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My Dear Fellow Members:

At this happy Christmas time my thoughts turn to you. There are many whose hands I have not clasped, but there are none to whom I do not wish the joy of this blessed season.

Your own peaceful homes will be more precious to you this year than ever before in the tender thought of the many broken and shattered homes where this year will be one of sadness. Contemplating, as we must, these sharply contrasting conditions let us hold as most precious, our blessings, our own people, our friends and our fellow members. Let us forget the little differences that shrivel into such utter littleness in comparison with a great or real sorrow, and let us as far as God will grant us the power to bring to others the blessed Joy and Peace that He intended us to feel.

With every good wish for you in this Christmas Season, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Daisy Allen Story
Old Fort Dobbs

By Fannie Gertrude Harrill.

Two miles north of Statesville, N. C., on the crest of a ridge between two creeks, once stood the military stronghold of Western North Carolina.

Nothing of the fort remains. There is some trace of the excavation and of the old well. Lest the location be forgotten the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution have placed on the spot a block of granite bearing this inscription:

SITE OF
FORT DOBBS
1755
Erected by Fort Dobbs Chapter, D. A. R.
1910.

It stands there to remind us of the brave men who took refuge in the fort, of its noble commander and his gallant men, of the energetic royal Governor for whom it was named, but above all else, in the hearts of our little band, the sight of that stone will awaken loving memories of the one who was our inspiration in the work we have been enabled to accomplish. It is a memorial sacred to her. (Mrs. William A. Thomas, first regent).

In 1745 Arthur Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, Ireland, (associate of Henry McCullough and others) received large grants of land on the head waters of the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, so he was necessarily interested in the province of North Carolina, particularly this section. In the course of time he was made Governor, taking the oath of office at Newbern, Nov. 1, 1754.

He reached the province during the French and Indian troubles and immediately began to look after its defenses, its military strength and supplies. He found no fortifications, (Fort Johnston was unfinished) no ammunition in store, and few of the militia armed.

There had been no trouble in Eastern Carolina, but Gov. Dinwiddie’s call for help had been speedily and generally answered, and no doubt provoked the French to stir up ill feeling in the Indians on our western border.

Both the Cherokees and the Catawbas were then allies of the English. Warriors from each nation marched with our troops to Gov. Dinwiddie’s aid. However, their services were not needed. Returning they committed many outrages as they passed through this section of the country. Complaints against them were sent to President Rowan in the summer of 1754.

A treaty was held August 29 of that year, in Salisbury, with the Catawbas. They were charged with killing a little
girl, stealing bread, meat, meal, clothes and horses; attempting to steal a child, and to stab men and women who opposed them in the commission of their crimes.

Hagler, their king, replied that the killing was not done by the Catawbas, the attempted child stealing was only a joke, the horses were their own which had strayed, and that his warriors only took food from churlish settlers who refused to give it to them. He brought counter charges against the settlers and asked that no more liquor be sold to his men. The treaty closed with protestations of friendship on each side and nothing alarming occurred until September 16.

That Monday morning the settlers gathered at the homes of John Gutrey and James Anshors on Buffalo Creek (now in Cleveland Co.) were massacred by unknown Indians. The inquest disclosed seventeen persons killed and ten missing.

Thoroughly alarmed, the borders settlers sent a petition to Matthew Rowan for a company of soldiers to range the frontiers. He ordered Colonels Smith, of Rowan, and Clarke, of Anson, to look to the welfare of the settlers, and put Catawba Indians on the track of the murderers.

These matters were considered by the first Assembly called by Gov. Dobbs (Dec. 1754) which granted further aid to Virginia, voted money for coast defenses, and for raising a company of fifty men to guard the western frontier and be employed in building a fort in the most suitable place.

After selecting sites for three new forts on the coast and pushing work on Fort Johnston, Gov. Dobbs journeyed across the state for the fourfold purpose of inspecting his lands, the boundary between North and South Carolina, the reservation of the Catawba Indians, and selecting the site for the western fort.

The frontier company, under Captain Hugh Waddell, had been sent in advance to "scout upon the mountains." After visiting Salisbury and the Rocky River country Governor Dobbs reached this immediate section, was joined by Capt. Waddell, and in July 1755, decided upon the location of the fort. The eminence between two forks of Fourth Creek was chosen because it was about the middle of the province from north to south, being in latitude 35-40'.

Returning to Rocky River, Governor Dobbs received confirmation of the rumors of Braddock's defeat. This alarming news caused him to send orders to the militia officers of Rowan and Anson to meet him at the Yadkin (Trading Ford).

He ordered fifty militia men from each county under their chosen leaders to join Capt. Waddell in defense of the frontier. Capt Waddell was put in command with the projected fort for headquarters. The other companies were to be stationed to the north and south of the central company. It is said the two militia companies erected block houses for their shelter. Work on the fort proceeded as rapidly as possible. The legislature had appropriated $10,000 for raising and equipping three companies of fifty men each, exclusive of commissioned officers and for the erection of Fort Dobbs. It was completed the next year, as the following statement shows:

Mr. Francis Brown reported, "That he, together with Mr. Richard Caswell, one of the other Commissioners, had viewed the Western Settlements and that the said Settlements were in a Defenceless Condition except that part near Fort Dobbs.

"And that they had likewise viewed the State of Fort Dobbs and found it to be a good and substantial Building of the Dimensions following (that is to say) the Oblong Square fifty three feet by forty, the opposite Angles Twenty four feet and Twenty Two. In height twenty-four and a half feet as by the Plan annexed Appears. The thickness of the Walls which are made of Oak Logs regularly Diminished from sixteen Inches to Six—it contains three floors and there may be discharged from each floor at
one and the same time about one hundred Muskeets; the same is beautifully situated in the fork of Fourth Creek a Branch of the Yadkin River.

"And that they also found under command of Capt. Hugh Waddell Forty Six Effective men Officers and Soldiers as by the List to the said Report Annexed Appears, the same being sworn to by the said Capt. in their Presence, the said Officers and Soldiers appearing well and in good Spirits."

The report was signed Dec. 21, 1756, and was read to the Assembly. Troops and gave the word of life to frightened refugees, soldiers, and savages alike. The Cherokees described Bethabara as "The Dutch Fort where there are good people and much bread."

What Fort Dobbs was to the settlers we cannot realize. Some idea of its importance may be gained from these words of the historian:

"Often a family in a lonesome farm house would go to bed with no thought of an Indian raid. Before day a messenger from Fort Dobbs would slip up to the house, tap lightly on the door or window and whisper, 'Hurry to the fort. The Indians are coming!' In a moment the bold messenger was gone to warn the next family, but terror was left behind him. In darkness and silence the father snatched his rifle and knife from the near-by pegs; the mother helped the children to hurry on their clothes. All caught up any food within reach. Then the race for the fort began. Sometimes it was reached in safety; sometimes a whole family sank under Indian tomahawks. Morning often found dozens of

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were kept in Fort Dobbs almost continuously from 1755 to 1762, after the end of the war with the Cherokees. Hugh Waddell commanded the frontier forces during these seven years and they rendered invaluable service. Capt. Andrew Bailey was in charge of Fort Dobbs after Waddell's promotion.

One other refuge was open to the settlers. In 1756 the Moravians enclosed with palisades their town of Bethabara and its adjacent mill. These good people sheltered all who came to their doors and gave the word of life to frightened refugees, soldiers, and savages alike. The Cherokees described Bethabara as "The Dutch Fort where there are good people and much bread."

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families who had gone to bed miles apart huddled inside the fort or in some fortified home.”

Conditions were not always so trying, for we sometimes find the frontier forces on duty elsewhere for weeks. In 1757 Capt. Waddell’s company marched by paths and trails 200 miles or more to the relief of Fort Loudon, not far from where Knoxville, Tenn., now stands. In 1758, the forces under their commander, now Major Waddell, took part in the final expedition against Fort Du Queene. For almost five months Fort Dobbs was left in charge of Jacob Franks and one other man.

The Cherokees and Catawbas had marched with their white brethren and were constantly passing to and from Virginia. The settlers were obliged to find them quarters and provisions. Sometimes the Moravians provided for several hundred at once. Both tribes were becoming disaffected and dangers increased.

During the winter of ’58–’59 most of the frontiersmen left their homes for the fort where their women and children remained day and night. What anxious hours they spent while their husbands and fathers joined the soldiers in scouting and foraging, or went in armed squads to work in the fields nearest the fort.

One day a party of workmen at Moses Potts’ place was surprised by Indians. Seven of their number were killed on the spot, and two others fell in sight of the fort. A scouting party had a skirmish with a band of redskins across the Catawba. Several Indians were killed. The party received pay for ten Indian scalps.

In 1759 the Cherokees became openly hostile. They began murdering such families as remained on the border. Major Waddell was made Colonel and given authority in case of need to call the militia of the western counties to aid his two companies, so we find many companies “ranging” in this year under these officers: Captains John Kuy- Kendall, Phifer, Morgan Bryan, Conrad Michael, Jonathan Hunt, Elijah Teague, James McManus, Rutherford Kerr, Evan Ellis, Willis Ellis, William Luckie, Thomas Allison and Aveton Phelps; Lieutenants Alex. Dobbins, Matthew Floyd, John Miller, William Luckie, Andrew Smith, John McWhorter, John Thompson, and Ensign William Giles and William Howard.

Other companies joined in the expedition against the Cherokees and in scouting in 1760.

In the year 1760 “the devastations and cruelties of the Cherokees increased.” The inhabitants of Bethabara and Bethany and the refugees in Fort Dobbs were continually on guard. The Moravians had formed an independent company of their members under Captain Jacon Loesch sometime previous. Bethabara was often threatened but never attacked.

On the night of February 27, 1760, Fort Dobbs was attacked by Indians, the assault being made by two parties. They were repulsed—ten or twelve of them being killed. Col. Waddell lost one boy killed and two men wounded. One of these men, Robert Campbell, was scalped, but recovered and returned to Europe.

Another attack was expected, but the Indians came to Fort Dobbs no more.

Later in the year (1760) a scourge of smallpox almost wiped out the Catawba Nation. The power of the Cherokees was broken by the expedition of 1761. North and South Carolina troops with some of the British regulars defeated them in a fierce battle near the present town of Franklin. Peace was made, the settlers returned to their homes, immigration began again and the fort was used only as a place of storage. In 1764 the Committee of Public Claims recommended that the stores, etc., be removed from Fort Dobbs to save further expense to the public. Walter Lindsay had been employed to look after them.

What became of the building cannot now be ascertained. Tradition says it
was torn down and one or more school houses built of the logs.

How many fugitives and soldiers were sheltered by this fort we may not know. Two children were born within its walls and grew to noble womanhood. Their descendants are among us to-day.

Years after this stormy period and after the Revolution men and women of this community heard from aged survivors the recital of anxieties, hardships and suffering bravely endured in the old fort, heard of the days of humiliation, fasting and prayer, then of thanksgiving to Almighty God for merciful deliverance.

Heroic, Godfearing men and women, this departed race who under God gave us these homes of peace and plenty. All honor to them, and may God make us worthy to be their successors.

Conservation Work at the Albany Orphan Asylum

Mrs. John T. D. Blackburn.

In 1912 Mr. George Latta Barrus of the N. Y. State Conservation Commission offered his service to instruct a group of boys, selected by the Garden Committee of the Woman’s Club, in the propagation of seeds of forest trees and the creation of a nursery similar to those of the Commission at Clear Lake and Saratoga, N. Y.

It happened the Garden Committee had all the work on hand it could attend to in looking after the two thousand children of Albany’s public schools who had planted gardens under their supervision.

The Mohawk Chapter, D. A. R., offered to take the responsibility, working under the Committee of the State Conservation.

It also appropriated ten dollars for expenses, and has continued that amount each succeeding year.

The Mayflower Society assumed a share in the enterprise the first year and gave twenty-five dollars for the purchase of 6000 pine trees. These were planted at the Tuberculosis Hospital and at the grounds of the Albany Orphan Asylum in 1913.

Mr. Barrus secured about thirty-five boys from the Orphan Asylum to do the planting and the preparation of the seed beds.

This latter included building boxes six feet by four feet, the making of lath racks to protect the trees from the sun, wire screens to keep away the birds; burlap covers to keep the soil moist and dark until the seeds germinate; the making of planting boards for transplanting the two-year-old seedlings; and spacing boards for keeping the rows even and regular.

It is needless to say the work of caring for these seeds, that later become little trees, was constant.

It meant that the boys must weed and water these all through the summer. They gladly gave the early mornings and late evenings as well as their holidays in their enthusiasm—often vying with each other as to who should be up earliest in the morning and at work in the seed beds.

In addition to transplanting the two-year seedlings and the making of the beds, the boys also set out a number of pine trees on the waste land near the Tuberculosis Camp. They also planted many poplar cuttings.

These cuttings were placed in rows about nine inches apart—six inches apart in the row.

When placed in the ground in 1912 they were about six inches long. Now, 1914, they are seven feet high.

These are to be set out on the East and North sides of the Asylum grounds to conform with the trees on the South side.
The Mohawk Chapter was present on Saturday, November 7th, when the boys transplanted them.

Mrs. Russell Headley and the Committee furnished a lunch for the boys that was prepared in the Domestic Science rooms of the Asylum.

This nursery will furnish a supply of trees for planting waste land, on vacant lots or they may be used in window boxes in the homes during the winter months.

pine seedlings; Norway spruce; Red pine; Caroline poplar cuttings; basswood and Tulip poplar.

In the spring of 1914 $4.50 was spent for seeds of the Norway spruce, white pine, hemlock, European larch, basswood, red pine, Scotch pine, etc.

The boys are taught to gather the seeds of the red oak, basswood, horse-chestnut, maple, mountain ash, red berr>
ried elder, and white ash.

Many requests have come for window boxes, and arrangements have been made with Mr. Furney, principal of the Vocational School on Morton avenue. Several boys wish to earn money after school hours and will make boxes 34 inches long, six inches deep, seven inches wide at $1.65 each. These to have two coats of green paint.

Trees can be ordered of M. Hollenbeck at the Orphan Asylum, and will be delivered. It takes about ten trees to a box; or six of the larger ones.
Montana Daughters Unveil a Tablet

By Mrs. Bertha Taft Keith, Historian Montana D. A. R.

October 2, 1914, was an important day in the history of the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution. On that day all roads led to Three Forks, Montana, where a beautiful bronze tablet, dedicated to the memory of Sacajawea, was unveiled. The hustling little city was gay with flags and decorations, the stores and schools were closed, and all the residents were out to welcome the city's guests, honored members of the D. A. R., Governor S. V. Stewart and people interested in the historic memories of Montana. A large delegation of Daughters were in attendance from Bozeman, where the State Conference of the organization had been held the day before. Practically every delegate to the conference made the trip to Three Forks before returning to her home. The beautiful tablet is mounted on a 13-ton boulder and is the center of a triangular park. The tablet was the gift of former Senator W. A. Clark to the Montana D. A. R.

As chairman of the Historic Sites Committee, Mrs. Clinton H. Moore, of Butte, made the presentation speech. She spoke interestingly of the great work of the D. A. R. in preserving historic sites, erecting monuments and preserving memorials of the early history and great events of the nation, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Sacajawea, finally presenting the tablet to Three Forks in behalf of the Montana D. A. R.

Mayor R. L. Robertson, of Three Forks, accepted the tablet on behalf of the city, in a fine address, picturing the growth of the great West, and paying high tribute to the work of the D. A. R.

Governor S. V. Stewart was next introduced by the State regent, Mrs. E. A. Morley. The Governor received an ovation as he spoke feelingly of veneration for the Stars and Stripes as the flag of liberty. He then reviewed the life history of Sacajawea, the Indian woman to whom it was given to guide the Lewis and Clark expedition. Governor Stewart spoke, in part, as follows:

"On the pages of history there can be found no more romantic story than that which tells the life history of the heroine whose deeds we gather today to commemorate. Born of a roving Indian band, made prisoner in a tribal war, sold into slavery to an alien fur trapper, elevated to wifehood in a household of many wives, it was given to her to guide with unerring footsteps the greatest exploration expedition in the history of this continent. More than that, it was given to her to insure the peaceful progress of this expedition and to bring about a permanent friendship between the white man and the great Shoshone tribe of Indians, a friendship which to this day (almost a century and a quarter later) has remained unbroken. And when her work was done, when she had performed the services for which it would seem as if she had been miraculously ordained, this heroine, the first woman mentioned in the history of Montana, dropped back into the unpretentious life from which she had risen and became forgotten of mankind.

"It is inspiring to stand upon this spot where Sacajawea, as an Indian child, was stolen into captivity and where in later years she came back as the white man's guide and friend and counselor, and pointed the way for these scouts of civilization. When we pause to consider the vast empire given to the world by this expedition, when we pause to consider the magnificent storehouse of wealth into which this country has developed, we must bow our heads in rev-
erent gratitude that success crowned the efforts of these intrepid explorers.

"Reading the journal of Captains Lewis and Clark one must be impressed with the solitude of this region. Here and there a small band of Indians might be seen. Occasionally a startled deer or an elk would gaze in open wonder at the strange and unusual sight of this small party laboriously working its way up the river and along portages in their great task of opening a route to the Pacific Ocean. Over it all was the solitude and stillness of a vast country to which the hand of man had not yet been set.

"How different it is today! The century that has passed since the coming of Lewis and Clark has been to this nation and to this commonwealth a momentous one. Out of the hills which they have explored have been taken the gold and silver and copper that have enriched the commerce and industry of the world. From the forests they traversed has been gleaned lumber for shipment to every continent, and from the broad plains and fertile valleys through which they traveled has gone forth the foodstuffs of a mighty empire. All about us are thriving cities.

"It is fitting that we should pause to pay tribute to those who first gave to the world knowledge of the region now embraced in our prosperous and rapidly developing commonwealth. It is singularly appropriate that the patriotic Montana members of the Daughters of the American Revolution should have erected this lasting testimonial to the services rendered by Montana's first great woman. It is meet that we who have learned of the mighty part played by this heroine should inscribe here in enduring words our appreciation of her work, that those who come after and who visit the spot upon which the most momentous events of her life were enacted will pause in kindly remembrance of an alien woman who, given to see far beyond her time, contributed in such conspicuous measure to the opening of the great West."

The school children of Three Forks sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and gave the flag salute. Mrs. J. W. Scott, of Armstead, read a letter from O. D. Wheeler, the author of the book, "The Trail of Lewis and Clark." At the conclusion of the program the tablet was unveiled by little Anna Alexander, who was born near the junction of the three rivers which form the mighty Missouri. Governor Stewart, Mayor Robertson, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Morley assisted the little maid in unwrapping the huge boulder. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the school children.
The Grave of Capt. Andrew Engle Marked

Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle, Historian of Washington Heights Chapter,
New York, N. Y.

In Ridgefield, New Jersey, about half an hour's ride from Jersey City on the Northern New Jersey Railroad, is an ancient cemetery in which lie buried many early settlers of this section of the country. The old stone church which stands within its environs was erected in 1770 and was then called The Church of English Neighborhood, but in after years it was renamed The Reformed Church of Ridgefield.

Its first pastor was the Rev'd Garrett Leydekker and the next to succeed him was the Rev'd John Cornelison.

Two prominent pioneers in this locality, Cornelius Vreeland and Jacob V. Banta, are buried here, also, Captain Andrew Engle and thirty-five of his descendants, among them a great grandson who fought throughout the Civil War and a great, great grandson who served in the war with Cuba.

One of our noted officers in the War of the Rebellion, General Alexander Shaler, sleeps his last sleep here; and it may be of interest to the Society of the Daughters of the Union to know that his widow is living, being eighty-five years of age, and a very charming woman.

In this interesting old cemetery, on the 19th day of last May, a very impressive ceremony took place—an earnest tribute of remembrance and praise to a dead patriot—one of those inspired lovers of liberty, who won for this dear land of ours the gift of freedom from oppression.

About the grave of Captain Engle, the headstone being draped with the Stars and Stripes, there stood, this beautiful spring day, thirty members of the Washington Heights Chapter (New York City), Daughters of the American Revolution, with their regent, Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, and ten descendants of the honored dead, two of the fifth and sixth generation.

After an appropriate and devotional invocation by the present pastor of the old church, the Rev'd Henry Bacon Allen, the bronze marker with its significant initials, "S. A. R.," was placed in position by the regent on one side, and Capt. Engle's great granddaughter, Miss Margaret M. Tracy, on the other—they first outlining with it over the grave the symbol of Christianity.

The regent, in a few well-chosen remarks, impressed on those present the nobility of patriotism and referred to the many channels in which it can be operative even in times of peace. Then followed an address by Mr. C. B. Wilson, a great grandson, who recounted the period of his ancestor's military career from the date of his enrollment, October 1st, 1776, to his honorable retirement, January 1st, 1781.

As this address contains some incidents of historic interest, it is deemed fitting to print the greater part of it verbatim. In order, however, to complete the account, it remained for me to add two facts of importance inadvertently omitted by Mr. Wilson. Another descendant, a great grandson, is now in the New York Naval Reserve; and the farm in English Neighborhood (now called "Fairview") to which reference is made, remained in possession of the Engle family for a hundred years, being divided between the three sons who lived and died on it, and from whose patronymic the near-by town of Englewood derives its name.

The ceremony was supplemented with a most delightful reception tendered by Mrs. C. B. Wilson in her attractive Ridgefield home to the members of the chapter, giving them the pleasurable op-
portunity to meet socially the descen-
dants of Capt. Engle with their old
neighbors and friends.

The following is the historic address
delivered by Mr. Wilson:

You are meeting here to-day for the
purpose of taking cognizance of the cour-
age, bravery and gallantry of Captain
Andrew Engle, who, without question,
possessed all the qualifications of a loyal
citizen of the period in which he lived,
as an abstract of his military career will
portray.

The records on file at Washington tell
us that Andrew Engle enlisted in 1776
as an ensign in the Twelfth Penn. Regi-
ment, commanded by Colonel Joseph
Wood; that he was a Second Lieutenant
in 1777 and a Captain Lieutenant in
1778 and was assigned to the Third
Penn. Regiment. History tells us that
the Twelfth Regiment with the 3rd, 6th
and 9th Penn., comprised Thomas Con-
way's Brigade, which participated in
many of the battles fought in New Jer-
sey in 1777 and 1778, some of which
were the battles of Bound Brook, Short
Hills, Piscataway, Germantown and
Monmouth. At Monmouth he was badly
wounded in the arm and the stone in a
ring which he wore at that time was
cracked by a bullet. The ring is still
preserved by one of his descendants, as
is also the original commission making
him a First Lieutenant and which is
signed by John Jay.

In the early summer of 1778 his regi-
ment with others was ordered by Gen-
eral Washington to proceed to New York
to strengthen the troops already there
as it was known that Burgoyne with a
large force was on his way from the
North with the intention of capturing the
city of New York.

In July, 1779, he was doing garrison
duty at Stony Point, the garrison being
compelled by the enemy to evacuate the
fortifications, but under the command of
General Anthony Wayne, who was sent
by Washington, the enemy was driven
out on July 15th and the fortifications
recaptured.

Our next report of him is from Tap-
pan, where on the night of October 1st,
1779, he formed a part of the guard
placed over Major Andre who paid the
penalty of a spy on October 2nd.

On January 1st, 1781, after five years' continual service he received his honor-
able discharge as a captain.

It is very evident that during those strenuous times experienced at Stony
Point (or Haverstraw) he found oppor-
tunities to engage in actions not gen-
erally recognized under the head of mil-
itary tactics, as immediately after re-
ceiving his discharge he retraced his
steps to Stony Point to wed Janet Stra-
chan, the sweetheart of his soldier days.
She was a step-daughter of Josiah Hett
Smith. They journeyed to New York
City, locating near the Battery and one
year later moved to a farm which he had
purchased in this vicinity, in the district
then known as English Neighborhood,
where lived until the time of his death
in 1810.

He was the father of three sons and
four daughters. His second son, James,
was admitted to West Point as a cadet
in 1819 and resigned from the army on
December 31st, 1834. It is very evident
that the loyal character of Captain En-
gle has been inherited by many of his
descendants, as there are some of his
great grandsons now living who fought
in the War of the Rebellion, and among
the thirty-five or more of his descendants
who are buried in this cemetery is a
great grandson who also fought through-
out that war and a great, great grand-
son who served through the Cuban War,
and I am quite positive that if in the
near future our Chief Executive at
Washington deems it necessary to issue
a call for volunteers to help maintain
the honor and dignity of these United
States that call will be answered by many
of the living descendants of Captain
Andrew Engle.
The fifteenth annual conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Cedar Rapids at the First Christian Church on October 20, 21 and 22, 1914, Ashley Chapter being hostess. It was a notable gathering for several reasons, one of which was the spirit of harmony and good will which pervaded all the sessions.

Under the able direction of Mrs. Jennie Berry, regent of Ashley Chapter, the untiring and energetic members of the hostess chapter extended a marked degree of hospitality for the comfort and pleasure of their guests. Everything was perfect, even the weather.

On Tuesday afternoon of the 20th the meeting of the Executive Committee was followed by a session of the Board of Management, in the auditorium of the church, which was artistically decorated with chrysanthemums, palms and ferns, together with the national colors. At the conclusion of these preliminary business meetings the visiting Daughters were informally received at Masonic Library to view historical relics.

A brilliant reception that evening at the home of Judge and Mrs. Charles Robbins was the social event of the conference, about three hundred guests enjoying the hospitality. The spacious parlors decorated with pink chrysanthemums in tall vase baskets, the handsome toilettes of the ladies, the excellent musical program, and dainty refreshments, combined in making the event one long to be remembered.

Promptly at 9:30 on Wednesday morning, the 21st, the State regent, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, called the conference to order. After the invocation by the Rev. Walter M. White, the singing of “Iowa, Beautiful Land,” by the conference, the regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. Jennie Berry, extended a cordial welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Susie Smythe Collier, State vice-regent. The introduction of the national officers, Miss Harriet I. Lake, vice-president general of the Society of the Chil-W. Bushnell, honorary vice-president general, was followed by the presentation of the guests of honor, Mrs. A. B. Cummins, wife of the senior United States Senator from Iowa, and President General of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. George T. Guernsey, State regent of Kansas, and Mrs. Willard Block, of Chicago, chairman of the National Committee of Endowment and Liquidation Fund. The past State regent, Mrs. Harold R. Howell, and the State officers were then introduced, after which the Credential Committee reported 118 voting members enrolled, representing 58 chapters.

The reports of the State officers, Mrs. Susie Collier, vice-regent; Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, secretary; Mrs. Carrie F. Mann, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie Lewis, pool historian; Mrs. Almeda Harpel, consulting registrar; Miss Amy Gilbert, auditor, showed the work in Iowa to be in a very encouraging condition.

A beautiful memorial service marked the afternoon session. Tributes to Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck, Mrs. Marcia Louise Sawyer and Mrs. Alma Bender, all past State officers, were given, also twenty chapter members were remembered in this solemn service. Following came a most able address by the Rev. Joseph Fort Newton upon “Patriotism and Politics.”

The Thursday morning session, State vice-regent Mrs. Collier presiding, was opened by the conference singing “Star Spangled Banner.” The State regent, Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, then gave her address, which was listened to with
profound attention. The account of her stewardship since assuming the regency showed work well done in the State and elicited great applause.

Reports of State committees and of chapters, which occupied the remainder of the day, showed Iowa Daughters are active in all the work of organization.

The State officers were all unanimously re-elected. Mrs. Harold R. Howell was elected honorary State regent.

No part of a conference causes more pleasant memories than the social side. Between business sessions the visitors were entertained by luncheons, teas and dinners. An automobile ride, followed with a tea at Country Club, tendered by Mrs. Good, wife of Congressman James Good, was especially delightful. Another splendid feature of the conference was a program given Wednesday evening by Mrs. E. W. Haman, organist, and Mrs. E. J. Carey, reader.

The conference adjourned after accepting an invitation to meet next year in Burlington.—Dixie Cornell Gerhardt, State Secretary.

Work of the Chapters

Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter
(Milford, Conn.)—On the afternoon of September 4th the Daughters of Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter of Milford, Conn., held a most interesting and memorable meeting. Since the death of their loved regent, Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn Smith, on October 30th, 1912, the members of her chapters have been desirous of placing some memorial of her in the Chapter House, which owes its existence largely to her generosity, enthusiasm and patriotism. A handsome bronze tablet was selected and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a very large gathering of State officers, invited guests from neighboring chapters, and Milford Daughters. Miles Merwin, a boy who is a direct descendant through nine generations of Mrs. Smith’s ancestor of that name, removed the flag which covered the tablet, all silently standing. Addresses were then made by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State regent; Mrs. George M. Minor, Vice-President General, and Mrs. Charles Bissell, State vice-regent, all testifying to the love and respect they felt for Mrs. Smith. A letter of regret from Mrs. Sara T. Kinney was read. Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals, regent of the Milford Chapter, also spoke of Mrs. Smith’s influence upon our chapter, upon its work, past, present and future, and of the affectionate regard in which she is still held by every Daughter. The Chapter House was bright with flags and flowers and our dear mother’s own sunny weather smiled upon us. This adds another red letter day to our calendar of sweet memories. The tablet bears the following inscription in letters of gold:

In loving memory
of
Mary A. Hepburn Smith,
Regent of this chapter
From its organization in 1896
Until her death in 1912.
The site upon which this building stands was a gift from her.
This tablet is placed by
Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
Milford, Conn., Sept. 2nd, 1914.
—Jennie Fowler Peck, historian.

Cabrillo Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.)
—The official date of the birth of this chapter is February 15th, 1913. The place of its birth is the home of Mrs. W. W. Stilson (formerly California State regent), West Kensington Road, Los Angeles, California.

This home, overlooking the hills beyond, and the stately eucalyptus, palms, and graceful pepper trees of the valley below, was a most fitting place in which
to bring forth the idea of commemorating the name of Cabrillo; the first white man who was ever known to touch the shores of California.

It was on September 28, 1542, that three huge sloops came to anchor in the Bay of San Diego. These boats were filled with adventurers led by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo.

America at that time was supposed to be a group of islands, and Cabrillo was sent by Cortez, Governor of Mexico, to explore them and find if possible a northwest passage to Asia.

Reaching San Diego, Cabrillo exchanged gifts with the natives, and then proceeded northward, reaching Catalina Island October 6th of that year.

He skirted the shores, but the severe cold of the north drove him back to Santa Barbara Islands, and he died on January 3, 1543, of a broken shoulder.

He was buried, possibly on the Island of San Miguel, but later authority claims his resting place as Santa Catalina.

There is a goodly sum already raised for this memorial, and through our regent, the chapter has secured the cooperation of Mr. A. T. Sharp, the artist, who has designed a tablet to be placed on a huge boulder; this boulder to be found or put in a most conspicuous spot.

Mr. John Steven McGroarty, the writer of the Mission Play so successfully boarded at the San Gabriel Mission, has promised a percentage of one of the performances toward the memorial. He also says that Secretary Daniels of the navy will send some battleships to honor the dedication services to Cabrillo.

Mrs. Mary B. Regan has given fifty dollars toward the fund, and Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb gave the first five dollars to start the fund. This same Mrs. Tomb gave the first one hundred dollars toward the California Room in Continental Hall.

The Cabrillo Chapter has decided to make service its dominant idea. It has shown an interest in the public schools; has appropriated money for lunches for some of the poorly fed children; and through its philanthropic member, Mrs. Nathan, and others, has aided toward their general welfare.

It has endorsed the bill before Congress for Prevention of the Desecration of the Flag, and has sent a protest against Old Liberty Bell being started on a tour of the country to the World’s Fair.

It is much impressed with the importance of pushing the Great Highway from coast to coast for 1915; and particularly interested in preserving the “Old Trails Road.”

The chapter has held very delightful gatherings, at which it has entertained at various times Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the C. A. R. and preserver of many historical places, among which is Hawthorne’s home in Concord, which is now her summer residence; Mrs. Chapman, the State regent, who gave an inspiring talk; Mrs. Maynard Force Thatcher, who has since succeeded Mrs. Chapman as State regent; Mrs. Campbell of Grand Rapids, who told us of the various portraits of Mary Ball Washington, mother of our Country’s Father; Mrs. Walker of Illinois, State Chairman of Historical Spots, who said she had been most impressed by the Old Missions, which were being established by dear old Father Junipero Serra.

A reception was given by the chapter to Mrs. John W. Foster, third President General.

Besides these functions wherein we honored ourselves by entertaining our State and general officers, we have had most efficient and entertaining work done just among ourselves.

The last meeting of the season was held at the home of our regent and was the occasion of a talk by Charles Frederic Holder of Pasadena.

Our regent, Mrs. Stilson, is always broad and democratic in her thoughts and expressions, and yet withal has that quiet masterful poise and dignity which bespeaks the well-born and well-bred woman.—Julia M. Powell, historian.
Colonel Hugh White Chapter (Lock Haven, Pa.).—The members of our chapter have long felt that a flag should float always somewhere in our little city. So we purchased a flag staff, painted it green, surmounted it with a gilded ball and placed it in the city park opposite the Court House. The beautiful Susquehanna river and Alleghany mountains form a most fitting background for this gleam of colors of our flag.

Here on this spot in the long, long ago was the famous camping ground of the different tribes of the Shawanese as they followed their trail down the Otzinachson to meet the other sub-tribes of the Shawanese at Great Island for their councils under King Wataagh. Here in 1773 William Reid met the chief of the Monseys, and for a few knives and some ammunition, bought this and surrounding land. Here, where there is a long sweep of view up and down the river, the government built the last and strongest of its chain of forts up the Susquehanna, Fort Reid, surrounding it with a stockade and kept it well supplied with food and ammunition. Here from its flag staff on Fort Reid first floated the British Jack and then Old Glory to give hope and cheer, courage and protection to our early settlers. So here on the morning of the Fourth of July on this historic and beautiful spot—for the winds of heaven never fanned, the circling sunlight never spanned a fairer one—close by our marker of Fort Reid, our chapter unfurled Old Glory to the rapturous air. Here it is hoped the Daughters of the American Revolution will keep it floating forevermore. May its stars and stripes be bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith for all as it drops a most cordial salutation from its rippling folds to every passerby.

Here at 9:30 on the morning of the Fourth, led by the Lockport band, marched the patriotic orders of the city and surrounded the staff and nearly a thousand patriotic citizens gathered with them. The services were beautiful, dignified and patriotic. The address delivered by Mr. F. H. Gaige glowed with enthusiasm, burned with patriotism and was a scholarly account of the history of our nation under this flag. It was an inspiration to all his hearers. Each number of the program was exquisitely rendered and worthy of the applause given it.

The following program was given:
Patriotic Airs; Lockport band; Soldiers’ Chorus, Schubert Quartet; Prayer, Rev. W. H. Williamson; Unfurling the Flag, Regent Mrs. R. W. Frederick, Commander John Carter; Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Harrison Beardsley; Softly Falls the Twilight on the Soldier’s Grave, Schubert Quartet; America, by the Assembly; Benediction, Rev. W. C. Harr; Music, Lockport Band.—BERTHA MASTELLER, Corresponding Secretary.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro, Vt.)—This chapter was organized in 1893 with fourteen charter members, the present membership being one hundred and thirty-five.

Mrs. Annie Grey Cobb and Mrs. Alice Weeks were especially active in the work of organizing the chapter, Mrs. Cobb, the first regent, being succeeded by Mrs. Weeks, who had early experience as acting regent during Mrs. Cobb’s stay abroad.

The members look back upon a successful record. The literary programs given at each meeting have been both entertaining and instructive.

The chapter has been very active in locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and there are about one hundred markers placed in this vicinity, also we have set a few governmental stones for soldiers never having had stones.

The chapter has been instrumental in erecting several historic markers, the last one being set on the site of Fort Bridgman, the first white settlement in Vernon, Vt., the scene of many Indian massacres. This marker was unveiled with fitting ceremony one hundred and fifty-six years after the third burning.
of the Fort, the massacre of its defenders, and the capture of the women and children, including Mrs. Jemima Howe and her seven children, her husband, Caleb Howe, having been mortally wounded by the Indians just before the Fort was fired.

The next morning a searching party from Northfield, Mass., found Caleb Howe still alive, and conveyed him across the Connecticut river to Fort Hinsdale, where he soon expired.

Until recently the location of his grave has been obscure, it has been my good fortune during my term as historian to locate this grave. He was buried in a large open field at the top of a hill directly north of Fort Hinsdale. This is the oldest inscribed gravestone so far as is known in this vicinity.

The cellar hole of Fort Hinsdale (Hinsdale, N. H.) is still plainly to be seen, also from this location one can discern the old road which a hundred years ago lead from Hinsdale, N. H., to Brattleboro, Vt.

The work done personally this year by the historian has been to make a permanent record of service of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been marked by the chapter, also made a copy from original records "of the proceedings of the Congregational Church holden at the Meeting House in said town, the 12th day of June, 1799." This was the first Meeting House in Brattleboro and was situated on Meeting House Hill.

We were particularly fortunate in having the State Conference here on the occasion of our 20th anniversary. The reception given the evening of the Conference at the home of Mrs. Lyman Holden, gave the opportunity to meet our State regent, Mrs. Joseph A. De Boer, also Mrs. Perley F. Hazen, present State regent.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Regent, Miss Susan E. Clark; vice-regent, Mrs. C. L. Stickney; recording secretary, Mrs. F. G. Pettee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. G. Taylor; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Lawrence; registrar, Mrs. H. W. Spaulding; chaplain, Miss Maria Stedman.—Nettie Pomeroy Akeley, historian.

Oneonta Chapter (Oneonta, N. Y.)
This chapter has had an enjoyable and profitable year, having held regular meetings from September to June, inclusive, at which the business of the chapter is transacted, followed by a program. This year taking up local Revolutionary History on the second Thursday afternoon of each month.

On Chapter Day, October 17th, the regent and officers of the chapter gave a reception at the rooms of the Woman's Club to members of the chapter and their husbands, with a program of music and readings.

January 7th a reception was tendered our State regent, Mrs. Willard Augs-bury, at which were many daughters from neighboring chapters. Following the reception Mrs. Augsberry gave an address along the lines of real D. A. R. work, both State and National.

February 17th we gave a very creditable exhibition of colonial furniture, an-
dent books and clothing, old china and metal work at the Woman's Club rooms, afternoon and evening.

The annual Flag Day outing was held with one our members at her camp on Goodyear Lake, the event being a luncheon served by the chapter.

This chapter has recently erected two markers of significance—the first a very beautiful native rock boulder, left untouched save for the bronze tablet upon its face bearing the following inscription:

"In Sullivan's expedition of 1779, which destroyed Indian savagery and opened the westward pathway of civilization the New York Brigade, James Clinton commanding, consisting of the 3rd, 4th and 5th New York Regiments, the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment and the 6th Massachusetts Regiments of Continentals with Colonel John Harper's Scouts and Companies of Morgan's Riflemen, 1,500 men in all, formed the right wing.

"On the march August 9-22 from Otsego Lake to Tioga Point they passed through Oneonta escorting 250 boats laden with stores, the flotilla moving down the Susquehanna River fronting this park.

"Erected September 12th, 1912, by the Oneonta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

In August last a marker was placed in Riverside Cemetery bearing the names of eleven Revolutionary Heroes whose ashes lies in that ancient burial place; the erection marking the 135th anniversary of the march of Clinton's army from Otsego Lake down the river upon its way to the Chemung; several veterans whose names appear on the marker being members of the army.

The marker is of granite, about 4 ft. in height and of good proportions, and bears beside the names of the eleven soldiers, the following inscription:

Erected by the Oneonta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1914.

In response to an appeal from our President General, Mrs. Story, in behalf of the sufferers from the war in Europe, our chapter has recently taken up relief work through the Red Cross Society, in which many of its members are working earnestly.

The present month has marked the passing of two of our most loyal members, Mrs. Amanda N. Twitchell and Miss Harriette E. Stevens.

To the former as chairman of the committee on marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers should be given especial credit for the laborious research which enabled the chapter definitely to mark the sight of these graves and erect the markers above referred to, besides locating about forty graves that are not yet marked.

Miss Stevens has been a teacher in our public school for thirty-five years, having retired but little more than a year ago; and in the passing of these members the chapter sustains a great loss.—(Mrs. J. J.) Lillian Swart Turner, Historian.

Lone Star Chapter (Texarkana, Texas).—The Lone Star Chapter, under its capable regent, Mrs. Noah P. Sanderson, has passed a most profitable year. We have a membership of eighty-four. We have lost three members, two by transfer and one by death.

Two births have occurred in the chapter, Albert Baldwin Moore, Jr., and Benjamin Foreman Wood. A D. A. R. spoon was presented to each.

We have had seventeen meetings during the year. All have been well attended. All obligations have been met and ten per cent of our entire income is being used for a library fund. The chapter pledged five dollars to the State Genealogical Research Committee; made a donation toward Memorial Continental Hall; also one toward the painting of Eugenia Washington's portrait, and agreed to furnish a boulder to mark the King's Highway or old San Antonio Road.
Our regent, Mrs. Sanderson, who is also a member of the State "Old Trails" Committee gave a boulder for this highway, making two from our chapter. Our chapter has been signal honor during the year—two of our members were elected to office at the State Conference in El Paso last November—Mrs. Andrew Rose as State regent, and Mrs. S. A. Collon as State corresponding secretary.

One of the most thoroughly enjoyable meetings of the year was when our delegates returned from the State Conference and the chapter congratulated Mesdames Rose and Collom, presenting them with beautiful flowers. Later an elaborate reception was tendered these two members by the chapter.

The chapter took a very creditable part in the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the City of Texarkana. The D. A. R. float, representing a Colonial tea party won especial mention.

We were represented at the National Congress in Washington by Mrs. Andrew Rose, State regent-elect, and Mrs. Morris Sheppard.

An instructive course of study has been conducted throughout the year. One of our most interesting meetings was held in March when Arkansas Day was observed—Texarkana being a twin city—half in Texas and half in Arkansas. On this occasion we had as our guests Governor George Hays, of Arkansas; Mayor and Mrs. Charley Taylor, of Little Rock, Ark., and Mayor and Mrs. John P. Kline, of Texarkana, Ark.

At the May meeting Mrs. F. L. Wisdom, as a member of the State Committee on Patriotic Education, read resolutions on the death of the soldiers killed at Vera Cruz. One of these resolutions was that a memorial program should be held every April in memory of those heroes who have given their lives for our country.

Flag Day was fittingly observed at the home of Mrs. Sam C. Ball in New Boston, Texas.

Much enthusiasm among the High School pupils has been created by the annual contest for the loving cup, which was donated by our chapter in 1912.

The following officers for 1914 and 1915 were elected in May: Mrs. N. P. Sanderson, regent; Mrs. C. M. Robertson, first vice regent; Mrs. P. D. Vincent, second vice regent; Mrs. R. E. Major, recording secretary; Miss Allie Belle Wadley, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jane Carloss, treasurer; Mrs. A. J. Kizer, registrar; Mrs. J. R. Dale, parliamentarian.

Mrs. Andrew Rose, historian, and Mrs. J. T. Rosborough, chaplain, were elected in 1913 to these offices for life.—Mrs. S. A. Colom, corresponding secretary.

Mary Baker Allen (Cornwall, Vt.)—It pleases me to be able to report that this chapter, since its inception five years ago, has, although limited financially, been successful in all its undertakings. Its latest achievement—the erection on the site of the Otter River in Cornwall, of a marker over the site of Ann Story's cave, immortalized in history and legend as a place of refuge for this brave pioneer woman and her family, is described as follows: On August 26, 1914, over three hundred people assembled to listen to the exercises of dedication. After the invocation by Rev. Samuel Rose, Mrs. Charles H. Lane, regent of the chapter, in well chosen words, welcomed the guests, and introduced Mr. M. M. Dowd, of Salisbury, an octogenarian, to whom was accorded the honor of unveiling the marker, as through his knowledge the exact site was located. And here let me add that positive proof of the existence of the cave was obtained when men in laying the foundation discovered a large excavation still remaining beneath the surface. The marker is of the white marble, four feet high, two wide and one and one-half thick.

The dedicatory address by Mrs. C. N. Worth, of Shoreham, former State regent, thrilled all hearts by its stirring appeal to patriotism. Brief, yet concise,
it gave fitting tribute to pioneer women in general and to Ann Story especially, who must ever stand a shining example of courage and integrity under severest trial. Mr. David then gave in a brief address a description of the way in which he obtained his knowledge of the cave's location.

E. S. S. Sunderland, a former resident of Cornwall, now a rising young lawyer of New York, gave a fine historic address. An original poem, "Ann Story," by Miss Katherine Griswold, was, in her absence, read by Mrs. C. H. Lane; "Our Inheritance," by H. S. Howard, of Burlington, a member of the Board of Managers of Vermont S. A. R., was an interesting address on the responsibilities entailed by inheritance. Mrs. J. H. Atwood read a poem by the late Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr for the dedication of a monument on the site of Ann Story's home in Salisbury, July 27, 1905.

"The Message of Ann Story to Our Own Time" was ably set forth by Rev. Samuel Rose of Cornwall. He compared the sturdy mental and moral fiber of this strong woman's generation with the love of ease and luxury tending toward weakness, of our own. "Profitable Reminders," by Hon. L. W. Peet, was entertaining and amusing, a fitting climax to the day's program. Music was furnished by Vittums' orchestra. Mary Baker Allen Chapter has thus perpetuated the memory of one of those pioneers who literally built into the foundations of Vermont their own sound character, judgment and ability, inspiring us to noble aims and deeds and life's supreme fulfillment.—Katherine Griswold, historian.

Revolutionary Dames Chapter (Waverly, Iowa)—There were twelve regular meetings of the chapter during the year, and these were well attended by the members and many guests. Interesting papers have been given by different members. Two new members have been added to our chapter—Mrs. Minnie Reeves Austin and Mrs. Grace Barber Stuart—and we are expecting more the coming year. Our regent, Mrs. Elmer Reeves, and our vice-regent, Mrs. Eva Beebe, attended the State conference as our delegates, and the reports they brought back to us have given to us a deeper meaning of the word patriotism, a greater hope for our future. In a living picture entertainment in our city our chapter was represented by two pictures, "The Spirit of '76" and "George Washington" (by proxy). We have had copies of Flag Line (taken from Abigail Adams Chapter) printed and given to all our schools, for we feel that the flag adopted as our nation's emblem should be sacred to us all, and that the boys and girls should in early life respect and reverence our flag.

Memorial Day we observed by decorating the graves of our departed members with flags and flowers.
The chapter has contributed ten dollars for the Iowa Trail and $3.65 for Continental Hall. Our chapter has been fortunate in having such a devoted and untiring regent, and we all appreciate Mrs. Reeves' faithfulness.—Mrs. Minnie N. Case, historian.

John Stanton Chapter (Garner, Iowa,) was organized with thirteen members June 19, 1913, at the home of the regent, Mrs. J. E. Fraser, by the State regent, Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines.

Beginning with October, regular monthly meetings were held, the year closing with an afternoon meeting and buffet luncheon at the country home of Mrs. George Hanson.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a colonial tea. Each member wore cape and kerchief, and brought a lady guest. Patriotic music was the feature of the afternoon, which closed with an old-fashioned supper.

During the year the chapter gave to the public school a framed portrait of George Washington for best grades in U. S. history. Five dollars were appropriated for the Pioneer Trails fund.

On Memorial Day the chapter assisted in the services at the cemetery, thus introducing a new and pleasing feature.

Since the date of organization a year ago the membership has increased to twenty and there are several prospective members. The programs have been helpful and instructive, and much interest has been shown in the work.—Myrtle B. Sprole, historian.

Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Texas).—During the months between October, 1913, and June, 1914, Jane Douglas Chapter progressed materially in numbers and continued with increased interest its good work in our community.

Among the new activities of the chapter were purchasing for $28.00 one of the boulders to be used for marking the "King's Highway" in Southern Texas; presenting a set of books to the pupil making the highest average in American History in the seventh grade, and in the High School; placing the Chalkley manuscripts in the Public Library; having framed copies of "How to Prevent Desecration of the Flag" placed in each public and private school of the city, and giving $10.00 toward printing and distributing Texas Genealogical History Charts.

The usual appropriations were made to the Southern Industrial Educational Association, to the Public Library for the purchase of works on American History, and to the City Charities for Christmas cheer.

$5.00 was also given to a D. A. R. scholarship for the Philippines, and $5.00 to the Valley Forge Memorial Society. The chapter also endorsed unrestrainedly the "Baby Camp" established by the Dallas Association of Nurses and promised aid for the summer of 1914.

In November the State Convention at El Paso endorsed our Mrs. A. V. Lane for Vice President General, and in April our chapter was profoundly gratified when the National Congress honored Mrs. Lane by ratifying her nomination.

Among the social affairs of the season two are worthy of mention: On Washington's wedding day Mrs. A. V. Lane gave a beautifully appointed reception honoring the Dallas Daughters, Mary Isham Keith Chapter of Fort Worth, and the Richard Royal Chapter of McKinney. On May 26th Jane Douglas Chapter welcomed Mrs. Lane's return from Washington with a brilliant reception at the handsome new home of the Lakewood Country Club.

During the coming season our regent, Mrs. John Oliver McReynolds, has planned much of interest for us. We hope especially to take up more definitely patriotic education work in connection with the foreigners among us, and among the children of the cotton mill districts.—Margaret S. Mosby, historian.
esting programs. In October the State conference was held in La Crosse, with the La Crosse Chapter as hostess. The meetings were very much enjoyed. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a Colonial supper at the home of our vice regent, Mrs. McConnell. The Daughters were beautifully gowned in old Colonial costumes. The program did credit to the committee in charge. June 14th, Flag Day, we had our annual launch ride to Dresbach, Minnesota, and a picnic supper on Miss Marsh's yard. The enrollment of the Chapter is sixty, four of them new members, and four application papers pending. We gave $10 to the Visiting Nurse, $10 to the Y. W. C. A., and presented a flag to the public library.—ELIZABETH V. LOONEY, historian.

Santa Barbara Chapter (Santa Barbara, Calif.).—During the past year our chapter has grown in membership from eighteen to thirty-six. Each month we have held most interesting meetings at the homes of different members with papers written on different phases of "Home Life in the Day of the Colonies" and "Present Day Patriotism," while the musical people of the town have given us most delightful programs. During the severe floods of last winter our chapter gave food, clothing, mattresses, pillows, bedding, stoves and dishes to a number of men, women and children, everything being distributed directly to the sufferers through our regent. January 20th, 1914, the Santa Barbara Chapter, Children of the American Revolution was organized in connection with our D. A. R. Chapter, our regent being State President of the D. A. R. Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, president of the C. A. R. chapter. In June we will give an entertainment to raise money to buy a flag for the little chapter and at our annual picnic on June 13, to celebrate Flag Day, the children will be the guests of our chapter. On February 10th our chapter members went to the High School, where our regent, Mrs. Winfield B. Metcalf, presented prizes of $5.00 and $2.50 for the best papers written by the senior class on "The Cause and Effect of the Revolutionary War." Washington's Birthday we celebrated with a Colonial Breakfast at Hotel Potter, followed by a most interesting program. On "Patriots Day" we had a "Colonial Tea Party," all members dressing in Colonial costume. One of the most touching parts of the program was "The Perfect Tribute," that exquisite description of Lincoln by Mary Shipman Andrews, read with a musical accompaniment. We have kept the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Public Library for two years. We have paid our State and National tax. Given 10 per capita toward closing the debt on the California room in Memorial Continental Hall. Sent $10 for "Rally Day" during the 23rd Continental Congress and are paying $3.00 per capita for D. A. R. headquarters in San Francisco during the Pacific Panama Exposition in 1915. And so we close our year of work and pleasure hoping after our summer rest to begin with renewed zeal our work for another year.—GRACE KNIGHT ROBERTSON, historian.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Neb.).—On June seventeenth, nineteen fourteen, Deborah Avery Chapter celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the chapter by presenting to the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, a beautiful sanitary drinking fountain, in memory of Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, the first regent of the chapter. The fountain, which was placed in Antelope Park, is of Barre granite, six feet high, eighteen inches thick and three feet wide at the base. On the front, in relief is the D. A. R. insignia, and below, the inscription, "Erected by the Deborah Avery Chapter in honor of Mary M. A. Stevens, 1914."

The exercises for the unveiling of the fountain, which took place at seven o'clock in the evening, were most im-
pressive. A temporary platform had been erected directly behind the fountain and every available space surrounding it was filled with spectators. The fountain was covered with the American flag, which had been presented to the chapter by Miss Stevens on June 17, 1896.

Seated on the platform were the following state officers: Regent, Mrs. Warren Perry, of Fairbury; vice-regent, Mrs. C. H. Aull, of Omaha; registrar, Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, of Omaha; treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Littlechild, of Fremont; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harold McLucas, of Fairbury, and historian, Mrs. George W. Kline, of Lincoln. Judge George L. Loomis, of Fremont, State president of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. C. S. Paine, of Lincoln, state secretary of the S. A. R.; Mayor Frank Zehrung, and Park Commissioner Schroeder, of Lincoln; Miss Mabel Lindly, regent of Deborah Avery Chapter; Mrs. S. B. Pound, who presented the fountain on behalf of the chapter, and Mrs. C. S. Paine, the retiring regent, who presided, were also on the platform.

Following the playing of America by the band and the invocation, Mrs. Paine introduced Mrs. Pound. Mrs. Pound was a warm friend of Miss Stevens and worked with her to organize Deborah Avery Chapter. During the eighteen years of the chapter’s existence Mrs. Pound has served constantly in an official capacity in the chapter and has served four terms as State regent.

As she finished her address, Mrs. Pound pulled the cord that raised the flag from the fountain and the band played “The Star Spangled Banner.” In accepting the fountain for the city the mayor commended the Daughters on their work of erecting monuments on historic spots, and the marking of the old trails throughout the country and especially thanked the members of Deborah Avery Chapter.

Mrs. Perry, the State regent, followed
with a beautiful expression of the high esteem in which Miss Stevens is held by the Daughters and expressed her hope that others might leave behind them as enduring a reputation. Judge Loomis also gave an eloquent address. Mary M. A. Stevens was born at Danbury, Conn., daughter of C. S. and Matilda R. Stevens. The family moved to Galesburg, Ill., in an early day and there Miss Stevens graduated from Knox College. For ten years she taught in the Lincoln City schools and died at Vinton, Iowa, June 26, 1911.

Preceding the ceremonies at the park, Miss Lindly, the chapter regent, and Mrs. Kline, past-regent and State historian, entertained the State and Chapter officers and visiting out-of-town Daughters at a five o'clock tea. Colonial colors, buff and blue, were used for decoration.—ADELLOYD WHITING WILLIAMS, historian.

Mrs. Edith S. Zerckel, A Real Daughter

By Cady Whaley, Regent Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter

Mrs. Edith S. Zerckel, a Real Daughter, whose home is in Ohio, is an honorary member of Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter of Pomeroy, Ohio. She is tall, erect, sturdy looking, of ruddy complexion and clear blue eyes, and having all her faculties and senses alert, showing scarcely a trace of her eighty-four years.

She is pleasantly located in a little home of her own adjoining that of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Washington, at Middleport, Ohio, and has recently returned from a visit to Illinois. She frequently visits relatives, traveling alone—in different parts of Ohio and West Virginia. Her father, the Revolutionary soldier, lies buried in an old, abandoned cemetery, known as Round Bottom Cemetery, just above Lock 3, in what is now Wirt County, W. Va.

Mrs. Emeline Bicknel, an elderly woman here in Pomeroy, has a vivid recollection of this soldier of the Revolution, and recalls when he, tall and straight, like this present Real Daughter, came leading his two young children by the hand to place them in her school and under her care. She was very much impressed by his stateliness and commanding air.

Mrs. Zerckel is the daughter of Catherine Bennett, the second wife of Mr. Sargent. Her brother, William Sargent, was color bearer of Company E, Seventh Regiment, U. S. V., and was killed during the Civil War.

She has five living children, twenty-six grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

One peculiarity of the family is the fact that Mrs. Zerckel's mother was a twin, two of her own daughters had twins and a half sister had two sets of twins.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

3324. (3) SCHUYLER. Mrs. F. E. Stivers, 115 South Cliff St., Ansonia, Conn., sends an answer to this query which differs in some details from the one published in October, and is therefore appended. As she is a descendant of Jacob Schuyler, she has made a careful study of the line. The family tradition is that his wife was Delia (or Delilah) Herkimer. As yet I have no proof of that, but his wife or rather widow made application for her dower rights after his death and her name was Delilah. Jacob died in 1825, and her application was in 1830, as recorded in the town clerk's office. Their ch. were: John J., who married twice, the name of the first wife being Sally Watts; James, who m Harriet Phinney; Peggy (or Margaret), who m Wm. Sternberg; David, who m Maria Nobliver (or Wobliver); Barnet (or Barent), who m (1) Betsey Phinney; m (2) Margaret Philips; Philip, who d unm.; Polly (or Mary), who m Mr. Tygart; Delia (or Delilah), who m John Philips; and Catherine, who m Mr. Beaman. From what source did the information come that Jacob was one of the guards stationed at Fort Herkimer during the Revolution?

3346. ATKINS. No one has entered the D. A. R. on the service of Joseph Atkins of S. C. up to October, 1914, according to information furnished from the office of the Registrar General. Gen. Ed.

3349. BARTLETT. Samuel Bartlett, b 1754, New Meadow, Maine, m (1) Miss Hix, by whom he had: Priscilla, who m Brice Jameson; Joshua, b 1780, who m Miriam Keating; Wm., who m Ruth Waterman; Samuel, who m Betsey Keating in 1799; and Louis, who m Rosanna K. Lowell. Samuel Sen. m. (2) Mrs. Eleanor (Martin) Kimball, wid. of Timothy Kimball, and had by her: Jane, who m David Everett; Thomas, who m (1) Orinda Fletcher, m (2) Miss Parkman; Knott, b 1793, who m Hannah Ulmer; Richard, b 1795, m Margaret Crie; Eleanor, b 1799, m Josiah Spalding; George, b 1805, m Nancy D. Hale; Hannah, m Mr. Ira D. Gilman; and David, who m Nancy Lovett; Samuel, the father, died Feb. 9, 1819. The above information is taken from the History of Thomaston, Maine, where Samuel Bartlett lived during the Revolution; and where he died. In 1777 he was appointed Sealer of Leather at the first town meeting held at Thomaston. Sept. 8, 1779, he was chosen one of a committee to consider the regulation of prices during the Revolution. (Hist. of Thomaston, Vol. I, pp 123 and 137.) This service is sufficient to entitle his descendants to enter the Daughters of the American Revolution.—Gen. Ed.

3374. BRIGGS-WRIGHT. Josias Briggs, Ebenezer Wright and Parker Cole were among the men from Shaftesbury, Vermont, who marched in Capt. Jonas Galusha's company on the alarm of Oct., 1780. See Vt. Rev. Rolls, p 246.) The town clerk of Shaftesbury would undoubtedly be able to add to this information.—Gen. Ed.

3390. (3) PAXSON. While there are no men...
by the name of Paxson mentioned in the list of Va. Rev. Soldiers and its Supplement, or in McAllister’s Virginia Militia in the Revolution, there are a number of men by the name of Paxton who served from that State. I find in the Fifth Series of Penna. Archives, Vol. V, p 441, that Abraham, Jacob and James Paxton, and Benjamin, George, Henry, Isaac, Joseph, Oliver, Stacy and Timothy Paxson served in 1782 in Capt. Robert Laning’s Co. from the town of Solebury, Bucks Co., Penna., ‘‘for the last of the year.’’—Gen. Ed.

3395. Holland. In McAllister’s Virginia in the Revolution, pp 223-5, he publishes an article which appeared in the Va. Magazine of History for April, 1913, contributed by Alfred J. Morrison, and taken by him from the records. This list gives the names of the officers appointed and commissioned in Prince Edward Co., Va., for the years 1777-81, to command the Militia from that county. On page 224 the name Richard Holland appears as one of the four Captains who were appointed in 1779. On p 56 of same book in the pension application of Charles Brightwell, of Prince Edward Co., Sept. 13, 1832, he states that he served 18 days under Capt. Richard Holland, guarding prisoners at Albemarle Barracks. On p 61 of same book, in the pension application of John Cunningham, of Prince Edward Co., he states that in May, 1781, he volunteered under Capt. Richard Holland and served two or three weeks, being employed in conducting British prisoners from Prince Edward Court House to Albemarle Barracks.—Gen. Ed.

3402. Kees-Rhoads. There was a George Kees (which would be pronounced Klees) that served in the Rev. in 1781. His name appears in Pa. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. V, p 277, as one of Capt. Daniel Will’s company of Berks Co. Militia, from Windsor township, over the Blue Mountain. The same name occurs in the fourth volume of same series, p 262, in a list of those who rec’d Depreciation Pay from Berks County. As Northampton and Berks counties adjoined each other in those days, it is quite possible that this may be the man desired.—Gen. Ed.

3405. (2) Hixson. Timothy Hixson mentions in his will (a copy of which will be furnished for $2.00 by Mrs. A. N. Mallory, The Lyndhurst, Cor. 40th and McGee streets, Kansas City, Mo.) his deceased son, Reuben, and Reuben’s children. The name is spelled Hixon and Hickson in the will. The Gen. Ed. is happy to add to the above information that on page 211, McAllister’s Virginia Militia in the Revolution, the statement is made that Timothy Hixon, gent., was sworn in as Capt. of Loudon Co. Va. Militia Oct. 18, 1782.

3410. Ridpath. John Clark Ridpath was born in Putnam Co., Ind., in 1840, and was graduated from Asbury (now DePauw) University in 1859. I would suggest writing to the Secretary of the DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., for information as to his family.—Gen. Ed.

3411. Rollis-Lambert. There is no mention of the name Barnabas Lambert in the Index to the Fifth Series, Penna. Archives, although there is mention made of the services of Abraham, Adam, Adrian, Francis, George, Jabez, Jacob, Jeremiah E., Michael, Nicholas and William Lambert.—Gen. Ed.

3411. (3) Kuyger-Beeler. No mention is made of George Kuyger in the Index to the Fifth Series, Penna. Archives; although Jacob Kuyger (Kiger, Kigher) and William Kigar are mentioned.—Gen. Ed.

3412. Utterback. Mrs. Louisa A. Kemper, 543 Egan St., Shreveport, La., writes to correct the statement made in the October issue. She states that the husband of Lettice (not Letitia) Whitesides, was John Henry Kemper, son and not grandson of John and Alice (Utterback) Kemper. He was born ab. 1730, was a trooper in the French and Indian Wars, and emigrated to Kentucky late in life. He had: John, (who m in 1777 Judith Burdett and had thirteen ch.) Wm., (who m Sally Rogers in 1796) Reuben, who m Phoebe Coons; Henry, who m Miss O’Bannon; and three daughters. One of the thirteen ch. of John and Judith Kemper was Rev. James Harvey Kemper (1804-1887), who m Feb. 8, 1825, Barilla Bledsoe Bryant (b 1808, dau. of Geo. Smith Bryant (1789-1850) and Kesiah Arnold). All this information, and much more, is to be found in the new Fishback Genealogy, now in press by Dr. Thomas Taylor of New York and Mr. Willis M. Kemper of Cincinnati, Ohio, both of whom are descendants of John Fishback, one of the twelve families that settled in Germanna (or Germantown) in April, 1714.

3420. (2) Pettus. Thomas Pettus (not Thomas P.) is mentioned in Va. Rev. Soldiers as having received a Bounty Warrant for his services in the Rev. He was from Hanover Co., Va., and was one of those who signed the petition from that county, May 24, 1782.—Gen. Ed.

3428. Smedes. While the name Nathan Smedes is not found in any list of New York soldiers, accessible at present, the name Aldert Smedes is given as one of those who signed for Land Bounty Rights in the Third regiment of Ulster Co. Militia. (See Roberts’ New York in the Revolution, p 263.)—Gen. Ed.

3431. Bennett. If the quotation as given from Scharff is correct, and if there is no evidence that later Joseph Bennett repented of his patriotism, the evidence given is sufficient to entitle a descendant to enter the D. A. R., provided, of course, that all other requirements
as to the completion of the line are compiled with.—Gen. Ed.

3440. RIDDLE. There were a number of men by name of James Riddle, Sen. and Jr. (and possibly more than two) who served in the Rev. from Penna.—Gen. Ed.

3441. HILLIS. For name of wife, etc., see June issue of this magazine, p 283.—Gen. Ed.

3442. A. CAMPBELL. See answer to 3555 in the November issue.—Gen. Ed.

3446 (2) BARRETT. The name of Justus Barrett appears on pp 150 and 252 as a member of the Seventh regiment of Dutchess Co. Militia. As Putnam Co. was formed from Dutchess Co. this probably refers to the one desired.—Gen. Ed.

3446 (3) RUSSEL. James, John and Robert Russell served in the same regiment of Dutchess Co. Militia with Justus Barrett; and the same supposition refers to them also.—Gen. Ed.

3447 (2) TAYLOR. George Taylor, Signer of the Declaration, married Anne Savage, and had one daughter, Nancy, who died unm. at the age of sixteen, and one son, James, who died before his father, leaving five children, George, who d in Richmond, Va. unm.; James; Ann, who m Col. Samuel Swann of Poughatian Co., Va.; Thomas, who was drowned in the Lehigh River while young; and Mary, who died young. James m at Alexandria, Va., in 1807, Anne Maria Miranda Gordon, his first cousin, and d at Richmond, Va., in 1824. His grandson, Col. Wm. Gordon McCabe, of Richmond, Va., is authority for the above statements and that the only descendants of George Taylor, the Signer, at the present time, are either through the grandson, James, or the grand-dau., Ann (Taylor) Swann.—Gen. Ed.

3451A (4) STONE. Thomas Stone, Signer of the Declaration, b Md., 1743, son of David and Elizabeth Stone, died Oct. 5, 1787, leaving a son, Frederick, who d unm. in N. J. in 1791; a dau., Mildred, who m July, 1791, Travers Daniel; and a dau., Margaret Eleanor, who m John Monroe Daniel. In his will, filed in La Plata, Charles Co., Md. (Liber 9, p 469) he directs that his body be interred beside that of his wife according to the rites of the Protestant church; mentions his son, Frederick, his daughters, “Peggy” and “Milly,” appoints his brother, “Michal J. Stone,”” guardian of his son Frederick; and makes him, “Michal Jenifer Stone,” and his friend, Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, as exrs. He signed T. Stone, in the presence of Stephen and Sophia West, and Stephen West Jr. In a codicil, dated July 20, 1787, he gave annuities to his two sisters, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Gracy. The will was probated Dec. 10, 1787. There are, therefore, no descendants of Thomas Stone, the Signer, except through the two daughters, both of whom married men by the name of Daniel.—Gen. Ed.

3455. Secor. There is no genealogy of the Secor family that I know of, but Bolton’s History of Westchester Co., N. Y., has a short sketch of one branch of the family.—Gen. Ed.

3456. McFARLAND-BARD. In the Chronicle of the Bard Family, p 210, it is stated: In 1814, Mr. Bard formed a company of volunteers among his neighbors, which formed part of the regiment that marched to the defense of Baltimore under the command of Col. John Findlay. In Capt. Bard’s company were his brother, Judge Archibald Bard; William Wilson, whose first wife was his sister, Martha; Joseph Dunlap, his nephew; and James McDowell, William McDowell Sen. and Matthew Patton. Wm. McDowell Sen. was an officer of the Penna. Line during the Rev. and was with Wayne at the Storming of Stony Point. After the sale of the Bard homestead Capt. Bard moved to Washington Co., Md., but after a brief sojourn in Md. returned to Franklin Co. and was elected a member of the Penna. Legislature in 1832-3. Capt. Bard was m Mch. 26, 1807, to Jane (or Jeanney) C. McFarland, dau. of Robert and Jean (Cochran) McFarland. She was b Dec. 17, 1783, and d Aug. 31, 1857. Their ch. were: Richard, Robert, Thomas Poe, John, Archibald, Oliver Barbour, and Catherine Eliza, the last two of whom d inf. Mrs. Bard’s father, Robert McFarland, belonged to the old McFarland family of Bucks Co., Penna., and on her maternal side she was a descendant of the Cochran's of Chester Co., Penna. Robert McFarland, son of Joseph and Eliza Catherine, was born in Bucks Co., Penna., Jan. 13, 1740. He d in Peters twp., Franklin Co., Jan. 22, 1823. He was a member of Patterson’s company of Tinicum twp. militia in 1775 and is recorded as having taken the oath of allegiance to the State in Bucks Co. Aug. 28, 1777. A church certificate given him May 13, 1778, when he and his family moved to Cumberland, now Franklin Co., states that he had lived in Bucks Co. since infancy. He m in 1770, Jean, dau. of Stephen and Jane Cochran of Flagg’s Manor, Chester Co., Penna. She was b Feb. 10, 1743, and d Apr. 3, 1827. The ch. of Robert and Jean McFarland were: Joseph; Stephen, who m Catherine Ward; Prudence, Robert C., Ann, John, Jane Cochran, m Thomas Bard, and Mary. Mrs. Mable Poe Moore Berry, 1206 East 22nd St., Oakland, California.

346 (2) HALL-Prescott. As no mention is made of any Rev. service performed by Rev. David Hall in the Prescott Memorial, it is probable that he did not perform any. On p 51 is the following: Rev. David Hall, (son of Joseph, son of John Jr., son of John Hall Senior, who came to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630) was b 1704; graduated at Harvard College in 1724; ordained at Sutton, Mass., in 1729; received the degree of D.D. from Dart-
mouth College in 1777; and died 1789, aged 85 years. Mrs. F. W. Barlow, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

3457. MILLS. Samuel Mills, whose will, giving the names of the seven children, is in the probate records of Chittendon Co., Vt. One of those seven children, a son, moved to Va. and later to one of the Carolinas, where he died. Samuel was a Rev. soldier from N. H., settled near Shelburne, Chittendon Co., Vt., in 1784, and a son of Robert Mills, who ran away from his home in Glasgow, and came to this country long enough before the Rev. to raise three sons, all of whom fought for their country, one of them being killed at Lexington. Mrs. M. L. R. Banks, Box 355, Chehalis, Washington.

3464. TALBOT. Miss Alice T. Smith, Ten-nille, Ga., a descendant of a sister of Silas Talbot, writes that Silas' parents were Benjamin and Zipporah (Allen) Talbot, who were m in 1734 in Dighton, Mass.

3466. RUSSEL. There was a Joseph Russell who served in the "Illinois Department" from Va. and was paid off at Pittsburg. His name is recorded in Va. Rev. Soldiers.—Gen. Ed.

3472. MANLEY. The name John Manley appears in the Supplement to Rev. Soldiers of Va., but merely his name, no particulars.—Gen. Ed.

3473. (2) PETTIPPOOL. No one by name of Seth Pettipool, in any of its spellings, is recorded in either of the lists of Va. Rev. Soldiers published.—Gen. Ed.

3474. (2) JONES. There was a Joseph Jones who served in the Loudon Co. Militia, whose name is mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, published by the Va. State Library.—Gen. Ed.


3475. MILLIKEN (MILLIGAN). There was a Samuel Milligan who was a private in Cumberland Co. Militia, and whose name appears in Pa. Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. IV, p 635, as having received Depreciation Pay. He is mentioned also in Vol. VI, same Series, p 624, as a private in the Cumberland Co. Militia in 1780; and on p 535, same Vol., as in the Sixth Class of the Fourth Co. of the Eighth Battalion, "Called upon to Perform a Tour of Duty by order of Council, August 1, 1780." William Milligan is mentioned in Vol. II, same Series, pp 174 and 187 as a private from Phila., who was a member of Capt. Samuel Beazer's Co., who was taken prisoner Nov. 16, 1776, and paroled Dec. 26, 1776; and as belonging to Capt. Benzeret's Co., who was returned from N. Y. to the Barracks in Phila. and belonged to the Fifth Battalion, commanded by Col. Rob Magaw, who was, Jan. 11, 1777, in need of shoes, stockings, breeches and blanket. In Vol. III, pp 148 and 183, he is spoken of as a member of Capt. Robert Wilkin's Co. in April, 1780, but "sick at present," in the Sixth Penna. Regiment, Continental Line. In Vol. IV, pp 154, 413 and 721, he is spoken of as a private in the Sixth Regiment Continental Line, who received Depreciation Pay; as a member of Washington Co. Militia who received Depreciation Pay. There were, therefore, probably two persons by that name who served during the Revolution.—Gen. Ed.

3476. SMITH. The name Temple Smith is not found in any lists of Va. Soldiers which are accessible.—Gen. Ed.

3479. (2) HARRIS. There were fifteen men by name of John Harris who served in the Rev. from Va., according to the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers. One was a pensioner from Pittsylvania Co. in 1832, and an abstract of his application for pension is recorded in McAllister's Va. Militia in the Rev., p 134; two others, father and son, were recorded in the same book, p 223, as officers in Powhatan Co. Va. Militia.—Gen. Ed.

3479. (3) PRATT. Thomas Pratt is recorded in Va. Rev. Soldiers as a Rev. soldier from that State.—Gen. Ed.

3487. (2) ARTHUR. Benjamin Arthur of Bedford Co., Va., was recommended by the County Court, Sept. 29, 1781, for the position as Captain.—Gen. Ed.

3492. KYLE. Mrs. George Wild, 846 Franklin St., Johnstown, Penna., a descendant of Joseph Kyle, who fought as a private in Capt. Matthew Boyd's Co., First Battalion, Chester Co., Pa., from Dec. 18, 1776, to Jan., 1777, writes that her ancestor was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1749, moved to Ky. after the Rev., where he lived until 1801, and then moved to Xenia, Ohio, where he died July 2, 1820. According to a statement of Joseph Kyle, the grandson of the Rev. soldier, Joseph and his six brothers were in the Rev. serving under Wayne. He also served in the War of 1812, and in Dunmore's War against the French and Indians. He m Catheran Chambers and had, among others, a son, Samuel, (who m twice and had twenty-one children) and a son, Joseph, who m Sara Jane Gawdy. One of the children of Samuel by his first wife was Margaret Kyle, who was born in Ky. and m John Turnbull.

3504. RANDALL. In the History of Durham, N. H., mention is made of a John Randall, son of Wm. and Hannah (Mason) Randall, who was b Mch. 9, 1730, m Jan. 16, 1755, Abigail Huckins, dau. of Robert Huckins. He removed to Springfield, Vt., and lived to be over 100 years old. He had a son, James, b Durham, N. H., ab 1756. John's brother, Mason Randall, (wife Lucy) was a Rev. soldier from Nottingham, N. H., and removed to Newbury, Vt.
His cousins signed the Ass. Test in Lee, N. H. Nathaniel living in Lee until his death, and his son, Moses, moving to Sanbornston and North Conway, N. H. Both were Rev. soldiers. Mrs. Eunice E. Priest, 4826 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Penna. The Gen. Ed. would add to the above information that the name of John Randall does not appear in the list of "Green Mountain Boys" in the Vt. Rev. Rolls; but there is a John Randall recorded there who served as sergeant in Capt. John Robinson’s Co. in Aug. and Oct., 1781, sent to Skeensboro (now Whitehall), N. Y., to guard the frontiers. There was also a John Randall of Easton, Mass., who served both at Louisburg, Cape Breton, in the French and Indian War, and in the Rev. He was b 1738, m Tamar Phillips, 1761, and d abt 1785.

3506. PETTINGILL-TUTTLE. There were many officers in the Rev. by name of Pettingill and Tuttle. The D. A. R. have published 38 volumes of 1,000 names each of the lineage of members of the organization. As many “Daughters” have more than one ancestor, there are probably more than 38,000 Rev. soldiers’ names recorded, even after deducting those who are recorded in different volumes.—Gen. Ed.

3511. STEPHENS. There was a John Stephens, a Rev. soldier, who is mentioned in Cartmell’s History of Frederick Co., Va., or ‘Shenandoah Valley Pioneers,’” p 103. He is probably the same one who is mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, as having received a Bounty Land Warrant.—Gen. Ed.

3512. LOWER. As the service referred to for Philip Lowrie was performed in 1780, it would be sufficient to entitle his descendants to enter the D. A. R., provided, of course, the line of descent and dates required are furnished. There are certain substitutes accepted by the Registrar General for name of wife and date of marriage. For a list of those, write Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.—Gen. Ed.

3515. (3) JOPLING. There is no record of the service of Josiah Jopling in any published list of Va. soldiers.—Gen. Ed.

3526. BRANDT. The certificate from the Penna. State Librarian in regard to the service of Adam Brandt in 1778 would be sufficient to entitle you to enter the D. A. R., provided you could prove to the satisfaction of the Registrar General that you were lineally descended from him.—Gen. Ed.

3531. (2) HOWEY. Daniel Howe, who m. Ruth Tyler, is not recorded as having served in the Rev. War, although he may have contributed to some patriotic cause. His two sons, Moses and Benjamin Tyler, served; and also his son-in-law, Stephen Hume, husband of his dau., Mary Tyler.—Miss E. May Christy, Resident Maj. Benj. Bosworth Chapter, Silver Creek, N. Y.


3533. (2) Back copies of the D. A. R. Magazine and of the American Monthly, by which name the magazine was formerly published, may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Magazine Committee, Miss Hilda Fletcher, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The prices vary from ten to fifty cents each, according to the number of copies available for distribution.—Gen. Ed.

3538. NIXON. There was a John Nixon who served in the Rev. who is mentioned in Va. Soldiers in the Rev. as having received a Bounty Warrant. There was also a John A. Nixon who is mentioned in the History of Shepherdstown, West Va., as a Rev. soldier.—Gen. Ed.

3544. CALDWELL. Mrs. John M. Glesesmer, Abilene, Kansas, writes that Robert Caldwell was the brother of her ancestor, David Caldwell, whose Rev. record is to be found in the List of Rev. Soldiers published by the State Librarian of Va. and that probably Robert’s name can be found there also. The Gen. Ed. is happy to add to this information that the name of Robert Caldwell is to be found as one of those who served in the “Illinois Department.”

3546. (2) LATTIMORE. Charles Lattimore lived in Wicomico Parish, Northumberland Co., Va., in 1782 and 1784, according to the Census of Va., but his name is not found in any list of Va. Rev. soldiers that is printed and accessible.—Gen. Ed.

3546. (3) SNEAD. There was a Robert Snead of Va., whose widow was a Rev. pensioner. He was b May 23, 1762, and d Jan. 19, 1841. He m Mch. 1, 1792, Sophia Harris, who was 65 yrs. old in 1843, and d Mch. 12, 1844. They had a son, Jesse Snead, and Robert had brothers, John and Richard, both of whom served with him. They all came from Hanover Co., Va., and in the List of Rev. Soldiers from Va. the names of John and John Snead Jr. appear, the latter being a signer of the petition from Hanover Co., Va. There was a Sergeant John Snead, mentioned in the pension application of Benjamin Perkins, who was himself a Rev. pensioner. For particulars of his service write the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.—Gen. Ed.

3552. Strougo. Mr. F. A. Strong, Bridgeport, Conn., adds to his former communication in regard to Benajah Strong, the list of ch. of
Benajah, viz.: Joseph (1770-1812); Narcissa, b 1771; Roger (1773-1822); Billy, d. inf.; Lucy, b 1778; Martha and Mary, twins, b 1780; and Billy (1783-1851). Lucy, the first wife, d 1763, and Benajah m (2) Sarah Colman, by whom he had Sarah, b 1788.

3555. CAMPBELL. Judge David Campbell of Tenn. was b in Augusta Co., Va., in 1750, served as County Clerk of Washington Co., Va., in 1777; m Elizabeth Outlaw, and died at Washington, Tenn. (See D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. XIV, p 354.) There was another David Campbell, b 1753, Augusta Co., Va., who commanded a company of mountaineers at Kings Mountain. He m (1) Margaret Campbell in 1774; had son David, who m Catherine Bowen, and died also in Tenn., in Lebanon. He was known as Capt. David to distinguish him from Judge David Campbell, and his record may be found in D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. XXIX, p 355.—Gen. Ed.

3556. WALTON. While the Gen. Ed. is unable to give the ancestry of Jesse Simms Walton, she can state positively that he was not the son of George Walton, the Signer of the Declaration.—Gen. Ed.

3556 (7) STONE. See answer to 3451A (4) in this issue.—Gen. Ed.

3560. BEAN. If Joshua Bean signed the Ass. Test in N. H. his descendants are entitled to admission in the D. A. R., provided he did not join the Tories afterward, and that his line can be proven satisfactorily to the Registrar General.—Gen. Ed.

3566. (2) RICHMOND-STAPLES. According to the Richmond Genealogy, Abiel Richmond (John, John, John, Stephen) was b Middleboro, Mass., ab. 1750, m Feb. 11, 1773, Joanna Orett of Bridgewater, Mass. (who was b 1752 and d 1819) and d April 81, 1821. Their ch. b Taunton, Mass., numbered ten, among whom were Abiel, who m (1) Thankful Pierce, and m (2) Huldah Tebbets; and Joanna, who m Job Staples of Taunton, moved several times, and finally settled in Concord, N. H., where both died ab. 1845. There is no record of any Rev. service for Abiel Richmond in the Genealogy, but the line is traced in the Genealogy back to the emigrant, John Richmond, who was one of the purchasers of Taunton, Mass., in 1635.

3567. WEBSTER. Noah Webster was b in West Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1758; entered Yale College in 1774, served under his father, a Captain of Militia, in 1777; returned to college and graduated in 1778; taught school from 1779 to '81 in Hartford, in 1782 opened a school in Goshen, N. Y.; returned to Hartford in 1783; moved to New York in 1787, and after a number of years of study in this country and England, published the first edition of his dictionary in 1828. From 1812 to 1822 he resided at Amherst College, finally returned to his native State, where he died May 28, 1843. He m in 1789 a dau. of Wm. Greenleaf of Boston, Mass., who survived him, dying June 25, 1847, in the eighty-second year of her age. They had seven ch., who lived to maturity, one son, Wm. G. Webster, and six daughters, Mrs. Wm. W. Ellsworth; Mrs. Chauncey A. Goodrich; Mrs. Horatio Southgate; Mrs. Henry Jones, an unmarried daughter, and one who m (1) Edward Cobb of Portland, Maine, and (2) Rev. Prof. Fowler of Amherst, Mass. The above information is taken from the preface to Webster's Dictionary and from the International Encyclopedia, and if, although undoubtedly authentic, it appears remarkably lacking in details, remember that it was written in the days when it was considered immodest for a woman's own name to appear in print, except at her marriage and her death.—Gen. Ed.


3576. CRETORS. Although a number of men by name of Cretor, Creyder, etc., under the various spellings of the name, served in the Rev. from Lancaster Co., Pa., there is no reference in Penna. Archives to an Ambrose.—Gen. Ed.

3577. ALLEN. There were two men at least, possibly three, by name of Robert Allen, who served in the Rev. from Va. and whose names are given in Va. Rev. Soldiers and its Supplement. The only way to identify them would be to send to the Va. State Library, Richmond, Va., for the official proof of service.—Gen. Ed.

3578. TOLSON. The name Tolson does not appear in any list of Va. Rev. Soldiers which is printed and accessible; but as the only persons by name of Tolson (or Tolston) mentioned in the Census of Va. were living in Northumberland and Stafford Counties, and as McAllister was able to find nothing in Stafford County in regard to the militia, this may account for the absence of the name.—Gen. Ed.

3579. VASS. While I can find no record of the service of Loffin Vass, there were a number of others by name of Vass who served from Spotsylvania Co., Va., one of whom may have been the father of Loffin.—Gen. Ed.

3609. SNYDER-GILMAN. The children of John Ludwig Snyder and Anna Maria Gilman, his wife, were: Catharine, b Nov. 13, 1790, m John Smith; George, b Feb. 7, 1793, m Elizabeth Hollman; Daniel, b Aug. 20, 1796, d unm.; John, b Jan. 18, 1798, d in inf.; Jacob, b Apr. 1, 1800, m Hester Rorbaugh; John Ludwig (or Lewis), b Sept. 12, 1802, m Susan Longenecker; Sebastian, b Nov. 10, 1808, d unm.; and Barbara, b Apr. 7, 1805, m John Selfridge. John Ludwig Snyder was a Rev.
pensioner, and his application for service is
in the Pension Office (F. 9922). If anyone
can tell me who were the parents of Anna
Maria Gilman, and if any Rev. service was
performed by them, I would be very grateful.
Miss Anna C. Henderson, 107 West 9th St.,
Atlanta, Iowa.

3617. COLYER-VAN ALSTYN. Jacob Colyar
was in the Third regiment of Tryon County
Militia during the Revolution. See Roberts'
New York in the Revolution, p 179. State
and Colony, p 192, and Simms’ Frontiersmen
Dockstader, Registrar Caughnawaga Chapter,
Fonda, N. Y.

3617, (2) FOLTS. For official proof of ser-
vice write to the Registrar General N. S. D.
A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washing-
ton, D. C.—Gen. Ed.

3618. HINDMAN. The name Alexander Hind-
man does not appear in any printed lists of
Va. Rev. soldiers that are accessible.—Gen. Ed.

3619. SAMPSON. Jonathan Sampson Jr. m
Deborah Bradford, great-grand-daughter of Gov.
Wm. Bradford, and was mother of Deborah
Sampson. Jonathan was b 1729, and Deborah
1732, and they had five children: Robert
Shurtliff; Ephraim; Sylvia (who m Apr. 6,
1799, Jacob Cushman, and was b Feb. 29,
1747); Deborah, and the fifth, a daughter,
who died young, and whose name is un-
known. Therefore Deborah Sampson had no
brother Jonathan. Mrs. Ada F. Thayer, Sec-
retary Deborah Sampson Chapter, 1421 Main
St., Campello, Mass.

3620. LATHROP. If G. D. S. will write out
her line as far as she knows it, and send to
this Department, it is quite possible that some-
one may be able to assist her in her search
for a Rev. ancestor.—Gen. Ed.

3621. DUNCAN. There was a John Duncan
who served in the Ill. Department, rank not
stated, mentioned in Va. Rev. Soldiers. There
was also a Capt. John Duncan of Washington
Co., Va. (whether the same as the other or
not, I do not know), who is mentioned in the
pension application of James Kincade of La-
fayette Co., Mo., Nov. 5, 1833. (See McAllis-
stated that the settlers in Powell’s Valley had
been driven out by Indians and many of them
hid their plunder, not being able to bring it
to a place of safety. Capt. John Duncan and
his company were ordered out to guard the
people so that they might bring their goods
into the settlements, and Kincade served in his
company for a year.—Gen. Ed.

3621 (2) Any History of Virginia will give
you the names of the Congressmen from that
State during the Revolution; but to give the
names of all those who fought at Yorktown,
and in the Indian wars the Gen. Department
would have to be increased to 800 pages in-
stead of eight.—Gen. Ed.

3622. WOOLEY. The Pilgrims settled in
Mass., but later some moved to Connecticul,
and still later went to the vicinity of Newark,
N. J.—Gen. Ed.

3623. SUDDUTH-PAGE. William Sudduth
(Sudoth or Sudduth) served in the Va. troops
during the Rev., according to the List of Va.
Soldiers and its Supplement, and received
Bounty Land for his services. Robert and Wil-
liam Page are both recorded in the same books
as having served in the Rev., but no mention
is made of Edmund Page.—Gen. Ed.

3628. HARDCUT. Martin Hardin was born in
Fauquier Co., Va., 1720, and d in 1780. He
m Lydia Waters in 1750. She was b 1729.
Their ch. were: Mary, who m Benjamin Hard-
in; Lydia, who m Capt. Nathaniel Wyellif;
Mark, who m (1) Mary Hunter; m (2) Miss
Newsome; John, who m Jane Davis of Ky.;
Rosanna, who m Thomas Fields; and Sarah,
who m (1) James Loyalles, and (2) John Buck-
halter. She was my great-grandmother. Mrs.
W. B. Short, Buena Vista, Georgia.

3638. The Sons of the Revolution in Ken-
sctory published the list of Va. soldiers who
obtained warrants in Kentucky for their Rev.
service in their Year Book for 1913; and a
copy can be obtained for five dollars by ad-
dressing Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington, Ken-
tucky.—Gen. Ed.

3650. GEER-GREEMAN. The Geer Genealogy,
by Walter Geer, published in 1914, on p 32,
states that Robert Geer Jr. and Abigale Green-
man were m Aug. 29, 1733. Their ch. were:
Robert, b June 20, 1734, d. y.; Amos, b Apr.
14, 1736, m Mary Wright of Norwich, now
Preston, Conn., graduated at Yale ab. 1760;
Abigail, b Feb. 19, 1740, m 1760, Ebenezer
Witter; and Margaret, b Jan. 17, 1744, m
James Babcock, d Nov. 3, 1824. No Rev.
service is given to Robert Geer in the Gen-
alogy. Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, 108 South 25th
Ave., Omaha, Nebraska.

3655. BUTLER. Richard Butler, nephew of
Gen. Richard Butler, was the son of William,
one of the five Butler brothers who fought in
the Revolution. He was b 1777, and d Oct. 5,
1820. He was a subaltern in Gen. Wayne’s
army in 1794 and a Lieut. in the Second In-
fantry, commanded by his uncle, Col. Thomas
Butler. After the War of 1812 closed he m
Miss Mary Ferrar, an heiress of La., resigned
from the army and became a wealthy sugar
planter. Mrs. Stella A. Keagle, Rathmel,
Penn.

3661 and (2) SOMERVILLE-HOLIYDAY. James
Somerville (or Summerville), who married
Ruth Holliday, was a private in Capt. Wm.
McCall’s Company of Bedford County Mili-
tia in 1781. See Penna. Archives, Fifth Series,
Vol. V, p 120. William Holliday, who was
the father of Ruth Somerville, was the brother of Adam Holliday of Hollidaysburg, Penna., and son of John Holliday, who d March 10, 1770. Adam married Sarah Campbell Nov. 14, 1776, at Mercersburg. The children of William were: Capt. John, b 1747, m Dorcas, d 1823; Major William, b 1749; Lieut. James, b 1752, killed Sept. 11, 1777, at the Battle of the Brandywine; Ruth, b 1756, m James Somerville; Patrick, b 1760; Adam, b 1763; Janet, b 1767. She was killed by the Indians in Aug., 1781. Mrs. M. N. Robinson, 223 East King St., Lancaster, Penna.


3670. (5) Bakers. There was a Daniel Baker who served in the Revolution from Va. and is mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers. His rank is not stated.—Gen. Ed.


3671. (3) Case. The name of Case does not appear in any list of Va. Rev. soldiers accessible to the Gen. Ed.


3672 (2) The Gen. Ed. would suggest to R. N. W. that it would be well worth while to bring up the matter at the next Continental Congress of having some members of the D. A. R. proficient in that work copy the oldest books in each of the old counties. There is great need that the work be done soon; for if not, it will be impossible to do it at all.—Gen. Ed.

3677. Gresham. While there is no mention of Thomas Gresham in the List of Rev. Soldiers who died in Alabama, published a few years since, and no mention of a Thomas Gresham who served in Ga. in the list of Ga. troops that appear in the D. A. R. Third and Fifth Smithsonian Reports, there is mention of a Thomas Gresham (Gressum & Grisham) who served from Va. in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers as published by the State Librarian. There is mention also of several men by name of Gresham who served in Georgia, but no Thomas.—Gen. Ed.

3680. Culp. There are a number of men by name of Culp that served in the Rev. from Penna., and it is possible that if one wrote the County-seats of the counties from which they served, one could find the ancestry of Ben Culp.—Gen. Ed.

3681. Moffett-Thrift. In McAllister’s Va. Militia in the Revolution, p 211, the statement is made that “Josiah Moffett, gent., was appointed Captain of Loudon Co. Militia, and sworn in Mch. 13, 1781.” There is no record of a William Thrift, but the names of Charles and John Graves Thrift are mentioned as serving from Va.—Gen. Ed.

3685. Compton-Glasgow. According to the Census of 1790 for Maryland there was a James Clendenen, who lived in Harford Co., Md., at that time; and also a James Clendenen (pp 74 and 75). They were the only men of that name in the State. There was a Jonathan Glasgow who lived in Cecil Co., Md., in 1790 (p 44). He lived in what was then North Susquehannah Hundred, all alone, and had one slave; but there were several by name of Glasgow in Charles Co., Allen, John and Thomas; and a William Glasgow lived in Kent Co. in 1790. These were all by name of Glasgow in Maryland who were recorded in the Census.—Gen. Ed.

3689. Elgin. According to McAllister’s Va. Militia in the Rev., p 211, Gustavus Elgin was sworn in as Capt. Oct. 13, 1762, in Loudon Co., Va., and Francis Elgin Jr., in the same county, was sworn in as Ensign Aug. 9, 1799. There was also a Walter Elgin, who was a Rev. pensioner in Loudon Co., Va., in 1832, according to Va. Rev. Soldiers. These are all of the name who are mentioned as having served from Va.—Gen. Ed.

3691 (2) Chiles. There was a John Chiles who was sworn in as Capt. Bedford Co. (Va.) Militia Nov. 24, 1778, and resigned Sept. 24, 1781. See McAllister’s Va. Militia in the Rev., p. 185. In Va. Rev. Soldiers John and William Chiles are mentioned as having served in the Rev. from Va., and Samuel Childs is also mentioned.—Gen. Ed.

3694. Spencer. There was a Lieut. Thomas Spencer of the Fourth Va. Regiment, and several men by name of Thomas Spencer, rank not stated, who are mentioned in Va. Rev. Soldiers as having served in the Rev. from Va. For particulars regarding the service of each, write the State Librarian, Richmond, Va.—Gen. Ed.


3695. (3) Whitehead. No mention is made of a Thomas nor of a Reason Whitehead.
in any lists of Va. Rev. Soldiers accessible to the Gen. Ed. John, Robert, Samuel and William Whitehead are the only ones mentioned as having served.—Gen. Ed.

3707. Comstock. Peter Comstock (son of Daniel) was b Meh. 4, 1702, in New London, and d ab. 1742. He m Martha Avery, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ransford) Avery. The division, Meh. 21, 1755, of Capt. Peter Comstock's land gave 12 acres to the widow and the rest was divided between the ch., Jemima, Elizabeth, Peter, Ransford, Thomas and Daniel. Peter was a sailor and d at sea. He probably was a sea captain, therefore. As he died before the Revolution he could not have had Rev. service. Ransford Comstock, b Meh. 6, 1737, in Conn., d Feb. 8, 1814, in Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y. He m (1) Catherine Vibber, Dec. 13, 1761; m (2) Azubah (Azubah) Davis, May 2, 1782. When an old man he moved to N. Y. State. His children were all born in New London and Stonington, Conn. They were Amy, Charlotte, Obedience, Jesse, Mercy, Ransford B., Nancy, Dillana, Elizabeth, Guy and Daniel. The above is taken from the Comstock Genealogy. Mrs. G. W. Hurd, Abilene, Kansas.

3700. In most large libraries lists of Rev. Soldiers can be found. The little pamphlet issued by the N. S. D. A. R. called 'How to Become a Member' which can be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary General N. S. D. A. R. Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. for the asking, without charge, is the best compendium known to the Gen. Ed. as to sources of information. This pamphlet is changed each time a new supply is ordered, and it is the aim of its compilers to keep up with the latest records in its field.—Gen. Ed.


3709 (2) Chisler. There was a Henry Chisley mentioned in Va. Rev. Soldiers as serving in the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth regiments during the Rev. There is no mention of a man named Chisler in McAllister's Va. Militia in the Rev. but he states that he was unable to send any Order Book in Culpepper County.—Gen. Ed.


3709 (7) South. There were men by name of Benjamin, Elijah, Isaac and William South who served in the Rev. from Middlesex Co. N. J. and Michael and Samuel South who served in the Militia of Sussex Co. N. J. Militia during the Rev. It might be well for S. C. to examine the Histories of those counties in her search for the ancestors of Michael South.—Gen. Ed.

3723. Burton. The Major Burton and Major Burton Jr. who are recorded as having signed the petition of Orange Co. Va. refer to May Burton and his son May Burton Jr. both of whom signed the petition. In copying the records the 'y' was taken for 'j,' and it was assumed that the word was an abbreviation of the word Major. The Orange Co. petition referred to may be found in the History of Orange Co. Va. by Scott. All the Signers of the petition are supposed to have been Rev. Soldiers and are mentioned by name in Va. Rev. Soldiers.—Gen. Ed.

3730. Fort. There is no mention of a man named Frederick Fort in any list of Va. Rev. Soldiers accessible to the Gen. Ed. He was living in Sussex Co. Va. in 1782 with ten whites and two blacks in his family. McAllister does not give the returns from the Order Book of Sussex Co. so it may be found there.—Gen. Ed.

3734 (2) De La Mater. If it can be proved that John De La Mater loaned money to the Government during the Rev. that service will be considered sufficient to entitle his descendants to enter the D. A. R. even if the money was returned to him.—Gen. Ed.


3737. Bartlett-Keating. For the Rev. service of Samuel Bartlett, see answer to 3349 in this issue. Richard Keating, b 1751 in Kitts, Maine, m Miriam Bridges (who d Apr. 1830, aged 77 years) and d Apr. 22, 1839. His ch. were Richard, b 1774, m Mrs. Olive Matthews; William, m Bethia Thorndike; Betsy, m Samuel Bartlett; Miriam, b 1786, m Joshua Bartlett; John, a Baptist minister, m Eliza Mathews; Jones and Oliver, both of whom d. unm.; and Susan, b 1794, m Capt. Joshua Thorndike. Richard Keating was a private for six months in Capt. Philip M. Ulmer's Co. in 1777 and contributed largely to the cause through the entire war. A number of his descendants moved to Ohio early in the Nineteenth Century. (History of Thomaston, Maine, pp 118 and 133 of Vol. I.)—Gen. Ed.
NOTICE

Through an inadvertence, the address of the Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, Mr. Robert LeRoy Beardsley, was given as San Francisco, California, whereas it should be Los Angeles, California. Word has just been received that the Year Book of the California "Sons" will be ready for distribution about the first of January; and will contain, in addition to the list of S. C. Revolutionary Soldiers, which was begun in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in 1913, a register of the members of the California Society, giving the lineage of each member, full Revolutionary services of the Rev. ancestor, with dates and full references to authorities, some 3000 names in all of Rev. soldiers. The book will be thoroughly indexed and will make a very valuable work of reference. For full particulars as to price, etc., write to the Sons of the Revolution, Room 814, San Fernando Building, Los Angeles, California.

Autobiographical Sketches of Citizens of Clay County, Mo.

(Through the courtesy of Mrs. G. W. Clardy, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo., the following declarations, which appeared in the "Tribune" of Liberty, Mo., during the years 1869 and 1870, have been copied for the Genealogical Department. They were made for the purpose of arousing public sentiment in favor of those whose ancestors had been American citizens for generations, and restoring to them the ballot of which they had been deprived during the Reconstruction period. They have been divided into two parts. Part I contains the narratives of those who mentioned ancestors who fought in the Revolution, and are arranged alphabetically according to the Rev. ancestor. Part II embraces those who did not mention Rev. ancestry, but whose lines extend far enough back to be of great value to their many descendants in other parts of the country.—Gen. Ed.)

PART I—(Continued from November Issue.)

ROBERTSON. I was b Orange Co. North Carolina, June 22, 1796. My father, HUGH ROBERTSON, was a soldier in the Continental Army during the greater part of the Rev. war. He was under Gen. Greene in the battle of Guilford. My father was also at Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He emigrated to Wilson Co. Tenn. in 1789. I was raised in Wilson Co. within two miles of the "Hermitage." I was at the Hermitage during the life of Andrew Jackson many times; saw him at church and camp meeting time and again. I was in the War of 1812; was a corporal in Capt. John Wade's Co. Ralston's regiment, Carroll's Brigade Tenn. Militia. I was in the battle of New Orleans, and was on the left wing of the American army, and saw the entire advance of the British Army. They advanced in a most imposing order, and without a break in their ranks until after our fire was delivered. The recollection of their scarlet uniform and martial bearing is as fresh to me as yesterday. I emigrated to Clay Co. in the fall of 1820. There were only a few settlers here then, and among the principal ones were Col. John Thornton, Col. Shubael Allen, Major John Bartleson, Andrew Bartleson, John Dean, Thomas Campbell, Henry Estes, Peter Estes, Thomas Estes, James Hyatt, Wm. Linehart, Richard Hill, James Gilmore, Robert Gilmore, Ennis Vaughan, Eppes Tillery, Col. Martin Palmer, John Wilson, Squire Hutchinson, Samuel Telford, Edmund Munday, Eldridge Potter, Thomas Hixson, Edward Piburn, Hugh Brown, Sen. and Jr. Joseph Brown, and David M. Bivens. In 1822 I helped lay off the town of Liberty, and cleared the public square of timber. I laid off the first public road in Clay Co. That road commenced on the south side of the public square in Liberty and extended south to the ford on Big Shoal Creek where the upper Kansas City Road now crosses the same. (That road is now called Ridge Road Boulevard, of which Mr. G. W. Clardy is President.) I assisted in building the first female seminary in Clay Co. The house built is the one in Liberty where Wm. H. Lane now lives. I represented Clay Co. in the legislature for two years ab. 1830; and was in some way connected with most of the public enterprises in Clay Co. from 1820 to 1861; have been a Cumberland Presbyterian since 1819; raised seven children. Andrew Robertson.

SCOTT. I was b Harrison Co. Ky. Jan. 27, 1798. Moved to Clay Co. in 1854. My father was a Rev. soldier for five years without compensation other than the heritage of liberty left his children. James F. Scott.
The unification of interest in our road and the organization of our committee is becoming more and more apparent each month. The members living along the Oregon Trail are eager, not only to establish their link of this National Highway, and to direct travel over it but to be well informed about the history of the other links of the road as well.

The Marcus Whitman Chapter at Lowell, Washington, is studying Historic Highways of America for its year's program. The following paper was read at the chapter's October meeting by Mrs. Engel, who, born in Pennsylvania and living in Washington, knows her America both East and West.

There have been several requests for the sepia photographs of the Madonna of the Trail to be used as Christmas gifts; the Chairman will be very glad to arrange to supply such requests at one dollar per copy.

Romance of the Road

By Mrs. H. E. Candace Cornell Engel, Everett, Washington

Centuries before Jamestown or Plymouth Rock, before the Vikings or Columbus, trails were made by countless herds of foraging animals, who, following their God-given instincts for salt, for water and for safe passage, went unerringly to the easiest river shallows for fords, to the shortest and most gradual ascent for mountain passes. These sinuous traces were followed by the missionaries, those consecrated souls, who making holy places of the rude wigwams, taught the religion of Christ to the sons of the forest; and by those torch-bearers of liberty, the pioneers, who blazed them into bridle paths and widened them into wagon roads.

Over one of these trails went the Indian, Nemacolin, in 1750, to blaze a path for the Ohio Company. Nemacolin's path, Washington's and Braddock's Road and the National or Cumberland Pike are almost identical. It was the shortest and easiest portage between the Potomac and the Monongahela Rivers. The Ohio Company that sought to colonize the rich country to the west, was composed chiefly of influential Virginians, two of whom were brothers of George Washington. It was organized at the Whig Tavern, in Boston, in 1749. This famous hostelry is still standing. They obtained a grant of five hundred thousand acres of land from King George, which lay, for the most part, on the south side of the Ohio River, between the Monongahela and the Kanawha. It was their intention to connect this country by roads with the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. One hundred families were to be located on the tract, a fort built and a garrison maintained for their protection. Great secrecy was observed regarding their plans as opposition was anticipated from the French and feared from the Indians. One day, as Christopher Gist, their surveyor, was at his work on the tract, he was accosted by a Delaware Indian who said to him: "Brother, the French claim all the land..."
The rich prize of the fur trade had bred a deadly hatred between the French and English colonists, and both Virginia and Pennsylvania had viewed the steady encroachments of the French in the Ohio Valley, particularly around the head waters of the Ohio River, with the greatest apprehension.

Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent young Major Washington and Christopher Gist with a few companions to Fort LeBeouf to demand the withdrawal of the French from the territory, and they found the trail so narrow and rugged that they were obliged to dismount frequently and use their hatchets freely to make it broad enough for the little cavalcade to pass over. The next spring when Washington was again sent to complete the fort which he had begun at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers he was obliged to widen the trail still more for pack horses. He found that the French had already driven off his small garrison, had finished the fort and made it Fort DuQuesne. He was without orders and had only a small company of men with him, but upon meeting a detachment of French before he reached the fort, he attacked them and succeeded in killing or imprisoning the whole force, including their leader. Washington then fell back to Great Meadows, where he threw up earthworks. His provisions were growing very low and because they were in danger of starvation he called the place Fort Necessity. Writing of this skirmish Thackery says of Washington: "It is most strange that in a savage forest of Pennsylvania a young Virginia officer should fire a shot and waken up a war which was to last for sixty years, which was to cover his own country and pass into Europe, to cost France her American colonies, to sever ours from us and create the great Western Republic, to rage over the Old World when extinguished in the New, and of all the myriads engaged in the vast conflict, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow." Soon after, war was declared by England against France and General Edward Braddock was sent to America to conduct hostilities. The trail was widened to twelve feet at the expense of the Colonies to allow passage for the wagon trains and artillery.

Braddock has been criticized and overwhelmed with such a mass of abuse that it is difficult to determine what manner of man he was. He had the misfortune to be selected leader of the first experiment of pitting a trained army against a skulking foe whose fashion of warfare was the antithesis of everything considered soldierlike, and he could not be dissuaded from conducting his campaign as he had been schooled under his patron, the great Duke of Cumberland. That this spelled such humiliating defeat was not entirely Braddock's fault. To a considerable extent he was the victim of circumstances. His own judgment was to go to Fort DuQuesne across the comparatively open country of northern Pennsylvania, but he was overruled by the powerful influence of the Ohio Company at court. They wished to take advantage of any commercial benefit to be derived from the expedition and so desired the army to go by the way of Williamsburg and Alexandria. The mountainous character of the country Braddock was compelled to cross presented difficulties which only the utmost sagacity and adaptability could surmount.

Franklin, who solved so many problems for the infant nation, succeeded in obtaining one hundred and fifty wagons, fifteen hundred horses and sufficient food for the expedition, and here the Conestoga wagon first appears in history. It was a Colonial development which has carried the succeeding waves of our surging nationalism overland to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They had a long boat-shaped box with a canoe bottom and the sides were usually painted a vermilion red. Their excellence lay in
carrying a well stowed load over the un-even roads with the least possible shift-
ing of its contents. A tool chest, water
pail, tar bucket and feed trough were
usually suspended from the sides, and
with that wonderful instrument, the
American axe, the driver was equipped
in the best possible manner known at
that time for freighting. As the pioneers
advanced west of the Mississippi these
wagons were renamed, "Prairie Schoon-
ers." Braddock paid the penalty for
his lack of judgment on the battlefield,
but he met his death like a soldier and
a brave one.

Washington, after reading the burial
service, had his body interred in the mid-
dle of the road over which he had so
lately ridden, afterwards running the
wagons and artillery over the mound,
leveling it so that it could not be dis-
covered to the Indians and the body dese-
crated. In 1823 when the road was
being repaired the bones were found
and reburied under the shade of the pines
where they now rest.

No part of the United States is richer
in historical interest than the country
adjacent to this road. Over a part of
it in 1676 came the armed rangers and
colonists of the Bacon Rebellion, under
the lead of Col. John Washington,
grandfather of our first President, and
hurried along, single file, Indian fash-
tion, to their bloody work at Assoamack
and Piscataway. In 1740 Virginia's con-
tingent of Provincials marched along to
join the forces of Admiral Vernon and
fight the Spaniards at Carthagena. In
1781 came the forces of General Greene
going to the Carolinas, and the armies
of Washington, Lafayette and Wayne
going to Yorktown. Afterwards came
the dejected remainder of Cornwallia's
army marching to captivity at Alexan-
dria. And General Sherman led his
army this way, on their return from
their famous march "From Atlanta to
the Sea," to the National Capital. Wash-
ington travelled over it on his inaugural
journeys as he had earlier travelled over
it in going to and from the House of
Burgesses. Years after came Harrison,
Tyler, Taylor, Houston, Polk, "Home-
spun" Crockett, popular General Jackson,
statesly Henry Clay and many others fa-
mous personages of early days. It was the
scene of Washington's midnight ride to
Fredericksburg to bid his aged mother
his last farewell when the venerable
Charles Thompson, secretary of the Con-
tinental Congress, had ridden from the
City of New York by stage coach, a dis-
tance of two hundred and fifty miles,
to announce to Gen. Washington in his
retirement, that he had been unanimously
chosen to be the first chief magistrate of
the new nation. Washington set out late
at night and rode to Colchester, where he
drew rein and tarried a while for re-
freshment for himself and horse at the
"Arms of Fairfax," an old hostelry
still standing solitary in the wastes of a
vanished town. Then he rode on and
arrived at Fredericksburg early in the
day, all unheralded and unannounced.
During their brief but affecting fare-
well his mother told him that she would
not be there to welcome him when he
returned, but bravely said, "Go, my
son, and may God's and a mother's
blessing be with you and help you to
fulfill a destiny which heaven appears
to have intended you for." Her pre-
monitions were but too true. She died
in August of the same year, 1789, at
the age of eighty-five. A granite obe-
lisk fifty feet high, with the simple in-
scription, "Mary, the Mother of Wash-
ington," was dedicated to her memory
near her home in 1894.

Thirty years before this, Washing-
ton, then a young man twenty-eight
years old, brought his bride, the young
widow, Martha Custis, to her home at
Mt. Vernon along this way.
A part of the road ran through the
original estate of Mt. Vernon, but fell
into disuse and can barely be distin-
guished now.

Another part of the road which runs
near Mt. Vernon is still called Leesburg
Turnpike. The manor house at Mt.
Vernon, Washington's old home, has
been restored and furnished as nearly like it was during his lifetime as possible.

The road where it runs through the city of Alexandria is called King Street. No spot in the United States aside from Mt. Vernon is so filled with memories of Washington as Alexandria. It was emphatically his own town. It was his postoffice, his voting place and his market place. It was the meeting place of the lodge of Freemasons to which he belonged. He was a member of its corporation council and commander of its local militia. He was a member of its volunteer fire company. Here, too, it was that he stepped forth, amid the plaudits of the inhabitants, as the first patron of revolt and sedition against Great Britain, and subscribed fifty pounds for the support of hostilities. Christ's Church, where Washington was vestryman, and where he so often mingled with his friends and neighbors of old Fairfax, has been remodeled somewhat, but has his pew unaltered. At the old Carlyle house, which is now a part of Braddock Hotel, was held the second conference of Colonial governors. Here in the early spring of 1755 met Dinwiddie of Virginia, Shirley of Massachusetts, DeLancey of New York, Morris of Pennsylvania, Sharpe of Maryland and Dobbs of North Carolina. General Braddock met with them and they then planned the campaign against Fort DuQuesne. The old Mansion house, then known as Gadsby's Tavern, is still standing, where Lafayette lodged during the festivities incident to his visit in 1824. Here, too, came Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon, with his bride, the beautiful Betsy Patterson of Baltimore, whom he afterwards repudiated to become King of Westphalia. The Marshall House, where occurred the tragic death of young Ellsworth, Captain of the New York Fire Zouaves during the Civil War, was destroyed by fire but a few years ago. Alexandria was first called Belle Haven and was incorporated under the authority of the General Assembly of Virginia, by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Lawrence Washington and their associates in 1748. Several of the streets still have the cobblestone pavement which was done by the soldiers of Cornwallis' army after their capitulation to Washington.

Jones' Point, below Alexandria, is the site of old Fort Columbia, which commanded the Potomac. Part of its cannon was left by Braddock as too cumbersome to move over the mountains. A little farther down the Potomac is Broad Creek Bay, where Washington tells us in his diary that he went to fish. St. John's church, two hundred years old, stands here and is still in use. This was also a favorite spot for duelling in the old days. An old hip-roofed house, which possibly antedates the church, stands scarred and blackened by time, as a grim memorial to a duel once fought in its rear. The wounded man was carried into the house to die and superstition says that the walls still echo his curses.

Woodlawn, once the home of "Nellie" Custis Lewis, the grand-daughter of Martha and the adopted daughter of George Washington, is near. Here Lafayette renewed his acquaintance with the stately mistress of Woodlawn. Fifty years before, in the home of his old commander, he had often taken the laughing child upon his knee and kissed her with parental fondness, doubtless having in mind his own dear ones so far away in France. This property was last in the hands of her grandson, but he threw his fortunes with the South, and during the period of the Civil War and afterward the property fell into decay. It, however, has been purchased by a company who propose to make it the lower terminus of an electric road and restore the old mansion to its original beauty. It will thenceforth be kept as an enduring memorial to the beloved foster daughter of Washington. This is most fitting, as Woodlawn was built by Washington, and with the two thousand acres of land surrounding it, given
as a wedding present to Nellie when she married his favorite nephew, Lawrence Lewis, on Washington's last birthday, February 22, 1799.

Close by is Arlington, once the home of George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington. It later became the property of Robert E. Lee through his wife. Although it was confiscated during the Civil War, the heirs were later reimbursed and it is now used as a national cemetery for Federal soldiers.

Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason, whose influence did so much to mould the opinions of Jefferson, Monroe and Madison, and shape the policy of the young nation, is within a short distance.

Mt. Eagle, Greenaway Court and Belvoir Court, the homes of the different branches of the Fairfax family, are all in a state of more or less decay. The descendants of Lord Fairfax have resided much in the United States, and the twelfth and last of the line is Alfred Kirby Fairfax of New York City.

Not far off is Annapolis, where the brig Peggy Stewart, owned by Anthony Stewart, and named for his wife, Peggy, came into harbor one bright day in October, 1775, laden with tea, which so incensed the stout-hearted citizens that to escape their ire, Anthony, with his own hands, set fire to the ill-starred brig, while Peggy watched the sacrificial flames from her chamber window. Also Philadelphia, with its Liberty Bell, which was to "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land, to All the Inhabitants Thereof."

Still farther along the road is the old Merwin Meeting House, the oldest in Pennsylvania, built in 1695. Near it is the old mill where the Continental money was destroyed and where originated the phrase "Not worth a Continental." At Simrel's ferry on the Youghiogheny is the spot where the little band of New England Pioneers spent the winter of 1788 and built their barge which they christened the Mayflower. In April after freighting it with the fortunes of the great Northwest, they began their voyage to Ft. Hamar at the mouth of the Muskingum River, now Marietta, Ohio.

The trail enters our National Capital at the foot of Wisconsin Avenue and the District Sons of the Colonial Wars placed a boulder here five years ago at the point known as the "Key of Keys," where Braddock landed with his men. The Great Crossing Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a boulder at the Great Crossing at Somerfield, Pa., on June 18, 1912. The Janet Montgomery Chapter placed a boulder at Rockville, Md., to commemorate Braddock's encampment in Maryland, June 9, 1913.

These markers are but a beginning. The National Old Trails Road should, and we hope will be marked with many monuments and boulders commemorating heroes and heroic deeds, and with a multitude of sign and guide posts calling the attention of travellers to the scenic beauties in the vicinity as well as to the historic points. Although the Alleghenies are to our vast Rockies as a miniature to a large painting, yet because the details are smaller, they are the more finely worked out by the Supreme Artist, and the landscape is bewilderingly varied.

It is the fervent desire of thousands of patriotic men and women that the National Old Trails Road be carried to a triumphant completion and remain, as Miss Gentry has so well said, "a memorial to the pioneer-patriots—to the pathfinders, the homesteaders, the empire builders," throughout all the ages to come.

References: The Making of the Ohio Valley States, S. A. Drake; Some Old Historic Landmarks of Virginia and Maryland, Wm. Snowden; Papers of Miss Gentry and Mrs. Morris L. Croxall.
What President Wilson Thinks of the Construction of Highways by the Government

"It cannot from any point of view be regarded as a private instrumentality, and as I look forward to the future history of the United States, I see that we must do what we have been very backward in doing as compared with other nations; we must more and more engage the government in providing the general facilities of the common life. There is no breach in that of any of our older understandings of the function of government. We have never doubted that the government had the right to maintain highways. We have never doubted that the government had the right to supply these facilities which private endeavor has never been expected to supply. Therefore we are not upon a new theory; we are merely upon a new ground of practice.

"I tell you very frankly that my interest in good roads is not merely an interest in the pleasure of riding in automobile, it is not merely an interest in the very much more important matter of affording farmers of this country and the residents in villages the means of ready access to such neighboring markets as they need for economic benefit, but it is also the interest in weaving as complicated and elaborate a net of neighborhood and State and National opinions together as it is possible to weave.

"I believe that the development of great systems of roads is, psychologically speaking as well as physically speaking, a task of statesmanship. I believe that it is the proper study of the statesman to bind communities together and open their intercourse so that it will flow with absolute freedom and facility.

"You cannot rationally increase the prosperity of this country without increasing the road facilities of this country."

The first good roads bill ever introduced in Congress was introduced in the ninth Congress and was signed by the President, Thomas Jefferson, on March 29, 1806; this bill provided for the building by the government of the "Old National Road," which lead from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Ohio River.

One of the last good roads bills was introduced in the 63rd Congress, April 14, 1913, by the National Old Trails Road Committee, D. A. R.; this bill provides for the building by the government of a National Highway from the tidewaters of the Atlantic to the tidewaters of the Pacific. This highway will follow the route of certain old historic trails and will form a continuous trunk line across the continent. This road traveled by the Pioneer, on foot, on horseback, in Prairie schooner and in stage coach, is still the best road for motor travel. It has the best grades and the best bridges of any route across the continent.

European travel is impossible this next summer; it is a good time to see your own wonderful scenery and teach your boys and girls their American history by motoring over some parts, if not all of the D. A. R. Road when you visit the Panama-Pacific expositions at San Francisco and San Diego. In motoring west from Kansas City a good hotel can be made every night.

When President Wilson signs our bill, as he will do, if we do our duty with the next Congress, he will fulfill the plans laid down a century ago by President Jefferson, thus binding together the aims and ideals of two great democratic leaders for the unification of the East and the West by means of the Open Road.
In the approach to the city the Schuylkill was crossed at Gray’s Ferry Bridge, which was highly decorated with laurel and other evergreens by Mr. Gray himself, the ingenious Mr. Charles Wilson Peale and others, and in such a style as to display uncommon taste in these gentlemen. At each end there were erected magnificent arches composed of laurel, emblematic of the ancient triumphal arches used by the Romans, and on each side of the bridge laurel shrubbery, which seemed to challenge even Nature herself for simplicity, ease and elegance. And as our beloved Washington passed the bridge, a lad, beautifully ornamented with sprigs of laurel, assisted by certain machinery, let drop upon the hero’s head, unperceived by him, a civic crown of laurel.

Washington spent Monday night at the house of Robert Morris, on Market Street, and on the following morning (April 21st) left Philadelphia on his journey to New York. Previous to his departure, he received and answered an address from President and Supreme Executive Council, from the Mayor, Aldermen and County Council of the state; from the Justices of the Supreme Court of the state; from the Trustees and faculty of the University of Pennsylvania; and from the State Society of the Cincinnati.

Trenton, April 21st.—This day we were honored with the presence of His Excellency, The President of the United States of America, on his way to New York. That night he lodged at Woodbridge and in the morning he set out for New York and was met in Rahway by the Light Dragoons from Elizabethtown in Newark.

New Brunswick, April 28th.—On Wednesday last (April 22), His Excellency, George Washington, Esq., President of the United States of America, passed through this city on his way to the seat of the Federal Government.

That night he lodged at Woodbridge and in the morning he set out for New York and was met in Rahway by the Light Dragoons from Elizabethtown in Newark.

April 29.—Thursday last, April 23rd, between eight and nine o’clock in the morning, His Excellency, George Washington, made his entrance into Elizabethtown amidst festive throngs of numerous spectators.

New York, April 24th.—Yesterday, about two o’clock, arrived His Excellency, George Washington, Esq., President of the United States of America. He landed at Murray’s Wharf, foot of Wall Street.
Col. William Douglas

By Harriet M. Damon, Aloha Chapter, Honolulu

Col. William Douglas was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, January 27, 1742. At the early age of 16 years he engaged in the French and Indian War. He was chosen orderly sergeant in a company under Israel Putnam and participated in the expedition which resulted in the surrender of Quebec, in 1759, and the speedy termination of the war. He soon after removed from Plainfield to New Haven and engaged in seafaring business, commanding a merchant ship sailing between New Haven and the West Indies. In this he was very successful, accumulating a fortune.

At the breaking out of the hostilities between the colonies and Great Britain he abandoned the water, raised a military company in New Haven, of which he was commissioned captain, May 16, 1775, and proceeded north with supplies and provisions for the troops under Montgomery. When he reported, Montgomery finding him a good seaman, gave him command of a flotilla on Lake Champlain. In the fall of 1775 Douglas rendered important service in the siege and capture of St. Johns, at the head of the lake, taking large quantities of provisions, arms and other military stores, also cannon that were carried across the country and used in the siege of Boston.

In 1776 he raised a regiment near New Haven, of which he was commissioned Colonel by Governor Jonathan Trumbull, June 20, 1776. This regiment, equipped, marched to New York and joined the Continental army under General Washington. Colonel Douglas participated in the disastrous campaign of Long Island, taking part at Harlem Heights, White Plains, Philips Manor, Croton River and New York. In the battle of September 15th his horse was shot under him and his clothes perforated with bullets. As a result of this engagement and subsequent exposure he lost his voice and was never afterward able to speak a loud word. From the date of this battle until the middle of December he was so constantly on duty he rarely slept beneath a roof.

At the beginning of the war New Haven, being in an exposed position, was continually harassed by the British soldiers, who drove the family of the Whigs out of their homes at the point of the bayonet, while the houses of the Tories were protected from molestation by the royal soldiers. To save his young wife and children from these annoyances, Col. Douglas purchased a farm of 150 acres about eight miles from New Haven in the town of Northford. Disabled at the battle of New York and no longer able to render service to his country, he returned to his family in Northford. Surrounded by those nearest and dearest and comforted by their administrations, he quietly breathed his last, May 23, 1777, at the early age of 35 years.

While on his dying bed speculators came from New Haven, persuaded him to sell his New Haven property and paid him in Continental bills, which after the war proved worthless, so that Col. Douglas's large property was lost to his family by the depreciation of Continental money. Col. Douglas literally sacrificed his life and property for his country. He was a brave and faithful officer, a true patriot and Christian, as shown by his letters to his family, often amid the dangers of camp, in the warmth of affection, expressing a firm reliance on God. A modest brown stone marks his resting place in the old burial ground of Northford.

Col. Douglas married July 5th, 1767, Hannah Mansfield, daughter of Stephen Mansfield, of New Haven. She was a sister of Col. Jared Mansfield, head of
West Point Military Academy, and about the beginning of the eighteenth century surveyor general of the United States. Mrs. Douglas survived her husband 48 years. They had four children. Their eldest, Olive, married Dea. Solomon Fowler, who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. They also lived in Northford and were the parents of my mother, Charlotte Fowler Baldwin.

A New Jersey Heroine

By Mrs. Henry B. Howell, Great Granddaughter of Ann Halsted

At the period of the War of the Revolution, when the British were ravaging, from time to time, that part of New Jersey and the inhabitants were obliged to protect themselves as best they could from their depredations, an incident occurred at "Halsted's Point," near Elizabeth, which may, perhaps, be of interest. The farm, a very large, valuable and productive one, was occupied by Mr. Caleb Halsted, with a large family of sons and daughters. Owing to the peculiarly exposed situation of this place, being nearly two miles from the town, and very near Staten Island Sound, it was necessary in these troublous times, to have a sentry constantly on guard. On one occasion, while the male members of the family were absent, one of the daughters, Ann Halsted, spied in the distance a small party of British coming up the creek. Instantly, perceiving the danger, she seized her father's gun, put on his overcoat and hat, walked back and forth before the premises, and, under the impulse of the moment, fired off the gun. This was effectual in deceiving the enemy and prevented them from landing, thus saving her father's farm and the surrounding country probably from great injury and loss. For this heroic act, at a dinner party in Elizabeth, Ann Halsted was toasted by Washington and his guests.

At another time some British soldiers threatened to burn Mr. Halsted's house unless the supplies in it were given to them. To Major Hetfield, a Tory neighbor, who accompanied the pillagers, Miss Ann said, "Major Hetfield, if they burn my father's house I'll get a brand and set fire to yours."

This brave young lady afterwards married Joseph Camp, of Camp Town, now Irvington, near Newark, and has many descendants living in New Jersey. Her remains are resting in the burying ground of the Baptist Church at Lyons Farms, and on the old tombstone are these lines to commemorate her heroism:

"For love of country was cares'd
By Washington and all his guests."

Additions to the Library

Hubbard Thompson Memorial, a genealogical and historical account of the ancestors of Ebenezer Hubbard and Mary Thompson, his wife. Printed in Oshkosh, Wis., 1914.

This volume is written in a narrative style and many families are traced but are not carried down to the Revolution. In all cases credit has been given to societies who have contributed the information.

Among the many families are: Hubbard, Bent, Bowman, Conant, Estabrook, Flagg, Haynes, More, Sherman, Plympton, Thompson, Gilmore, Smith.

The index is voluminous and unusually well compiled and the volume is beautifully printed and bound.


To quote a genealogist, "This is a splendid working genealogy." The preface says that its contents has been gathered, Bent, Bowman, Conant, Estabrook, Flagg, Haynes, More, Sherman, Plympton, Thompson, Gilmore, Smith.
ered by an elderly man without experience, whose object has been to preserve and trace family genealogy, and he has succeeded admirably. Beginning with a sketch of the Tilson family in England from the time of William the Conqueror in 1638, when the name Edmund Tilson and his wife Joan appears on the record of Plymouth, Mass., and then up to 1900, he has given a very complete and well arranged family history. An appendix of seventy pages and a model index complete the volume.


This volume should be reliable, for the information has been given by persons who knew the facts and have added interesting pen pictures. Dr. Vincent was ten years in the compilation. There seems to have been many of the name in all parts of the country, who have gathered data and have contributed their years of research to this volume. Frances Sprague of Duxbury, William Sprague of Hingham, Nicholas Sprague of Billerica and their descendants makes a volume of 578 pages, including a complete index not only of the name of Sprague, but of families intermarried. This adds great value and it will be found of interest to those who are not only interested in genealogy but in local affairs and family history.

War Children's Christmas Fund

By Eva MacDonald Valesh, Secretary

No one can read, from day to day, the harrowing details of the war in Europe and of the great suffering it has brought upon non-combatant women and children without being moved to a desire to send into their lives a few rays of happiness.

The War Children's Christmas Fund, now in process of being raised, is the practical outgrowth of that sympathetic feeling. Its purpose is to bring Christmas joy to the war children in all the nations involved, and, through those children, to bring some measure of happiness to mothers who have been overwhelmed by grief and suffering. Remember, there is nothing that makes a mother happier than to see her children happy. Our people owe it to themselves and to humanity to assist in this great work of sending Yule-tide cheer from peaceful America to war-riven Europe.

The WAR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS FUND, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, National Chairman; Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, Secretary, has its headquarters at 35-37 West 39th Street, New York City. There you may send money or gifts for the little War Children of Europe, with the certainty that every dollar and every gift will reach the children for whom it is intended.

There is still time for you to have the privilege of giving, as there will be three Christmas Ships sailing every week from now until Christmas.

The American Line, the Cunard Line and the French Line steamers will carry 15 tons of gifts free each week until December 15th.

Money can be received until Christmas Eve. The last funds will be cabled to our European Committee on December 24th. Send either money or gifts to the WAR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS FUND, 35 West 39th Street, New York City. Your contributions will be forwarded to Europe without expense and will be distributed by responsible committees, who will see that they reach the needy children for whom they are intended.

This will be remembered as the most economically administered fund that has ever been known in this country. Every dollar will go to the children.
What the Pittsburgh Chapter is Doing in the Children of the Republic Clubs

By [Mrs. Marcellin C.] Ida Bright Adams

In a short poem by Henry Van Dyke entitled "A Prayer for the Nation," appear these lines:

"The Virtues of her mingled blood
   In one new people blend
By unity and brotherhood
   America defend."

To the descendant of the early pioneer one might think that those of "mingled blood" were without virtues for often we assume superiority because of our pure American stock forgetting that the society in which we live is affected not only by its higher elements but as inexorably also by the lower parts of its make-up. We are beginning, however, to recognize as a practical fact in our national life that "no man liveth unto himself," for it surely makes a difference to the American people whether the laws enacted for decency and order and for the protection of property are understood and obeyed. And how often has it happened that such laws have been broken because the language is unknown or because of a difference between old world customs and those of the new.

Perhaps nowhere in the world could a greater need be found for work of a patriotic educational nation than in Pittsburgh, so aptly called "the workshop of the world." Here gather people of many tongues and customs, attracted to this region by the opportunities for employment offered in our numerous industrial plants and while we cannot expect to influence greatly the adults, the children of these same people present a wonderful opportunity to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In this day of the multiplication of activities any organization must justify its existence, and we feel that this work of the Children of the Republic Clubs well fulfills a cardinal principle of our own Society in the "developing of an enlightened public opinion and the making of good American citizens."

The modern psychologist has clothed in suitable and scientific language the fact that has not always been recognized, namely, that at varying ages stories having certain characteristics appeal more vitally than at other periods and therefore these stories can be made into an agency for character building. The real usefulness of the Children of the Republic Clubs can only be appreciated when we realize that this psychological fact underlies all the work for the efforts of the leaders are concentrated on such means as story telling with the heroic quality emphasized, the use of names of departed heroes as club names, Boy Scout Methods, and in all ways the keeping before the boys the high standards attained by the really great men of the world.

It isn’t always that either an individual or an organization is permitted to see in concrete form the results of its efforts, but such a favor was granted to the Pittsburgh Chapter, when at the April meeting, one hundred boys, chosen from the Children of the Republic Clubs were the guests of the Daughters and participated in the program.

These boys represented the nine clubs in this district where there is a total membership of over three hundred, the work being looked after by a special committee under the Department of Patriotic Education.

Each club had prepared a short program, one carrying out most faithfully the proceedings of a regular meeting giving the parliamentary rulings with much clearness and accuracy. The leader of another section formed the boys into a group and proceeded to tell the
The answering of the roll call with a patriotic quotation made a variation in the program of another group, but perhaps our hearts were unusually touched by the boys of Polish blood, who, with an utter lack of self consciousness, proudly recited the flag ritual and saluted so reverently ours and their Stars and Stripes.

These boys had come from various near-by points as well as from the city proper and while the general scope of the club work is the same, the many nationalities represented produce a varied result. But however varied in their condition in life all were united in doing justice to their leaders and it is difficult to say which interest was the greater, that of the boys to see that each one did his part properly or that of the Daughters in the proceedings of their proteges.

Gratitude is not ordinarily considered a characteristic of boys of this age, but a real sense of the help given them was most apparent and their further appreciation was marked by a well ordered but hasty withdrawal to the upper regions of the Club House where refreshments were served.

National Neutrality:

Thankfulness for the Protection of the American Flag

Resolution presented at the Tenth Annual State Meeting of the Maryland Daughters
By Mrs. James H. Patton, State Recording Secretary, and former regent of the John Eager Howard Chapter:

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

"Because of the serious situation caused by the European War, it seems appropriate that at this opportune moment we should take some formal action expressing thankfulness of the fact that we are American citizens,—

Therefore, Be it resolved, That while we do greatly deplore the horrible calamities occasioned by the European War, sympathizing most deeply with suffering humanity whose afflictions are caused by the terrible results of the same, and,

Whereas, we do pledge ourselves to do all in our power to alleviate the distress suffered by the wounded, the widowed and orphaned, and all those who may be come in any way afflicted because of the fearful consequences attending this war,

We do sincerely commend the spirit of neutrality existing in these United States of America, and are heartily thankful that we live under the protection of the American flag with all it symbolizes, and

Therefore, We live in the hope that our National Officials may in no way become involved in any International Complications which would in any way endanger the existence of this spirit of neutrality:

Be it further resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves each to the other, in a spirit of humble gratitude and thanksgiving for our many blessings, as Daughters with a birthright, and as a memorial to our ancestors who gave us our liberty, to practice a strict spirit of self-sacrifice in each act whereby we may by so doing reap bountifully for those whom we desire to aid.

November the fifth, nineteen fourteen.


People from Niagara report that the Emigrants to that place have flocked thither in such numbers that they have been reduced to the necessity of eating horse flesh. Strange infatuation when there are millions of acres of choice land on Hudson and Mohawk rivers, Delaware, Susquehanna, etc. from which navigation to a good market offers, and where mills, stores, schools, places of worship etc. are well-established, and others building every season.
Samuel Van Kirk, buried in the Round Hill Churchyard, Elizabeth Township. John Hughey served as private associate on frontier duty, 1775-76-77. Was buried in 1837 in Beulah Churchyard near Wilkinsburg, also buried there.

Captain John Mc Masters enlisted in York Co., Pa., 3rd Co., 3rd Battalion, Penna. Robert Cunningham, cousin of above named, served together, lived and died in Plum Township, grave not known exactly.

Thomas Ross, died May 20th, 1813, is buried in St. Peter’s Lutheran Cemetery, Leamington Ave., Pittsburgh, (moved from his burial plot on his own farm).

Alexander Patterson, born in Maine, 1755, died in Sharpsburg, Pa., 1848. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, O’Hara Township, removed there from old Presbyterian burying ground.

Benjamin Powers, buried in Presbyterian Churchyard, Sharpsburg, removed to Greenwood.

Rev. David Philips, buried in Library Churchyard, Peterscreek.

John Gill, 5th Penn. Line, buried in Crossroads Presby, Churchyard, Montreville.

Christopher Doughty, buried in Allegheny County, Pittsburgh.

Armstrong County.

Captain John Craig, died March 3rd, 1850, in his 97th year, buried in the old cemetery in Freeport, Pa.

General David Brodhead, buried in churchyard in Kittanning, removed to new cemetery.

Butler County, Pa.

Soldiers buried in the graveyard of Mount Nebo Presbyterian Church, near Whitestown, Butler Co., Pa.

William Spear, served throughout the war, was at Valley Forge, and surrender of Cornwallis.

John MacLeod, aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne. At Stony Point, 1779, carried Gen. Wayne into the fort and nursed him back to life after a wound supposed to be mortal, was at the battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794. He is buried at White Oak Springs Churchyard, by the side of Daniel Graham, who served with him during the Rev. He was commissioned.

John Welsh, wounded at Brandywine, 1777, buried in Mount Nebo Churchyard.

Thomas Scott, served through the war, was at the battle of Cowpens, buried in Mount Nebo Churchyard.

Also James Critchlow and his brother William Critchlow, served in Col. Morgan’s riflemen, were at Saratoga, 1777. Wm. Critchlow is buried in an old churchyard on a farm now owned by Levi Slater.

Peter McKinney was a soldier in the Rev., entering as a drummer boy; he is buried at White Oak Springs.

Enos Graham served under Gen. Wayne; he is buried at White Oak Springs.

Abdiel MacLure, Lieut. of the Flying Camp, taken prisoner on Long Island (a founder of Mount Nebo Church); he is buried in Wheeling, West Va.

Alexander Bryson.

Alexander Galbraith.

Nathaniel Stephenson.

Charles Sullivan, who was at Valley Forge, supposed to be buried in Mt. Nebo Churchyard, all were founders of this church except the Grahams.

Mercer County.


William A. Bean.

William Beatty.


Capt. James Duncan, buried Pymatuning—Prospect Hill Cemetery.

Samuel McGowan, buried West Salem, Rock Bridge Cemetery.

William Egbert, buried Sandy Lake.

James Perry and William Dougherty, buried Pine Township.

William Gill, buried Liberty Township.

James Williamson, Otter Creek.

Martin Carringer, Ferry Creek.

William Livinton, David Hayns, Benjamin Kastar, Muraffeld Cemetery.

Captain William Findley, Christopher Irvine, Joshua Cook, James F. Jones, Doremus Welington, Findley Township.

Samuel Matchun, N. Findley Township.

Godfrey Cormor, Oakwood Cemetery.

Peter Wilson, Jackson Township.

Daniel Harper, Lake Township.

Benjamin Teashlay, Coal Spring Cemetery.

Washington County.

“In memory of Capt Gabriel Peterson, an officer of the Revolution, who departed this life on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1832, in the 84 year of his age.” Near the Old Virginia Courthouse in an old burying ground.
"Here lies the body of Capt. James McFarland, of Washington County, Pa., who departed this life the 17th of July, 1794, aged 43 years. He served during the war with undaunted courage, in defense of American independence against the lawless and despotic encroachments of Great Britain. He fell at last by the hands of an unprincipled villain, in support of what he supposed to be the rights of his country, much lamented by a respectable and numerous circle of acquaintances." Mingo Churchyard. (Copied by R. T. Waley in 1906.)

The Jonathan Bacon Family of Worcester County, Massachusetts
By Corra Bacon-Foster

It is well known that early in the eighteenth century there was much speculation in the lands of the Dudley grant in Worcester County, Massachusetts. Many of these transactions were doubtless made in Boston directly with the heirs of Gov. Dudley. Among those who became interested was one Jonathan Bacon—"Gentleman"—of Billerica and Bedford, of the fourth generation of the family in America, a shrewd man of prominence in the Colony, who had served under Maj. Lane in the French and Indian war and later several times as member of the General Court. He after the custom of the time provided for his eldest son Jonathan by buying from Gershom Keyes for £1600 370 acres in Sutton, 120 acres with house in Uxbridge formerly George Woodwards on both sides of the Mumford river, also the saw mill and iron works, mill dam &c. with 30 acres adjoining at a place in the river called the Falls; reserving one half of the iron works, &c. with ingress and right to build a cloe house and yard and ore yard, and one fourth of the water power," etc. Signed by Keyes and wife; dated May 12, 1773. This had been preceded by an agreement relative to the use of water and repairs to the dam. These documents are of record in the County Records Vol. 4, pps 234-237. Two years later Samuel Dudley sold Jonathan Bacon jr. 50 adjoining acres in Sutton and an undivided interest in other tracks in Sutton. The exact date of the arrival of Jonathan Bacon jr. and wife Ruth with his two infant sons William and Jonathan cannot be determined but according to Uxbridge Town Records for March 27, 1734 it was decided "that the road leading from Oxford road over Mr. Bacon's bridge, thro' Mr. Terry's land and thro' Benjamin Taft's land and thro' Wm. Holbrook's land to his house should go upon record. He the said Bacon maintaining said bridge for 5 or 6 years in good repair." In May he was appointed road commissioner, in 1735 he was Moderator of the Annual Town Meeting, and audited the accounts of the Town Treasurer. In 1735 he added to his holdings at the Falls by buying 98 acres from the Terry heirs and in the following year by 25 acres in Sutton from Daniel Elliott, in this deed he is styled "blacksmith." He was several times moderator of Uxbridge Town meetings in 1736. In 1737 he presented to the Church in Uxbridge a letter of dimission and recommendation from the Church in Bedford, in 1747 he and his wife Ruth were transferred to the Church in Sutton by a similar letter. In 1737 he was chosen constable, but having removed to his farm in Sutton he did not serve. In 1738 he again bought 24 acres from Samuel Dudley and for £360 78 acres from Perry Rice, both tracts in Sutton, while in 1739 Jonathan Bacon "Gentleman" for £395 sold to Samuel Dudley a tract of 82 acres upland swamp and meadow; this Bacon was probably the father in Bedford. The management of the shops at the Falls was evidently placed in the hands of his second son, Jonathan at an early age; reading between the lines of the meager records I infer that the elder man was for many years an invalid making his home with his oldest son William on the farm in Sutton. Jonathan jr. first appears in Uxbridge records as being with John Adams appointed "Field Drivers," whatever that may have been; he was Surveyor of Highways in 1757 and Assessor in 1760-61-62-64 and Grand Jury man in 1762. In 1772 Northbridge was set apart, in the new Town he was always Moderator of the meetings until his removal to Dudley. Immediately before his death in 1750 Jonathan Bacon sr. deeded to his son Jonathan for £1000 the farm or tract of land each side of Mumford river—600 acres—with all the mills &c. also the 200 acre farm in Sutton with buildings and fences, also 60 acre tract in Sutton, also deeds and plans of said lands." In 1752 Jonathan Bacon, "Yeoman" for £135 paid by "my brother William, "Husbandman," in consideration of the instructions left me by my honored father, late of Sutton, release all interest in 250 acres in Sutton and Uxbridge." He also refers to the interests of Timothy and David, minors, in the Cedar swamp lands. At this time the widow Ruth took out guardianship papers for her daughter Ruth "for her grandfather in Bedford," the records do not state her property,
she afterward married David Keith and died in Dudley. In 1750 Jonathan married Martha the daughter of Soloman and Faithful Wood of Uxbridge. The brother William was the father of Abigail who married Capt. David Batcheller and whom you have honored in naming your Chapter; in 1764 William petitioned to have his holdings included in Uxbridge and his children were baptised in the church of that Town. The second Jonathan Bacon at the Falls would appear to have been a worthy man, patriotic and enterprising; among a collection of miscellaneous papers in possession of the Uxbridge Town Clerk is a receipt signed by Solomon Wood and Jonathan Bacon for the expenses refunded by the Town for provisions hauled to Boston after the passage of the infamous "Port Bill." He represented Northbridge in the General Court in 1779, was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of the same year. In 1782 he sold to Timothy Taft for $900 the Northbridge property and removed to Dudley, locating on the river where are now the Stevens Linen Mills; the mansion is still standing; in 1793 he conveyed to James Fletcher 2 acres of cedar swamp in Sutton; he died in 1815. His son Jonathan, born 1759, three times enlisted with Capt. David Batcheller for service in the Revolution, in 1783 he married Molly Adams of Northbridge whose parentage has not been ascertained, and settled in Auburn, dying a pensioner in New York, his son Jonathan married into the Davis family of Dudley.

Marriage Record Exchange
Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett

(Copy of records from family bibles in the possession of Margaret C. (Mrs. James H.) Laughorough, of Bethesda, Maryland, made April 8th, 1914, by Mrs. Loughborough, verified by Sarah L. (Mrs. W. H. J.) Brown, of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.)

Sept. 30th. 1762 Dr. William Cabell (of Amherst County, Virginia, now Nelson,) of Warminster, Va. married 2nd. Mrs. Margaret Meredith, widow of Samuel Meredith, of Hanover County, Virginia.


Nicholas Cabell, son of Dr. Wm. Cabell, married April 16th. 1772, Hannah, daughter of Col. George Carrington, of Cumberland, Va.


Elizabeth Horseley married at "Union Hill" (country place of Cabell's) by Rev. Robert Rose, to Roderick McCullock, who had been a tutor in Dr. Cabell's family.

Historian General, Chairman

Nov. 15th. 1781, Samuel Jordan Cabell was married to Sallie Syme, daughter of Col. John Syme, of Hanover Co. Va.


Elizabeth Cabell, daughter of Col. William, was married at "Union Hill," Nelson Co. Va., by Rev. Mr. O'Neal, to Col. Wm. H. Cabell (first cousin), April 9th. 1795.

John Cabell, second son of Dr. Wm. Cabell, married May 20th. 1762, Paulina, daughter of Col. Samuel Jordan.

Nicholas Cabell, son of Dr. Wm. Cabell, married April 16th. 1772, Hannah, daughter of Col. George Carrington, of Cumberland, Va.


Elizabeth Horseley married at "Union Hill" (country place of Cabell's) by Rev. Robert Rose, to Roderick McCullock, who had been a tutor in Dr. Cabell's family.


Nicholas Cabell, Jr. married at Williamsburgh, Va., Oct. 20th. 1802, Margaret Read Venable.
Nathaniel Venable married in Prince Edward's Co., Va., 22nd. March 1700, Martha Davis, Quaker, from Devonshire, England.


William Syme Cabell married in Bedford Co. Va., Elizabeth Dorothea Spottswood Payne, June 10th. 1808. (Moved to Mississippi.)


Elizabeth Repton Cabell married at "Rep-ton," April 4th. 1826, James B. Pollitt, of Baltimore.

Landon Cabell Rives married in Lynchburg, Va., April 26th. 1815, Anna Maria Towles.


Virginia Harrison, of "Elk Hill," Ky., mar...
ried Octo. 10th. 1824, David Castleman, of "Castleman," near Lexington, Ky.


Ludwell Harrison, daughter of Nathaniel Harrison, of "Wakefield," Surrey Co. Va., married Jany. 5th. 1771 to Ephraim Gooseley, of York.

Frances Gooseley, daughter of Ephraim Gooseley, of York, was married to James Brown, Jr., of Williamsburgh.

The above marriages are from family records. Some of them are to be found in "Cabells and Their Kin;" "Keiths Descendants of Benjamin Harrison;" "William and Mary Quarterlys" and "Virginia Historical Magazine."

Nathan Loughborough married Jany. 1794, Mary, daughter of James Webster, Harford Co. Md. by Quaker Meeting. (See New Garden Monthly Meeting.)

Hamilton Loughborough, by the Rev. Mr. Newton, married to Louisa, daughter of James Riceaud, of near Chestertown, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

James Webster, of Harford Co. Md., married Mary Cary, at Quaker Meeting, May 1774.


Joseph Waldo married at Windham, Conn., Ann Bliss, of Springfield.


Sarah Waldo married Jany. 4th. 1764, Israel Putnam, 2nd., (son of Gen. Putnam.)

Israel Putnam, 3rd., married Feby. 26th. 1792, at Pomfret, Ohio, Clarina Chandler.

Samuel W. Putnam married at Salem, Mass., June 24th. 1791, Charlotte Loring (daughter of Col. D. Loring.)

Married at Plainfield, Conn., Sept. 16th. 1798, David Perkins to Elizabeth Perkins.

Nathan Waldo married Sept. 21st. 1783, Zerviah Payne, of Canterbury, Conn.

Jesse Amis married Feby. 1st. 1795, at Sharon, N. H., Polly Harvard.

Rebecca Waldo married Feby. 20th. 1777, at Alsea, N. H., Frederick Wardner.

Zachariah Waldo married Nov. 21st. 1758, Elizabeth Wright, at Canterbury, Conn.

Zedediah Waldo married Dec. 30th. 1794, Polly Porter, at Canterbury, Conn.


Edward Waldo married at East Randolph, Conn., Jerusha Thompson, Dec. 25th. 1821.

Samuel Waldo married Nov. 2nd. 1773, at Pomfret, Conn., Mollie Putnam, (daughter of Genl. Putnam.)


Mary Lefebre married July 6th. 1777, at Brattle St. Church, Boston, Peter Roberts, of Boston.

Ben Waldo married July 26th. 1785, in Boston, Jane Ivers.

John Waldo married at Windham, Conn., Sept. 17th. 1761, by Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, Abigail Welles.

Joseph Waldo married March 11th. 1782, at Brattle Street Church, Boston, Martha Jones, of Boston.

Daniel Waldo married May 3rd. 1757, at Boston, Rebecca Salisbury.

Daniel Austin married July 22nd. 1787, at Portsmouth, N. H., Mary Penhallow.


Tabitha Waldo married at Windham, Conn., by Rev. John Palmer, John Bingham, of Norwich, Conn., Dec. 10th. 1778.


Gifts to the Historical Research Committee

Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, Historian General, Chairman.

Alabama.
Marriages in Mobile—1720-1739.
31 Marriage Records in Mobile from Feb. 18, 1819-Nov. 22, 1829.
List of Burials in Old Church Street Cemetery from 1812-1839.

Colorado.
First Marriage Record December 31, 1861.

Connecticut.
Greenwich Marriage Records from Oct. 27, 1681-May 6, 1729.

Georgia.
Georgia's Old Trails Roads, gift of Mrs. J. L. Walker, Waycross.

Florida.
Tampa's first Marriage Record.

Illinois.
Adams County Marriage Record—July 26, 1825.
First Marriage Record in Hancock County—September 28, 1829.
Wethersfield, Henry County, Marriage Record August 22, 1837.
Clark County Marriage Record June, 1819.
The Story of Black Hawk's Tower by Julia Mills Dunn, presented by the Author.
First Deed recorded in Henry County.
History of Hancock County.
Will of John Lloyd, 1st Will probated in Clark County, Sept. 4, 1820.
First Child Born in Adams County, February 9, 1829. First Will probate April 3, 1837.

Idaho.
First Marriage in Caldwell, February 21, 1884. First Will November 21, 1900.
Picture of first Cabin built in 1865, on the present site of the city of Caldwell.

Iowa.
History of Sioux City.

Kansas.
First Will June 2, 1859. First Recorded Marriage, William Moore-Esther Rodgers, Minneola, Franklin County—June 15, 1859.

Louisiana.
Early Marriage Records, Wills and Baptisms in New Orleans.
Gift of Mrs. Jay W. Tucker, 337 Audubon Street, New Orleans.
Tombstone inscriptions from Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves.

Maryland.
Copy of Records from Family Bibles, gift of Mrs. James H. Loughborough, Bethesda.
Three thousand six hundred and forty-eight Marriage Records, from 1771-1799.
History of St. Mary's County.

Massachusetts.
Two hundred Marriage Records, from Dec. 4, 1804-Oct. 4, 1829.

Dedication services of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Whitinsville, gift from the Church.
Historical Sketch of the Congregational Church, Northbridge Center, by Miss Emily M. Mitchell.
Discourse delivered in Whitinsville, July 31, 1859.
Fifty Marriage Intentions copied by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Borden, Fall River.
Names of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in the town of Northbridge.
History of the Jonathan Bacon Family of Worcester County.
The first settlers of the town of Northbridge.

Michigan.
History of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians presented by Mrs. Walter Chrysler.

Minnesota.
Ogden-Preston Genealogy. Gift of Mrs. M. E. Stone, St. Peter.

Missouri.
Work of Chapters. List of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Missouri.
Santa Fe Trail Markers erected in Missouri.
Article of Pony Express.
Copy of Will of Alexander Boyd, great-grandfather of Mrs. John Ralston.
Revolutionary Soldiers known to be buried in Missouri. Gift of Jefferson Chapter.
Early Marriage Records of Pike County.
Gift of Mrs. W. J. Rowley, Bowling Green Chapter.
Marriage Records in Jackson County. Gift of Elizabeth Benton Chapter.
Marriage Records. Gift of Miss Myrtle Hume, Dorcas Richardson Chapter, Trenton.
16 Marriage Records from Callaway County—Jan. 11, 1821-Oct. 8, 1822.
Lewis County from Mar. 5, 1829-Oct. 16, 1838, 152 Marriage Records.
Clay County from May 3, 1821-Jan. 8, 1826, 50 Marriage Records.
Pike County from Jan. 26, 1818-1820, 21 Marriage Records.
Historical Report of Aune Helme Chapter at Macon.
Early History of La Grange County.
Items of interest from Callaway County.
Early History of Pike County.
Record of Wills from Peoria County.

New Hampshire.
Revolutionary Soldiers Buried at Forest Hill Cemetery, Charleston.

New Jersey.
History of Perth Amboy.

New York.

Caledonia from June 11, 1823, to March 27, 1854, 69 Marriage Records.
Tombstone Inscriptions of eight country cemeteries in the Township of Hanover, County of Chatauque, Gift of Miss E. May Christy.

First Baptist Church Records and Society of Mumford, Monroe County.

Lineage Papers read before the Gouverneur Morris Chapter, D. A. R., by Emily H. Adams York.

The Story of the Rescue of Catherine DuBois from the Indians and the Settlement of New Paltz.

Revolutionary Soldiers’ Graves in Caledonia.

Family History of Several Members of the Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Wells, Vermont. Gift of Mrs. S. C. Denison, Granville, N. Y.

Record of Births from 1790-1811. Gift of Janet McKay Cowing.

Records of Revolutionary Soldiers, who lived in or near Fredonia, from Benjamin Prescott Chapter.

Tombstone Inscriptions from Old Time Grave Yards, Greenwich.

Colonial and Revolutionary Documents at Washington’s Headquarters, Newburgh.

Copy of pledge taken in Hanover Precinct, 1775, from Quassalick Chapter.


Sketch of Mrs. Sarah Bishop Carl, Real Daughter, by Mrs. John Ayrault, Tonawanda.

Records from the Gancodiya Chapter, Caledonia.

North Carolina.

History of the Balfour Family. Gift of Lily Doyle Dunlap.

Ohio.

History of Members of Hetuck Chapter.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Franklin County. Gift of Columbus Chapter.

Marriage Records, Ashtabula Co. Gift of Mary Stanley Chapter.

Map of Ripley, Brown County.

Picture of tombstones in Franklin County.

The Westmoreland Democrat contains death and burial of Major St. Clair. Gift of Mrs. Margaret Phipps Truby.

Pennsylvania.

Warren County from 1815 to Sept. 13, 1840, 17 Marriage Records.

Susquehanna County from April 1, 1792-1837, 169 Marriage Records.

In article “Patriotic Women of North Carolina in the Revolution,” page 147, of Magazine for August—September change “taken from speeches at the unveiling of the memorial tablet to Elizabeth Maxwell Steel at Salisbury” to “taken from the valuable historic contribution, Elizabeth Maxwell Steel; Patriot 1st School Teacher and 1st School House built in Warren County.

Index of Wills for Susquehanna County.

Copy of Wills probated in Luzerne County, 1787-1850.


Lycoming County from March 2, 1809-November 26, 1843, 50 Marriage Records.

Canton from December 25, 1828, to November 18, 1841, 86 Marriage Records.

Revolutionary Soldiers’ Graves in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, and the surrounding Townships in Philadelphia County.

Historical Spots in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County.

Real Daughters of the American Revolution, by Margaret B. Harvey. Gift of Merion Chapter.

Rhode Island.

Family History from North Kingstown.

Picture of Nancy Waterman Henry, born in Rhode Island, May 1, 1756.

South Carolina.

Early History of Marlboro County.

Records of 192 Wills from 1787-1850.

Five thousand four hundred Records of Land Deeds Marlboro County.

Virginia.

History of William Pitt Chapter. Mrs. N. E. Clement, Historian.


Loudoun County from Sept. 14, 1809-1812, 61 Marriage Records.

The Family History of Dorothy Annette Roberts.

List of Wills from Eastville, Northampton County.

List of Tithables in Accomack County, A.D. 1663.

Vermont.

List of Revolutionary Soldiers located in Wells, Rutland Co.

Historic Facts and Places in Pawlet and Wells.

Marriage Records from Rutland. Gift of Louise C. Perkins.

West Virginia.

First Will and Marriage of Ritchie County.

Grave of Thomas Cunningham, Revolutionary Soldier.

by Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, and written for the N. C. Booklet, Oct. 1912.”

I greatly regret the mistake as Dr. Henderson was not present at the tablet exercises.—L. T. Rodman.
In Memoriam

MRS. SUSAN B. GILMER McGEE, a member-at-large from the State of Mississippi, died July 3, 1914, in Columbus, Miss., being one of the oldest residents of that place.

She was a granddaughter of two Revolutionary soldiers, Captain Joel Barnett and Thomas Meriwether Gilmer, and the great-granddaughter of a civil officer, Hon. Thomas Lewis of Augusta County, Virginia, who served for twenty years in the House of Burgesses.

MRS. CLARA WILLISTON HULL KASSON, wife of Dr. Ambrose Kasson, died October 6th, 1914. For seventeen years she had been an active and interested member of Baron Steuben Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Bath, N. Y. Having joined the chapter in the first year of its organization, 1897, and most acceptably fulfilled various offices in it. She was a woman of unusual business ability and in 1890 was appointed postmistress of Bath, by President Harrison, serving most efficiently for four years. Mrs. Kasson's life was one of devotion to duty, coupled with a high sense of honor and of persevering loyalty to her friends, her church and her country.

MRS. ALMA COLVILLE BENDER, wife of Victor E. Bender and regent of the Springfield Chapter, Illinois, died at St. John's Hospital July 23, 1914, aged 47 years.

Mrs. Bender was born in Galesburg, Illinois, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Colville. In 1889 she was married to Victor E. Bender, moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1896, where they lived until 1909, when they came to Springfield.

While in Council Bluffs, Mrs. Bender was elected regent of the Council Bluffs Chapter from 1902 to 1905 and was elected and re-elected to the same office by the Springfield Chapter in 1913 and 1914, representing that chapter at the Congress in Washington, D. C., last April.

Mrs. Bender was a woman of charming personality, gracious manner and was very much beloved by all who knew her.

She was a member of the Mayflower Society, of the Colonial Dames, of the John Alden Society and the Daughters of 1812.

At the time of her death she was a member of the commission appointed by Governor Dunne to erect a tablet in the State Historical Museum to the memory of the soldiers of the War of 1812.

Her husband, son, daughter, mother, brother, and sister survive her.

MRS. ELIZA DEBORAH SPENCER, wife of the late S. S. Spencer, and whose Revolutionary ancestor was Hon. Beriah Palmer, died May 28, 1914, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kemper Fullerton, of Oberlin, Ohio. Presque Isle Chapter, of which she was an honored and valued member, attended her funeral, which was held Memorial Day at Erie, Penna., where she had resided many years, prominent in church and patriotic work, and where she is greatly lamented. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Fullerton, she leaves a son, Judge Selden Spencer, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Pennsylvania, reports with regret the death of the following members: MRS. TILLIE PIERCE ALLEMAN, wife of the late Harris T. Alleman, died on Sunday morning, March 15, 1914, at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Alleman, the daughter of the late James Pierce, of Gettysburg, was a graduate of the Gettysburg Seminary and while a student at Gettysburg met Harris T. Alleman, whom she married in 1871.

Mrs. Alleman wrote the book, 'What a Little Girl Saw and Heard at the Battle of Gettysburg,' which is accepted as one of the official records of this greatest of the world's battles, and is in many libraries throughout cities of the United States. It tells the story of the great battle as Mrs. Alleman saw it when a little girl.

She is survived by a son, Harry T. Alleman, of Philadelphia; and two daughters, Mrs. James Haher, of New York City, and Miss Emma M. Alleman, of Selinsgrove.

MRS. ANNIE RICHTER NORTH died July 9, 1912, at Selinsgrove. Mrs. North was registrar for the Conrad Weiser Chapter from the time of organization. She was a direct descendant of Conrad Weiser, the patron of two races.

Fairfax County Chapter, Virginia, mourns the death on June 9, 1914, of a much beloved member, MRS. FRANCES BLACKMAN NOURSE. Mrs. Nourse was born at Fort Republic, N. J., February 3, 1844, and on May 18, 1865, she was married to the Rev. James M. Nourse, then of Washington, D. C.

She was the daughter of Hon. David Somers Blackman and Abigail Hugg Doughty.

MRS. Nourse was a member of Fairfax County Chapter, the Current Events Club, and the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church of Vienna, Va.
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