the Legislature, locating the capital on the present site, was read from the original journal by Mrs. L. B. Kaufman, a descendant of General Foos, who introduced it February 14th, 1812.

Mr. H. H. Bennett, secretary of the Ohio Centennial Commission, presented the matter of the Historical Loan Exhibit to be held under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Centennial, and it was unanimously endorsed.

Later a circular letter was sent to all Chapter regents in the State to interest them and the project was further endorsed at the meeting of the Ohio delegation held in the Ohio Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, during the Continental Congress in April. Thus the Chapters throughout the State became interested and sent valuable collections of relics to the exhibit. This was held in the Columbus Public Library during the week of the Centennial (August 26th to September 1), and was attended by more than 8,000 people. Over 750 articles were loaned, the greater part of them being extremely interesting. There were portraits, miniatures, daguerreotypes, clocks, firearms, saddle-bags, spinning wheels, andirons, hair-trunks, pewter, china, silver, documents, counterpanes and quilts, costumes and shawls, embroidery, samplers, needle-books, knee-buckles, snuff and sand boxes, and many other articles. Among the most interesting things, sent from Toledo, was a life-sized por-
trait, and the powder horn of Peter Navarre, the scout of the War of 1812, and a drum used by three generations in the three wars, the French and Indian, the Revolution, and 1812. Cincinnati sent many relics of William Henry Harrison, among them a pair of silver candlesticks and a counterpane made by his wife. Sandusky sent a Tippecanoe banner of the Harrison campaign, made by Sandusky women, and a rope ladder and grave marker from the rebel prison at Johnson's Island.

The magnificent set of silver and the compass and surveying instruments belonging to Governor Duncan McArthur attracted much attention in the Circleville case. Marietta sent a model of the second Mayflower made from a piece of her timber and Israel Putnam's sandbox, and some quaint old costumes. Zanesville sent a picture of the old State House, and portraits of many early settlers. Mad Anthony Wayne's rifle, called by him, "Knock-em-stiff," loaned by Mrs. Frank Tallmadge, was a most interesting relic. Sheffield candlesticks, longing to Whittemore Knaggs, who acted as Indian interpreter for Wayne's men, were loaned by Miss Knaggs.

A catalogue was carefully prepared and a regular system of marking and re-packing was used so that not one article was lost or misplaced, which was quite remarkable for so great an undertaking.

Large committees from the Chapter arranged and supervised the exhibit and it was altogether so successful that the idea of a permanent museum is being considered.

Another work of great importance done this year is the completion of several years of arduous and patient labor on the part of the Committee on Historic Sites and Revolutionary graves. The committee was organized six years ago during the regency of Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., with the present regent as chairman.

After years of research work in the libraries in order to obtain data and verify records and visiting abandoned cemeteries throughout the county, the graves of thirty-one Revolutionary soldiers were located and bronze markers obtained from the County Commissioner last spring, were placed upon the graves in various parts of the county. On Memorial Day, May 30th, a commemoration service was held at the little village of Washington (older than Columbus), in St. John's the first Episcopal Church built west of the Alleghanies. The service was conducted by the Reverend Theodore Irving Reese, Rector of Trinity Church. The address on the Pioneers was delivered by Col. James Kibbrunn, whose grandfather surveyed Washington, built the Church, and was its first rector. Feeling that these markers were but temporary, the Chapter decided to erect a more permanent memorial to these Revolutionary soldiers. Therefore, a
Our Insignia

By Fannie S. Ketterman

An Emblem or Insignia is a typical designation, significant of the order it represents and is cherished for the principles represented.

We have instance, in remote times, of nations and individuals distinguishing themselves by peculiar emblems and ensigns. The crusaders, in 1189, carried the first emblem, an animal, that history records; the Fleur de Lis of France was then introduced and was soon followed by the Lion of England. To-day there are emblems of various types and associations, but none are held in greater esteem or such reverence as the patriotic emblems; they command admiration and respect, arouse more enthusiasm, and represent the greatest sacrifice and the highest principles instilled in man by the Master of the universe. The beloved insignia of our country, "Old Glory," attests this fact.
Emblems are quite essential to all well-organized bodies and should be suggestive of the organization they represent. The emblem promotes a kindred feeling, a unity of purpose and is a credential of the bearer's eligibility to the specified organization.

The insignia of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the inspiration of Dr. G. Brown Goode. Soon after the organization of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, a Committee of three Honorary Vice-Presidents were appointed to design something characteristic. Mrs. Sara E. Goode, Miss Breckenridge and Miss Mary Desha constituted this committee. A number of elaborate designs were submitted, but all seemed trite and uncharacteristic. After some delay and great anxiety, Dr. G. Brown Goode, husband of the chairman of this committee, modestly suggested repeating the idea of the spinning wheel in the insignia, as it had already been adopted as the seal of the Society. The committee requested Dr. Goode to draw an appropriate design. His first rough sketch was not satisfactory, as the stars which projected beyond the rim of the wheel looked too much like the handles on the steering wheel of a ship, while the distaff pointed to the right instead of to the left, as at present, and had its tip lower down, so as to suggest the idea of a cannon. Critical woman quickly detected these errors and rejected his sketch. However, he was so imbued with the idea of the spinning wheel that the rejection of his sketch did not daunt his purpose. The same evening he succeeded in developing and perfecting it in precisely its present form, a wheel from the hub of which thirteen spokes project to a rim bearing the words "Daughters of the American Revolution." On the outside edge of the rim are thirteen stars. A distaff filled with flax rests under the wheel.

With the growth of the Society, the need for an official emblem for daily use became apparent. Many gentlewomen felt that the beautiful insignia was too large and its construction unsuited to any use except for ceremonious occasions.

At the eighth Continental Congress, a delegate from Nebraska, Miss Ellenore Dutcher, proposed the adoption of an official emblem of suitable size, material and construction bearing the insignia for daily use, to be known as the D. A. R. Recognition Pin.

The proposal met with approval and at the Tenth Continental Congress the design submitted by Miss Dutcher was adopted as the official emblem for daily use.

The recognition pin is of sterling silver, bearing the insignia in blue and gold on a field of white enamel enclosed in a gold rim.

Since her marriage and removal to Washington, Miss Dutcher, now Mrs. Key, has supervised every detail involved in supplying these emblems and a list of names of every purchaser is sent with ten per cent. royalty each month to the Treasurer General.

The first purchaser of the recognition pin was Mrs. John A. Murphy, who, at that time, was State Regent of Ohio. Since the adoption of the D. A. R. recognition pin as an official emblem for daily use, it has found its way to members all over the earth. Few members go abroad without wearing it on their travels and chapters send it to members who are missionaries in foreign lands.

In the analysis of our insignia, what could be more appropriate or representative for a D. A. R. emblem than the spinning wheel; it is a photograph of Colonial days, vividly portraying the sterling qualities of Colonial Dames, industry, thrift and patience, and of their wonderful ingenuity and proficiency in the art of weaving. The distaff has ever been considered as the peculiar emblem of feminine occupation and the fates are always represented as engaged in spinning the threads of life. The 13 spokes and 13 stars represent the 13 States' unity, so our emblem is a most happy blending of industry and unity; of the practical and mythical; of prose and poetry; and may it ever be an impetus to us to weave greater deeds of patriotism and acts of loyalty in the woof of life.
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