### CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1913

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fourth of July Exercises at Memorial Continental Hall.</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebration of the 137th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Memorial Continental Hall</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Trail Monument, by Mrs. H. B. Patton</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another Real Daughter Dies</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust and Disease, by J. T. Ainslee Walker</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Eager Howard</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of the Chapters</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Morgan, the Hero of “Cowpens”</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, an English Province During the Revolution</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The French Explorers in Minnesota under Louis XIV</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage Record Exchange, 1777-1850</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Conferences</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Trails in Minnesota, by (Mrs. James T.) Lucy Wilder Morris</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary Records</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Memoriam</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of National Officers</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTICE

Yearly Subscription, $1.00 in Advance  
Foreign Postage, $1.00 Additional  
ISSUED MONTHLY  
Copyright, 1913, by  
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
R. R. BOWKER CO., Publishers  
CHICAGO OFFICE: Advertising Bldg.  
141 East Twenty-fifth St., New York City  
Miss ELIZA OLVER DENNISTON, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.  
Mrs. AMOS G. DRAPER, Genealogical Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C.  
Miss FLORENCE G. PINCH, Chm. of Magazine Committee, 50 Gramercy Park, New York City  
Entered at the New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter
FOURTH OF JULY EXERCISES AT MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph introducing the speaker of the day, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; the President-General, Mrs. William Cumming Story is seated at the table; next to her are Mr. W. H. Callahan, who read the Declaration of Independence; and Senator Gallinger; on the left next to Mr. Rudolph are Ex-Commissioner H. B. F. Mackland, Mary S. Lockwood, Chaplain-General, and Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.
Celebration of the 137th Anniversary of
the Declaration of Independence at
Memorial Continental Hall

Co-operating with the joint committee
in charge of the celebration of Indepen-
dence Day at the National Capital, the
Daughters of the American Revolution
held the opening exercises of the day in
the auditorium of Memorial Continental
Hall, Headquarters of the National So-
ciety. A concert by the Marine Band was
given from 9.30 until 10 a.m. After
the singing of "The Star Spangled
Banner" and devotional exercises by the
Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lock-
wood, Mrs. William Cumming Story,
President General N. S. D. A. R., made
the following address of welcome:

My Friends: In the name of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
I bid you welcome. We are opening
this meeting without a formal reading
or voicing of an invocation, but in every
heart there is a prayer—a prayer of
gratitude for all that we enjoy to-day
as free citizens of this great land, all
that was made possible by those who
conceived and achieved Independence
Day, and wherever we are, when that
glorious star spangled banner floats high
as it floats to-day above us, there is in
its mere presence a benediction.

It is particularly fitting that the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution should
take part in this intelligent and dignified
form of celebration on Independence
Day, for each one of us has fallen heir
to the responsibilities, the obligations and
privileges which are the result of that
spirit, that belief in high principles which
brought about the most idealistic docu-
ment which was ever given by a people
—the Declaration of Independence. You
remember, I am sure, the details of the
writing. You recall the fact that on the
1st of July Congress resolved itself into
a committee of the whole, to "take into
consideration the resolution respecting in-
dependency." Arguments for and
against a declaration of independence
were put forth. John Dickinson urged
that the country ought not to be rashly
committed to a position, to recede from
which would be infamous, while to per-
sist in it might entail certain ruin. A
declaration of independence would not
strengthen the resources of the country
by a single regiment or a single cask of
powder, while it would shut the door
upon all hope of accommodation with
Great Britain. But these and various
other arguments as a whole, were open
to the fatal objection that if the Ameri-
ican people were to wait for all these grave questions to be settled before taking a decisive step, they would never be able to take a decisive step at all. The wise statesman regards half a loaf as better than no bread. Independent action on the part of all the colonies except New York had now become an accomplished fact. All were really in rebellion, and their cause could not fail to gain in dignity and strength by announcing itself to the world in its true character. Such was now the general feeling of the committee. When the question was put the New York delegates were excused, as they had no sufficient instructions. Of the three delegates from Delaware, one was absent, one voted yea, and one nay, so that the vote of the colony was lost. Pennsylvania declared in the negative by four votes against three. South Carolina also declared in the negative, but with the intimation that it might not unlikely reverse its vote, in deference to the majority. The other nine colonies all voted in the affirmative, and the resolution was reported as agreed to by a two-thirds vote. On the next day, when the vote was formally taken in regular session of Congress, the Delaware members were all present, and the affirmative vote of that colony was secured; two delegates from Pennsylvania stayed away, thus reversing the vote of Pennsylvania, and the South Carolina members changed for the sake of unanimity. Thus was the Declaration of Independence at last resolved upon, on the 2d of July, 1776, and this work having been done, Congress at once went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the form of Declaration which should be adopted.

That no time should be lost in disposing of this matter, a committee had already been selected three weeks before, at the time of Lee’s motion, to draw up a paper which might be worthy of this great and solemn occasion. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston were the members of the committee, and Jefferson, as representing the colony which had introduced the resolution of
independence, was chosen to be the author of the Declaration. Jefferson, then but 33 years of age, was one of the youngest delegates in Congress; but of all the men of that time there was, perhaps, none of wider culture or keener political instincts. He was deeply interested in all the generous theories of the eighteenth century concerning the rights of man and the perfectibility of human nature. He was in his way a much more profound thinker than Hamilton, though he had no such a constructive genius as the latter; as a political leader he was superior to any other man of his age; and his warm sympathies, his mastery of the dominant political ideas of the time, and, above all, his unbounded faith in the

evening of the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was unanimously adopted by twelve colonies, the delegation from New York still remaining unable to act. But the acquiescence of that colony was so generally counted upon that there was no drawback to the exultation of the people.

In celebrating this day our thoughts naturally turn to the great meeting of hearts and hands which is taking place at Gettysburg; that beautiful and tender spirit which pervades and over-shadows this great event is national in scope and will fill the hearts of our people all over the world, making men and women more tolerant, more kind, more peaceful. Assuredly the beauty and majesty of

common sense of the people and in their essential rectitude of purpose served to give him one of the greatest and most commanding positions ever held by any personage in American history. On the Peace has never been more forcefully demonstrated than in this meeting of Americans—no North or South—just America. Lincoln said, "We cannot con-

secrate, we cannot dedicate this ground,"
in speaking of Gettysburg; “it is consecrated and made holy by the sacrifice of life to principle”; and to-day when we come together to celebrate his day, it is rather to consecrate ourselves to a patriotism that is deep, sincere and true—a patriotism that will make us worthy of our ancestors, those men and women who held close to their hearts the spirit of Independence Day.”

Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, District Commissioner, then introduced the speaker of the day, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who made a very impressive and able address, in which he emphasized the importance of celebrating the Fourth of July.

“On this day,” he said, “devoted to patriotic thought and utterance, we should especially keep in mind the fact that the flag of our country is the symbol and assurance of our liberties. Any assault upon that—any attempted substitution of the red flag of socialism or the black flag of anarchy—is a blow at the very foundations of our government, and should be put down at all hazards.

“But back of all and beyond all is the Constitution of our country, and to that we must reverently yield obedience. Unfortunately in these days of political unrest a disposition is manifested in some quarters either to emasculate or entirely ignore it. At the present time there are forty-nine bills before the two houses of Congress proposing amendments to the Constitution, and the end is not yet. The great men who framed that instrument little thought of what is happening today. It never occurred to Daniel Webster that the Constitution needed revision, and when eloquently defending it he uttered those famous words ‘Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable,’ that great statesman had faith that under the Constitution of the fathers those great blessings would be preserved to our people.”

Mr. Rudolph’s speech, introducing Senator Gallinger, was a warm tribute to the services of the latter to the District. He said that the Senator could be claimed as a Washingtonian because he had lived here since 1885, excepting two years, when he was out of Congress. He also eulogized Mrs. Story and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Referring to the “retrocession” question now pending between the District and Virginia, Mr. Rudolph said:

“The people of the District feel a peculiar interest in this anniversary, in that a portion of the District was once located in the State of Virginia. There are those who hold that the seat of government has still the constitutional claim to that portion of the sacred soil of the Old Dominion—the Commonwealth in which were born the immortal Jefferson and no less the gifted Richard Henry Lee, and his talented and patriotic brothers. While fame has dealt more kindly with the part of Jefferson, we bear in mind that Lee was the original mover in the Continental Congress of the resolution ‘that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved’; that he supported that motion by one of the most eloquent and impressive speeches delivered in that Congress, and that in all probability but for his need to suddenly leave the Congress on account of the dangerous illness of his wife he instead of Jefferson would have been the chairman of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence.”

Mr. D. J. Callahan, president of the Chamber of Commerce, read the Declaration of Independence, and the exercises closed with the audience standing and singing “America.” The platform was occupied by members of the National Board of Management National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Joint Committee of the District and a few guests.

In the District of Columbia the entire day was devoted to pursuits that proved that a safe and sane Fourth can be thoroughly enjoyed.

There were concerts in various parts of the city; athletic exercises in Potomac Park, and swimming contests.

Two historic sites were marked with bronze tablets; the site of the first public telegraph office, in Seventh Street, and that of Blodget’s Hotel where Congress convened after the Capitol was burned by the British in 1814. Mr. William Van
Zandt Cox, former president of the District Society of the American Revolution, accepted the tablets for the District and the unveiling was done by Miss Etta Louise Taggart and Miss Hazen Van Zandt Cox, assisted by Miss Leila Morse Rummel, granddaughter of the inventor of the telegraph, S. B. Morse. There was a "Comic Supplement Parade," which was amusing and following it came the beautiful pageant arranged by the Washington section of the Drama League, representing pages in American history and including 4,500 children, who marched to the foot of the Washington Monument, where the equally wonderful pantomime "Uncle Sam's 187th Birthday" was given. Over 10,000 people gathered at the foot of the Monument to witness the event, which was both picturesque and clever.

There were no fireworks in the evening but the day had been so filled with excitement that it is probable they were not very sadly missed and it is certain that in the history of the beautiful city of Washington—the "Heart of the Nation"—there has been no more carefully planned, nor more successfully carried out, celebration of Independence Day.

Oregon Trail Monument

Mrs. H. B. Patton State Regent of Nebraska

Thursday morning, April 3, 1913, a party of three started in a snowstorm from Cheyenne to attend the dedication of the monument on the Oregon Trail at the boundary line between Nebraska and Wyoming. Mr. A. J. Parshall, State Engineer and a S. A. R.; Rev. L. C. Hills, the president of the S. A. R. in Wyoming, and the writer (Mrs. H. D. Patton, State Regent of D. A. R. of Wyoming) were the party. By noon the storm was over and Guernsey was our stopping place over night. At 6:10 A. M. Friday we took the train for Henry, Nebraska, which is on the boundary line. The Episcopal rector of Guernsey went with us. At Lingle, Wyoming, Mrs. H. S. Kirk, who is a member of a St. Paul chapter of D. A. R., joined us. At Torrington about thirty or forty joined us with a band. When we heard the band and saw the high school girls and boys get into our car we thought some game at some other town was taking them our way perhaps. We were very much surprised and pleased when we found they were going to the dedication. The band, a high school band, was in uniform of white trousers and dark coats and looked fine, and their music was a prominent feature of the day. Their leader, Mr. Hiram Yoder, wife and little daughter were with the Torrington party. Rev. Mr. Williams, the M. E. minister of Torrington, also Mr. and Mrs. Snow, of Torrington, and several others were of the Torrington party. Mr. Snow was foreman of the Pratt and Gerris cattle company in the early days and knew the Trail well in this part of the state.

At Henry, just over the line in Nebraska, at 7:30 A. M., we were met by Mrs. Charles Oliver Norton, State Regent of Nebraska, and by Mr. Clarence S. Paine, Secretary Oregon Trail Commission for Nebraska. They had reached Henry Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Yorrick Nichols, of Hotel Henry, were at the train to meet us and all the young people to welcome the Torrington High School students. In front of the hotel (a two-story cement block building) a flag was floating, bunting was draped from window to window and over the hotel sign was an arch bearing the legend in big letters "Oregon Trail Dedication." Fourteen boy scouts with their leader were camped on the Mormon Trail, which is the north side of the Platte River. Their fire was built in one of the wagon ruts and they were eating at a large platform resting on the ground. They had a fine breakfast of oatmeal, bacon, potatoes, coffee, etc. The leader was Mr. Leavitt, of Omaha, who has large interests in western Nebraska. He was a Massachusetts man, a Harvard graduate and a very capable gentleman. He was made master of ceremonies for
the day. There were several families who came from Scotts Bluffs, Nebraska, with the boy scouts to attend the dedication. About 9:30 A. M. everybody climbed, by the aid of a stepladder, into a big hay-rack that was drawn by four horses. We rode two or three miles to the headgates of a canal taken from the Platte River. About forty men were at work reinforcing the long dam and headgates. We walked over the bridges and watched the work, having to pose for snapshots on every bridge or trestle. When we returned to the hotel we formulated the real program, putting on those that were present and leaving off those who hoped to be present and found they could not be. Dinner was served at 11:30 A. M. and then the people began to arrive from the country about Henry. Several parties in automobiles, several in good-looking surreys with good horses, many parties in long box farm wagons, just boards for seats, that were covered with quilts. Children were packed in, old people, and babies in arms. One of these infants was very warmly wrapped in a gaily pieced beg-quilt. Cowboys came on horseback, chaps, sombreros, spurs and quirts complete. At 1:30 P. M. the procession of two hundred people started from the hotel for the monument, which is three miles south of the town, across the Platte River.

The band was in the first wagon and they led off playing "Yankee Doodle," then came the hay-rack with the officials—going in true "1813" style—then followed every conceivable vehicle you could imagine. The procession strung out for nearly a mile—very imposing in its way and exceedingly interesting.

The monument is fine—a huge piece of red granite standing on a cement base, the whole about six feet high. One side is smooth and has in beautiful lettering: "Oregon Trail. Erected by Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska and Wyoming, 1913." Just a word here about the money. Every chapter in Wyoming was asked to contribute toward this. The Cheyenne Chapter gave $50.00; the S. A. R. in Wyoming gave $50.00; the S. A. R. in Nebraska gave $50.00; the D. A. R. in Nebraska gave $100.00. The cost of everything was $250.00, and it is a beautiful monument, perfectly satisfactory in every way.

The two hundred people stood in a horseshoe about the monument—the speakers standing in front of the stone. The band opened the program. Rev. Mr. Williams, of Torrington, gave the invocation. Mr. Leavitt announced
Another Real Daughter Dies

Mrs. Emily Sayre Welter, a Real Daughter and a member of the Emily Virginia Mason Chapter of Hastings, Michigan, died at her home in Ovid, Michigan, April 9, 1913, aged 98 years. Her father was Nathan Sayre, a lieutenant in the Continental army and was past seventy at the time of her birth but lived to see this child of his old age become a wife and begin for herself the great problem of motherhood. She was born at Hector, N. Y., in 1818 and lived there until twenty-two years of age. In 1840 she married Jacob Welter, and a few years later came to Clinton County, Michigan, where they built them a home in the wilderness and where fifty-seven years from the day they settled on their farm she passed away. She was the mother of three sons and one daughter, one of her boys giving his life to his country in the Civil War. Hers was a busy useful Christian life and even though bedridden and totally blind in her closing years she retained full control of her mental faculties to the end.
Dust and Disease

A Plea for Routine School Disinfection.

J. T. Ainslee Walker,

Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, Fellow of the Chemical Society, etc.

"He was all right, doctor, until he began to go to school," is a remark with which most of us who take an interest in school hygiene are only too familiar. Could anything more clearly indicate the influence of the public school upon the spread of the common infectious diseases of childhood?

As a paper read by me at the Congress on Hygiene and Demography, in September last, represents my carefully considered views on school disinfection, I have made free use of many of the arguments employed in the paper in question in preparing this article.

Among the numerous problems confronting educationists, none perhaps is more insistent or more difficult of solution than that of the prevention of infectious disease. Viewed from any standpoint—hygienic, educational or financial—school epidemics are deplorable; yet, as is evidenced by reports from all parts of the country of the closure of schools owing to infectious outbreaks among the scholars, all the remedies and all the palliatives hitherto brought to bear against them have done little more than touch the fringe of the evil. It is strange, therefore, that one of the most obvious preventive measures—the systematic daily disinfection of schoolroom floors—is commonly overlooked or ignored. Why disinfection is necessary, and how it should be done, will be shown hereunder.

The most common school diseases are measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, while the available data tend to show that tuberculosis may exist among school children to a much greater extent than is usually believed. The facts that the first four of these diseases are generally infectious before they can be diagnosed, and that both scarlet fever and diphtheria remain so after the patient has apparently recovered, greatly increase the difficulty of preventing outbreaks among school children, and of confining within moderate limits such outbreaks when they have occurred.

The presence in most schools of a certain proportion of children in the infectious stages of one or other of the diseases already mentioned cannot be avoided, and seeing that each of these diseases is caused by a specific germ, such children cannot fail to diffuse infectious material, which, if allowed to accumulate on the floors, to become mingled with the dust and be inhaled by the other children, must give rise to fresh cases of the disease. This being so, it will be admitted on all hands that the one intelligent method of preventing these diseases is the timely destruction of the causal agent.

The view held in certain quarters that infection through the medium of infected articles—particularly dust—may be ignored, cannot be justified. The more rational view is that while direct infection—i.e., infection transmitted from child to child by actual contact—is the more common form, there is the strongest evidence for the belief that germ-laden dust is responsible for a vast amount of infectious disease. In this connection it is worthy of note that Prof. C. A. E. Winslow in some recent experiments described in the American Journal of Public Health, obtained 22,700 acid-forming streptococci per gram from an average of nineteen samples of dust taken from New York schoolrooms.

The case for routine disinfection is clearly and succinctly stated by Dr. Henry Kenwood, Chadwick Professor of Hygiene in the University of London, in a paper on "The Disinfection of School Premises," published in the School World of September, 1908: "No one who is conversant with all the facts," he says, "will dispute the contention that the periodical disinfection of school premises is an important branch of school
hygiene which is often culpably neglected. A systematic disinfection of school premises is, with rare exceptions, performed only as a consequence of the epidemic prevalence of infectious disease among the scholars, and even then the methods adopted are not always those which the more recent scientific work has demonstrated to be the most effective. Yet the facts which indicate the necessity for this precaution, as a routine practice, are of a very striking and convincing nature. Missed early or mild cases spread much infection in school classrooms; and frequent disinfection is an easily practicable means of reducing their potency for evil. In addition to these mild cases of infection, there may be ‘carrier-cases,’ namely, children who are passive carriers of infection while not themselves affected in any way by the germs they harbor in their throats or in their noses, etc. In some school outbreaks of diphtheria, the ‘carrier-cases’ in a class from which several sufferers have previously been removed have been found to be far more numerous than the actual sufferers; but while in good health and fully capable of benefiting from schooling, they may disseminate virulent germs upon the other scholars and the desks, floors, books, etc., of the classroom, when they cough, sneeze, recite or sing. Flügge and others have demonstrated that the germs may thus be sprayed into the atmosphere for several feet from the individual. The infection of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and whooping-cough from such insidious sources, remaining unrecognized in periods when the class attendance is good, may light up a considerable measure of school infection. But the plea for routine disinfection of school premises does not end with the case in reference to common infectious diseases; there are cogent grounds for adopting the practice as a serviceable precaution against the spread of consumption and certain disease-producing organisms on skin, hair and clothes, which are known sometimes to constitute a part of classroom dirt and dust. . . . It is indeed surprising that so little should be done in the face of the recognized frequency of classroom infection and the consequent epidemic prevalence of disease, and in the face of the evidence that is gradually accumulating of the valuable results accruing from the daily disinfection of school premises.”

The Scotch Education Department, in a Memorandum entitled, “The Cleansing and Disinfecting of Schools,” has expressed its views as follows: “The ‘close smell’ so familiar in the school-room is due partly to the subtle organic impurities of the air breathed out by the children, partly to the decomposition of organic dirt on the children’s bodies or in the room. Such decomposition is normally caused by microbes. Hence, to cleanse a schoolroom properly, it is necessary to destroy the germ-life as well as to remove the visible dirt. This is why periodic disinfection is advisable, even when no known infectious disease has been present.” Children in the infectious stages of one or other of the diseases already mentioned cannot fail to diffuse infectious material, and that material, if allowed to accumulate on the floors—to become mingled with the dust and to be inhaled by the children—must give rise to fresh cases of the disease is a proposition which should be evident to all unbiased minds.

I am strongly of opinion that the method of disinfection to be employed should be the liquid spray, which is preferable to gaseous disinfection for two reasons: (1) Because the liquid disinfectant comes into actual contact with the infected matter and (2) because the liquid disinfectant tends to prevent dust—the common vehicle of infection—from rising into the air. Fumigation is used still in many places in spite of the repeatedly demonstrated fact that this method cannot be relied upon to destroy the organisms of disease. A better control can be obtained by more direct measures against the organisms of disease and the envelope of dirt by which they are habitually surrounded and conveyed, and this is why the liquid spray should always be employed in preference to fumigation.

Care must be taken that the disinfectant employed be efficient; otherwise disinfection will be merely a waste of time and money. With the aid of modern scientific methods, the selection of an efficient disinfectant need present no difficulty, for by means of the Rideal-Walker test it is possible to determine the germi-
cidal efficiency of any preparation and thus convert disinfection from a speculative and frequently useless process into a reliable and scientific method of preventing the spread of infection. It may be well to explain here that by the Rideal-Walker method the germicidal value of a preparation is arrived at by dividing the strength of the disinfectant under test, which will kill a certain organism in a given time, by the strength of pure carbolic acid required to kill the same organism in the same time and under exactly similar conditions. For example, if a 1 in 2,000 solution of disinfectant X will kill a certain strain of typhoid bacillus in five minutes and a 1 in 100 solution of carbolic acid will kill the same organism in the same time, (and at the same time) the carbolic acid coefficient of X is 2,000÷100=20.0. Similarly, when dealing with a disinfectant of lower bactericidal power than carbolic acid, if a 1 in 70 solution is required to perform the same task as a 1 in 100 solution of carbolic acid, the coefficient is 70÷100=0.7.

Disinfectants selected for use in schools should be
(1) Inexpensive,
(2) Highly efficient,
(3) Non-poisonous.

The importance of (1) is obvious. The importance of (2) lies in the fact that a disinfectant of high efficiency will bear a correspondingly high dilution. When working with a high dilution—such as 1 in 500—there is complete absence of the nauseating odor and injury to woodwork, etc., inseparable from the use of the low dilutions called for in the case of disinfectants of low efficiency. As regards (3) in view of recent fatalities through the use of poisonous disinfectants it will surely be conceded that given equal efficiency the non-poisonous is always to be preferred to the poisonous; and, it may be added, there are non-poisonous preparations available which equal in germicidal efficiency bichloride of mercury, the most powerful of the toxic variety.

Having selected a disinfectant possessing the above mentioned characteristics, the next step is to decide the proper dilution in which to apply it. The following simple rule will settle this point: Taking 1 part of pure carbolic acid in 25 parts of water, as the recognized working dilution employed by hospitals, etc., for general disinfection, the corresponding dilution of any preparation submitted is obtained by multiplying this factor by the coefficient of the article in question. Thus, with a disinfectant having a coefficient of 5, the corresponding dilution would be 1 in 125; where the coefficient is 20, the corresponding dilution is 1 in 500.

Disinfection should be carried out in the following manner: When school is over for the day, the floor of each classroom should be moistened with the above solution by means of one of the modern sprinkling-cans with specially fine rose designed for this purpose, and swept in the usual manner while still damp. The desks and seats should be dusted with a cloth wrung out of the same solution. Dry dusting and sweeping should on no account be permitted; they merely displace the bacilliferous dust, which, after floating in the air for a time, settles again on the floor and desks. Once a week the walls to a height of six or seven feet from the ground should be moistened with the same preparation by means of a spraying machine; seats, desks, hats and clothes pegs should be treated in the same manner, particular attention being paid to the last named, while care should also be taken that the tops of the cupboards and other inaccessible places where dust may collect are thoroughly wetted with the solution. Every quarter the spraying operations should be extended to include all parts of the walls and ceiling.

The practical value of floor disinfection may be gathered from the following experiment: A certain area of floor space was divided by a chalk line, and both halves were swabbed with water containing a strong culture of B. prodigiosus (a bacillus much used by bacteriologists in experimental work by reason of its distinctive coloring). One half of the space was thoroughly sprinkled, by means of one of the fine rose sprinkling cans above referred to, with a 1 in 500 solution of a disinfectant having a Rideal-Walker coefficient of 20 and so left until the following morning; the other half was sprinkled with water only. Two agar
plates (as used by bacteriologists in the growth of germs) were then smeared with swabs taken from both the disinfected and non-disinfected spaces, with results clearly shown in the above illustrations. On plate 1, which was smeared with the swab taken from the non-disinfected floor space, crowds of colonies of bacteria may be seen, whereas on plate 2, treated with the swab taken from the disinfected area, no growth is visible.

If further argument in favor of routine school disinfection be required, it may be found in the fact that the evil effects of breathing bacilliferous dust cannot be gauged solely by actual absence through illness. Many of the minor ailments so contracted may be too mild to warrant absence from school or to call for immediate treatment, while being serious enough to lower the vitality of the child to such an extent as to affect its receptive capacity during school hours. Children are legally enforced to attend school and it surely follows that they should be allowed to do so without encountering any danger which is avoidable by ordinary measures of human precaution.

The position may be summarized as follows: The presence of a certain proportion of infectious children is admittedly unavoidable. These infectious children must diffuse a certain amount of infective material, the removal of which by means of frequent and thorough washing of classrooms and cloakrooms is, on the ground of expense, impossible, or is at least so regarded by the education authorities; the daily sprinkling of the floors with a disinfectant solution offers an inexpensive and easy method of minimizing the harmful effects of that material during the intervals between cleansing. Viewed in this light—not as a panacea or as a substitute for cleansing—it is difficult to understand why the benefits to be derived from this process should not appeal more generally to those responsible for the management of our public schools.
John Eager Howard

The Margaret Brent Chapter of Maryland has changed the name from "Margaret Brent," a loyal woman of Colonial times, to that of "John Eager Howard," Continental Army in 1777—won distinction at the Battle of Germantown, and was made lieutenant-colonel at the Battle of Monmouth. In 1780 he was detailed
to conform strictly to the Revolutionary period, he having been a major in the Continental Army and honored by Congress for his bravery on many occasions from 1776 to 1814 at the defense of Baltimore.

Wishing to pay tribute to whom honor is justly due, we have chosen the name of Colonel John Eager Howard, hero, soldier and statesman, from among many distinctively Maryland Revolutionary heroes—because of many loyal services rendered his country during the Revolutionary period, dating from when he was a captain in Hull's Regiment, at the battle of White Plains, in 1776, until 1814, when Baltimore was threatened by the British. He was a major in the to serve in the Southern Department with Maryland and Delaware troops. He participated in Gates' defeat near Camden; led the Continental infantry in the Battle of Cowpens at one time holding in his hands the swords of seven surrendered British officers for which conduct Congress voted him a silver medal. He was also distinguished in the battle of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Spring.

Colonel Howard was a member of Congress from 1780 to 1788; governor of Maryland from 1789 to 1792; a member of Maryland Senate in 1795; in the United States Senate from 1796 to 1803. General Washington named him for one of his brigadier-generals in 1798.
Colonel Howard was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, June 4, 1752; died October 12, 1827, and is buried in Old St. Paul's Cemetery in Baltimore.

Since organization of the chapter over two years ago, patriotic education and historical research have formed the chief topics of the meetings. A flag pole costing $100 has been placed in the Thom Memorial Playground of the city; a chair and silver contributed to Banquet Hall; $35 to Memorial Continental Hall; $180 to Goucher College, Baltimore, an institution for the higher education of women; clothing and cash to the Flood Sufferers of Dayton, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, and clothing to the Southern Mountaineers. Next October the chapter will issue its first year book giving a program of each meeting. The regent has appointed standing committees for active work as proposed by the National Society, as follows: The preservation of the Flag, Welfare of Women and Children, Mountaineer Work, Old Trails, Preservation of Historic Spots and Records, Children and Sons of the Republic, Children of the American Revolution, Conservation, and the Magazine, the journal being in each member's home. Among our latest official acts has been the adoption of a Chapter Flower—the Daisy, and a motto from St. Augustine's writings, which is:

"In good things, Unity;
In small things, Liberty;
In all things, Charity."

—CAROLINA VIRGINIA SUDLER, Secretary.

Work of the Chapters

Colonial Daughters Chapter (Farmington, Maine).—May 28, 1912, the annual election of officers was held. June 25 was the date of the Anniversary Dinner, which was a very enjoyable occasion. The July meeting was held in Wilton, where we had a picnic dinner at the cottage of Mrs. Mary C. Adams, on the shore of Wilson Lake. October 22 was Gentleman's Night, and was carried out in the form of a Hallowe'en Party, and was a most enjoyable occasion.

The programs for the year have been on the Indians of Maine, and many interesting facts and stories have been given. Our meetings have been held in Drummond Hall. Have received one new member this year.

Our dear sister, Sadie B. Small, passed from this life to the Life Eternal, August 19, 1912, and on January 28, 1913, Flora L. Voter was called to her Heavenly home.

Our past-regent, Mrs. Alice B. Steele, has received the unanimous nomination for State Vice-Regent, an honor of which our chapter is justly proud.

The Patriotic Education Committee has held a reception for the teachers of the town, and town officials; has put one framed copy of the Declaration of Independence in one of the schools, also seven framed copies of the Pledge of Allegiance in rural schools, and has had the "State Flag Law" printed in the local papers, and held a patriotic entertainment for the Grammar School graduates.—ADDIE MAY TREFETHEN, Historian.
Minneapolis Chapter (Minneapolis, Minnesota).—Celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization, May 31, with a banquet followed by a program suitable for the occasion.

Although the chapter had thirteen charter members and has been served by thirteen regents, its history proves thirteen is not always the unlucky number. Reports from the different departments showed the chapter had been generous in its contributions to Continental Hall. That it erected in a part of beauty a monument to ancestors who fell at Fort Griswold in that fearful strife of September 6, 1781, and over this monument is a tree from New England planted in soil from thirteen historic battlegrounds procured by a former regent, Mrs. Jennie B. Goodwin.

We have seven hundred dollars in the Monument Fund which will be used for placing a “Minute Man” in some suitable location.

Mrs. Newcomb prepared an anniversary poem combining a series of word pictures of the Thirteen Regents, giving to each her own ancestral setting—from facts gleaned from books of the registrar and woven into rhythmical measure.

The mother of one regent, Mrs. Ford, is the oldest of ninety thousand living members of the National Society, being one hundred and seven. We have had during these past years three real daughters, but the mother of Mrs. Ford is the only one living.—ELIZABETH M. NEWCOMB, Historian.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter (Putnam, Connecticut).—The annual meeting, May 12th, closed the sixteenth year of patriotic service for the chapter. The reports of the regent, various officers and committees showed no diminution in our record for doing and giving.

Ten meetings with entertaining literary programs and enjoyable social hours following the business have been held. The program committee made the year book especially interesting and valuable by printing the names of 173 Revolutionary soldiers whose graves we have located and marked in this vicinity.

At the January Open Meeting, in commemoration of General Israel Putnam’s birthday, to which each daughter invites a guest, an instructive talk on Indian basketry, Indian characteristics and the singing of Indian songs with an exhibit of rare and beautiful baskets was given. A reception followed and refreshments were served. On September 26th the pilgrimage to Putnam’s Wolf Den was taken and included a basket picnic. The outing was declared a very delightful affair. The annual service in commemoration of the Revolutionary heroes buried in our vicinity was held May 22nd at the Woodstock Hill Cemetery.

The efficient Ways and Means Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. Mansfield, have given several whists and evening entertainments for the benefit of the treasury.

Our gifts to various causes for the year are in line with the work of other years. Contributions to Continental Hall, to various calls for help from State chapters have been made. Prizes were awarded school children for patriotic essays. Magazines and papers were furnished to the Free Reading Room.

One retiring regent, Mrs. F. J. Daniels, holds the enviable record of every meeting attended during the two years. We welcome past regent Mrs. George A. Vaughan to the regency for the coming two years.—MARY ABIGAL BLAKE NICHOLS, Historian.

Copa de Oro Chapter (Alameda, Cal.) is rather a young organization with thirty-one earnest members.

The name, Copa de Oro, meaning “Cup of Gold,” is symbolical of California’s glorious yellow poppy which makes the fields and hillsides in the springtime one brilliant mass of gold.

The work of the chapter has gone on in a very satisfactory manner, and considering our youth a good work has been accomplished in the way of getting some form of patriotic exercises introduced into the public schools, such as ten-minute talks upon patriotic subjects, and in some schools the ceremony of saluting the flags once a week, and the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Another work we have taken up is to erect a memorial stone of some kind to mark the historic spot of the large Indian Mound in Alameda, which was of
great age, and when removed was found to contain many articles of great value, which surpass Indian relics in the Affiliated Colleges of San Francisco.

To accomplish this work we have had lectures by Mr. T. F. Waterman, of the University of California, upon the great mounds of the United States.

We were fortunate in having Ishi, the unspoiled aborigine and the last member of his tribe, give an exhibition, singing his Indian songs and showing his dexterity with bows and arrows.

We have imposed fines for being late at the monthly meetings and for non-attendance without a good excuse, and these fines are cheerfully paid into our Indian Monument Fund.

We are very proud of our historic gavel, the head of which is made from a block of wood from the last tree planted by Washington at Mt. Vernon, and the handle from a piece of wood from the shrub magnolia planted by Lafayette on his last visit to Mt. Vernon. There is a silver band around the head suitably inscribed.

We have a scrap book in this Chapter which is being filled with many interesting clippings of historical value.

We had the honor of placing in nomination for State Regent, the name of our chapter regent (for 1911-12), Mrs. Harriett Newman Chapman, who was duly elected, also returning her name for election this year, which was again honored.—MARY F. BARTON, Historian.

Boudinot Chapter (Elizabeth, New Jersey).—Another successful year was fittingly brought to a close by the unveiling of one of a series of monuments the chapter proposes to erect, marking the route of the British from Elizabeth-town to Springfield. This first marker is five feet in height and three and one-half feet in width, with a bronze tablet upon it containing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the following inscription:

"Here the British turned into Galloping Hill Road from Elizabeth-town to Connecticut Farms and Springfield At the time of the battles June 7 and 23rd, 1780."

Washington afterward said of the New Jersey Militia: 'They flew to arms universally and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen during the war.' A son of Gen. William Crane is said to have been bayonetted to death by British soldiers Near this spot.


The monument stands on a triangular plot of ground in front of the old home of Gen. Crane. Several hundred patriotic men and women gathered on the lawn for the exercises, which opened with singing by 250 school children. After the presentation of the deed of the ground on which the monument stands by the Mayor and its acceptance by Miss Van Vranken, regent, short addresses by ex-Chancellor Magie and Dr. William...
Force Whitaker, Chaplain-General, S. A. R., the monument was unveiled by Miss Mary Gansevoort Van Vranken, and Dr. Anna J. Crouthers, chaplain.

Throughout the year the chapter has worked hard to raise the money, $200, and the consummation of all hopes and plans was all one could wish. The year has been full of progress, mostly due to the untiring zeal, loyalty and efficiency of the regent, to whom all are devoted. The membership (108) has so increased that it is no longer comfortable to meet in private houses, so the chapter has rented two large rooms in Carteret Arms, an old Revolutionary house recently purchased by the Civic and Historical Association of Elizabeth, which they mean to furnish appropriately. An illustrated lecture by Dr. Anna J. Crouthers and a cake sale netted $143.00 and a large card party in April added $168,000 to the Treasury. The chapter educates two children at McKee, Ky., and has given $50.00 to the Memorial Fund for Miss Mecom; a donation is also given annually to the Nurses' Home. More enthusiasm prevails as the years roll by, and many important things are planned for the following year—different ways of adding money to the Treasury being projected. No other chapter in the State has had the honor of a member holding successively the office of chapter regent, State regent, Vice-President General, as our loved leader, Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, who has recently been made Honorary Vice-President General, and who has done so much for us and represented us in her many gifts to the Jersey Room in Continental Hall. Mrs. Putnam has recently ordered a Memorial panel to be placed in the ceiling of the Washington Memorial Church at Valley Forge for Miss Mecom; a donation is also given annually to the Nurses' Home. The chapter is very much interested in good roads, and hope to travel over the ocean to ocean highway. I felt encouraged when I read in the daily of May 17th of a meeting in Chicago of cement manufacturers. Each member agreed to give one per cent of his annual output for three years; the subscription will amount to $2,500,000.00. That is patriotism of the twentieth century.—Lillian Wilson Gibson, Historian.

Pushmataha Chapter (Meridan, Mississippi).—Following the selection of all officers of the chapter, the members entered into a new year of work. On George Washington's birthday they gave an elegant reception at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Walker Borach. The general character of the meetings of the Pushmataha Chapter are attention to business details, and carrying out the yearly program of historical papers, the subjects for the past year being issued by the State Historian. Our chapter has contributed to memorial funds, the Berry School at Rome, Ga., and the building of our local hospital. The chapter is very much interested in good roads, and hope to travel over the ocean to ocean highway. I felt encouraged when I read in the daily of May 17th of a meeting in Chicago of cement manufacturers. Each member agreed to give one per cent of his annual output for three years; the subscription will amount to $2,500,000.00. That is patriotism of the twentieth century.—Lillian Wilson Gibson, Historian.

Pushmataha Chapter (Meridan, Mississippi).—Following the selection of all officers of the chapter, the members entered into a new year of work. On George Washington's birthday they gave an elegant reception at the home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Walker Borach. The general character of the meetings of the Pushmataha Chapter are attention to business details, and carrying out the yearly program of historical papers, the subjects for the past year being issued by the State Historian.

Our chapter has contributed to the marking of the Natchez Trace, also paid our share towards the printing of the minutes of the State Convention, also the expense of the campaign of our Vice-President General, Mrs. Chalmers Williamson.

We have sent floral offerings to the homes of two of our members who have passed to the Great Beyond, Mrs. Jessie...
Lowe Smith and Mrs. Daisy Thixton Harrison.

On June 14th we celebrated Flag Day at our Highland Park, at which time we presented a beautiful flag to the park; it was raised on the auditorium, the Boy Scouts having charge of the hoisting of the flag.

Appropriate speeches were made by our talented regent, Mrs. Frank Williams, and the Park Commissioners.

One of the beautiful features of the afternoon was a flag drill given by forty children under the direction of Miss Annie D. Lewin.

The chapter needed funds, so they tagged the spectators with tiny bouquets; they also had a generous donation from the street railway, which was benefited by the crowd attracted to the park.

With the fund from Flag Day we have been able to give a set of reference books to one of the Public Schools, and are looking forward to extending our work in the city during the coming year.

—SALLIE LEWIN, Historian.

Escholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, California).—Each meeting, since the first one in October, has been fraught with interest, when our regent, Mrs. Dillon, took the chair, ably supported by our efficient vice-regent, Mrs. Young. The Board has been faithful and ever ready to respond to the call of the regent.

We have had so many delightful afternoons that to mention them all would be impossible, but one that stands out from among the rest is the one on which Mrs. Senour made us all forget that we were really "grown-ups" and not little children having a heart to heart talk with our dolly; her costumes and acting were perfect; then when Mrs. James Ballagh gave her Three Centuries of American Ballads, and the ladies came forth in Colonial, Anti-Bellum and Present day costumes, we almost wondered whether we were living in the era of powdered hair and panniers, or the hoops and much beruified skirt of fifty years ago, or was it believable that the straight tailor-made with the split skirt and occasional glimpse of silk hosiery was only removed from the others by half a century? One of our most talented Daughters and one who is always ready to contribute her share to the entertainment of others is Mrs. G. C. Dennis, and we have several times enjoyed her singing. Not only in vocal music do we possess talent, but instrumental as well, and the program rendered by Miss Mary Olive Gray, preceded by the address on The Municipal Art Center, by Mrs. Thomas B. Stowall, was enjoyed by all from beginning to end. Another rare treat was given us by Mrs. Theodore G. Finley, when she read "Barbara Fritchie, The Frederick Girl." We are also philanthropic and try to contribute our mite of good, as was shown by the card party given for the benefit of Colman House and the effort to aid the George Junior Republic, in which cause Mrs. Rendall has labored so faithfully.

While we cater to the intellectual and the beautiful we are not unmindful of the needs of the inner man, and one of our most enjoyable affairs was the elaborate luncheon given the 22nd of February at Hotel Hollywood. It was attended by sixty-five Daughters and two Sons, who both made speeches relative to the occasion. We had visitors from many States and climes, who gave us a word of cheer. Music was furnished by Mrs. George Penniman and Miss Dixie Osborn. The address of the day was made by Frank G. Tyrrell.

In concluding this brief summary of the year and telling of its joys and pleasures, must say that it has not been without its sorrows as well, and there have been many tears and heartaches over the loved ones of our band who have crossed over the silent river; our dear Mrs. Ryon, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Riddle are among the number, and while the dear faces are to be seen among us no more, they are present in our memory.—MRS. ROBERT O. OSBORN, Historian.

Rhode Island Independence Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—This Chapter, which has Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt as regent, was organized February 28, 1910, and incorporated April 19, 1912. It now has forty-eight members. Work along patriotic and educational lines is being done. The Camp-fire Girls of America was introduced to Rhode Island teachers at an expense of $25.00, Mrs. Gulick, of New York, and Mrs. Randal J. Cong-
don, Superintendent of Schools, delivering addresses. The graves of six Revolutionary soldiers, Aaron, Israel and Ichabod Bowen and Caleb Vaughan, Jr., in Coventry, and William and John Merriss, in Exeter, Rhode Island, all of Rhode Island regiments, have been marked.

The chapter by its own efforts through thimble parties and sales have placed at a cost of $125.00 a bronze tablet in the old Rhode Island State House, commemorating the first Declaration of Independence. The tablet was draped with a beautiful white silk flag, trimmed with gold fringe (the State flag); this was presented to Miss Anna Cooke Cushing, a descendant of Gov. Nicholas Cooke, who unveiled the tablet.

Addresses were made by the regent, ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, and Mrs. Frances E. Bates. The Declaration was read by Mrs. George J. Arnold, vice-regent for Rhode Island. This closed the exercises.

The chapter hopes next year to place another tablet with the names of the men who signed the Declaration.—

**Hulda D. N. Newton, Historian.**

**Kewanee Illinois Chapter** (Kewanee, Illinois).—Our chapter convenes in October, holding nine meetings during the year. The meetings are always opened with the ritual, after which the regular business is taken up and this is followed with the program and a social hour, when refreshments are served.

Notwithstanding our Chapter House is not paid for, we presented the Wethersfield high school a set of reference works consisting of six volumes; made a donation to the Caroline Scott Harrison memorial fund; gave five dollars to the State Patriotic Committee toward a scholarship at the W. C. T. U. settlement school at Hindman, Ky., and ten dollars to the Dorothy Sharpe School of Edneyville, N. C.

**The American Monthly** is taken by many of our members. The chapter keeps a copy in our public library.

We had the pleasure of entertaining our State Regent, Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Galesburg, in December.

A most delightful Colonial tea was enjoyed at the Chapter House on February 22nd. The membership is steadily growing, numbering at the present time about sixty-five with several papers in Washington.

At the last meeting of the State Conference it was voted to erect a flagstaff at Starved Rock from which Old Glory should float with a pennant attached stating that the flag was the gift of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution. So on Flag Day a goodly number of our chapter went to Starved Rock, where with several other Chapters of the State a site was selected for furling the flag.—**Amy M. Rhodes-Bliss, Historian.**

**Old Mendon Chapter** (Mendon, Massachusetts).—This chapter celebrated its first birthday January 24th, with a banquet, at which Mrs. James G. Dunning, State regent, was the honor guest and presented the charter which was given to the chapter by Mrs. Charles Buck, the regent. Preceding the banquet was a reception and afterwards speeches were in order and the regent in a few well-chosen words announced that Mrs. Dunning had been made an honorary member of the chapter. Mrs. Dunning complimented the chapter on its remarkable growth in its first year, and in closing presented the charter, which was accepted on behalf of the chapter by Mrs. Fred Daniels, historian, who spoke of the work the chapter had been able to do during the year.

At the close of the festivities, "America" was sung and the banquet and decorating committee, Mrs. Ralph Coffin, Mrs. Charles Buck, Mrs. Augustus White, Mrs. Thos. Nelson, Mrs. Wm.
Marden, Mrs. Daniels Barns, Mrs. Fred Daniels, felt that the affair had been a great success.

The chapter held its first open meeting in Mendon Town Hall on Saturday, February 22nd, to which several societies were invited.

Owing to other attractions and very stormy weather, the attendance was small, but those who were there heard a very fine address by Mrs. Charles H. Masury, of Danvers, Honorary State Regent. The singing of "Massachusetts," written by Mrs. Dunning, was a feature of the meeting, and the other numbers were "Old Hundred," prayer by the chaplain; Mrs. W. E. Day, piano duet; Misses Knight and Springer, piano solo; "Star Spangled Banner," by Miss Louise Daniels, and piano and mandolin duets by the Misses Springer.

The meeting closed with the singing of "America."—A. ETTA C. DANIELS, Historian.

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—“All work and no play” is a maxim which applies to organizations as well as individuals, and the story of Gaspee Chapter is one in which both work and play are well represented. The chapter now enrolls 292 members, and the plan to hold monthly meetings has been proven a great success. Our regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder II, has labored earnestly to perform the duties of her office wisely and well, and much praise is due her for the lively interest displayed by all Chapter members at our meetings. The duties of other officers and committees have also faithfully been performed, and the utmost harmony has prevailed throughout the year.

Eight regular meetings have been held, the first being the annual meeting at the Rhode Island Historical Society rooms. A meeting followed at the home of Mrs. Fletcher S. Mason.

The twentieth birthday of the chapter, January 11th, was observed by a tea at the home of the regent, when she was assisted by the vice-regent, Mrs. Horace N. Williams, in receiving chapter members and guests. A pretty feature of the occasion was a large birthday cake, surrounded by twenty lighted candles, and cut by Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, a former regent and ex-Vice-President General.

Washington’s Birthday was celebrated by a "Colonial Tea" at the Admiral Esek Hopkins’ Homestead, and was the most brilliant event of the year. At this meeting the regent presented to the chapter five framed certificates that had been purchased in the name of our five Real Daughters. These certificates were issued by the National Society for raising funds for Continental Hall.

On March 19th, the chapter met at the home of Mrs. Arthur F. Kenyon, and listened to the reading of the Gaspee prize essay, music and a paper by Miss Caroline D. Kelly on the "Growth of the Society."

Mrs. Lewis A. Waterman acted as hostess on Patriots’ Day, April 19th, when an eloquent address on "The Patriotism of the Coming Civilization" was given.

In May, the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Albert E. Stevens. Reports of the regent and delegates to the Congress were heard and address by Dr. Daniel Goodwin, whose subject was "Arlington House," where he had been entertained by the family of General Lee fifty-three years ago.

Gaspee Day, June 10th, was the annual Field Day, and the chapter partook of a delicious luncheon and Rhode Island clam dinner at the Pomham Club.

A "Military Whist" was given for the purpose of increasing our treasury, and also a successful sale of fancy articles, cake and candy.

Our Educational Committee has endeavored to cast abroad its seeds of patriotism, and four illustrated lectures have been given in Italian during the year, which have been well attended by the youthful population of that nationality.

The annual prize of forty dollars for the best essay on some patriotic subject was won by Miss Gertrude H. Campbell, on "The Burgoyne Campaign." Forty dollars was also forwarded to Washington towards the reduction of the debt on Continental Hall and various small appeals issued by the National Society re-ceived attention.—WILHELMINA E. BABCOCK, Historian.
Francis Vigo Chapter (Vincennes, Ind.).—William Henry Harrison, who was the first Governor of the Indiana Territory, came to Vincennes, Indiana, in the year 1801, and in 1805 contracted for the building of a house suitable for a residence and governor's office. The building was completed in 1806 and is to-day in a splendid state of preservation.

The “Harrison House” property belongs to the Vincennes Water Supply Company, at Philadelphia, Pa., but has been leased to the chapter for a number of years, and this chapter hopes to be able to preserve the old house in its present condition indefinitely.

In October, 1909, the regent of this chapter appointed the following members to serve as a Committee on the Harrison House: Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Hen-nis, Miss Love, Mrs. Curtis, Miss McIl-vaine and Mrs. Alexander.

At that time it was expected that the city would take care of the building, and the University had offered a site for the house if it was found necessary to move it from the grounds of the water company. A change in city administration took place, the house, untenanted, grew more and more dilapidated, and in February, 1910, we were suddenly confronted with a serious situation. The historical house was to be torn down and the ground cleared by April 1st. This committee moved to activity by the news began its heroic struggle to save the old building. Appeal was made to the Mayor and to the State Harrison House Committee; special meetings of Council were held, Mr. McCallum, of the water company, presiding at one of them, making there the welcome announcement that the old house would never be torn down by the company.

Members of the committee worked faithfully to protect the house from vandals who were fast destroying the interior. Through the kindness of Mr. Curtis, of the Vincennes Capital, trespass signs were printed and placed around the house and grounds. Weeks and months passed with no definite agreement with the water company, and it began to look as though the house would fall from neglect and decay. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Cullop, then in Washington, D. C., made several trips to Philadelphia in the interest of the matter, and finally secured a promise to repair the house and give it into the custody of Francis Vigo Chapter.

In December, 1911, this committee, which had never been discharged, at the request of the regent again took charge of the house. Since then work has actively gone on, money has been raised by the giving of entertainments, which, added to revenue from the house, has provided means to entirely renovate the interior. So to-day the old house, so near a ruin, condemned to be torn down, is from attic to basement in good condition.—Flora D. Alexander, Chairman Harrison House Committee.

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers Located in the Vicinity of Bath, Maine

Two graves of Revolutionary Soldiers in this vicinity have already been marked by the D. R. of Boston, that of Ebeneza Rowe at Five Islands, and Alexander Rogers at Oak Cemetery, Georgetown Center.

The “Sons” have marked the graves of Daniel Small, Meadow Brook, Phippsburg; and Moses Morrison at the Basin, Phippsburg. Aside from these we learn of the following graves that remain unmarked as soldiers: Col. John Lemont, Wylie Farm, West Bath; Capt. James Lemont, Wylie Farm, West Bath; Capt. John Sanford, Wylie Farm, West Bath; Capt. John West, Union, Maine; John Beath, Naval Officer, Boothbay Harbor; Joseph Beeth, Naval Officer, Boothbay Harbor; Joshua Philbrook, Maple Grove Cemetery, Bath; James McCobb, Dromore, Phippsburg; Col. Saml. McCobb, Georgetown, opposite Phippsburg Center; Jordan Parker, Phippsburg; Capt. John White, Georgetown. There are two Revolutionary heroes buried in Wiscasset, Maine: Ezekiel Averell, one of Washington’s life guards, died in 1850, aged 95 years and 8 months; Manassah Smith, chaplain in the Revolutionary Army; born in Leominster, Mass., 1748; graduated Harvard College in 1783; died in 1825, aged 77 years.

Mary Pelham Hill, Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath, Maine.
in Colonial wars, and was also a soldier in the possession of members of his family. (See p. 86 D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. XV.) —Mrs. W. E. Bell, Mina, Nevada.

HALL.—Capt. Giles Hall (b. Feb. 18, 1733-d. 1789) m. (1) Martha Robison; and was captain of the brig "Minerva" fitted out in 1775 by order of His Honor the Governor, and the Committee of Safety for the Defense of the Colony of Conn. (Conn. Hist. Society Collections, Vol. VIII, p. 227.) —Mrs. W. E. Bell, Mina, Nevada.

2290. HALL — NIXON — CORNELIUS.—In the Abstracts of Records of Augusta Co., Va., mention is made of the marriage Mch. 21, 1786, of Elizabeth, dau. of John Hall and Andrew Allison. Also on Mch. 19, 1791, of the marriage of Benjamin Harrison and Polly, dau. of John Hall. Also of the marriage Mch. 2, 1796, of Jacob Vanlear and Nancy (Agness) Hall, daughter of John Hall. Jacob Vanlear and Andrew Allison acted as surety for this marriage. In the September Court, 1799, there was a suit brought by John Hall against Benjamin Harrison, Jr., of Rockingham, in which John Hall, then of Middle River, writes June 5, 1793, stating that his daughter, Polly, has died without children. —Gen. Ed.

2739. McCLELLAN.—The History of Ohio by Howe, History of Ky. by Kinkaid, and Lexington Court Records; also the Johnston-Patterson Genealogy give the record of Robert McClellan, who m. Margaret Howe, left Pa. in 1775 in company with John McClellan, Robert Patterson and others and settled at McClellan's Fort (named for John McClellan) near Georgetown, Ky. He also lived at Lexington, Ky., and served in the Revolution. —Miss Josephine Anderson, Kennebec Hotel, Long Beach, California.

2814. DOOLEY.—In the March magazine Query 2814 suggests Ramsay's Annals of Tenn. as a help for her ancestor's service. I have the old book, yet fail to find the name Wm. Pemberton Dooley mentioned. This is merely a help by elimination. —Mrs. J. S. Hawkins, Edna, Texas.

2839. ROBINSON — RAYMOND.—In the "Journal of the General Assembly of S. C. March-April, 1776" the name of John Robinson, of Mill Creek, Camden District, as Justice of the Peace in 1776 appears; also the name of John Robinson, of Crowder's Creek, Camden District, Justice of the Peace for 1776. In "Documents relating to the History of S. C. During the Rev. War," pp. 8 and 63, the name of John Robinson, private in Capt. John Reid's troop of Light Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Wade Hampton's regiment, General Sumter's Brigade, appears. —Miss Marion Salley, Historian of the Ky. State Historical Society.

2847. (2) THOMPSON.—A friend kindly writes that a complete genealogy of the families of Thompson and Waddy can be found in the Register of the Ky. State Historical Society. Unfortunately a careful examination fails to reveal more than has already been given in the June issue of this magazine. —Gen. Ed.

2869. LELAND — RAWSON.—Through the courtesy of Miss Miriam W. Farrin, Vice Regent of the Old Oak Chapter, Grafton, Mass., and Mrs. Don R. Gibson (herself a Rawson descendant), 336 Miami Street, Tiffin, Ohio, the ancestry of Anna B. Rawson who m Thomas Leland is established. Anna B. Rawson, b. Aug. 28, 1750, and died Feb. 24, 1812. He and was the dau. of Josiah Rawson, b. Jan. 31, 1727, who m. Hannah Bass in Braintree, Mass., and Mrs. Don R. Gibson (herself a Rawson descendant), 336 Miami Street, Tiffin, Ohio, the ancestry of Anna B. Rawson who m Thomas Leland is established. Anna B. Rawson, b. Oct. 11, 1759, m. Thomas Leland, and was the dau. of Josiah Rawson, b. Jan. 31, 1727, who m. Hannah Bass in Braintree, Mass., and died Feb. 24, 1812. He settled first in Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass., where they lived several years; then emigrated to Warwick, Franklin Co., when Lemuil (the ninth ch.) was quite young, and Warwick was comparatively a wilderness. They had: Josiah, b. 1751, m. Elizabeth Barrows; Simeon,
b. 1753, m. Anna Holden; Abigail, b. 1755, m. Joshua Garfield; Mary, b. 1757, m. David W. Leland; Anna B., b. 1759, m. Thomas Leland; Jonathan, b. 1761, m. Livonia Robinson; Lydia, b. 1763, d. at 18 yrs. of age; Betsey, b. 1765; Lemuel, b. 1767, m. Sarah Barrows; Amelia, b. 1769, m. Seth Ellis; Hannah, b. 1771, d. in Warwick; and Secretary, b. 1773, m. Lucy Russell.

Both Josiah and Hannah were of Mayflower descent. Under the spelling “Rossen” we find that Josiah Rossen (or Rawson) served in Capt. Petty’s Co. as a private from Dec. 16, 1776, to Mch. 19, 1777. Capt. Petty was a resident of Warwick, and the men under him were residents of that and adjoining towns. It is probable, therefore, that the service belonged to Anna’s father, as he was not at that time fifty years of age; and the son, Josiah, would have been apt to have been styled Josiah, Jr.

2875. ROGERS.—From a manuscript record of the McReynolds Family by Benjamin S. McReynolds of Ky. we find that Elizabeth McReynolds, emigrant to Lancaster, Penna., m John Rodgers. They lived a long time in Md. from whence they moved to the back part of Penna., had four sons, Thomas, William, James, Joseph, and one daughter, Elizabeth. She m. a man by the name of Paul Jones, who had a Major’s command, and fell in action with the savages in a part of the country that is now included in the state of Ohio. William was butchered by the Indians; Thomas lived in Uniontown, Penna., and James probably went to Ky. The family were Presbyterians. Elizabeth McReynolds was the dau. of John McReynolds and Elizabeth Shepherd. John was b. in the Highlands of Scotland and when young enlisted under King William, and was one of the sufferers in the siege of London-derry, where he thrashed a fellow sufferer for letting a rat escape they were trying to make a meal on. (See Macauley’s History England, Vol. III, p. 215.) The wid. of John McReynolds, with her children, came from Ireland to Lancaster, Penna., and they are the progenitors of a large offspring, among the number being the present Attorney General, James McReynolds.—Mr. D. P. Browning, Lewisburg, Kentucky.

2881. HAWKINS—ROBINSON.—In the Gentry Book, pp. 109 and 227, the family tradition is given of the Rev. service of Nicholas Hawkins. Unfortunately this can not be proved. There were several men by name Wm. Robinson who served in the Rev. from Va. One was a Quaker, one an adjutant, one a Lieut., one a Capt. in the Line, and one a Prin. in Anne Co. Militia. As this Wm. Robinson moved to Kentucky, I should think it probable that he was the one who received the Bounty Land Warrant mentioned in Va. Soldiers (pub. by State Librarian), p. 378.—Gen. Ed.

2881. (2) TREADWAY—FOOTE.—Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald, Editor of the Genealogical Quarterly, writes that the answer in this inquiry will appear in the July issue of that Quarterly. For a copy of the magazine, apply to her, 550 Shepherd St., Washington, D. C.

2884. STEBBINS.—Thomas Stebbins (1727-1804) m. Phoebe Bent of Springfield, Mass. He was commissioned Captain of a company of 68 men Feb. 1, 1776, receiving his commission from “The Major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.” His company was included in a return of officers and men of the militia companies which joined Col. Ebenezer Learned’s regiment on Oct. 7, 1777. He was commissioned Second Major of Col. John Bliss’s First Hampshire Co. Regiment, in place of Jonathan Hall, who had been elected Lieut. Col. (Stebbins Genealogy). I do not know whether he had a son, Abner, or not; but it may be the one desired.—Mrs. P. L. Horne, Regent, Aloha Chapter, The Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, T. H.

2888. Bouldin—Tyler.—Col. Thomas Bouldin, b. Penna. ab. 1706 was the father of Wood Bouldin who m. Joanna Tyler. When Thomas was a young man, he moved to Md. and in 1744 to Va., locating in that part of Lunenburg Co. which became afterwards Charlotte Co. and lived there until his death, in 1783. His residence was called “Golden Hall.” He m. either in Penna. or Md. ab. 1735, and had two sons, Wood and James (my ancestor) among others. He was a Vestyman of Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg Co., 1746-8; served with distinction as Capt. in the French and Indian War in 1758; as High Sheriff of Lunenburg Co. in 1759; Lieut. Col. of Militia of Charlotte Co. in 1773, and was a staunch patriot during the Revolution. In a manuscript at the Va. State Library is the following: “A volunteer company was raised in the county of Charlotte, under the command of Iaac Reade, Esq.; thirty or forty bayonets were delivered to that company, etc., seven more were delivered by Col. Thomas Bouldin to the same company and when the said company was discharged the men detained the bayonets as Militia.” This manuscript is dated Nov. 12, 1777. Col. Thomas Bouldin was the son of Wm. Bouldin of Pa. and was a descendant of the Thomas Bouldin who came to the Va. Colony in 1610. Wood Bouldin, son of Col. Thomas, was known as Major and Judge; lived in Charlotte Co. Va.; date of birth unknown to me. He was a strong adherent of the Episcopal church, served in the Rev. as Lieut 14th Va. reg’t. and later as Major, Married Miss Joanna Tyler (1752-1845) and had: Thomas, James Wood, Louis C., Elizabeth, Joanna, Nancy and two other children, names unknown. Joanna Tyler was the dau. of Hon. John Tyler, who was attached to the “Admiralty Office” as Marshal of the Colony, and his wife, Ann Comptesse; Joanna was a sister of Hon. John Tyler, Gov. of Va. and aunt of John Tyler, President of the United States.—Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Arkansas.

2889. MORSE.—Jesse Morse m. Rachel Allen, Nov., 1754, and the names of his children will be sent C. W. P. if this is the one desired. There were several men by name Wm. Robinson who served in the Rev. from Va. One was a Quaker, one an adjutant, one a Lieut., one a Capt. in the Line, and one a Prin. in the Militia. As this Wm. Robinson moved to Kentucky, I should think it probable that he was the one who received the Bounty Land Warrant mentioned in Va. Soldiers (pub. by State Librarian), p. 378.—Gen. Ed.

2904. GREGG—BRACY.—See Answer to 2944 in the July issue.—Gen. Ed.
The name of Whitlock is mentioned in Fernow's New York Archives. There is, however, a Thaddeus Whitlock mentioned on p. 73, New York, in the Rev. compiled by Roberts, as a soldier in Col. Weisensel's regiment of Levies.—Gen. Ed.

1931. TURNER — ELZEE — PAYNE.—In the records at Leesburgh, Loudon Co., Va., I find in Deed Book A, p. 245, that July 13, 1758, Lewis Ellzey of Truro Parish, Fairfax Co., Genl., sold to Wm. Elzey of Dittingen Parish, Prince William Co., Attorney at Law, land in Loudon Co. which was granted him for 1600 acres, Dec. 12, 1740, and which William, as Exr., is to give to Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Hancock, and dau. of Lewis Elzey; and if she d. without issue, the land shall revert to Mary, dau. of Lewis Elzey. In Deed Book C, pp. 602 and 3, is recorded the deed of Lewis Elzey, and Mary, his wife, of Fairfax Co., Va., Apr. 2, 1768, to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron and Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia (for 150 pounds) of 244 acres of land situate in Loudon Co. on the upperside of Difficult Run near the Great Falls of the Potomac, being the residue of a tract of land granted Lewis Elzey June 6, 1737, of 544 acres (300 of which have already been sold to Thomas Simmonds).

Aug. 15, 1764 (Deed Book D, 275), Lewis Elzey of Fairfax Co., Gent., gave to Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Hancock, his daughter, 600 acres of land in Loudon Co. May 21, 1796 (Deed Book 2G, pp. 345-7), Thomazine Elzey and Matthew Beckwith, executors of both William and Lewis Elzey, deed to Matthew Harrison land which was patented to Wm. Mathews and by him sold to Lewis Elzey, and then deeded to Wm. Turner for 186 pounds in part of his wife's legacy, and by Turner and wife sold Sept. 10, 1795, to Matthew Harrison, directing the executors to make a proper deed.—Gen. Ed.

1932. McCLELLAN—KIMBLE.—There was a Capt. John McClellan of the Cumberland Co. Militia who was b. Peters tpw., Cumberland Co., Pa., and d. Dec. 12, 1817, at same place. He m. Sidney Roddy (1734—Aug. 20, 1818) and they had a son, John, b. Aug. 12, 1768, who m. May 1, 1804, Eleanor Belle McCulloh and d. June 1, 1846. (See Egle's Notes and Queries, p. 204, pub. 1896-7.) It is possible that he may have been a relative of the one desired by M. D. O., and as his services have been recognized in the D. A. R. correspondence of that name, nor of the name of Pentecost—very soon.—Gen. Ed.

1934. Wood—BILLINGS.—A little additional information has been received by the writer of Query 2943. Nathaniel I. Wood lived in Va. near Hardwick, and Ephraim Wood is thought to have died at Hardwick also. Nathaniel I. Wood had two brothers, Albertus and Lorenzo.

1935. (2) RAY.—There was a William Ray who served as a private in the 8th Penna. Battalion, who was b. Nov. 4, 1740, in Ireland, and died July 29, 1840, in Riley, Vigo Co., Ind. He m. Anna Brown, and had a son, Robert, who m. Mildred J. Watts, whose descendants have entered the D. A. R. through his service. It is possible that this is the one desired by C. W. R.—Gen. Ed.

1935. (2) NEWILL — DARBY.—The Newill Family were represented during the Rev. in Bucks, Philadelphia and Cumberland Counties. More definite information would be necessary to answer the question of J. M. D.—Gen. Ed.

1937. (2) HOUSS—PENTECOST—CRUZEN.—There was a Jacob Housh who was taxed in Philadelphia Co. in 1769, and also in 1779, but I find no record of any service by a man of that name, nor of the name of Pentecost.—Gen. Ed.

1964. HARRISON.—See Answer to 2950 in July issue.—Gen. Ed.

1970. (3) WILLIS.—In the issue for March, 1912, in answer to Query 2012, an account of the grandfather of Nathaniel P. Willis is given. He was b. Boston, Mass.; was a member of the Boston Tea Party, and d. in Ohio.—Gen. Ed.

1973. PAGE.—The Page Genealogy that was recently given to the D. A. R. Library is not an account of the Page Family of Va. It treats of one branch of the Page Family of Mass. There is, however, a Genealogy of the Page Family of Va. of 275 pages (2d Ed. 1893) which is to be found in all large libraries. It was compiled by Richard Channing Moore Page, and published by the Publishers' Printing Co., N. Y.—Gen. Ed.

1973. (2) SMITH.—The Smith Genealogy which has recently been presented to the D. A. R. Library does not treat of the family of Major Lawrence Smith nor of the S. C. family of Smiths. It treats of a Mass. branch of the family, and is privately printed.—Gen. Ed.

1973. (3) CLAFLIN.—The Claflin Genealogy is a book of 473 pages, and was published by the Press of W. Green in 1903 in N. Y. Any second-hand bookdealer would obtain a copy and I should think the price would be from five to fifteen dollars.—Gen. Ed.

1977. The Index to N. C. Archives, which has been quoted quite frequently in these pages, can be obtained by addressing State Librarian, Raleigh, N. C. The price is, I believe, four dollars a volume. Three volumes have already been printed, and there will be the fourth and last—very soon.—Gen. Ed.

1981. CARTWRIGHT—GAINES.—There was a Peter Cartwright who served in the Rev. and is mentioned in Saffell, p. 9, and also in the List of Va. Soldiers, pub. by State Librarian, p. 88. There were also Joseph and Samuel Cartwright, and Jesse, Justurian, Lesto, Samuel, Thomas and Wm. Cartwright who served from Va. It might be well to write the Clerk of Probate Court, or County Clerk of Livingston Co., Ky., asking for the record of any Cartwright who died in 1809, addressing it to Smithland, Livingston Co., Ky., and enclosing a small check fee.—Gen. Ed.

1989. HANUNG HENDRICKS.—There was a Christopher Hand, b. 1758, who served in the Rev. He was in Augusta Co. in 1813, and while I find no record that he served with George
Washington, he states that he was at the Battle of Guilford Court House. Then there was Edward Hand, who was a Col. in the Pa. Line, and a Philip Hand from Va., but no Charles Hand, either from Pa. or Virginia.—Gen. Ed.

2989. (2) Fontaine.—There were a number of Fontaines who served in the Rev. from different parts of Va., and probably all of them were descended either from the Frenchman, Bechet de Roche Fontaine, or from the John Fontaine who was formerly an Ensign in the British Army and emigrated to Va. ab. 1715. He with about forty or fifty others started under Gov. Spottwood on an exploring trip in 1716, to find a passage over the mountains. According to the History of Orange Co., Va., by W. W. Scott, the party cut the name of George I, then King of Eng., in a rock on the highest mountain, and called the peak Mount George. The next highest they called for the Governor, Mount Alexander. For this expedition they had been obliged to provide a great quantity of horse-shoes (things seldom used in the lowlands) and on their return the Governor presented each of his companions with a golden horse-shoe, some of them studded with fine stones, resembling the heads of nails. On each was this inscription: "Sic juvat transcendere montes," and the owners were formed into the Order of the Golden Horseshoe. He instituted this order, he said, to encourage gentlemen to venture backwards and make discoveries, and new settlements; and any gentleman was entitled to wear the Golden Horseshoe who can prove that he drank his Majesty's health upon Mount George. It is quite strange that no one of the horseshoes seem to have descended to the present day, but the tradition is given as printed in the history above-mentioned for what it is worth.—Gen. Ed.

2989. (3) Jones.—As there was a Rev. pensioner by name of Wm. Jones, who lived in Pittsylvania Co. in 1835; and as Patrick was formed from Henry in 1790, and Henry from Pittsylvania in 1775, it might be well to get the pension record of this Wm. Jones, and see if it is the one desired by M. E. G., and if any family data is included therein. Write Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., asking for the pension record of Wm. Jones of Va., who was residing in Pittsylvania Co., Va., in 1835, and so mentioned in the Report of the Secretary of War of that date. This is needed, as there were so many men of that name who served.—Gen. Ed.

2993. Steele (Steel).—There was an Archibald Steele of Penna, who was 1st Lieut. of Thompson's Rifle Regiment in 1775, participated in the Battle of Bunker Hill, etc., was wounded and taken prisoner at Quebec in Dec., 1775; exchanged, 1776; made Deputy Quarter Master General in 1777 and served in that capacity until 1781. He was honorably discharged from the army in 1821, and died Oct. 29, 1825.—Gen. Ed.

2996. Bartlett.—There are several small genealogies of the Bartlett Family. All are out of print, and very hard to obtain at any price. —Gen. Ed.


2997. (2) John.—David.—The name of Thaddeus David does not appear in the Index to the Fifth Series Pa. Archives, although he may have rendered patriotic service other than military.—Gen. Ed.

2998. Emmott.—There is no record of a Rev. pension of any sort being paid to Margaret Emmott in the Pension Office at Washington, D.C. It is possible that she received a state pension; or that she received a pension for services of her husband in the War of 1812.—Gen. Ed.

3000. The fee of a town clerk varies with amount required. From fifty cents to a dollar for an answer to a simple question, involving only a short time, is the usual fee.—Gen. Ed.

3000. (2) The N. E. Hist. and Gen. Society, I assume, requires a fee for any research work, although I do not know from personal experience. One would hardly expect a stranger to do work for nothing.

3000. (3) It is impossible for me to take the time to hunt through the files to find who R. R. is. In asking for a query, give number of Query, and initials of signer. Attention is also called to Rule 6. A letter will be forwarded to a contributor; but it must rest with the contributor whether she cares to correspond or not.—Gen. Ed.

3000. (4) The home of George Read of Delaware was at Newcastle. In Dwight's Lives of the Signers there is an interesting account of the escape from capture of Read and his family when he was returning from Philadelphia, soon after the Battle of the Brandywine, to his home. "On the 13th of October, 1777, Mr. Read, having reached Salem, in New Jersey, and having obtained at that place a boat to convey himself and family across the river which at that place was about five miles broad, he undertook the enterprise almost in view of the ships of the enemy, which were at anchor opposite Newcastle. He had proceeded near to the Delaware shore, when his boat was discovered. It had grounded at such a distance from land that it was impracticable to convey his family to the shore, and they could proceed no farther in their boat. In that condition they were discovered by the British, and pursued in a boat, dispatched from a ship of war. They had time to efface every vestige of mark on their baggage, by which they could be discovered and identified as rebels. This was done; and when the enemy's boat came up with his, they were unable to ascertain that he was not, as he represented himself to be, a country gentleman who was returning home from an excursion he had made with his family. The commander of the English boat was a boatswain. His companions like himself, were unsuspicious of any deception, and the presence of Mr. Read's mother, wife and children, altogether, favored the truth of his representation. They, taking pity on their unfortunate condition, with great good humor
assisted them to land their baggage and conveyed the ladies and children to the shore, took their leave, and returned to their ship."—Gen. Ed.

3000  (6) The price of the magazine is very low; and has been kept low in order that every Daughter, and anyone interested in any of its special features, could afford to take it. There is not a magazine treating of genealogical matters that offers its readers as much in the course of the year as does the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Yet this magazine is merely one of the Departments of this magazine, and by no means the largest. It seems, therefore, that every Daughter should make a special effort and try to take the magazine herself, or if she cannot possibly afford it, try and induce the Librarian of her town to subscribe for a copy. It will be an investment that will pay. For instance, the S. C. Rev. Soldiers that are now running in the magazine are compiled from copies of the Columbia "State," which cannot be bought. The office of the paper was burned some years ago, and all copies of the paper destroyed. Moreover, it has recently been discovered that between the interval of copying these Rev. records for the "State" and the removal of the records to the S. C. Historical Commission, an organization of comparatively recent date, some of the records were destroyed or mislaid, and there is no record at present in Columbia, S. C., itself, of some of these men. A person wishing to obtain recognition from anyone of these men, would have to pay a dollar a name if she sent to Columbia; yet this record is obtained free to all readers of the magazine. One has but to "look and see." Then in the next issue the publication will begin of the Marriage Bonds of Rowan Co., N. C., which at one time was for the Southern part of Georgia. The Augusta Co. was, of course, more accessible, and whose name is mentioned in the List of Va. Soldiers, James Mitchell is mentioned as having served; and as having received a Bounty Warrant; and as having the title "Lieut." in Augusta Co. Records.—Gen. Ed.

3014. (4) Rodes (Roads)—Harris.—There was a John Rhodes who served from Va., but there is nothing to identify him. His name is given in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, published by the State Librarian at Richmond.—Gen. Ed.

3014. (5) Rodes—Dulaney.—There is a Joseph Dulaney whose name is also mentioned in List of Va. Rev. Soldiers.—Gen. Ed.

3014. (6) Lamme—Samuel Lamme is mentioned under the various spellings of his name, Lamme, Lamb and Lamb, in the Abstracts from Augusta Co., Va., as having gone to Kentucky from Augusta Co., Va., and being a resident of Fayette Co., Ky., in 1794. Under the spelling Lamb, we find his name in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, published by State Librarian, p. 259, as one of those who fought in the "Illinois Department." This corresponds with the family tradition.—Gen. Ed.

3014. (8) Crawford.—There was a David Crawford from Va., who served in the Rev. and whose name is mentioned in the List of Va. Soldiers published by State Librarian.—Gen. Ed.

3014. (10) Parsons—Greg.—There is no mention of an Isaac Parsons in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers; and the only men by name of Greg (Gregg) who are mentioned are Peter (of Prince Edward Co., in 1835) and Samuel Gregg.—Gen. Ed.

3014. (11) Casey.—There was a Nicholas Casey (of Preston Co., Va. in 1835) who served in the Rev. and was a pensioner. For particulars of his service, write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.—Gen. Ed.

Querries.

3001. Bennett—Paul.—Wanted, dates and places of birth and marriage of Dr. Jesse Bennett and Patsy Paul. She was a Virginian, and I think he was a Georgian. Their ch. were b. in Ga. The mother of one of them was probably a Dotson. They emigrated to Miss. in 1815. Did the ancestor of either of them serve in the Revolution? If so, please give official proof.

(2) Germany—Peek (or Peak).—Wanted, dates and places of birth of John Germany and his wife, Miss Peek (or Peak). One of their ch. at least was born in Ga. They emigrated from Ga. to Miss. about 1800. Did the ancestor of either of them serve in the Revolution? If so, give official proof.

(3) Tull—Porter.—Places and dates of birth and marriage desired of James Tull of Eastern Shore, Md., and his wife, Elizabeth Porter, sister of Commodore Porter of "Essex" fame. I also want official proof of the Rev. service of James Tull. He was in the army under George Washington, according to tardition, and was afterwards assassinated by a Tory, at Berlin or Snowhill, Md.
(4) PORTER.—Wanted, names of brothers and sisters of Commodore David Porter of "The Essex," where born, and to whom married. Was their father the Capt. David Porter, Commander of "The Delight" and "The Aurora" in Rev. war? Has there been published a history of the Porter family? If so, where can it be had?—L. G. P.

3002. PANGMAN—PORTER.—Polly Pangman m. Dr. Porter and they raised a large family of ch. Among them was Minerva, who m. Mr. Needham. Were any of Polly Pangman's ancestors in the Rev?

(2) TAYLOR—WOODRUFFE—PHELPS.—Abner Taylor m. Betsey Woodruffe and had Sally A., b. Jan. 6, 1827; Joel, b. Nov. 25, 1832; d.y. and Phoebe, b. Aug. 21, 1831, d. Oct. 26, 1912. His mother's name was Deborah Phelps before marriage. What was the name of her husband, and did he or her father serve in the Rev.? Deborah d. Sept. 2, 1850. Betsey Woodruffe (Sally Betsey) was born Feb. 6, 1806, and d. June 23, 1833.

(3) GRAVES—CRAMPTON.—Zelletta Graves m. Nathaniel Crampton and resided at Addison, Vt. They had one ch. at least, Hannah, possibly others. Rev. service desired on either line.

(4) MOULTON—NEEDHAM.—Mary Moulton m. Anthony Needham. Were any of their ancestors in the Revolution?—M. C. P.

3003. VON SOVEREN (SOVERIGEN).—Information and official proof of service desired of one Von Soveren or Soverigen, who was supposed to have been on Washington's staff and lost crossing the Delaware. Is there a record of his marriage in Philadelphia? He was supposed to have m. there about that time, and to have had a dau., who m. a Bartriam of probably others. Rev. service desired on either line.

3004. DUBoIS.—Dates of b., m. and death desired of Greenman Dubois, also the maiden name of his wife, Hannah. He was the son of Jeremiah Dubois (1760-1847) and Sarah Shute, and the grandson of Peter DuBois (1734-1795) and Amy Greenman (1727-1807). Peter DuBois was a brother of Elizabeth (1730-1790) who m. Garret Newkirk of Philadelphia in 1754, by whom she had six ch. The Newkirks of Phila. are their descendants. Elizabeth and Peter were ch. of Louis DuBois (1695-1784) and Margaret Jansen, who were m. in 1720.—E. M. J.

3005. WALTON.—Information desired of ancestors in the Rev. army. Wanted, names of brothers and sisters of Commodore David Porter of Ky.—M. W. H.

3006. LINE (LEIN)—ZIMMERMAN.—George Line (or Lein) of Upper Leacock twp., Lancaster, Pa., m. Salome Zimmerman, whose parents came from Switzerland. Where was George Line born, and who were his parents? Was John Line (Lein, Lyne) a father or brother of George? John lived also in Upper Leacock twp. George Line and his sons, David, Wm. George and Abraham are all said to have served in the Revolution.—M. L. K.

3007. GLICK (GLUECK, KLIQ, KLUECH). Philip Glick is said to have served with Washington at Germantown. He was a German and a taxpayer in Berks Co. from 1773 to 1794. His (1) wife was Miss Frier; his (2) wife, my great-great-grandmother, was Susanna Baebirin (also spelled Baebir, and now spelled Bieber). Any information of either family will be gratefully received.—J. G. O.

3008. ROBERTS—HOWARD.—Humphrey Roberts m. Catherine Howard. Among their several ch. was Benjamin, b. July 17, 1790, d. Sept. 27, 1846; m. Mariana Turpin (b. July 15, 1796, d. Dec. 9, 1844). Their first ch. was b. 1813, and twelve more came to them. Benjamin, b. Aug. 2, 1823, d. Oct. 16, 1896, was my grandfather. Wanted, dates of birth and ancestry of Humphrey Roberts and Catherine Howard. They lived in Va. or in Ky. Was Humphrey Roberts a Rev. soldier?

(2) TURPIN—BLACK.—Moses Turpin and Magdalena Black were the parents of Mariana Turpin Roberts, mentioned above. Ancestry of both Magdalena Black and Moses Turpin; and Rev. service of Moses Turpin, if any, desired. He lived either in Va. or Ky.—B. W.

3009. KNOX—CAMPBELL.—Adam Knox, b. 1723, Boxford, Mass., m. Mollie Campbell for his (2) wife, in 1761. Did he render any Rev. service?—K. K. C.

3010. PARRISH—WALTER.—David Parrish m. Lively Waller and lived in N. C., from whence, with his two brothers, Woodson and Thomas, he moved to Mo. Ancestry and Rev. service, if any, desired.—W. P. H.

3011. WATTS.—Where can I find information of the Watts family of Virginia? Francis Watts m. Williamsen Plant. Would like to find the name of Francis Watts' father. It is said that he was in the Rev. war.

(2) PLANT.—John Plant, b. Ireland, settled in Va. and m. Elizabeth Watts. Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3) HOUSTEN (HUSTEN)—JOHNSON.—Polly or Mary Housten m. Charles Johnson in N. C. He was a Rev. soldier. What was the name of her father, and d'd he serve in the Revol. Any information of the Housten family of N. C. desired.

(4) WILSON.—Hannah Wilson m. John Foster Leaverton in Baltimore, Md. He was a Rev. soldier. Wanted, name of Hannah's father, and Rev. record, if any.

(5) BUNTERS (BUNTAIRS) LEAVERTON.—Nancy Bunters m. Noah Leaverton in N. C. They lived in Va. or in Ky. Wanted, name of his father, and record of his life, if any.

3012. MEeks (MIX).—Jacob Meeks (or Mix) was b. Penna. (what own an. county?), and was also m. there (what was name of his wife?). He d. in Lancaster, Ohio, ab. 1844, his wife having d. previously. His ch. at least most of them, were born in Pa. Their names were: David, Cathrine, m. — Staley in Pa.; Elizabeth (called Betsie), m. — Dewel in Pa.; Mary, m. Mr. Beeman; Jefferson, Jacob, Susan, m. Mr. Rogers; Amelia, m. Thomas Ewing Clark near Lancaster, Ohio; Isaac, John, Abraham, Melvina, who m. George W. Vry in Ohio and lived at Evansport, Ohio; James, and Sarah, who m. Mr. Fletcher.
Wanted, dates and places of birth, death, and marriage of both Jacob Meeks, and his father, with names of wives, and Rev. service, if any. The family is said to have been "Penna. Dutch."

(2) Smith.—Joseph Smith served as a Lieut. in Capt. Witter's Co. in the Rev. and was b. Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1725. He was a son of Joseph (son of John, who was a son of Simon) and his ch. were: Sylvanus, John, Abisha, Thankful, Jethro, Elizabeth and Sarah. What was the maiden name of his wife, Elizabeth? What was the date of their marriage? Where can I get more detailed proof of his services?

(3) Clark.—Amos Clark, m. at Farmington, Conn., March 22, 1751, Mercy Clark, who d. there Oct. 16, 1803, aged 72 years. He had at least two ch., b. at Farmington, Obediah, baptized Dec. 21, 1777; George Anson, baptized Oct. 30, 1774, and d. at Farmington, April 2, 1837, aged 62 years. Amos sold out there Nov. 3, 1803. Where did he move? Where and when was he born? Was he b. at Litchfield, Conn.? Did the father of Mercy Clark have any Rev. service? What was his name? Wanted, dates and places of his: birth, death, and marriage, and name of wife. Was the Obadiah Clark in "Men in the Rev." as a private in Capt. Noahiah Hooker's Co. the father of either Amos or Mercy? Is it sufficient proof of the service of Amos Clark to say that Conn. State Archives, Rev. War Series, Vol. XVIII, page 3, gives Amos Clark as a private in first Conn. regt., commanded by Col. Zebulon Butler, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 9, 1780. Is that all the service he had?

(4) King.—Samuel King, with his wife and six ch. lived before the Rev. on Long Island, but during the war refugeed to Conn. either Haddam, Middletown, or Saybrook. After the Rev. he, with his wife, and some of his ch., returned to L. I. One dau., Lydia (b. L. I., Dec. 2, 1763, d. Carlisle, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1847), at least, remained in Conn. She m. April 15, 1782, James Brooks, the ancestor through whose services I entered the D. A. R., a member of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. They had eleven ch. as follows: Samuel, Hannah, Hezekiah, Fanny, Stephen, David S., James, Elisha, Calvin and Heman. Did Samuel King have any Rev. service? What was his wife's maiden name? Wanted, names of his other ch., also dates of birth, death and marriage of Samuel and his wife.

(5) Smith—Shailer (Shayler).—What was the date of the marriage of Capt. John Smith, a sea captain, b. July 13, 1728, of Haddam, Conn. (who afterwards moved to Cromwell or Middletown), and Martha Shailer (b. Middletown, Conn., Aug. 16, 1745). Their ch. were: John, Alice, Winthrop and Riley Ashbell (or Ashbil). Martha was the dau. of Thomas and Martha (Wells) Shailer of Middletown. Thomas Shailer was called Captain. What gave him the title? Did he serve in the Revolution? If so, where can I find proof? Wanted, dates, places of birth, death and marriage of Thomas and Martha (Wells) Shailer, and names of their other children.

(6) Paddock—Harris.—Wanted, dates and places of birth, death and marriage of Nathaniel Harris and wife, Abigail Paddock (Paget), whose dau. Rachel, b. Greenwich, N. J., Sept. 2, 1750, d. Cannelton, Ind., Sept. 29, 1825, m. George Ewing (a Rev. soldier) at Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 10, 1778. Did Nathaniel have any Rev. service? His dau. Rachel and her grand-dau., told how he carried supplies from the farm to the Rev. camp. Is there any proof of this which can be obtained?

(7) Emmons—Porter.—Chauncy Emmons, b. Conn. (Litchfield Co.), Nov. 2, 1785, m. Charlotte Helen Porter (b. Aug. 26, 1789) Dec. 20, 1807. He was a son of Orange and Eunice Emmons. Was her maiden name Tucker? Their ch. were: Caroline, James, Lorin, Daniel. Orange Emmons was a native of Conn. Should like to know what town and county. Did Orange have any Rev. service? Did his father, or the father of Eunice, have service? Wanted, places and dates of birth, death and marriage of Orange and Eunice Emmons, and the names of their parents. Charlotte Helen Porter was the dau. of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Porter. Wanted, dates and places of birth, death and marriage of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Porter; also children's names and maiden name of Elizabeth. Is Ezekiel Porter the same Ezekiel who during the Rev. joined, April 8, 1781, Capt. Edward's Co., Gen. Waterbury's Brigade? The Rev. soldier was from Waterbury, Conn. Or is he the one who was bapt. at Farmington, Conn., June 13, 1708, and son of Samuel Porter? Did he or the father of Elizabeth Porter have Rev. service? If so, give official proof.  D. R. C.

(8) Mitchell—Randolph.—James Mitchell, m. Mary Mohler (Mouthier) in Roanoke, Va., in 1796. His mother was a Randolph, and a descendant of John Randolph. He and his wife are buried at Carnesville, Franklin Co., Ga., and in a Bible owned by one of his descendants it states that James' father fought at King's Mountain, James Mitchell's ch. were: Reuben, Robert, Daniel, Arcadia, Mary, James and Beverly. —A. D. C.

(9) Steele—Lamme.—Nancy Agnes Steele m. Samuel Lamme, July 27, 1791, in Fayette Co., Ky. Their dau. Nancy m. Richard Stowers of Harrison Co., Ky. What was the name of Nancy's father and did he serve in the Revolution? They were all from Va.

(2) Stowers—Smith.—Wm. Stowers m. Amelia Smith, lived in Loudon Co., Va., and moved to Ky., with their son, Richard. Did William serve in the Revolution? His father m. Miss Asbury of Va., a cousin of Bishop Asbury of the M. E. church. Did William's father serve in the Revolution? Wm. was b. 1763.

(3) Smith.—What was the name of the father of Amelia Smith, mentioned above, and did he have Rev. service?

(4) Rodes (Roodas)—Harris.—John Rodes, b. 1729, m. Sarah Harris of Albemarle Co., Va., and had a son. "Capt." Robert Rodes. Did John serve in the Rev. war?

(5) Rodes—Dulaney.—Robert Rodes' wife
was Eliza Dulaney, dau. of Joseph and — (Hume) Delaney. Did Joseph render any Rev. service?
(6) LAMME.—Samuel Lamme was one of three brothers who fought in the Rev. The records of his brothers, James and Nathaniel, have been found, but not of Samuel, who was of Augusta Co., and was in Capt. Patrick Buchannan's Co. Where can I get proof for a D. A. R. line?
(7) ROLLINS—CARSON.—Henry Rollins, an Irishman, and a Free Mason, is said to have served in the Rev. He m. Miss Carson of Westminster Co., Pa. Was her father in the Revolution?
(8) JACOBS—CRAGLE.—John Jacobs m. Sarah Crawford in 1768, at Massie's Mill, Va. Sarah was the dau. of David Crawford, who was called Col. Did he render any Rev. service?
(9) JACOBS—MCDONALD.—John Jacobs' son Wm. m. Margaret McDonald. Did William render Rev. service?
(10) PARSONS — GREG.—Isaac Parsons of Wappacoma, Va., m. Mary Elenor Greg, April 23, 1772. Did Isaac or the father of Mary Greg serve in the Revolution?
(11) PARSONS—CASEY.—James Parsons of Wappacoma, Va., m. Catherine Casey, dau. of Nicholas Casey, and his wife, Miss Forman. Did Nicholas or his wife's father serve in the Revolution?
(12) CASEY.—Nicholas Casey's father was named Peter Casey. Did he serve in the Revolution?—L. H. J. D.
3015. Stokes.—Did anyone by the name of Stokes serve in the Rev. from Virginia?
(2) TAGGART.—Information desired of the Taggart family of Penna. James Taggart is said to have served in the Rev. Can this statement be proved? He had two brothers, John and Wm. Did either or both of these perform Rev. service? Has a genealogy of the Taggart family been prepared?—R. B. G.
3016. TAYLOR—CHANEY.—Solomon Taylor m. Margaret Chaney and supposedly lived in Greenbrier Co., Va., within three miles of Waterford. Who were his parents, and who were the parents of Margaret Chaney?—C. McN.
3017. WELLS — CASSIDY.—John Wells m. Ann Cassidy and had four ch.: John, Elizabeth, Cassandra and Cynthia Ann (b. 1800). Information desired of him and his ancestors and descendants. Did he have Rev. service?
(2) ELLIS.—Mr. Ellis m. Agnes Breckinridge (or Carr) in Va., moved to Ky., and had twelve ch.: Susan, b. 1767, m. Mr. Ford; John, Wm., Phoebe, Thomas, who lived in Fayette Co., Ky.; Betsey, Nancy, Walter Carr (who d.y.) Charles, Polly, Walter (who m. Cynthia Ann Wells at Mt. Sterling, Ky.), and Hezekiah, who lived at Lexington, Ky. What was his first name and did he have any Rev. service?—C. E. P.
3018. BROOKS—BROOKE.—Who were the ancestors of George W. and James Brooks of Dorchester Co., Maryland? Is there a genealogy that treats of the Brooks family? Commodore Walter Brooke is mentioned in the July magazine? Where did his father live?—E. C. P.
(2) KELSEY—BROWN.—Solomon Kelsey m. Anna Brown, in Easton, Washington Co., N. Y. She was the dau. of Asa Brown. Can anyone tell me if they were of the Sheffield, Mass., family of Kelseys?
(3) KELSEY—CASE.—Who was Joseph Kelsey of Sheffield, Mass., who m. Ann Case about 1767 for his second wife? What was the name of his first wife, and did he have children by her?—L. K. W.
3021. BURTON—STAMPER.—John Burton, b. July 8, 1758, d. July 4, 1836, m. 1779 to Susannah Stamper, b. Aug. 22, 1767, d. 1844. John Burton was born in Va., moved to N. C. soon after the war, and married in Ash Co., N. C. Who were his father and mother, and did his father see service in the Rev.? Who were the parents of Susannah Stamper, and did her father render service in the Rev.?
(2) JOHNSON—BURTON.—Elizabeth Johnson, who d. Sept. 13, 1827, was the first wife of David Burton. David was the son of John Burton and Susannah Stamper. Elizabeth Johnson was married ab. 1816 in N. C., do not know the place or date of birth. Information wanted: Who were the parents of Elizabeth Johnson, dates of birth, death, marriage, etc. Also some same information wanted of her grandparents, and whether or not her father or grandfather saw service during the Rev.
(3) ODELL—WALTERS.—Joseph Odel was b. March 9, 1799, in N. C., d. Aug. 24, 1858, m. 1816, to Nancy Walters, who was b. March 23, 1799 and d. March 23, 1866. She was born in N. C. also. The Odeils were ardent Whigs Joseph and Nancy had four children, William, Caleb, Sarah and Nancy. They went from N. C. to Ind. Wanted: Names, dates, etc., of parents of Joseph Odel, and whether
his father rendered any service in the Rev. Same information desired concerning Nancy Walters Odell.

(4) Read—Arnold.—Eli Read, b. about 1784 or 1789, at or near Keuka, Steuben Co., N. Y., near Keuka or Crooked Lake; ran away from home when 12 or 14 years old, and never heard from his people after that time. Married in Indiana to Jane Arnold. He died Feb. 8, 1834, at Wadesboro, Clay Co., Ill. Names, dates of birth, death and marriage wanted of parents of Eli Read, and whether or not his father saw service during the Rev. Same information wanted concerning Jane Arnold's parents, and whether her father rendered any service during the Rev.

(5) Minnis—Read.—Diana Minnis, b. 1829, d. 1869, was born on Levit Prairie, Clay Co., Ill., and was married Sept. 16, 1844, to Moses Read (son of Eli Read and Jane Arnold). Her father was a Dr. Minnis. Wanted: Names, dates of birth, marriage and death of parents of Diana Minnis; also same information relative to her grandparents, and whether or not her father or grandfather saw service during the Rev.

Would like to correspond with the senders of Queries Nos. 2600, 2741, and 2775, in reference to the Burtons. Have some Burton data which I will be glad to exchange.—W. J. L.

(2) Clark—Isaac.—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Clark, who m. Sutton Isaac (or Isaacs), son of the above Joseph and Hannah Isaac, Information relative to Rev. service also desired. This Joseph Isaac was the son of Richard Isaac and grandson of Joseph and Margaret Isaac, mentioned in "Colonial Families," Vol. II, p. 591.—L. T. J.

3023. Ellis.—On p. 490 of Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Va." is mention of a History of the Ellis Family of Va., privately printed in Richmond in 1907. "Descendants of John Ellis who settled in Henrico Co. in the latter part of the 17th Century." Capt. Wm. Ellis, native of Spottsylvania Co., Va., in Sept., 1779, came to what is now called "Huffman, Hardesty and Ingels neighborhood," five miles from Bryan Station, close to Paris, Ky. He returned to Va. in 1780, and commanded a company until the close of the war; came back to Ky., settled in same place, and made his permanent residence at the head of Boone's Creek, Fayette Co. In 1786 he m. Elizabeth Shipp. Would like to hear from someone who has this Ellis family history or who can tell me where I can get one.—C. E. P.

3024. Sturgis.—Ancestry desired of John Sturgis (1794-1861), who had two sisters, one of whom m. a deHart, and the other a Genung. The name of one of them was Abigail. John was b. May 14, 1794, and d. Feb. 24, 1881, m. Sept. 16, 1817, at Green Village, Morris Co., N. J., by Rev. John Bergen to Margaret Hedges, b. Sept. 9, 1794, d. April 28, 1874. Their ch. were: Wm., b. 1819; Lewis, b. 1821; Augustus, b. 1824; Jane, b. 1827; Abigail, b. 1830; Nancy, b. 1833; Nathan, b. 1835, and Elias, b. 1838.—E. C. H.

3025. Hoover—Hook—Zeigler.—Ancestry and all genealogical data desired of Christian Hoover who was b. Orangeburg, S. C., m. (1) Miss Hook; m. (2) Elizabeth Zeigler.—N. C. Z.

3026. McKim—McClelland.—Alexander McKim came to America from Ireland in 1741; m. Janet McClelland near the Brandonwine in Del. Later they moved to Md., where his name appears in the Census of 1790 as a resident of Baltimore. They had eleven ch.; John, Andrew, James, Anne, Catherine, Thomas, William, Robert, Samuel, Alexander and Joseph. Did Alexander Sr., have any Rev. record? Who were the descendants of the eleven children?

(2) McKim—McClelland.—Joseph McKim, mentioned above, m. Patsy McClelland. Ancestry of Patsy desired, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.

(3) Shugart—Byers.—Was the Zachariah Shugart who m. Catherine Byers a descendant of Lieut. Zacharias Shugart?—T. M.

3027. Hedges—Angel.—Can anyone tell me the birthplace or parentage of Thomas Hedges who m. Charlotte Angel and had: Rhoda, Wm. and James (twins), Samuel, Abraham, Wheeler, Rufus and Isaac? He was buried at Schuyler Lake, near Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1817. Thomas Hedges was too young to have served in the Rev. Was his father a Rev. soldier?—A. D. L.

3028. Lanham—Hamilton.—George Horton Lanham m. Sempronia Hamilton in Md. Was he the son of Edward Lanham, who was in Prince George Co., Md., in 1775? I have a good deal of Lanham data that I would be glad to exchange with anyone in regard to these two families.—M. L. W.

3029. Scott.—James Scott emigrated from Eastern Pa. (Lancaster or York counties), locating in Butler Co., Pa., where he died, leaving seven sons, Robert, William, David, George (a soldier in War of 1812), James, Samuel and Alexander, and one daughter, Catherine Chambers Scott; who m. James Abrahm Wheeler, Rufus and Isaac? He was buried at Schuyler Lake, near Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1817. Thomas Hedges was too young to have served in the Rev. Was his father a Rev. soldier?—A. D. L.

3030. Where can I obtain a list of the names of the Rev. soldiers from Va. and Md., who were entitled to land grants for military service?

(5) Merryman.—Is there a genealogy of the Merryman family? If so, where can it be obtained, and at what price?

(3) Runyan.—Is there a genealogy of the Runyan family? Where may it be obtained?

(4) Is there a history of Stafford Co., Virginia?

(5) Davis.—Benjamin and Mary Davis, his wife, were among the first settlers of Columbia (now Cincinnati), and helped organize the first Baptist church there in 1791. Their names appear on the monument erected there.
in 1809. Was Benjamin Davis b. in Stafford Co., Virginia? Did he have Rev. service? What was his father's name? (6) DAVIS.—John Davis enlisted in the War of 1812 from Butler Co., Ohio, March 27, 1813, serving until Sept. 26, 1813, as a sergeant in Capt. D. Heaton's Co. of Ohio Militia. He applied for a pension from Joliet, Ill., where he resided March 20, 1871, at which time he was 83 years of age. His claim was allowed and he died in Joliet. Can anyone tell me the name of his parents, and if his father rendered Rev. service? (7) DAVIS.—Daniel Davis d. at Madisonville, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1854, aged 100 yrs. 8 mos. 1 day. He served seven yrs. in the Rev. war. Where was he born and what was his father's name?—R. H. B.

3031. ZIMMERMAN—HAWN.—John Gottlieb Zimmerman m. Eve Hawn, and lived after the Rev. at Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, where he kept a tavern in 1817. He was connected with the Owl Creek Bank in 1818, at Mt. Vernon, and was the son-in-law of John Hawn, mentioned in Query (9). According to tradition he enlisted from Hagerstown, Md. Official proof of service desired, also name of parents. (2) HAWN.—John Hawn, Sr. and Jr. lived after the Rev. in Knox Co., Ohio, at Millwood (so named for the first mill built in the woods) in Union twp., where one of them was a miller. One of them was also connected with the Owl Creek Bank at Mt. Vernon in 1818, and one of them was Sheriff of Mt. Vernon in 1813. One of them married Eve ______. What were the dates of birth and death of both of them, and did they serve in the Rev. from Hagerstown, Md., as supposed?—L. S. H.

3032. ANDERSON—LONDON—MCCLELLAN.—Rev. service desired of either the Anderson family of Pa. and Ky. or of the London and McClellan families of Va. or some other southern state.—J. A.

3033. CLARK—WETMORE.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, desired of Mehitable Clark, b. Middletown, Conn., Oct. 15, 1776 (dau. of Ezekiel Clark), who m. John Wetmore, Aug. 28, 1785, and lived in Middletown until 1792, at which time they removed to Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., and later to Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Name of wife of Ezekiel Clark, with all information of her ancestry, desired.—A. B. C.

3034. RUMSEY.—Who was the wife of Jonas Rumsey, who served in the Rev. in Capt. Denton's Co., enlisting at Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., March 1, 1778? (2) CROSS—LOWE.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of Capt. Joseph Cross, who m. Ann M. Lowe in 1807 or 1808? (3) LOWE—ALLEN.—Ancestry desired of Ann M. Lowe, mentioned above. Her sister, Agnes Lowe, m. Col. Hannibal Allen, son of Ethan Allen, of Rev. fame. (4) FARRIS.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of Robert Pattiehna Farris, b. 1754, at Natick, Mass. His father was William Farris. What was the name of his mother?—E. P. F. K.

3035. WALLER—HARRISON.—Temperance Waller, b. Tenn., 1803, was the dau. of Richard Waller (said to be the grandson of Benjamin Waller) and Sarah Harrison (said to be the granddaughter of Benjamin Harrison, Signer of the Declaration). Official proof, with dates and places of birth and death, desired. (2) CREEKFORD—Valentine Ransom Creekford came from France and held a large land grant in Va., given to him for skilled services in the Rev. war. He was at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, and others. Official proof of service desired.—C. L. B.

3036. RANDOLPH.—Information desired of Beverly H. Randolph, who served in the War of 1813, and of his father and grandfather, both of whom served in the Rev. war. (2) RANDOLPH.—Information also desired of Wm. Randolph and of the Rev. service of himself, his father, or his wife's father in the Rev. war.—R.

3037. NEWCOMB.—Can anyone of the readers of the magazine tell what became of a sword which was presented to Lieut. Henry Newcomb by the citizens of Baltimore for gallant services during the defense of their city in 1812? After the war was over the Lieut. sailed for Europe and was lost at sea on the return voyage. The sword, which had been placed at a jeweller's for marking or repair, has never been seen since by the family. Any information regarding it will be very gladly received by a relative.

In a recent number of Harper's Bazaar, p. 747, is a picture called "North Creek and Newcomb Valley," illustrating an article called "The Indian Trail." I judge the scene is in the Adirondacks. Can anyone tell me in what number of the Bazaar this article appears and where Newcomb Valley is located?—F. N. B.

3038. SWITZER (SWISHER).—Did Nicholas Switzer of Wardsville, Va. (now West Va.) have a Rev. record? He had a son, known as Jacob Swisher, b. 1778, who came to Ohio in 1801.—J. C.

3039. REEVES—ADDAMS.—Robert Reeves m. Mary Addoms Nov. 12, 1799, a dau. of Major John Addoms, a Rev. officer. They had eight ch. and came to Ind. ab. 1815 or 1816, and to Ill. in 1827. What was the date of his birth? Did he or his father serve in the Rev. war? According to tradition he was the son of Simon R. Reeves, one of the original proprietors of Plattsburgh, N. Y. This seems probable as a son of Robert was named Simon Rumsey Reeves and was b. in Plattsburgh. Was Major John Addoms also an original proprietor of Plattsburgh? According to tradition the families lived near each other in N. Y. City, then in Dutchess Co., and then in Plattsburgh. It is said that Robert's father served in the Navy during the Rev. A record of the descendants of Robert Reeves and Mary Addoms will gladly be given for some account of the ancestors of the same.—S. H.

3040. HARRISON.—Wm. Harrison was b. Va., Dec. 25, 1773, son of James—m. Martha— and had four sons, John C. Wm. Henry, Jesse and James C. and five daughters, Catherine, Mary, Martha, Rebecca and Eliza. Catherine m. Mr.
Johnson and d. Ohio; Martha m. Mr. Flood and d. Ill.; Mary m. Mr. Tobin and lived in Ind. My father (no name) was b. Jan. 8, 1807, in Clark Co., Ohio, m. Anna Stout of Clinton, O., in 1827; and he often told me that his father was a cousin of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Some of the other brothers went to Ky. Can anyone give the exact degree of relation between this Wm. Harrison and the Signer of the Declaration, Benjamin Harrison?

3040. CORNELISON.—Information desired of Conrad Cornelison, who went from one of the Carolinas and served in the Rev. A powder horn was torn from his neck by shot, but he escaped injury. Date of his birth, marriage, death, name of wife and children wanted.—J. P. D.

3041. SANDERS.—Wanted, names of ch. of Lieut. Wm. Sanders and Capt. Jease Sanders, both of whom were in the Rev. in 1778; also the name of the ch. Col. James Sanders, who was Colonel in 1776 and a member of the Continental Congress. Who was the mother of Abednego Sanders, son of a Rev. soldier? All these men were from N. C. Where can I procure a genealogy of the Sanders family of North Carolina?—C. D. B.

3042. JOHNSTONE — KIRKPATRICK. — Daniel Johnstone m. Sarah Kirkpatrick, and in the obituary of their dau. Jane Johnstone Wick, it states that her father served in the Rev. and also in the War of 1812. He was b. 1764, and his father's name was James Johnstone, b. 1724, and his mother's name Jeanette Gaston, b. 1731. Were either James or Daniel in the Revolution?

(a) HOYT.—Samuel Hoyt m. Jane —, and she stated that she visited her husband while he was in prison on L. I. The wife of their grandson is still alive and says she remembers her telling about it while visiting at their home. They were from Stamford, Conn., and their ch. were Joseph and Sarah, who m. Daniel Bostwick. How can I get proof as to which was our ancestor?

(b) McLAIN (MCLEAN, MCCLEAN).—Fergus McLain m. Sophia Blockford and settled in N. J., where he came from Ireland. Was he in the Rev. war?

3043. GOODE — FREEMAN. — John Goode of Edgefield, S. C., m. Ann Freeman bet. 1775 and 1780. Dates desired of their birth, marriage and death; also any data regarding their parents. Is the Lieut. John Freeman mentioned in Hist. of S. C. in Rev. 1775-80, pp. 613, 614 and 615, the father of Ann Freeman? “Early Settlers,” by Sanders, and “Va. Cousins,” by Goode, are in error in approximating the birthdate of John Goode. My grandmother, Tabitha Goode, was the youngest of eight children, and she was b. 1792; next older, Freeman Goode, was b. 1790. Their father, therefore, must have been b. as early as 1750 or 55. Is there any way to correct this so that these dates will not give me trouble. The son of Tabitha Goode, grandson of John Goode, is still living, and he says he knows that his grandfather could not have been born as late as these books give it. —S. S.

3044. PATTILLO. — George and Henry Pattillo came from Scotland to Va. before the Revolution. George was a Methodist minister, and Henry a Presbyterian preacher of note and also an author. Did either of them serve in the Revolution? John V. Pattillo, my great-grandfather, fought in the Rev., according to tradition; can this be proved? Would also like the Rev. record of David John Pattillo. —A. C. H.
either of these latter men in the Rev. war? Richard was b. Feb. 1, 1737.
(2) ADKINS.—Thomas Otho Adkins m. Martha (Patsy) Ward, b. 1807 (May 4). She was the dau. of John Ward, mentioned above; Rev. soldier. Who were the ancestors of Thomas Otho Adkins, and did any of them serve in the Rev. war?
(3) FORD—WARD.—Anna Ford, b. Dec. 28, 1740, m. Richard Ward Oct. 20, 1763, and were the parents of the Rev. soldier, John Ward, mentioned above. Did Anna Ford's father serve in the Revolution?
(4) ANDERSON—WARD.—Theodosia Anderson, b. Jan. 17, 1768, m. April 4, 1787 or 9, in Nottoway Co., Va., John Ward, Rev. soldier. Did any of her ancestors serve in the Rev. war? She was the dau. of Henry Anderson, and wife, A—. Was either Henry Anderson or his father in the Rev. war? What was the maiden name of A—, who m. Henry Anderson?—C. B. N.

3051. CLARK—HILLAN (HILLLEN).—Mrs. Mary Larkins Clark Maxwell, mother of James Vance Maxwell, was the dau. of John Clark and his wife, Rachel Hillan (or Hilllen). Rachel was the dau. of James Hillan who fought at King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. In the April issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY I see that mention is made that six men by the name of John Clark served in the Rev. from Va. Was John, husband of Rachel, one of the six, or was it his father, John. The husband of Rachel at one time owned and resided on the lot where now stands the State Capitol of Va., at Richmond, and many portions of the grounds still bear his name. Disposing of his home he emigrated to the West Indies, and there became Governor of the Barbadoes for a long time. I should be most happy to get this line correctly given. I know that one of the John Clarks mentioned, the husband or father-in-law of Rachel Hillen, fought at Fort Sumter.—J. L. N.

3052. BAKER—BROOKS.—Timothy Baker, son of Aaron Baker, served in the Rev. in 1775, from Pittsfield, Mass., and in 1781 from Cornwall, Vt. His wife's name was Prudence Brooks. Who were her parents and where were they married?
(2) COLLINS—ANDERSON.—James Staten Collins m. in 1783, Elizabeth or Sarah Anderson. Both were from Md. Would like names of parents of both and Rev. service for James S. Collins, if any.
(3) WILT—RIPPEY.—Wanted, information of family of John Wilt of Cumberland Co., Pa., whose dau., Mary, m. John C. Rippey in 1801.
(3) FINLEY—RIPPEY.—John Finley, d. Aug., 1783, in Letterkenny twp., Cumberland Co., Pa. A dau. either Mary or Margaret, was the first wife of Capt. Wm. Rippey. Did this John Finley have any Rev. service? The wife of John Wilt mentioned, was baptized in Oct., 1783, were John Grey, Samuel Finley and Matthew Henderson.—G. B. M.

3053. CHADWICK—ELLIS.—Moses Chadwick, b. Oct. 18, 1769, m. Susanna Ellis May 20, 1795, and their son, Wm. Chadwick, was b. Feb. 24, 1807, in N. Y. State, and m. Irene Gibbs Dec. 19, 1831, at the village of Phila-delphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y. She was b. at Richfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1813. Where were Moses and Wm. Chadwick born? Who were the ancestors of them? Was there any Rev. service in either family?
(2) RAYMOND—CRIERDMANN.—Oliver Ray mond, b. Jan. 16, 1793, d. at Port Sanilac, Mich., June 28, 1863; m. Elizabeth Crierdmann at Clayton, N. Y., and lived at Clayton or Le Roy in 1819. Where was he born? Who were his ancestors? Did any of them render Rev. service?—W. R. C.

3054. DUDLEY.—Was the mother of Armistead Dudley, son of Capt. George Dudley, of Kingston Parish, Matthews Co., Va., named Dorothy Carey? Did George Dudley serve in the Rev. war? Armistead was a private in 1778. All genealogical data desired.
(2) TILGHMAN (TILMAN)—WALTON.—Elizabeth Tilman (or Tilghman) was the wife of Wm. Walton and mother of Wm. Walton, Rev. pensioner, and his brother, Tilman Walton, all of whom were Rev. soldiers. Were her father, Thomas Tilman (wife, Elizabeth Moon), and grandfather, Wm. Moon (wife, Susan), soldiers, or did they render any service during the Revolution? All genealogical data earnestly desired.—M. M. F.

3055. TOPPING—CAREY.—Samuel Topping, of N. J., had a daughter, Elizabeth (Betsey), who m. James Edward Lynch Carey and lived in Esperance and Careytown, N. Y. Who were the ancestors of Samuel Topping, and did any of them serve in the Revolution? Elizabeth Topping moved to Iowa from N. Y. ab. 1866.
(2) WOOD.—The Wood family of West Milton, N. Y., consisted of Talmage, the eldest, Cyril Lewis, b. 1821; Frances B., b. 1823, all in West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Their mother is thought to have been a Slocum, belonging to the Slocum family of Wyoming Valley. Their father was Jesse Wood. Cyril Lewis Wood m. Rosetta Emmaline Nash, of Galway, N. Y., who was b. 1820. Her parents were George and Salome Nash (or Saloma). George was b. ab. 1783. Other ch. of George and Saloma (Salome) Nash were: Perry, Amanda and Cynthia, who m. Mr. Hess. Will someone give me the ancestry of Cyril Lewis Wood, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any?
(3) REED—WILCOX—AMOS Reed, b. 1789, in R. I., m. Rhoda Wilcox, 1825, and had: Elizabeth, the eldest, b. 1827; Henry D., Cordelia, Cordelia M., Edgar F., Jared L., John J., and Alice. All genealogical data and Rev. service, if any, desired of the ancestors of Amos and Rhoda. Amos m. in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he died.—A. S. F.

3056. CAMPBELL—YOUNG.—Information wanted concerning the father of one Judson Campbell, b. Aug. 26, 1790, Litchfield Co., Conn., who m. Abigail Young in 1811. Would like to know name, dates and places of birth, death and marriage, and name of wife, as well as Rev. service, if any, of the father of Judson Campbell. The last name of the wife was Brunson, and they lived in Conn.—A. L. H.

3057. WENZELL.—Is there any record of a
Wenzell having served from Penna. during the Revolution? They were living there at that time.

(2) Holmes.—What were the names of the ch. of Major ObediaH Holmes of Penna. Information also desired as to the extent of his service.—W. P.

(3) Mynn.—What was the Rev. record of Joshua Myrick, b. 1748 (place unknown), and d. 1833, at Carmel, N. Y. He was m. twice. What was the name of his second wife, and what were the names of her parents?

(2) Lounsbury.—Did Isaac Lounsbury have any Rev. service? He d. Sept. 16, 1824, and his wife was named Deborah. Who were her parents? He was a farmer near White Plains, N. Y., between the British and American armies. Any information about the family would be gratefully received.

(3) Smith.—Knapp.—Information desired of Abraham Smith, b. Oct. 24, 1763, d. Oct. 26, 1813. His wife was Mary Knapp, dau. of Daniel Knapp, of Yorktown. Did Daniel have any Rev. service?

(4) Wardell.—Lounsbury.—Information desired of Eleakin Wardell of Putnam Valley, N. Y., whose dau., Lydia, m. Joshua Lounsbury, b. 1744-1733.—E. S. L.

3059. Kysar.—Information desired of Frederick Kysar, who served, according to tradition, in the Rev. from Penna.—R. A. H.

3060. Taylor.—Williams.—John Taylor m. Margaret Williams and is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Official proof desired.—A. T. W.

3061. Stutsman (Stutzman).—David (born about 1740, near Hagerstown, in or across the line from what now is Peters Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania). Father of Jacob, Nicholas, Susan, Hannah, Elizabeth (m. (1) Diehl or Deal; m. (2) Stonebarger or a similar name), David, Catherine (m. Cripe), John, Fanny, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Mary Ann (m. John Millman), Daniel, Abraham, Anna, Samuel, Sarah. Seventeen children, two wives. Second wife Anna Nesbitt. Wanted, Rev. service of David, Sr., and of his sons Jacob and Nicholas (Nicholas, b. Oct. 2, 1773). Also name of David's first wife, Nicholas m. (1) Mary Magdaline Kountz (Kuntz).

(2) Scharaffer (Shaffer).—Francis, wife, Elizabeth; parents of Johanna (Hannah), who married John Michael Singer, b. Sept., 1750, in Lebanon twp. (now Lebanon Co.), Lancaster Co., Pa. Among their other children were Frank, Daniel (father of Rev. Joseph Schaeffer of the Methodist church who lived in Illinois in 1852), one dau., m. John Ulrich; one m. Mr. Reigel, or Regel; one m. a Mr. Beihler, or Bealer. Wanted, Rev. services of Francis. Was this the one who took up land in Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1783?

(3) Greitzinger (Gretzinger).—John, Rev. soldier from Lancaster Co., Pa. After the war he moved to Louisville, where he lived and died; had four sons; three died unmarried: Joseph, John and Conrad; George married and had a family. Wanted, name of wife of John, and name of the wife of George, of Louisville, Ky.

3062. Curtis.—Merritt.—Wanted, any information concerning the ancestry of Matthias H. Curtis, who d. Nov. 8, 1832, aged 40 yrs. He m. Minerva Merritt and is buried in Georgia, Vt. Their ch. were: Martin, Alfred, Henry, Abram Babcock, Myron, Lucy, and possibly one other. Was he a descendant of a Rev. soldier?

(2) Merritt.—Information desired of the ancestry, also place of birth of Minerva Merritt, whose first husband was Matthias H. Curtis; after his death she m. (2) Mr. Ballard of Georgia, Vt. She was b. Nov. 8, 1800, and d. April 9, 1873, and is buried in Georgia, Vt. Is she the descendant of a Rev. soldier?—G. C.

3063. Beekman.—Ancestry with all genealogical data desired of Catherine Beekman of N. Y., who ran away and m. Thomas Powell, an Englishman, year not known. The family first settled in Penna., and then moved to Albany; but I do not know the first name of Catherine's father. Was there a Gov. Beekman? If so, this is the line. Catherine was said to have been the handsomest woman in N. Y., and was the belle of Albany. After marriage they moved to Geneva, N. Y., where their five ch. were born: John, Isabella, Mary (my grandmother), Thomas and Wm. They returned to Albany, and lived for years on the Old Albany Turnpike, between Albany and Schenectady, and ab. 1820, Catherine (Beekman) Powell died. Her dau. Mary was b. in 1798, and as she was not the oldest child, the marriage must have taken place ab. 1790. Mary was m. ab. 1820, and I think her mother was still alive at the time of the marriage. Is there a Beekman Genealogy? I would like to correspond with any descendants of the Beekman family that are members of the D. A. R.—L. R. C. H.

3064. Miller.—Simpson. —Mr. Samuel Craig, 704 W. Auglaise St., Wapakoneta, Ohio, writes in answer to 2863, asking if William Miller, Capt. 7th Penna. Line, is the husband of Margaret Craig? Is Hugh Miller grandfather of Capt. William Miller, the son of Wm. the immigrant? I have this note: "Hugh, son of Wm. Miller, the immigrant, was a Lieut. in the Colonial Wars in 1747, and d. a.p. in 1756 or 7." Robert Miller, b. Bucks Co., 1784, m. Nov. 13, 1788, at Neshaminy, Sarah Simpson. These are my great-grandparents. I would be well pleased to place Robert in the Miller line; and equally pleased to have the ancestors of Sarah Simpson.

3065. Pearman.—Is there a Pearman Genealogy in the Congressional Library? If so, at what price and where can it be bought?—V. P. M.

3066. Porter.—Any information in regard to the House of Porter will be greatly appreciated by the members of a chapter in a far western state.—J. S. W.

3067. Pendleton — Dilworth — Lorraine — Fletcher — Clay — Murray — Birch.—I am anxious to get information in regard to the following Va. families: Pendleton, Dilworth,
Loraine, Fletcher, Clay, Murray, Birch. I am related to all those lines, and wish to become a D. A. R., but think if I could get the names of the children of Edmund Pendleton, b. 1721, d. 1803, with the names of those to whom they were married, I might be able to make out my line.—T. L. T.

3068. ECKLES.—Is Arthur Eckles on the pension list, or on any record of soldiers of the Revolution?—C. K.

3069. 'MAYS—DANNITTE.—Ancestry desired of Wm. Mays and his wife, Elizabeth Dannitte, from Loudon Co., Va. They, with their sons, moved over to Edgefield Co., S. C., and wish to become sons, moved over to Edgefield Co., S. C., and their son, Samuel Mays, fought in the Rev. with S. C. soldiers.

3070. DAVIS.—Is there any mention of a soldier, named Feldred Davis, who was said to have served in the Rev. from North Carolina?—F. H. G.

3071. ALLEN.—Wm. Allen, said to have been a cousin of Ethan Allen, was b. in Conn., Sept., 1773, m. Betsy Watkins June 25, 1793, at Scipio, N. Y., had a brother, Gideon, and a half brother, Edward. Where would I find records of genealogical data, and Rev. service, necessary to join the D. A. R.? Whereward from family tradition that Wm. Allen's father was a Rev. soldier, but do not know from what state.—C. S. P.

3072. Post.—James Post was the son of John Post, who was the son of Peter Post, said to have been a Rev. soldier from Orange Co., N. Y. Can you give me the names of the wives, and all needful information to join the D. A. R.?—F. C.

3073. BALL.—Wanted, the first name of the Ball, whose wife's name was Harriet, and who was a relative of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington?—N. H.

3074. DOZIER.—My ancestor, named Dozier, came over with one or more brothers, to take part in the Rev., and served under Lafayette. His wife was either a Bradford or a Lancaster. What was the first name, and what are the dates of birth, marriage, and death, and official proof of service?—J. W. S.

3075. PENTON.—I have a commission of my ancestor, signed by Lewis Morris, of N. J., appointing him Lieut. in a Co. over which Philip Chetwood and Jacob Spier commanded. What was the date of service of Abner Penton? Were any of his descendants in the Rev. war? Was he related to Burton Penton of Trenton, N. J., who served in the Revolution?—A. O. W.

3076. BRESEE—HUTCHINSON.—Mary Breese m. Wm. Hutchinson, a Rev. soldier. She was one of the young girls who strewed flowers in the path of Washington upon his passage through Trenton, N. J. She also owned land in Trenton which she leased for 99 yrs., and the Capitol of N. J. stands on part of it. She is buried in a cemetery in Addison, N. Y. Any record of, if any, of Mary's father, desired.—B. B. F. A.

3077. DUELL—FISH.—Benjamin, Timothy and Christopher Duell settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., bet. 1754 and 59. Benjamin m. Sarah Mosher, and had a son, John, who had a son, Cornelius, who m. Mary Fish. Were Mary Fish's father or husband in the Rev. war? Cornelius and Mary (Fish) Duell moved to Washington Co., N. Y., to a place called Duell Hollow, near Cambridge; and were my great-grandparents. The name was spelled Duool when they first came to this country.—C. C. W.

3078. PARK—PERRY.—Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of John Ingram Park and his wife, Cynthia Perry. He was from Oglethorpe Co., Ga. Is there any record of his father's service?

3079. HAYS.—Major John Hays served in the Va. Line. Can anyone tell me the name of his wife and children? He received a land warrant for his Rev. services. In what county and state was the land located?

3080. HALL.—Rev. Nathan Hall, Episcopalian minister, and his wife, Randolph (or Randall) Hall of Va. (probably of Patrick or Henry Co.), served under Washington in the Rev. and were at the Battle of Yorktown. Randolph (or Randall) became afterward a Baptist minister, and emigrated ab. 1783 to Garrard Co., Ky. I wish to learn names of wives of these two men, with dates of birth and death, etc., also official proof of service; would like also addresses of some of their descendants.

3081. ROBERTSON—WOODSON.—Rachel Pharr Robertson (m. Richard Woodson), James Robertson, Capt. David Robertson, Nancy Robertson (who m. Capt. Samuel Drake in 1818), were born in Appomattox Co., Va. What was the given name of their father, the full maiden name of their mother, and dates of birth, death and marriage? Correspondence solicited with their descendants. These Robertson's are said to be descendants of that branch of the family which intermarried with the descendants of John Rolfe and Pocahontas.

3082. WATKINS.—Dates and Rev. service desired of Obadiah Woodson, who m. Constance Watkins. He was Capt. under Washington in Colonial and Indian wars, and is said to have served in the Rev. also. His ch. were David, Daniel, Obediah, Charles, Jacob (who m. Elizabeth Morton), and Judith, who m. Mr. Fuqua. Was the Obadiah Woodson who served as 2d Lieut. in Capt. John Morton's Co. the elder Obediah or his son? Correspondence solicited.

3083. NICOLDS—GREEN.—John Nicold came
to Va. from Ireland ab. 1740, bringing with him his (2) wife, Rhoda Green, and a daughter by his (1) wife, leaving behind him in Ireland two sons by his first wife. The daughter m. a Kirksum and moved to Tenn. John Nickolds had one child by Rhoda Green, Thomas, who m. Sara Lane and had six ch., Caroline Matilda (who m. Thos. Dandridge, great-nephew of Martha Washington), Rhoda (who m. —), Virginia (who m. Col. Jas. Staples), Sara Lane (who m. Wm. Dandridge, gr-gr.-nephew of Martha Washington), Greenberry (who m. Unity America Spencer), and John Fontaine (who m. Eliz. Morton Woodson). What were the names of the father and mother of Sara Lane? Wanted, all genealogical data, also official proof of service of John and Thomas Nickolds, both said to have served in the Rev., although the two sons left behind tradition. Correspondence solicited.

(5) Pinkard.—What was the given name of the father of John, Bailey, Robert, Charles, Elias and Mary Pinkard? Also desire all genealogical data, name of wife, and Rev. service, if any, in the ancestral line. The family are said to have come from southwest Va., Franklin, Patrick, Henry, or some adjacent Co. Correspondence desired.—M. W. H.

3081. LEWIS — BICKERTON.—Zachary Lewis was b. in Wales, in 1703. He was a distinguished lawyer of Va.; m. Mary, dau. of Benjamin Waller, in 1725; and their son, Benjamin Lewis, b. June 16, 1744, m. Martha Bickerton (I think of Louisa Co.). A dau. of Benjamin and Martha, named Martha Bickerton Lewis, m. John Snelson Smith of Louisa Co., Va. Can you give me the names of the other ch. of Benjamin Lewis and his wife, Martha Bickerton, and to whom they married? Did Benjamin Lewis have a Rev. record?

(2) Smith.—Charles Smith came from England to Louisa Co., Va., at an early day; m. Dorothea Lewis, b. Sept. 8, 1737, dau. of Zachary Lewis, b. Mar. 16, 1732, and had three sons: Christopher, Charles, and Robert. Snelson Smith. Were there any other ch. and whom did all marry? I want Rev. record, if any, of Charles Smith, Sr., who emigrated from England.

(3) Baylor—Gwathmey.—Dr. Robert Baylor, son of Col. Robert Baylor and his wife, Hannah Gregory (dau. of Richard Gregory, an Englishman and his wife, Mary (or Ann) Whiting), m. Mollie Brooke, who was the dau. of Humphrey Brooke, Sr., of King Wm. Co., Va., and his wife, Elizabeth Braxton. Col. Robert Baylor and Mollie Brooke, his wife, had four ch., John, a Rev. soldier; Mollie, who m. Col. Ben Temple; Ann, who m. Temple Gwathmey; and Frances, who m. Col. Edward Hill. Wanted, Rev. record, if any, of Dr. Robert Baylor, who m. Mollie Brooke. Gwathmey—Rickard—Temple Gwathmey, third son of Owen and Elizabeth Temple Gwathmey, m. Ann Baylor, dau. of Dr. Robert and Mollie (Brooke) Baylor. They lived in Canterbury, King and Queen Co., Va. Rev. record, if any, of this Temple Gwathmey desired.—A. L. S. R.

3082. Wilson.—Did James Wilson, the Signer, have any brothers and sisters; if so, what were their names, and did any of them serve in the Rev. war?

(2) Wilson.—Elijah (or Elisha) and Hannah Wilson lived in Baltimore during the Rev. Elijah (or Elisha) kept a general store there, and there may have been other brothers and sisters. What were the names of their parents? Any information in regard to this family gratefully received.

(3) Black.—Wm. Black was a soldier in the Rev., serving in the Co. known as Buck's Minute Men, mustered into service at Woodstock, Va., by Col. Muhlenberg in 1777; wanted, name of wife and children of Edward Black; also the names of the parents of Nancy Black, who m. Edward Smith in Va. ab. 1782.

(4) Laswell.—Names, with all genealogical data and Rev. service of the Laswells that lived in Va. Friscilla Laswell (Lasswell) m. James Long and died in 1838. She was a native of Fauquier Co., Va.—A. W. S.

3083. Simpson—Fairfax.—Parentage and ancestry desired of Thompson Simpson and his wife, Frances Fairfax, who came to Arkansas in 1830 from Fairfax Co., Va. What was the name of his father; and did he serve in the Revolution? Who was the father of Thomas Fairfax?—M. B. T.

3084. Hall—Doak.—Ancestry desired of Nathaniel Hall, who m. Elizabeth Doak, and had a son, James Hall, b. Feb. 25, 1776, in Rockbridge Co., Va.

(2) Doak.—Samuel Doak, wife, Elizabeth, emigrated—from Ireland to this country; stopped in Chester Co., Va., and then came to Augusta Co., Va., where their son, Rev. Samuel Doak, was b. Aug. 1, 1749. Was Samuel, the elder, a Rev. soldier?—D. C. C.

3085. Pain.—Wanted, the death-date of Lydia (Blake) Paine, who was b. Aug. 21, 1790? She m. Thomas Paine Dec. 1, 1708, and was the dau. of Joseph and Hannah (Hopkins) Blake, whose bns were published Jan. 6, 1781. Joseph Blake was a Rev. soldier, and d. Jan. 28, 1840, aged 83 yrs. His wid. d. Jan. 27, 1842, aged 78 yrs. (See History of Gotham, Maine, by Hugh D. McClellan.) Thomas Paine was b. July 2, 1784, had a brother, Richard, who m. Eunice Blake, a sister of Lydia's. The ch. of Richard and Eunice were: Martha, Solomon, who lived in Westbrooko, Me.; Freeman, b. 1817; Wm. H., b. 1823; Abner, b. Feb., 1829. Richard Paine, brother of Thomas, d. May 29, 1859, aged 71 yrs. His wid. d. at North Yarmouth, Jan. 27, 1871, aged 83 yrs. If any descendant of Joseph Blake or Richard Paine can inform me when and where Lydia (Blake) Paine died I will indeed be grateful. I need her death-date to prove identification of an ancestor. I think she died between 1808 and 1812 at Standish or Gorham, Me. Is it possible that the Thomas Paine, b. 1784, who m. Lydia Blake, and two of his ch. moved to Calais, Me., married Abigail Dufferin of N. B. and had a son, Josiah, b. 1812?—E. H. P.

3086. Jones—Whipple.—Was Ephraim Jones the father of Oliver Jones, who was b. Vt., Jan. 11, 1797, m. Polly Whipple in
Plainfield, Conn., March 3, 1798, moved soon after to Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y., and later to Howard, N. Y., where he d. Oct. 16, 1849? Oliver's mother was Miriam Blunt, and he had at least one brother, named Rosel or Roswell. Polly Whipple's mother was Mehitable Gallup. What was her father's given name? Polly was b. May 28, 1777, probably in Plainfield, Conn. A Rev. line is desired through some of these ancestors.

J. M. L.

3087. Simpkins—Tiff.—Judith Simpkins (1813-1903) m., 1833, James Sellard. She is supposed to have been b. in Penna., but her parents are thought to have come from N. Y. Some say her father was John, others Joshua; her mother's name was Abigail Tiff. Ancestry, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any, desired.

3088. Minium—Leiphart.—John Minium (b. near Meadville, Pa., 1824, d. 1872) was the son of John and Barbara (Flough) Minium; married in 1848, Harriet Leiphart (b. Pa., 1821, d. Mo., 1911). His brothers and sisters were: Joe, Jake, who m. Mary Ann Friedabaugh; Darius, who m. Nancy; Simeon, who m. Fannie Gehr; and Henry, who m. Frances Bailey. Would like all genealogical data concerning the parents and grandparents of Harriet Leiphart. Was her grandfather in the Revolution? Would like all information of the parents of Barbara (Flough) Minium, and Rev. service, if any.

3089. Farley—Simpkins.—Information wanted regarding the Rev. service of Andrew Farley of Wheeling, W. Va., also dates of his birth and death, and name of wife. He had a dau., Sarah, who m. Robert Wharton, also dates of birth, marriage and death of both Henry and Kate.

3090. Grimsley—Ingersoll.—Ancestry of Wm. Grimsley, a Baptist minister, who m. Anna Strickler, and lived in Knox Co., Tenn., in 1818. Later he probably went to Ala, and came to Ill. in 1826.

3091. Walton.—Information wanted of the ancestors of Wm. Walton, a Baptist minister, who m. Anna Strickler, and lived in Knox Co., Tenn., in 1818. Later he probably went to Ala, and came to Ill. in 1826.

3092. Walton.—Information wanted of Mildred Walton, who m. John Crain of N. C., before the Rev., and of her sister, name unknown, who m. Jesse Bond ab.
3090. **Sherman—Hurd.**—Can you give me any information of the Sherman or Hurd families of N. Y. State? Eddy Sherman was b. in 1802 in N. Y., had two brothers, Abraham and Jacob. Julia Ann Hurd was in Fort Ann, N. Y., ab. 1808, and had two brothers, Sylvanus and Ezra Hurd. Did either of these families have Rev. ancestry? Would like to join the D. A. R.—E. S. H.

3091. **Scott.**—Samuel McGregor Scott, who resided at “Sandusky” near Lynchburg, Va., married Miss Nancy Roy; desire dates of birth, death and marriage. They were the parents of 1. Samuel, m. Camilla Davis; 2. Beverly, m. Elvira —, who married as her (2) husband Gen. Steptoe, of Bedford Co.; 3. Belinda, m. a Mr. Newman; 4. Aphia, m. Rev. Dr. Rose; 5. Agnes, m. Mr. Gordon; 6. Emily, m. Philip P. Burton of Oakland, Va.; 7. Marion, m. William Cobb. A daughter of Philip P. Burton and Emily Scott told me that her grandfather served as Major in the Revolution. What I especially desire is record of Samuel McGregor Scott’s service.—S. P. H.

3092. **Hall—Merriman.**—Anna Hall, b. 1792, in Enfield, Conn., m. March 7, 1792, in Guildhall, Vt., Amasa Merriman, Jr. (h. June 7, 1767, at Wallingford, Conn.). She was the dau. of Levi and Luranna Hall, and her brothers were Suthers, Elam, Jabez, and Levi. What was Luranna Hall’s maiden name? Who were the parents of herself and of her husband? Was Levi Hall, Sr., in the Rev. He lived in Enfield, Conn., during the Rev., later moved to Halifax, Vt., where he died Nov. 27, 1796.—W. E. B.

3093. **London—McClellan.**—Sarah London (daughter of John McClellan and his wife, — London) m. John Anderson at Frankfort, Ky. Would like history of the London family of Ky., also of the Andersons. The Anderson and McClellan families are said to have come from Pena to Ky. Did they serve in the Revolution?—J.

3094. **Thayer—Stearns.**—In the answer to Query 2688 (3) Stearns—Hooker, in the April, 1913, issue of the magazine, reference is made to Col. Ichabod and Polly Thayer, parents of Hettyan Thayer, who m. Jonathan Stearns in 1783. Was Col. Ichabod Thayer a Rev. soldier, or did his title come from Colonial Wars? All genealogical data concerning him desired.

3095. **Mead—Rice.**—James Mead (or Meade) m. Sarah Rice, in 1797, in New Haven, Conn., no address given. Is it possible to obtain the address of Mrs. Avis Stearns Van Wagenen, author of the Stearns Genealogy?

3096. **Baker.**—Wanted, dates of marriage and death, and name of wife of Elijah Baker (or Balkor), a Rev. soldier, who enlisted from Raynham, Mass., in Capt. John King’s Co., Col. Timothy Walker’s regiment.—U. N.

**South Carolina Revolutionary Soldiers.**
(Copied and arranged by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Genealogical Editor. Continued from July number.)

Banks, Rivers; Capt. Cowan’s company, Pickens’ brigade.
Bar, Nathan; stationed at Waxhaw Creek, under direction of J. Galbreath of Capt. William Nesbitt’s company.
Barber, Charles; sergeant during 1779 and 1781 in Col. Marshall’s regiment.
Barber, James; under Lieut. Jacob Buxton of Col. Garden and Harden’s regiment, of Colleton County.
Barber, Jesse; 72 days’ service in 1782.
Barber, John; under Lieut. Hollis and Capt. Martin of Sumter’s brigade.
Barfield, Stephen; lieutenant; at Georgetown, Oct. 15, 1782.
Bark, David; Capt. Coursey’s Company.
Barker, Benjamin; “to duty done at Hew- taw” (Eutaw) under Col. Hopkins; in 1782 at-Orangeburg under Major Wallis; at Four Holes under Major Royal, all in Capt. Arra- manus Lile’s company.
Barker, Jacob; during 1781 at Ancrum’s under Major John Pearson, “to thirty days’ duty done on the expedition against the Hewtaw” under command of Col. Hopkins in Capt. Arramanus Lile’s company.
Barker, John; Moore’s company, Sumter’s brigade.
Barker, William; captain from 1779 to 1782.
Barklay, John.
Barkley, Robert; from July, 1780, under Capt. George Dunlap; from Sept. 1, 1780, under Col. Lacey; from Feb. 1, 1781, under Col. Kimball, all in Sumter’s brigade. Also for “thirty-five days’ service done as pilate for the Hon. Gen. Greene, commanded to that by Col. Marshall.”
Barkley, William; during 1780 and 1781 under Col. Frederick Kimball, Sumter’s brigade. During the latter period “in Gen. Morgan’s brigade under Kimball as captain,” “To duty done as commandant of a guard over a parcel of prisoners at Col. Frederick Kimball’s own house.”

Barksdale, Hickison; Capt. John Cowan’s company, Pickens’ brigade.
Barksdale, Richard; Pickens’ regiment.
Barnard, Isaac; Col. Brandon’s regiment.
Barnes, James; Capt. Moore’s company.
Barnett, Alexander; Capt. Joseph Vince’s company.
Barnett, David; lower ninety-six regiment, Pickens’ brigade.
Barnett, Hopkins; Roebuck’s regiment.
Barnett, Humphrey; under Capts. Barnett and McCulloch, under the latter as first lieut.
prior to fall of Charleston in Brandon's regiment.

Barnett, Jacob; Brandon's regiment. Later served as lieutenant and captain.

Barnett, John; dead at close of the Revolution; from June 25 to Aug. 20, 1780, under Capt. Hugh White and John Drennan, Sumter's regiment; at Ancrum under Capt. Andrew Leter and at Congaree and Biggen's Church under Major Robert Lyell; at Orangeburg and Four Holes under Capt. John Cook, the whole in Col. Thomas Taylor's regiment. Prior to fall of Charleston in Capt. John Hampton's company.

Barnett, John; in Continental service during 1779 and 1780, and the militia in 1782.

Barnett, Jesse; Horry's legion.

Barnett, Joseph; Roebuck's regiment.

Barnett, Micajah; Roebuck's regiment.


Barnett, Robert; under Capts. White and Drennan and Lieut. Tomlinson.

Barnett, Royal; Roebuck's regiment.

Barnett, Samuel; dead at close of Revolution; Capt. Joseph Howe's company, Sumter's brigade. Lost horse at Fishing Creek.

Barnett, William; Marion's brigade.


Barns, William; Col. Brandon's regiment after the fall of Charleston; prior to that time in Capt. Barnett's company, Col. Hill's regiment.

Barnwell, Edward; during April, 1779, in command of company on duty at and about Beaufort. On April 19 sent with detachment to Pinckney Island with 14 men. Subsequent to fall of Charleston promoted major and lieut. col.

Barnwell, John; major, colonel and brigadier general during 1779, 1780 and 1781 with men encamped at Furrissburg, Feb. 5, 1782. As captain distinguished himself in action near Beaufort, Feb. 9, 1779.

Barnwell, Robert; captain on duty at Beaufort, Sept. 9, 1782.

Barr, Jacob; served during 1782.

Barr, Nathan; lieutenant in Capt. Robert Montgomery's company, Col. Kershaw's regiment.

Barr, William; Capt. Martin's company, Sumter's brigade.

Barratine, James; Pickens' brigade.

Barren, Thomas; Brandon's regiment.

Barrett, Joseph; Roebuck's regiment.

Barrett, Matthew; Pickens' brigade.

Barrett, Nathaniel; Pickens' brigade.

Barrett, Reuben; Capt. Charles Holloway's company from Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, 1780; Capt. Dennis Trammell's company from Sept. 16, 1780, to Feb. 12, 1781; Capt. John Lawson's company from March 28, 1781, to Feb., 1782; the whole in the Spartan regiment commanded successively by Cola. Thomas and Roebuck. It is noticed on this account that two of these captains (probably Holloway and Trammell) were killed, and one moved to Virginia.

Barrett, Richard; Col. Brandon's regiment.

Barrett, William; Col. Richardson's regiment, 1780, 1781 and 1782.

Barron, James; lieutenant in Capt. Barnett's company from May 12, 1780, to March 1, 1781 (240 days). This covers the period when it is asserted that there were no troops in South Carolina.

Barron, John.

Barron, Thomas; under Lieut. Wm. Barry during 1779. Dead at close of Revolution.

Barron, William; Capt. Barnes' company.

Barry, Andrew; captain from May 16, 1778, to Aug. 27, 1779, in Col. Thomas' regiment; as captain from June 11 to Sept. 10, 1780, private in Capt. John Barry's company; from Feb. 11 to Sept. 10, 1782, private in Capt. Samuel Nesbitt's company, Col. Benjamin Roebuck's regiment.

Barry, John; commissary, Capt. Parson's company, Col. Brandon's regiment.

Barry, Richard; from May 16, 1778, to Aug. 27, 1779, in Capt. Andrew Barry's company, Col. Thomas' regiment.

Barry, Roger.

Barry, William; lieutenant during 1779; lost horse at Sumter's Fishing Creek defeat.

Barsh, George; served during 1781.


Bartin, Babister; Pickens' brigade.

Bartlett, Nicholas; lieutenant on frigate South Carolina.


Barton, Benjamin; Roebuck's regiment.

Barton, Robert; Capt. Martin's company.

Barton, William; 253 days in Capt. Parson's company, Roebuck's regiment, during 1780 and 1781.


Baskin, Hugh; Capt. Wm. Baskin's company as sergeant from May 12, 1780, to July 12, 1783.

Baskin, William; lieutenant in 1779; promoted and served to close of Revolution.

Baskins, James; lieutenant in Capt. Wm. Baskin's company from 1780 to 1783.

Basquen, William; lieutenant in Col. Hezekiah Maham's regiment.

Bass, Right; sergeant during 1782.

Bassant, Abraham.

Bates, Dennis; Capt. Waters' company, Sumter's brigade.
Bates, James; Roebuck's regiment.
Bates, John; quartermaster sergeant.
Bates, Robert; in Capt. Chestnut's company.
Bates, Thomas; in Capt. Postell's and Samuel Elliot's company.
Bauchman, Ulick; Col. W. R. Thomson's regiment, Capt. Gabriel Fridig's company.
Bawdy, John; sergeant and lieutenant in Pickens' brigade.
Baxter, Israel; served during 1782.
Baxter, John; captain and major and lieut. col. in Marion's brigade. Commanded the Pee Dee regiment on June 11, 1782. This regiment was stationed at Georgetown, June 23, 1782.
Baxter, Theophilus; served during 1782.
Baxton, Benjamin.
Baxton, John; lieutenant in Capt. John Moore's company, Col. Wm. Harden's regiment. Commanded a detachment at King's Creek in 1780.
Bayt, William; same service as Bayt, Stephen.
Bazel, Francis; during 1782 in Horsehoe company and from Dec. 17 in Capt. Youngblood's troop of horse. Prior to fall of Charleston he served in Capt. Snite's company of light horse.
Brendy, John; Col. Brandon's regiment.
Beal, William; third Continental regiment.
Bealer, Charles; served from 1780 to 1783.
Bealle, William; lost horse in service.
Bean, Thomas; during 1782 in Capt. John Turner's company, Col. Winn's regiment.
Bean, William, Jr.; Pickens' brigade.
Beard, David; wagonmaster during 1781, Col. Anderson's regiment. Dead at close of the Revolution.
Beard, David; in Capt. Andrew Miller's company.
Beard, James; Waters' company of Col. James Beard's regiment; served in regiment under Gen. Williamson in the Stono expedition in 1779.
Beard, James; Capt. John Irwin's company from July, 1779, to May, 1780, and from May, 1780 to May, 1783.
Beard, John; Capt. John Irwin's company from July, 1779, to May, 1780, and from May, 1780, to May, 1783.
Beard, Nathan; Pickens' brigade.
Beard, Ulick; from Aug. 6, 1780, until Aug. 20, 1782, in Col. Thomas Taylor's regiment; from Feb. 1782, 49 days as second lieutenant of Capt. Gabriel Fridig's company.
Beard, William; from July, 1779, to May, 1783, in Capt. John Irwin's company.
Beard, William; from Dec. 10 in Capt. Martin's company.
Bearden, Absalom; Col. Brandon's regiment.
Bearden, Edmund; Capt. Parrson's company.
Also in Col. White's regiment.
Bearden, John; Roebuck's regiment.
Bearden, Thomas; Roebuck's regiment.

Beasley, George; Col. Richard Winn's regiment.
Beasley, Henry; Pickens' brigade.
Beasley, Henry.
Beason, John; Continental service.
Beatty, James; Roebuck's regiment.
Beccum, Thomas; Pickens' brigade.
Beccum, Reuben; Col. Leroy Hammond's regiment, Pickens' brigade, Capt. Thomas Key's company.
Beck, Charles.
Beckman, Bernard; Col. of the Continental Artillery. Record shows that he bought shoes and boots for his soldiers out of personal funds.
Beels, James; Capt. John Calhoun's company from May, 1781, to April, 1783, Pickens' brigade.
Beels, James; served from 1781 to 1783.
Beem, Jesse; Capt. Anderson Thomas' company from Dec., 1778, to November, 1780.
Beem, Jesse.
Beene, Daniel; Col. Waters' regiment.
Beemer, William; Capt. McBee and Capt. Mapp's Co., Roebuck's regt.
Beene, Charles; Col. Waters' regt.
Beene, Daniel; Col. Waters' regt., subsequent to the reduction of Charleston.
Beeseley, Josiah; served during 1782.
Beesley, Daniel; 33 days duty in militia in 1782.
Beesley, William; 65 days duty in militia in 1782.
Belcher, Dennis; Capt. Jacob Buxton's Co. Col. Garden's regt.
Belch, Zachariah; Col. Brandon's regt.
Bellev, Reney; Col. Brandon's regt.
Bell, Frederick; his house was a rendezvous for Col. Benton's troops. He was at siege of Charleston in Capt. John Nelson's Co.
Bell, Harrison; was at Sumter's defeat at Fishing Creek.
Bell, Henry; lieut. with a detachment of dragoons under Lieut. Gordon, Jan. 20, 1782.
Bell, James; under Col Lushington at Georgetown in 1782; in Capt. Kirkpatrick's Co., Williamson's brigade from Feb. 8 to April 8, 1779, and in Capt. McCool's Co., Col. Winn's regiment from Feb. 8 to 16, 1779.
Bell, James; Capt. Jolly's Co., Brandon's regt.
Bell, James; Capt. Ross' Co. as sergt., Col. Middleton's regt., Sumter's brigade. (N. B. James Bell was wounded in service, but which of the above two is not stated.)
Bell, John; lieut., privates in John Gray's Co., Col. Winn's regiment, from July 19, 1780 to Feb. 7, 1781; privates in Capt. Andrew Gray's Co. from May 1 to 31, 1782; also on August 1 to 31, 1782.
Daniel Morgan, the Hero of “Cowpens”
Mrs. William H. Smith

Regarding the ancestry, the parentage, and even the general history of General Daniel Morgan, but little is known. The only source of information on these points was told by Morgan himself. For reasons best known to himself he was somewhat uncommunicative regarding them.

He evaded all direct questions concerning his parents or childhood days. It was at rare intervals, with warm friends, that these subjects were broached by him, and then incidentally; to these occasional revelations we are indebted for everything known concerning him, previous to his first appearances in Virginia.

General Morgan was of Welsh extraction. Between the years 1720 and 1730, many emigrants from Wales arrived at Philadelphia, and proceeding thence up the Delaware, settled on its banks. Among those emigrants were his parents; he spoke of them as coming at that time, and were of Wales. After living on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware for a year or two, they removed to the opposite shore, in New Jersey, where they lived in a small clearing, cultivated by his father, until lost sight of. Nothing is known of their lives, how they lived, when and where they died, as he moved to Virginia and perhaps lost sight of them. Tradition says he had one brother, as history mentions his visit to said brother in New Jersey.

All authorities, including his descendants, assign to New Jersey the honor of his birth, and it is believed correctly so. He was born in Hunterdon County, in New Jersey, in the winter of 1736.

The details of the succeeding seventeen years of his life would furnish little interest, as little is known. In relation to the events of his life up to this period, 1753, when he made his first appearance in Virginia, the cause which resulted in his abandonment of the home of his parents was briefly stated by him to be a disagreement between his father and himself. When first known in Virginia, it was evident that he had derived but little advantage from the schoolmaster, wrote a hand barely legible, and knew very little of arithmetic. His manners were rude and unpolished, and his appearance and conversation proved him of the humble order of men to which he seemingly belonged.

He must have been kept actively employed by his father, in clearing land, splitting rails, and other tasks incidental to the farm, as this was the only occupation he understood at that period, and in this he sought employment. Soon after he arrived he obtained employment from a Mr. Roberts, who cultivated a farm in Berkeley County, Virginia. Morgan proved to be very industrious, and capable of performing a large amount of labor. The first task was to grub a piece of ground in a rough state, the work pleased his employer, and continued till he at length was engaged to superintend a saw-mill; at this he was employed about a year, till a Mr. Ashley offered him a situation as wagoner.

These wagons were used in transporting supplies for the other older settlements; it was in consequence a profitable and an important position, and the wages were much increased, as two years had elapsed since his arrival in Virginia, when his accumulated earnings enabled him to purchase a wagon and team.

His strength and spirit, his frank and manly bearing, his intelligence and humor, set off by a rich fund of natural wit, rendered him a favorite among the people. Morgan was pursuing his occupation as a wagoner, when important events gave a new and advantageous turn to his energies. The rival claims of Great Britain and France to the fertile regions west of the Alle-
ghanies having been productive of bloodshed, were now about resulting in war. The people were in great excitement. The contemplated trouble through this wilderness, through which these wagoners were passing, was so intense, that it was with difficulty that the supply of horses and wagons could be obtained. One so full of the spirit of a warrior as Morgan needed not offer more tempting than those which were made him to join the expedition with his wagon and team, so he relinquished the peaceful pursuit and commenced his military career in the humble capacity of a teamster. He, with his wagon and team, was attached to the quartermaster's department, Washington as commander.

During the eight years which succeeded this period we have just glimpses of Morgan's career. During this time, about 1755, he was engaged in transporting supplies to troops along the Virginia frontier; so he was constantly subjected to great danger, and on two or three occasions narrowly escaped being killed. In the spring of 1756, having been sent on one of these trips he met with a terrible disaster. A British lieutenant, taking offense at something Morgan had said or done, abused him in violent terms, and at length struck him with his sword. Morgan's spirit could not brook this outrage; he clenched his fist and struck the officer a blow which brought him senseless to the ground. This was regarded as an offense against military law, calling for exemplary punishment. A drum-head court-martial sentenced him to receive 500 lashes. Being immediately stripped and tied up, he received all at once the allotted number of lashes, save one. When the terrible punishment was over it is said that the flesh on his back hung down in rags but with his iron constitution, he survived, and soon recovered from its effects. The officer, sensible, upon reflection, that he had been in the wrong, and regretting the consequences which had followed, afterwards made Morgan a public apology, and he discharged all resentment against the man. During the spring of 1757, the French and Indians spread death and disaster among the settlements; among the rest who obeyed the call was Morgan, with about fifty others; this is the first occasion that we have any knowledge of on which he appeared in the ranks of an army. What his position was in the garrison is unknown. It is believed, however, to have been one of command.

The courage and prowess, as well as the judgment and presence of mind which Morgan displayed at these trying times, attracted general notice and won him the need of universal applause. He was no longer the obscure and unobserved wagon or militia man, but was one who had given proofs of his fitness to command.

His acquaintance with Washington commenced about this time, and was one of the consequences of his notorious conduct. In 1758, while on a trip with a dispatch to the commanding officer, he encountered some Indians and Frenchmen, who, prowling about, hid themselves on the road till Morgan and his escort came under them and succeeded in killing the escort and desperately wounding Morgan himself. The ball that struck Morgan entering in at the back of the neck, grazing the left side of the neck-bone, and, passing through into the mouth, near the socket of the jaw bone, came out through the left cheek, knocking out all of the teeth on the left side. Though terribly wounded, he kept his seat. The Indians thinking him to be mortally wounded, left him with one of their party, but his well trained horse carried him beyond their reach, and when the fort was reached he was taken from his horse insensible. For a long time his case was a critical one; but through care and good treatment he so far recovered that in six months he was ready for his post. This was the only wound he ever received.

Morgan was now about twenty-three years of age, his appearance was very imposing and indicative of great strength and activity. In height he was upwards of six feet, in form symmetrically put together; muscular and massive, not an ounce of superfluous flesh, he weighed nearly 200 pounds.
His military appearance, his courage, manliness and conduct, gave him a high position among the better class, but his morals had suffered by the life he had been leading; he had become addicted to drinking and gaming, but his strength of constitution enabled him to bear excess in liquor, without seeming intoxicated, and he never lost sight of his laudable ambition.

He boxed, wrestled, and practiced athletics during daylight and drank at night. Happily, as he advanced in years he became more and more sensible of the impropriety and folly of his conduct. Before he was twenty-seven he reformed and adopted a discreet and orderly way of living.

However, about this time he fell in love with a young and lovely woman, named Abigail Bailey, who soon afterwards became his wife. She, like he, came of poor parents, who resided on a small farm in Berkeley County. Some time before his marriage Morgan purchased a handsome house and a valuable piece of land, which he named “Soldier’s Rest.” There with his wife he commenced his domestic career.

Shortly after Morgan’s marriage peace was concluded between the French and the English governments; this is remembered as the “Pontiac’s War,” 1769. Morgan by this time held the post as lieutenant. Now we find Morgan at home with his wife and two daughters, eldest Nancy and the next Betsy. By his military grants for the services he had rendered during the previous wars he had acquired a considerable quantity of valuable lands.

Between the years 1764 and 1774 we have but one incident of a military nature to record. In 1771 he received a commission from William Nelson, President of His Majesty’s Council, or King George’s and the Acting Governor of Virginia, at the time, as Captain of the militia of Frederick County. In 1774, Morgan takes a leading part in the war of Lord Dunmore. The winter and spring of 1775 we find him at home with family, but his attentive eye and ear were always on the alert for all political movements, and at this time the difficulties between Great Britain and the Colonies were rapidly approaching a crisis. On the 19th of April the first blood of the war was spilled at Lexington; on the 17th day of June the struggle on Breeds Hill occurred. About this time George Washington was appointed commander in chief of the forces, and Morgan was selected as Captain of one of the first companies of Virginia by a unanimous vote. He lost no time in selecting a company of strong men, and early in July started at the head of his company for Boston, being among the very first to reach it. This is now the beginning of the real Revolutionary War. He arrayed his company with caps, on which appeared the words, “Liberty or Death.” He seems to have been dressed as an Indian at this time.

Washington now began to rely on Morgan for much hard fighting, judging by the many letters and messages sent him, and he filled all expectations.

The British were now victorious, and among the prisoners we find Daniel Morgan. While in their hands he was offered the position of colonel in the British service. He rejected the proposal with disdain, and replied, “I hope sir, you will never again insult me in my present distressed and unfortunate situation, by making me offers which plainly imply that you think me a scoundrel.” After his liberation he was appointed as colonel of the Rifle Regiment, by George Washington, who was a great admirer of the soldier. Now 1776. He was allowed a visit to his wife and children; his return home was signalized by a display of affection and regard by all, repaying him for the toils and sufferings he had experienced. In a month he arranged to take the field as a colonel’s commission. 1777 finds Patrick Henry one of his most appreciated friends, and regarding him as one in whose breast dwelt a spirit kindred to his own. Morgan continues to distinguish himself, and often receives messages from George Washington in mention of his bravery and courage and farsightedness in filling the different positions in which he is placed. After much and long fighting in the North and many
laurels won, we find Colonel Morgan marched from Saratoga southward and met Lafayette, who became his tried and true admirer, and this intimacy survived the grave, for it was cherished by their descendants. The winter of 1778-79 was one of the most stirring periods of the Revolutionary War; during this time the East, the West, the North and the South were each a scene of active operations, and Morgan in much of it.

May 12, 1780, was the day Charleston fell. Upon this intelligence the distinguished Morgan was called to the front, and appointed a brigadier general, stationed in North Carolina. The first decisive battle of the South, that of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780, took place before Morgan reached this territory. We find him in great demand all along the front of all responsible places, till January, 1781, when Tarleton seemed to get such a hold in South Carolina. Morgan was ever watchful of all these movements. Up to the 14th of January his determination had been to resist a passage of the Pacolet river by Tarleton; much halting and marching brought them to the famous "Cowpens," and on the 17th one of the hardest fought battles on record was fought for just about one hour about daybreak and, as the world knows, Daniel Morgan was the hero of the occasion. The Americans held their ground as if rooted to the spot. Two months of marching and hardships of different kinds ended the important events of the Revolutionary struggle; that is, the campaign in the Carolinas. Before Morgan left Guilford Courthouse he was so worn he arranged to make his way homeward, but his suffering was so great he was compelled to stop at two or three different places to rest up and recruit. After a short rest he returned, as he was so much in demand, but his health gave way, and he was at home when the joyful news of the surrender of Cornwallis was spread through the country.

The succeeding ten years of his life were spent in the bosom of his family. In the year 1796 he owned not less than 250,000 acres of land. The elder daughter Nancy had married Col. Pressley Melville, the younger, Betsy, Maj. Jas. Heard, of New Jersey. Then after two years of tranquil life his friends persuaded him to run for Congress and he was elected; while there he was taken sick and returned to Frederick in the month of June. A subject much enjoyed by him now was religion, and he joined the Presbyterian Church. In the Summer of 1800 he moved from "Soldiers Rest" to a house belonging to him in Winchester, and at length expired on the 6th of July, 1802. His mortal remains lie in the Presbyterian burying ground at Winchester, Va., with the following inscription by General Pressley Neville:

Major Daniel Morgan,
Departed this life
On July the 6th, 1802,
In the 67th year of his age.
Patriotism and Valor.
Were the prominent features in his character,
And the honorable services he rendered his country,
During the Revolutionary War,
Crowned him with glory,
And will remain in the breasts of his countrymen,
A perpetual monument
To his Memory.

Mrs. Morgan, moved to her son-in-law's at Pittsburgh, Pa., and then to a grand-daughter's, Mrs. Matilda O'Bannon, near Russellville, Ky. She died in 1816, and is buried at that place.

Morgan's officers at the Battle of Cowpens were:
Florida, an English Province During the Revolution

Carolyn C. Austin-Miller

At the end of the French and Indian War England exchanged Havana with Spain for Florida. During the nearly two hundred years that Spain had owned this province, it had grown but little, in fact there were not more than seven thousand inhabitants altogether gathered almost entirely in St. Augustine and Pensacola, like two isolated islands surrounded by raging seas of uncivilized Indians, generally in a very stormy condition indeed.

Still the change of government was very disagreeable to the Spaniards, after nestling in security and contentment around the Forts for generations this was the only home they knew; the natural religious antipathy always existing between them and their neighbors made it nearly impossible for them to live under the English Flag; added to this was the tyrannical oppression of Major Ogilvie who was in command.

The majority of the inhabitants removed to Havana or Mexico. The arrival of the English with a large garrison together with the erection of many public buildings gave impetus to the growth of these large military centres. Public roads were laid out called the "King's Roads"—many of which are still in use.

The English published in the home papers glowing accounts of Florida's many advantages and offered such flattering inducements to settlers that forty families came from Bermuda alone, besides many from England and the other colonies.

When the agitation began in the New England Provinces which led to the Revolution, the transfer of Florida to Great Britain had been so recent and she had become so well treated that they have the spirit of rebellion which was so deeply felt in the Northern colonies consequently there were very few in sympathy with the revolt against the Mother Country.

Patrick Tonyn, who came over from England to become Governor of East Florida in 1774, issued a proclamation to the Royalists of Georgia, South Carolina, etc., inviting them to Florida and promising to protect them and promote their prosperity. They came to the number of seven thousand and settled on plantations around St. Augustine and on the St. John's River.

When the loyal subjects of George III heard that Congress had passed the Declaration of Independence, in a great furore of indignation, they burned Hancock and John Adams in effigy in the old Spanish Plaza where the monument to the "Constitution" now stands (this was erected by the Spanish in 1813 to commemorate the forming by the Spanish Cortez of a liberal constitution); one hundred years later their descendants met upon the same spot to applaud the reading of that Declaration.

A British vessel carrying one hundred and eleven barrels of powder was captured off St. Augustine in 1775 by a privateer from South Carolina; this was very humiliating to Tonyn, who became so enraged that he organized an expedition to march against the neighboring frontiers of Georgia and South Carolina, and erected a fort at the mouth of the St. Mary's River.

It is hard to realize that Florida became an important base of operations and rendezvous for the English during the most active period of the Revolution while all of the other colonies were struggling for freedom. In 1776 the Governor called out the militia to assist the Royal troops in resisting "the perfidious insinuations" of the colonies, keeping them out of Florida and preventing any "more infatuated men" from joining their "traitorous neighbors."

In the same year about six hundred Minorcons, Italians and Greeks, all that remained of the fifteen hundred who had been imported into New Smyrna about nine years previously, to start a great plantation of indigo, etc., now removed
to St. Augustine and were given lands in the northern part of the city where their descendants still live, as is evidenced by the many dreamy-eyed Senorita and men of strongly marked Italian and Greek physiognomies to be seen in the streets to-day.

At this period the province was very prosperous, in agriculture and commerce; it doubtless would have equalled any of the Coast States in population had it remained a British colony. During the year 1770 over fifty schooners and vessels entered the Port of St. Augustine, including some from London and Liverpool. In 1771 five vessels came from London, seven from New York, and eleven from Charlestown. One thousand Negroes were imported, 170 puncheons of rum and fifty-four pipes of Madeira wine. Forty thousand pounds of Indigo and as many barrels of naval stores were exported from this port during 1779. A large trade was also carried on in peltries.

In 1773 Governor Chester called a legislative Assembly in West Florida; as the writ fixed the term at three years; the people being in favor of a yearly election, it came to nothing; and the first General Assembly convened in Florida was called by Gov. Tonyin in 1780 which confined itself to inacting a few local laws and to organizing the militia.

Great numbers of Royalists from Georgia and South Carolina moved into Florida arousing intense hostility in the rebelling colonies against this little nest of English. They were also menaced by Indian tribes favorable to the Americans. Invasions were planned on both sides but failed or were not carried out.

In 1781 the Spanish Governor of Louisiana invaded West Florida, taking the Forts on the Mississippi River, later occupying Pensacola after a two months siege and an honorable capitulation. The English garrison was taken to New York to strengthen their forces at that point. Pensacola was then located where Fort Barancas now stands and had been under the Spanish, English, French, and Spanish flags respectively. Mobile was then included in West Florida and Jacksonville was known by the name of Crawford.

When at the close of the Revolution the American colonies became independent States; England ceded all of Florida back to Spain in exchange for the Bahama Islands. The English colonists between whom and the Spanish distrust and hatred had always existed, were given but eighteen months to remove. A few only dared to remain, the majority of whom were catholics who, because of their common religion fraternized with the Minorcans and Greeks; the rest were taken in British transports to England, Nova Scotia or the Bahamas.

This was very discouraging to the Royalists who had sacrificed their homes in the other provinces because of their sympathy with their native land. I have often thought that they should have been commended for their fidelity to the land of their birth, where rested the bones of their parents and fore-fathers, rather than to have been driven out and their property and chattels confiscated as they were.

The Spanish found it very difficult to repopulate their recovered province; people had lost confidence in it as a permanent residence. The Spanish flag had waved over Florida more than two hundred years baring the short time it was under English rule, when the United States made its second land purchase and bought it of Spain for five million dollars; the negotiations were not completed until February 22, 1821.

Until twenty years ago St. Augustine had every appearance of an old Spanish town, with its narrow streets girdled by high walls behind which bloomed Rose trees and Signoritas; its ancient Cathedral and Coquina Slave Mart surrounded by the Sea Wall and guarded by old Fort Marion like a gray dusty warrior encased in ancient armour, morose and sullen with his unsmiling gaze ever bent upon the sea.

It is to be deplored that work of the historical, romantic old houses are being torn down to give place to modern brick and mortar without a touch of poetry or beauty. The stronghold where Huguenot and Spanish Cavaliers shed their blood for their faith have become heaps of ruins overgrown with weeds; all but old Fort Marion. Just here I
would like to say a word about this most interesting American fortress.

Planted here by Menendes, "Hunter of French Huguenots," it has borne many names under many governments, and vicissitudes for more than three centuries. For over two hundred years "the fort was St. Augustine and St. Augustine was Florida." From an Indian Council Hall it became a log fort under the name of San Juan de Pinos or as the English knew it as St. John's in 1665.

Twenty years later, while growing into a Coquina Fort it was pillaged by Francis Drake.

In 1665 it was still in process of construction when the dreaded buccaneers attacked it, driving the inhabitants in terror to the woods. In 1740 Governor Oglethrop determined to capture Florida for the English; and bombarded the fort then called San Marco; though his cannon balls are still to be seen imbedded in its walls, he could not overcome the Spanish who were intrenched within its shelter, and withdrew.

It was christened Fort Marion after it came into the possession of the United States.

Myriads of legends cluster about this spot, that cannot be vouched for, and yet why not believe them, since no doubt they pale beside the reality of tragic romance which actually took place within its grim walls and in its dungeons, where two skeletons were found, many years ago, supposedly belonging to members of the Royal family of Spain.

Another is that an underground passage leads from the fort to a Convent next to the Cathedral, but if so it has been filled in.

There stands the only mediaeval fortification in this continent; faithful to Padres, Indian Chiefs, Signoritas and Soldiers, bravely upholding its ancient escutcheon; in the face of modern achievement, science and attainment, it proudly bears the Castles and Lions of Spain; one has but to close their eyes to see skeleton hands waving crimson and gold banners (drenched in blood bought with gold), from its gray and storied towers.

The French Explorers in Minnesota Under Louis XIV.

Evangeline Chapman, Monument Chapter, Minneapolis

Let me lead you away to the quiet of the woods, the deep forests, where the autumn leaves are changing to the brilliant reds, the golden browns and bright yellows, where the birds are calling to each other, suggesting it is time to plan for the long southern voyage. We will listen to the running waters, hear the rushing of the "ha ha's," as the Indians called the waterfalls, in the deep solitude we will forget two hundred and fifty years have passed and imagine ourselves early explorers sent out by Louis XIV of France.

We want to know a little about our monarch, who was anxious to have the world at his feet. You will remember, his father, Louis XIII, died when the dauphin was but four years of age and that his mother, Queen Anne, of Austria, became regent with Cardinal Mazarin, chief minister. On the death of Mazarin, in 1661, no one expected the boy King of twenty-one would take up the burdens of government, and even the Queen mother laughed unbelievingly. During the next fifty years this King, who had been the petted darling of the court, became the greatest actor on the stage of the work and played continually to enthusiastic audiences. Colbert, his new minister, urged him to establish, for glory and profit, colonies in the new world. It will be interesting to trace how our own State, the "sky tinted" Minnesota, was added to the map of the world.

In 1634, even before Louis XIV be-
THE FRENCH EXPLORERS IN MINNESOTA

came King, Jean Nicollet, came to this part of the country and his name will always live in the commercial part of our city, Nicollet Avenue being our principal thoroughfare. He called this part of the country Undine, as he said the many lakes would be a perfect paradise for water sprites. He was a young man of great promise and acquired the Indian dialect with surpassing skill.

The first white men to touch the soil of our State were Radisson and his brother-in-law, Groseillier, this was when Louis XIV became the infant King of France at four years of age. Groseillier was born in France in 1621 and came to Canada when he was twenty years of age. In 1621 he married as his second wife, Marguerite, a sister of Radisson, thenceforward these two men were closely associated in explorations and trade. They were the founders of the Hudson Bay Company. Pierre Esprit Radisson was born in France, probably at St. Malo, a Brittany seaport. He was a young sailor with a roving disposition, as we find him in Paris, London, Italy and Turkey before he came to Canada at the age of sixteen with his parents. He and Groseillier made four expeditions to the New World. They were together at the Soo in 1654 and in his published account of his travels Radisson paid a tribute to the beautiful pictured rocks of Lake Superior and also to the quality of the whitefish, which seems to have remained unchanged in the centuries. Radisson refers to a feast to which all Indian nations had been invited, where presents were distributed. The place of this rendezvous has been almost definitely located as Knife River, Kanabec County, Minnesota. Although these explorers left nothing definite in our State yet some honor has been accorded Radisson in our city through the naming of one of our principal hotels.

The company of New France had been promoted by Richelieu, minister of France under Louis XIII and when Colbert, minister under Louis XIV took charge of affairs, New France was willing to surrender its franchise. A new colony was organized and made a royal province. The first Governor in office was Jean Baptiste Talon, a man of brains, ambition and energy. He was no sooner on the ground than he conceived great plans for extending the French dominion. Upon the suggestion of Jean Joliet, Governor Talon planted, in 1669, a military station at Sault Ste. Marie and two years later, in June, one of the most notable gatherings on this continent was held at the Soo. For months Nicolas Perrot, at the request of Governor Talon, had been visiting the various Indian tribes of the Northwest and urging them to attend the council. At the same time De Lusson had been exploring the countries around the great lakes, learning about the resources. The great council was to be held in the interest of commerce between the French and the Indians. When the eventful day came you could see approaching from the east, west and south the swarthy Indian, in paint, feathers and best furs, for fourteen nations were here represented. The French were represented by the most noted men of both church and State. A proclamation was issued claiming for Louis XIV dominion over lakes Huron and Superior, all countries, rivers, lakes and stream contiguous and adjacent thereto, those which had been discovered and those which might be discovered hereafter, bounded by the seas of the north, west and south. In this proclamation the French laid claim to about nine-tenths of North America. The speech made by Father Allonez has been preserved. We might add he was the first to give the name Mississippi to the river although much had been heard from the Indians about this mighty stream. A wooden cross was erected and blessed, and a metallic plate, bearing the King’s arms was placed upon the cross. An agreement was drawn up and signed by representatives from the various Indian tribes and by the French. The title to all Minnesota lands rests upon this document.

Historians seem to differ as to whether the honor of the discovery of Minnesota belongs to Father Hennepin or Daniel Greysolon Du Luth. La Salle claimed the discovery for Hennepin. Hennepin was a Franciscan priest...
of the Recollect Order. He was born in Ath, an island town of the Netherlands. In his youth tales of travel had great fascination for him and he longed to repeat them in his own life. Although not of a religious temperament it is not surprising that he chose to be a Franciscan priest, for in that age, next to the army, it was the easiest way to rise to distinction and power. The same ship which brought him to America also brought La Salle on a return voyage. Although La Salle and Hennepin later became warm friends, on shipboard their intercourse was not pleasant. It is said that Hennepin considered it the duty of his priestly office to censure the young peasant women, who were going to the new country to seek their brothers and sweethearts, for dancing on deck in the evenings, and forbade the sport. La Salle took the side of the maidens, and many heated discussions arose between the two men, which did not leave them enemies. We find Hennepin joined La Salle in the winter of 1678, at which time La Salle was superintending the building of a great ship to sail on the inland seas. When the ship was completed it was called the "Griffin," in honor of the court of arms of Governor Frontenac. This ship never made but the one trip, it was lost on its return voyage, but neither La Salle nor Hennepin were on board. Hennepin went as far south with La Salle as Peoria, Ill., when it was decided that Hennepin should explore the upper Mississippi. Canoes were loaded with about a hundred and fifty dollars worth of goods for the purpose of trading with the Indians. In addition La Salle presented to Hennepin ten knives, twelve awls or bodkins, a parcel of tobacco, a package of needles, and a pound or two of beads. Hennepin and his party proceeded cautiously; they met a band of Dakotas in a flotilla of thirty-two canoes, who were going to war against the nation of the Illinos. Hennepin and his companions were taken prisoners and they passed a night of anxiety not knowing how they were to be treated. They found they were to be taken to Indian villages. On their way they passed Lake Pepin and on the nineteenth day of their captivity they arrived in the vicinity of St. Paul, where they landed, the Indians destroying the canoes of the white men and hiding their own in the reeds. They followed the trail to Mille Lac. The Franciscan received kindly treatment and the day after their arrival at the Indian village, Hennepin being exhausted and sick the chief ordered him put in a sweating oven, which had been made of boughs and covered with buffalo robes. In the oven or tent red hot flints and other stones were placed. Four natives went into this tent with Hennepin and created a vapor by pouring water upon the hot stones, at the same time rubbing him down vigorously. This treatment was insisted on by the chief three times a week and he was restored to his usual vigor.

Hennepin first saw the falls of St. Anthony in 1680 and gave them their present name in honor of his patron saint, through whose intercession he had received protection. He says that he was passing the falls with a party of buffalo hunters and saw, in an oak tree opposite the falls an Indian, who was offering a sacrifice to the falls. This Indian was well dressed in a beaver robe, which had been whitened inside, and trimmed with porcupine quills. Hennepin seemed to be gifted with imagination, or else wilfully exaggerated. He described the falls as sixty feet high. In 1683 Hennepin published in Paris a history of his adventures. He seems to have lost favor with King Louis XIV and died in obscurity in the early part of 1700, unhonored and unwept.

Du Luth, was born at Lyons, France. He was a soldier and a man of experience and talent. He had two brothers who held important positions in Canada. He made several voyages to the new world. In 1679 he came, by way of Lake Superior, to the shores of Mille Lac and called it Lake Buade, from the family name of Frontenac, then Governor of Canada. He found there a great Sioux village, called "Kathio" on July 20th. He planted the King's arms and took relations with the Indians. The town of Duluth is named for this explorer as he ascend-
ed the St. Louis river and it is believed that at one time maintained a camp on Minnesota Point, having passed down the north shore of Lake Superior. He built a trading post on the site now occupied by Ft. William. He lived at one time in Montreal, and a tablet for him is placed in the great church of Notre Dame in that city. The report of his death to the home government in 1710 was simple but expressive, "Captain Du Luth is dead, he was an honest man." An excellent tribute.

Nicolas Perrot was the next pioneer within the borders of Minnesota. He was born in 1644 and came to New France in his boyhood. He married a wife of wealth. He was a man familiar with government affairs, having been repeatedly appointed to Colonial government positions of authority. He had good judgment and uncommon tact and gained, around the council fires the confidence of the Indians, and influenced them to turn their trade from the English to the French. He established Fort Perrot on Lake Pepin in 1688. He was one of those who were present at the great council referred to above held at the Soo in 1671. About the same time, or closely following Perrot came Pierre Charles Le Seuer, who was born in 1657 and whose parents came from northern France. His name is born by a Minnesota town and county. He was a man to be relied upon on difficult enterprises. He established a fort on one of the islands of the Mississippi, not far from the present town of Red Wing. He named the island, on account of its treeless condition, Isle Pelee, the French meaning being bald. All evidence seems to indicate that this was the first French post in Minnesota.

Le Seuer ascended the Minnesota river about one hundred and fifty miles above Ft. Snelling to the mouth of the Blue Earth, or Mankato River, and explored that entire region. During the hundred years of French occupation of this part of the country, Le Seuer surpassed all other men, unless it be Perrot, in the extension of the geographic knowledge and the commercial development of this region. With him the French discoveries seemed to have ended and it was not until after the signing of the treaty of Paris in 1783 that any real permanency was established in our State.

Marriage Record Exchange 1777-1850

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, Chairman

MARRIAGE RECORDS FROM EMPORIA, GREENEVILLE CO., VA.

1. June 16, 1785, Mabry, Daniel—Mary Smith.
2. Dec. 27, 1785, Mahowland, John—Lucy Smith.
3. Dec. 9, 1787, Johnson, Moses—Sarah Soward.
17. March 20, 1787, Seabons, Mark—Elizabeth Graham.
22. , Wynne, Benjamin—Goodrich.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Male Name</th>
<th>Female Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 19, 1785</td>
<td>Winfield, Edward</td>
<td>Frances Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 20, 1785</td>
<td>Powell, Robt.</td>
<td>Sarah Malone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25, 1785</td>
<td>Young, James</td>
<td>Rebecca Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 24, 1785</td>
<td>Foster, Christopher</td>
<td>Miranda Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 7, 1782</td>
<td>Dupree, Haly</td>
<td>Elizabeth Garris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 9, 1782</td>
<td>Powell, Isaac</td>
<td>Susannah Malone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 22, 1787</td>
<td>Swanson, Fred</td>
<td>Winny Adkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 9, 1789</td>
<td>Peebles, Howell</td>
<td>Rebekah Fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 25, 1783</td>
<td>Jonkins, Theo.</td>
<td>Sally Lucus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 5, 1785</td>
<td>Batte, Wm.</td>
<td>Mary Ann Berryman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 15, 1783</td>
<td>Brown, Beverly</td>
<td>Hannah Parham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 29, 1789</td>
<td>Green, Wylie</td>
<td>Agnes Chamblier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 15, 1789</td>
<td>Green, Myles</td>
<td>Elizabeth Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 27, 1789</td>
<td>Ozmar, Wm.</td>
<td>Lucy Murrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2, 1782</td>
<td>Newsum, Wm.</td>
<td>Mary Starke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 20, 1787</td>
<td>Love, Abel</td>
<td>Rebecca Vincent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31, 1782</td>
<td>Rives, Thos.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24, 1707</td>
<td>Gwaltney, Isaack</td>
<td>Mary Cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27, 1784</td>
<td>Maclin, Wm.</td>
<td>Winny Wyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 30, 1787</td>
<td>Justice, Jno.</td>
<td>Mary Dupree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 26, 1787</td>
<td>Tompson, Solomon</td>
<td>Nancy Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 20, 1786</td>
<td>Shelbon, James</td>
<td>Winifred Peebles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 13, 1787</td>
<td>Newsum, Thos.</td>
<td>Sally Wren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20, 1787</td>
<td>Robinson, Braxton</td>
<td>Fanny Walton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 28, 1788</td>
<td>Adams, Jno.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Whitington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 25, 1788</td>
<td>Dupree, Wm.</td>
<td>Jannett Catoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 10, 1784</td>
<td>Brown, Wm.</td>
<td>Patience Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 17, 1786</td>
<td>Steward, Dempsey</td>
<td>Lucy Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20, 1789</td>
<td>Vaughans, Thos.</td>
<td>Lucy Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 24, 1789</td>
<td>Sills, Gray</td>
<td>Sarah Wyche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20, 1789</td>
<td>Applewhite, Arthur</td>
<td>Patsy Turner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 7, 1789</td>
<td>Harris, Robt.</td>
<td>Ann Lancaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 24, 1789</td>
<td>Walton, Stephen</td>
<td>Fanny Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9, 1789</td>
<td>Crump, Richard</td>
<td>Julia Sills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2, 1786</td>
<td>Lee, James</td>
<td>Mary Collier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7, 1785</td>
<td>Harris, Reuben</td>
<td>Mary Rawlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 16, 1786</td>
<td>Hinton, James</td>
<td>Winny Rives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27, 1787</td>
<td>Ezell, Mical</td>
<td>Prisilla Rives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 20, 1788</td>
<td>Hannell, Wm.</td>
<td>Lucy Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 11, 1788</td>
<td>Artis, Abram</td>
<td>Elizabeth Tabbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 25, 1783</td>
<td>Williamson, Beverley</td>
<td>Liza Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15, 1783</td>
<td>Lucus, Nath.</td>
<td>Sarah Rivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 4, 1783</td>
<td>Moss, Wm.</td>
<td>Eliza Collier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7, 1789</td>
<td>Wall, Amos</td>
<td>Sally Murrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 21, 1786</td>
<td>Lundy, John</td>
<td>Eliza Nelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 4, 1788</td>
<td>Whittington</td>
<td>Sarah Barlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 20, 1788</td>
<td>Grizzard, Jno.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Massy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 31, 1786</td>
<td>Harrison, Joseph</td>
<td>Elizabeth Fogason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 2, 1786</td>
<td>Long, Jno.</td>
<td>Annis Lawrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 4, 1789</td>
<td>Morris, Wm.</td>
<td>Winny Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 11, 1786</td>
<td>Shehon, Wm.</td>
<td>Judy Eavans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 29, 1785</td>
<td>Robinson, Jno.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Filand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 19, 1785</td>
<td>Winfield, Edward</td>
<td>Frances Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20, 1796</td>
<td>Peebles, Harhen</td>
<td>Sally Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 4, 1796</td>
<td>Morris, Nath.</td>
<td>Angelina Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 13, 1794</td>
<td>Mitchell, Banister</td>
<td>Celia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 13, 1794</td>
<td>Haightcock, Charles</td>
<td>Lu- viny Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24, 1794</td>
<td>Harwell, Jno.</td>
<td>Ann Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24, 1794</td>
<td>Haithcock, Colby</td>
<td>Grief Jefferce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24, 1794</td>
<td>Haightcock, Colby</td>
<td>Grief Jefferce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24, 1794</td>
<td>Going, Thomas</td>
<td>Laura Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 24, 1794</td>
<td>Barham, Thos.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Batte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6, 1794</td>
<td>Watson, Jno.</td>
<td>Mary Chambliss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 10, 1790</td>
<td>Hunt, Jno.</td>
<td>Agnes Sills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 27, 1792</td>
<td>McKendree, James</td>
<td>Martha Wilkinson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 10, 1791</td>
<td>Young, Tapley</td>
<td>Lucy Wrenn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 6, 1792</td>
<td>Madill, Alexander</td>
<td>Martha Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 7, 1793</td>
<td>Walton, Daniel</td>
<td>Sally Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 27, 1792</td>
<td>Davis, Jno.</td>
<td>Nancy Smith Whettington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 20, 1796</td>
<td>Green, Jno.</td>
<td>Judith Mabury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 31, 1793</td>
<td>Woodruff, Benjamin</td>
<td>Jinsy Petteis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 19, 1792</td>
<td>Lee, Littleberry</td>
<td>Lucy Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 6, 1792</td>
<td>Blanks, David</td>
<td>Rebecca Sammons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 18, 1798</td>
<td>Pettway, Benj.</td>
<td>Lucy Sills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 24, 1795</td>
<td>Heathcock, Joel</td>
<td>Nancy Heathcock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 6, 1795</td>
<td>Edwards, Wm.</td>
<td>Sally Edwards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copied by Mrs. W. Channing Weaver, and verified by Mrs. Bettie M. Tredway, Joseph Hedges Chapter, Mrs. W. S. Goodwyn, regent. One hundred marriage records from Campbell County, Virginia, requested.
State Conferences
Florida

In response to the cordial invitation extended by De Soto Chapter, the Eleventh Annual State Conference of the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Tampa, February 24th and 25th, 1913, under the able direction of Mrs. M. W. Carruth, regent of the hostess chapter the plans for the sessions and also for entertainment were carried out most successfully.

The regular sessions of the Conference were held in the music room of the Tampa Bay Hotel, which was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

At the rap of the gavel at 10:00 A. M., Tuesday, the State Regent Miss Kathryn E. Thorp of Daytona, called the Conference to order for the first session, Rev. W. W. DeHart, of Tampa, gave the invocation, followed by the singing of “Star Spangled Banner” by the assemblage. A greeting and hearty welcome was extended to all by the regent of the hostess chapter. The response was given by Miss Louise Meigs, regent of the Jacksonville Chapter.

Roll call showed all officers present excepting the Vice-Regent and all chapters except two were represented, the Conference was most fortunate in having two ex-State Regents present, following roll call Messrs. F. Weller and Barringer sang a most beautiful memorial selection followed by a violin solo by Miss Stafford, of Tampa.

The address of the State Regent was listened to with intense interest and her report was full, concise, and business-like. She told of the progress of the work in the State, of many and varied things of special interest to the Conference, she urged the great need of more work along the line of patriotic education throughout the State, she stated that through her efforts nearly five hundred placards, containing the “Oath of Allegiance” to the flag, had been placed in that many rooms of the public schools, many of these placards had been framed by the various chapters, she further stated that she had also succeeded in getting the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to set aside a few minutes each morning during the opening exercises, for the children to repeat in unison the Oath and to salute the Flag.

Reports of the various officers and committees gave definite information of the work being accomplished, the reports of the chapters showed great activity along the various lines suggested by the National Society.

Mrs. G. C. Frissell, State Director of the C. A. R., gave a very interesting report, followed by a most attractive feature, two little children, a boy and a girl, standing one each side of a large American flag, recited the poem “Our Flag.”

The Conference placed itself on record as endorsing the Child Welfare Bill, of the State, which seeks an appropriation from the State legislature for a State Industrial School.

Tuesday evening a reception was given by the hostess chapter, at the spacious and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Carruth, in honor of the State officers and delegates.

Wednesday morning was given over to the real business of the convention and the election of the officers for the ensuing year took place. In the afternoon the delegates were taken in gayly decorated autos over the city of Tampa and its suburbs, stopping enroute at the beautiful country home of Mrs. H. C. Macfarlane, where a most delicious four-course luncheon was served.

At the close of the last session of the Conference one of the particularly attractive and touching features was the State Regent’s farewell address, as she spoke the words of encouragement and best wishes to the incoming officers. She presented the incoming regent, Mrs. G. C. Frissell, with a beautiful bunch of pink carnations, and as she spoke those last beautiful words to all “God speed” the regent of the hostess chapter in be-
half of De Soto Chapter and the Conference presented her with an armful of beautiful calla lilies.

The crowning social feature at the close of the Conference was a delightful two hours sail up Tampa Bay, to St. Petersburg, where the delegates and visitors were met with autos and taken about the city, guests of the members of the Princess Hirrihigan Chapter, Mrs. V. N. Ridgely, regent of the chapter, entertained the delegation at dinner, and in the afternoon a most delightful reception was held at the Floreton Hotel, many Daughters of prominence from several northern States who were sojourning in the Sunshine City were present, adding much to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. The Daughters lingered until late in the afternoon when good byes were said and all departed for home carrying with them many pleasant memories of the unbounded hospitality of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the west coast of Florida.

Old Trails in Minnesota

(Mrs. James T.) Lucy Wilder Morris

As a member of the National Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots, a most enthusiastic and interested body of workers, it occurred to me that there must be much history in Minnesota going to waste which was well worth preserving. This was suggested by me to Mrs. Squires, State Regent, who heartily approved, appointed me chairman, and allowed me to choose the committee which is now working throughout the State.

We have in this State living repositories of history in our old settlers who are passing daily, taking their stories with them. It is for us, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Minnesota, to be up and doing so that these stories may not be lost. We want anecdotes of adventure or those of plain everyday living of the early time that sound like adventures now. They will be simple records of a simple people, but more valuable on that account.

Last week we walked along one of the old Indian trails with two of the oldest settlers in the State. The stories they told us could not be rivalled by any tales of adventures. The wife said, "Over sixty years ago as I was coming up this bank with two pails of water, I met an Indian chief in full war paint and feathers going to join his followers. As he had the trail I stepped to one side and he passed poor frightened me with a greeting—"Huh?"

Mrs. Pond, wife of one of the earliest missionaries, tells how on her way here she tired of bread made only of flour, salt and water, and determined to have a light loaf. She made it using a homemade yeast cake, which seems to have been the first on record, and when the boat was tied up at night, baked it with the greatest solicitude in a little Dutch oven, with a painted buck Indian who had just dropped in, as an interested spectator. When she went to get it for breakfast, it had disappeared either with or in the Indian.

Before white men came to Minnesota this country was crossed by a multitude of paths and roads called Indian trails. These were more or less distinct according to the nature of the travel. If they were followed only by Indians with moccasin feet, they were narrow though sometimes deeply worn, as in the case of the trail we followed, which shows plainly today. If they were the routes of migration for hunting parties, where the women and children accompanied them, they would correspond to our poorest back woods' roads.

Before we go any further let us sing the praise of one of the earliest road makers of America, the squaw, she seems to be unsung. She who seems never to have had time to eat or sleep, and yet remained fat. Whoever saw a picture of a lean squaw? Who was not interested in clubs, except in the hands of her stalwart husband, and then does not seem to have been devoted to them. She bore and brought up her children, doing the washing and ironing on the
day of their birth. Who did all the hard work, took all the abuse and yet was ready for a frolic in the evening if a prisoner could be depended on to furnish one. In fact we may say she belonged to the earliest woman's suffrage of Minnesota. Peace to her ashes!

Was it not her tepee poles, her moving van, dragging through the wilderness that made these first tracks? We are told so by many of the old settlers. The etiquette of the tepee poles was as the Law of the Medes and Persians. Whether strapped to a pony or to the squaw herself, it is said the track never deviated in width.

The Indians were poor road makers, had few tools, and never built bridges, so their trails were found along the line of least resistance, and their crossings and fords of streams. These trails were followed later wherever feasible by the early explorers and missionaries, Selkirk settlers, Hudson Bay traders, Red River carts, and finally by the settlers themselves. Many of these old settlers can remember the trains of dog-teams of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Fur-Trading Companies.

We talk of the pageantry of the early times of the highways of Europe, could anything show more of the picturesque than our old trails with their war parties of painted savages passing along them like a bad dream? Or, later, the long lines of Red River Carts, whose swarthy drivers wore all the colors of the rainbow? There were sometimes 300 of these carts at one time in Traverse de Sioux and thousands in a year in St. Paul.

One of the old settlers tells us, that she was in church in St. Anthony and the minister had just given out his text when the squeaking of the Red River carts was faintly heard. He quickly said, "To be delivered next Sunday," for it was impossible to give it then. These carts were all of wood, with ungreased axles, and drawn by a pony, an ox or a squaw. Their squeaking could be heard three miles. They usually came from Pembina. One little boy said to his mother, "Hear the Pembinoise Mother." This same woman when she was a young girl, greased the axles of one of these carts just to see what would happen, and said she never saw anything so funny as the way that ox kept looking back hunting for the noise.

These old trails are not found in any history of Minnesota. They lie in the minds of the old settlers, or in the earliest government documents. It has been our rare privilege to resurrect many of them and is our hope to complete the matter. Would it not be fitting that we members of the D. A. R. should mark these trails? Would not boulders be most appropriate for this? They would be contemporary with any roadmaker of the State, imperishable and easily obtained. Would not the placing of these permanent markers be a fitting way to celebrate a sane Fourth throughout the State?

"In the Christian Intelligencer issued by the (Dutch) Reformed Church in America, it is stated that Sing-Sing on the Hudson was so named because a young Dutch farmer took his bride, a young French girl there to live and found one day on returning to his house that his bride had gone. Hearing a faint voice singing he followed the sound and saw his bride tied to a tree, surrounded by Indians ready to burn her, but listening to the Psalm which she sang. Her husband cut her bands and bore her away without molestation from the Indians, who afterwards often visited the house, and sitting down on the floor would ask her to 'sing-sing,' but they never attempted to injure her again. Annette, for this was the woman's name, was always ready to sing for them, and thus the place was named Sing-Sing."—Miss JULIA Wilson, Historian, Staten Island Chapter.
The Last Survivors of the War for Independence.

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

Hunt, Oliver, d. March 27, 1841, Princeton, N. J., aged 86.

Huntley, Solomon, d. Camillus, N. Y., aged 83.


Hutchinson, Asa, d. Fayette, Me., June 26, 1833, aged 89.

Hutchings, William, d. May 1, 1866, Penobscot, Hancock Co., Me., in his 100th year.

Ingalls, Daniel, d. Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1847, aged 88 yrs. Formerly of Boston.


Jeppies, Richard, d. Castine, Me., about Dec. 21, 1840, aged 85 yrs. Formerly of Boston.


King, Joshua, d. Ridgefield, Conn., April 14, 1848, aged 88 yrs. A pensioner; m. Mary, d. Feb. 15, 1826, aged 72 yrs.


June 17, 1843. Was buried in family cemetery.


Kellogg, Phineas Deacon, d. Brookfield, Vt., April 12, 1840, aged 81 yrs. A pensioner; m., 1783, Jemima Snow; m. (2), 1827, Mabel Fox Andrews. Enlisted from South Hadley.

Kelton, Benjamin, d. Jonesboro, Me., May 4, 1839, aged 90 yrs. A pensioner; m., 1783, Mary Parsons Russell. d. April 2, 1836, aged 70 yrs. Had five sons and five daughters.


Kent, Jacob, d. Caldwell, N. J., June 3, 1840, aged 87 yrs. Had two wives and 20 children, 18 of whom were living when he died.


Keniston, David, d. Booth Bay, Me., May 9, 1843, aged 85 yrs. A pensioner; m. Sarah Beath, who d. 1796; m. (2), Betsy Reed Day, who d. March 10, 1844.


Kingsley, Thaddeus, d. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1840, aged 89 yrs.


Kingsley, Rufus, d. Hartford, Pa., May 26, 1846, aged 84 yrs. At Bunker Hill; b. Win-
In Memoriam

Mrs. Emily Louise Bostwick Fay, founder and regent of the Fort Washington Chapter, died on May 19, 1913. Mrs. Fay belonged to many patriotic societies, but the Fort Washington Chapter was dearest to her heart. Having a large circle of friends, she was widely known and greatly loved. Her bearing was ever queenly and regal, her manner sweet, gentle and kindly sympathetic, and all who knew her fell under the spell of her charm and loved her.

She was a rare woman of keen intellect, high ideals and wonderful enthusiasm—a woman of strong, noble character, whose love of patriotism was an inspiration and whose zeal for patriotism was boundless; laboring indefatigably for the upbuilding of the society, even to the detriment of her health, and at last the laying down of her life.

Miss Cadjah Mahomet Rebecca Moore Grant died on March 14, 1913, at Hutchinson, Kan. From the time she became a member of Uvedale Chapter she was deeply interested in the D. A. R., serving first as secretary, then as regent, and at the time of her death was historian.

Her gracious presence is sadly missed by all of those with whom she was associated.

Mrs. Ellen M. L. Cushing died on September 28, 1912, at her home in Fitchburg, Mass. Mrs. Cushing was an active and devoted member of Fitchburg Chapter and a charter member and leader of the Fitchburg Woman's Club. Her life was an inspiration to all who knew her and her memory will be a constant incentive to gentler, kindlier living.

Mrs. Probere Lemon Hungate died at Long Beach, Cal., August 31, 1912, aged 83 years. Mrs. Hungate was a Real Daughter. Her father was Matthias Lemon, a soldier in the Revolutionary army. In June, 1911, she was admitted a member of the John Wallace Chapter of Indiana, and in October of that year was made an honorary member of Aurantia Chapter, Riverside, Cal.

Miss Julia Maria Tallman died at Los Angeles, Cal., February 6, 1913, aged 82 years. A charter member of Aurantia Chapter, Riverside, Cal., Miss Tallman served as his historian until her removal to Los Angeles in 1909. She was a woman of great intellectual power and spent many years of study both at home and abroad.

Mrs. Catherine Thomas Andrews, wife of S. Dexter Andrews, of Norway, Me., died on May 10, 1913, after a brief illness. Mrs. Andrews was a devoted member of Abigail Whiting Chapter, and although afflicted with blindness, was a constant attendant.

Columbus Chapter, Columbus, O., records with deep regret the death of six of its members during the last year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Chambers, a Real Daughter, died July 29, 1912. Her father, Nathaniel Smith, and her grandfather, Charles Smith, both served in the Revolution from New Jersey.

Mrs. William Fell Brown (Margaret Sexton) died September 26, 1912.

Mrs. Nathan E. Lovejoy (Caroline Perkins Drew) died March 20, 1913.

Mrs. Hermion M. Hubbard (Mary Jane Wheton), a charter member, died March 28, 1913.

Mrs. Herbert S. Dyer (Mabel Wilson) died May 4, 1913.

Miss Alice Brooks Goodell died May 19, 1913.


Lamb, Nathan, Charlton, Mass., May 23, 1842, aged 85 yrs.


Larned, William, d. Providence, R. I., Feb. 22, 1828, aged 75 yrs. ; h. Thompson, Conn. Attached to the French Army.


Knowlton, Robert, b. Sharon Springs, Conn., Feb. 10, 1759, d. Boonville, N. Y Dec. 10, 1851; enlisted when 17 yrs. of age; was at Fort Edward; witnessed the massacre of Jane McRae; was at Stillwater, Saratoga and Valley Forge. A pensioner.

Knox, Jonathan, d. Berwick, Me., Jan. 8, 1840, aged 82 yrs. Made prisoner by Indians while on Sullivan's Expedition and carried into Canada.

Kollock, Shepherd, d. Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1839, aged 88 yrs. Left a widow with whom he had lived 69 yrs.

Kinsley, David, Captain, d. Auburn, Me., Oct. 4, 1851, aged 93 yrs.

Kirkpatrick, David, Captain, d. May 29, 1839, aged 86 yrs. Served in the Delaware Line; was at Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton and Cowpens. "Lafayette presented him with a sword."

Knight, Elijah, d. Keene, N. H., Nov. 27, 1842, aged 86 yrs. A pensioner. Was many yrs. a Judge in Vermont.


Knowlton, Robert, b. Sharon Springs, Conn., Feb. 10, 1759, d. Boonville, N. Y Dec. 10, 1851; enlisted when 17 yrs. of age; was at Fort Edward; witnessed the massacre of Jane McRae; was at Stillwater, Saratoga and Valley Forge. A pensioner.

Knowlton, Robert, b. Sharon Springs, Conn., Feb. 10, 1759, d. Boonville, N. Y Dec. 10, 1851; enlisted when 17 yrs. of age; was at Fort Edward; witnessed the massacre of Jane McRae; was at Stillwater, Saratoga and Valley Forge. A pensioner.


Lamb, Nathan, Charlton, Mass., May 23, 1842, aged 85 yrs.


Larned, William, d. Providence, R. I., Feb. 22, 1828, aged 75 yrs. ; h. Thompson, Conn. Attached to the French Army.


Lawrence, Isaac, d. Newport, Me., July 28, 1847, aged 87 yrs. A pensioner.


Lawyer, John L., d. Fulton, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1842, aged 93 (or 94) yrs and 25 days. An Ensign in the Revolution.
OFFICIAL

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
1913-1914

President General
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,
36 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y., 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 1914.)

MRS. CHARLES H. BOND,
128 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

MRS. JOHN C. AMES,
3133 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. GEORGE S. SHACKELFORD,

MRS. WILLIAM LIVELY,
Princeton, N. J.

MRS. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,
62 Silver St., Waterville, Me.

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.

(Term of office expires 1915.)

MRS. JOHN VAN LANDINGHAM,
500 East Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

MRS. R. H. CUNNINGHAM,
139 S. Main St., Henderson, Ky.

MRS. THOMAS DAY,
580 Poplar St., Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. THOMAS KITE,
Chelsea Place, Delhi, Cincinnati, O.

MRS. RHETT GOOD,
60 Saint Emanuel St., Mobile, Ala.

Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
The Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM C. BOYLE,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Registrar General
MRS. GAUS M. BRUMBAUGH,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General
MRS. JOSEPH E. RANSHELL,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

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

Assistant Historian General
MRS. EDWARD ORTON, JR.,
The Lincoln, Columbus, Ohio.

Librarian General
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice-Regents—1913.

ALABAMA, ....MRS. JOSEPH V. ALLEN, 1126 11th Ave. S., Birmingham.
MRS. JOHN G. WINTER, Montgomery.

ARIZONA, ....MISS ALMIRA M. FOWLER, Indian School, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS, ....MRS. SAMUEL S. WASSELL, 710 Scott St., Little Rock.
MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY, Batesville.

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

MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BURG, Litchfield.

CONNECTICUT, ....MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, Waterford.
MRS. GEORGE C. HALL, St. John's Rectory, 2300 Boulevard, Wilmington.

DELWARE, ....MRS. JOSEPH WILKINS COOCH, Newark.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA, MRS. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, 1317 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.
MRS. WOODBURY HULSIFER, 221 The Portner, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA, ....MRS. GLENVILLE C. FRISSELL, Box 246, Miami.
MRS. M. W. CARRUTH, 412 W. Lafayette St., Tampa.

GEORGIA, ....MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER, 711 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
MRS. WILLIAM H. DE VOS, 1308 Union St., Brunswick.

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

ILLINOIS, ....MRS. GEORGE A. LAWRENCE, 530 N. Prairie St., Galesburg.
MRS. LUTHER DERWENT, "Wayside," Rockford.

INDIANA, ....MRS. FRANCES HABERY-Robertson, Spy Run Road, Ft. Wayne.
MRS. WILLIAM A. CULP, Vincennes.

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

KANSAS, ....MRS. GEORGE THATCHER GUERNSEY, Ridgewood, Independence.
MRS. WILLIAM R. VAN TUY, 310 5th Ave., Leavenworth.

KENTUCKY, ....MRS. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, E. Maxwell St., Lexington.
MRS. JAMES W. CAPERTON, Richmond.

LOUISIANA, ....MRS. FREDYER YUREE, Yuree's Place, Shreveport.
MRS. L. MEREDITH WADE, 1420 6th St., Alexandria.

MAINE, ....MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson.
MRS. CHARLES W. STEELE, Farmington.

MARYLAND, ....MRS. ROBERT G. HOGAN, Catonsville.
MRS. FRANCIS H. MAREK, Boxwood Lodge, Araby P. O.

MASSACHUSETTS, MRS. GEORGE O. JENKINS, 28 Warren Ave., Whitman.
MRS. CHARLES G. CHICK, 212 West River St., Hyde Park.

MICHIGAN, ....MRS. ARTHUR MAXWELL PARKER, 1601 Jefferson Ave., Detroit.
MRS. HARVEY J. CAMPBELL, 530 Pipestone St., Benton Harbor.

MINNESOTA, ....MRS. GEORGE C. SQUIRES, 698 Oakland Ave., St. Paul.
MRS. SAMUEL M. DICK, 302 Grove St., Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI, ....MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, "Elm View," West Point.
MRS. THOMAS FRANKLIN, 1018 3d Ave., W., Columbus.

MISSOURI, ....MRS. GEORGE B. MACABARNE, Hotel Athens, Columbus.
MRS. EDWARD A. NORMAN, 304 Moffat Ave., Joplin.

MONTANA, ....MRS. EDWARD A. MORSE, 15 S. Benton Ave., Helena.
MRS. CHARLES A. BLACKBURN, 804 W. Silver St., Butte.

NEBRASKA, ....MRS. WARREN PERRY, 815 4th St., Fairbury.
MRS. C. H. AULL, 3120 Woolworth Ave., Omaha.

NEVADA, ....MISS BIRD M. WILSON, Goldfield.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, ....MRS. CHARLES C. GOS, 10 Lexington St., Dover.
MISS ANNIE WALLACE, Rochester.
NEW JERSEY, ..........Mrs. Charles Burleigh Yardley, 332 Williams St., East Orange.
NEW MEXICO, ..........Mrs. Elwood Leaning Matlock, 76 Broad St., Woodbury.
TEXAS, ..........Mrs. Mary A. H. F. Allen, 501 St. Louis Ave., Austin.
VERMONT, ..........Mrs. J. F. Maupin, 25 Court St., Montpelier.
WASHINGTON, ..........Mrs. Henry McCleary, Tacoma.
WISCONSIN, ..........Mrs. Edwin H. Van Ostrand, 410 Clermont St., Antigo.
WYOMING, ..........Mrs. Henry B. Patten, 314 E. 18th St., Cheyenne.

Honorary Officers Elected for Life.

Honorary Presidents General.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, New York City.
Mrs. John W. Foster, Chicago.
Mrs. Daniel Manning, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, New York City.
Mrs. Donald McLean, New York City.
Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Washington, D.C.

Honorary President Presiding.

Mrs. Mary V. E. Camell, New York City.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, 1894.
Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Mrs. Augusta Danforth Geer, 1896.
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.

Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. John R. Walker, 1912.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.

Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.