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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Miss NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. AMOS G. DRAPEL, Genealogical Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.
Miss FLORENCE G. FINCH, Chm. of Magazine Committee, 237 West End Ave., New York City.

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Martha Washington’s Costume on Exhibition at the National Museum
Historical Costumes of Famous American Women

By Rose Gouverneur Hoes

The radical changes in fashions for women for over a century are clearly defined in the American Historical Costumes Exhibition at the National Museum. When Mrs. Julian-James of Washington originally suggested the plan for assembling the dresses of distinguished Americans, the idea in mind was possibly more a desire to preserve for future generations historic costumes. As time passed and the educational features of female apparel dawned upon the Costumes Committee, it was decided to considerably broaden the scope of the work by adding to the exhibition everything appertaining to the attire of women.

Some of the many answers to the letters written by the secretary of the committee, Mrs. Hoes, in the endeavor to trace dresses is conclusive proof of the wisdom of this change of plan. In this correspondence it is frequently apparent that descendants failed to appreciate the value of many of these priceless heirlooms.

Then again the phraseology of other responses seems almost stereotyped; that many of the gowns have been worn out, or by chance were being used as costumes for fancy dress balls, tableux, and sometimes the answer has been that the historic costumes, as well as relics, have entirely disappeared. As an illustration, a skirt of many widths of a remarkable gold colored brocade, formerly owned and worn by Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, mistress of the White House during President Jackson's administration, and worn by her at the inaugural ball in 1829, was lent by her granddaughter, Miss Mary R. Wilcox, only a few years ago to be used in an artist's studio for drapery, where it was destroyed by fire, leaving only a waist and overskirt to represent that administration. Another fine old dress representing even an earlier era was just rescued from the scissors, as the possessor in her own mind had decided that it would make such beautiful fancy-work.

When the exhibition began to assume educational proportions it was deemed best by that able curator of the National Museum, Mr. William H. Holmes, to place the presidential figures in cases in the west hall of the old museum. Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. Holmes for his splendid supervision and his highly artistic touch, and to Dr. Walter Hough, who assisted so materially
fashions for women for over a century even to the most minute detail, such as gloves, fans, slippers, handkerchiefs, combs and hairpins, are depicted.

Other historic costumes, not presidential, have been added from time to time to this collection and in many instances, though hanging in side cases, throw as much light on the history of dress as the central figures. No attempt has been made to obtain a facial resemblance to the women whose costumes are exhibited, as the faces have all been made on the same model, but a very careful study has been made in each case of the coiffure, which represents the style of the period and is in perfect harmony with the dress.

Notwithstanding the interest which centers around the figures of the presidential women there are gowns in this collection of far greater antiquity, representing fashions of both the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The oldest costume, which is an original Dutch dress, worn about 150 years ago by Mrs. Cornelius C. Wyncoop, whose maiden name was Mary Catharine Ruhl, has been lent to the museum by her descendants, the Misses Forsyth, of Kingston, N. Y. An introduction to the D. A. R. of one of the great-great-granddaughters of Mrs. Wyncoop, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, who died re-

Inaugural Dress of Mrs. James K. Polk
HISTORICAL COSTUMES OF FAMOUS AMERICAN WOMEN

recently, seems scarcely necessary. For many years she worked long and ardently for the National Society in Kingston, and in the Wiltwick Chapter her memory will live forever. This dress was made before the days Kingston was the State capital, and might be termed unique. The material is thin brown and white silk, and the dress is made with straight lines and shows a waist fastened in front without darts. The early Dutch names for women's apparel sometimes seems a hopeless puzzle, but this costume was probably what was called a "sameré" dress, and was often worn over a rich petticoat. In a dressmaker's bill, dated New Amsterdam, 1662, a "potose-a-samere" with lace is recorded as having cost three pounds.

Washington Irving's vivid description of our early Dutch ancestors is quite worthy of repetition. He writes:

"Their hair untormented by the abominations of art, was scrupulously pomatured back from their foreheads with a candle, and covered with a little cap of quilted calico, which fitted exactly to their heads. Their petticoats of linsey-woolsey were striped with a variety of gorgeous dyes, though I must confess those gallant garments were short, scarce reaching to the knee, and what was more praiseworthy, they were all of their own manufacture, of which circumstance, as may be well supposed, they were not a little proud."

Worn over the Dutch dress just described is an embroidered apron or, as they were called at that time, "pinners,"

IMPORTED GOWN OF DOLLY MADISON
Photo—Edenton, Washington

DUTCH COSTUME OF MRS. WYNCOOP

which in this day of grace would hardly be regarded as a proper accompaniment for a silk frock. A quaint, ugly bonnet, called a calash, also forms a part of the costume. This piece of head gear, which is "fearfully and wonderfully made," is said to have been invented in 1765 by the Duchess of Belford, and is sometimes called the bashful bonnet. This particular calash is made of thin green silk, somewhat faded by time, and is shirred on lengths of rattan placed two or three inches apart. It is held in position at the neck by a cape. As the diameter of this ancient bonnet is about two feet, it must have been à la mode, as it filled the requirements of measuring a full peck.

Cornelius Wyncoop began his active business career as a clerk in a store kept by Madame Alexander, whose distinguished son, William Alexander, became in subsequent years, Lord Sterling. Family tradition states that the dress of Mrs. Wyncoop, now on exhibition, is the only one of seven left from her wedding outfit, and that it has never been changed since the day she wore it. During the troubles preceding the Revolution, the Wyncoops moved to Kingston, leaving a young daughter behind to spend the winter with a maternal uncle, named Luderic Bamper. For seven years she was forced to make her home in New York, as the war cut off all communication with her parents in Kingston.

Another ancient and notable gown in this museum collection which deserves special notice, is a golden yellow robe, worn about the year 1784 by Mrs. Eliza Lucas Pinckney, mother of two of South Carolina's most distinguished citizens, Charles Cotesworth and Thomas Pinckney. Both men served in the Revolution, the former as aide to General Washington, and he was also a member of the convention that framed the Constitution.

Mrs. Pinckney, who was perhaps the most distinguished of all South Carolina women, introduced indigo culture into the State, bringing thereby great wealth and prosperity. The silk of which this dress of hers is made, was the product of her own plantation. She raised the silkworms, and the silk, which was spun by her own maids, was subsequently taken to England to be woven into this handsome brocade. The dress forms a splendid example of what was called, 150 years ago, "a sacque." It opens in front over a petticoat, and was regarded
as a most costly gown, taking many yards of material to make it. As it was one of the periods when women wore hoops, the flowing train, with its Watteau pleated back, was readily held in place, and the costume more nearly resembles the modern polonaise than any other garment. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with “fly fringe” or braid, a universal trimming of the Eighteenth century, composed of heavy linen thread with tufts of silk alternating here and there, made to resemble that now most despised insect, the fly. The sacque, or dress, is cut very low in the neck, while the tight-fitting sleeves of three-quarter length end in ruffles at the elbow. This gown, which has been lent to the museum by Mrs. Pinckney’s great-great-grandson, Edward Rutledge Pinckney suggests high heeled shoes, powdered hair and the stately minuet.

It has been stated that in the aftermath of life Mistress George Washington was accustomed to speak of the days of her official life in New York and Philadelphia as “lost days,” as she much preferred the seclusion and home comforts of Mount Vernon. A distinguished foreigner, visiting this country, partook of the hospitality of this great dame at Mount Vernon. An account of his visit written a few weeks later, is in such a home-like vein that it is a pleasure to quote from it. He writes: “Everything about the house has an air of simplicity, the table is good, but not ostentatious; and no deviation is seen from the regularity and domestic econ.
The figure representing Martha Washington in the American Historical Costumes Exhibition clearly defines the domestic side of her character. Seated in one of her own chairs, by the side of a Mount Vernon table, upon which is the china which once belonged to her, showing some of the appointments of a well-equipped household, she is a shining example of every domestic virtue. The cleverly molded hands hold a workbag made by her own nimble fingers, where no doubt knitting needles, which she so incessantly used, often repose. Embroidered on the outside of this bag in gay colors is the name, "Mrs. Martha Washington."

There is but little doubt from the character of the fabric that the material used in making this dress was imported from London. This fact places its age prior to the Revolution, as subsequent to this event both General and Mistress Washington, who loved fine clothes, and under such circumstances must have found it a trial to preach economy, wore everything native made. Indeed, a portion of their raiment was homespun, and we constantly read of Mistress Washington knitting, weaving and using old materials. The color of this gown is the old-fashioned salmon pink, and it is made of many straight widths, pleated on a bodice slightly pointed both back and front. The waist, which is boneless, is open at the throat, with tightfitting sleeves. The whole dress is hand-painted in a brocade design, representing purple ribbons artistically entwined and caught up in loops by green jewels. All the flowers of an old-fashioned nosegay in natural colors, pansies, daises, lilies, violets, etc., are plainly visible, while in close proximity, at regular intervals, are beetles, butterflies, bees, snails, wasps, spiders, lady-bugs and grasshoppers. The dress was evidently painted by a lover of nature, and perhaps with the idea of showing the flowers and insects of North America.

In the line of presidential succession, near the Washington case, stands the imposing figure representing Dolly Madison. A single glance at this dress makes it difficult to believe that the owner, until some years after her marriage to James Madison, in 1794, wore the garb of a Quakeress. It is stated that Mrs.
Madison most reluctantly discarded the sombre dress and plain speech of the Quakeress for an attire and a deportment better suited to the role she was destined to take as a social leader. This yellow satin dress, brocaded in bunches of silver wheat, belongs to a notable era of dress—the early empire period. The basque is exceedingly short-waisted, cut low and round in the neck, evidently with the view of showing plump shoulders, and is laced in the back. Short, detachable sleeves, made of gauze furbells and caught up here and there with piquet edged ribbon, form a part of this attire. An overskirt, somewhat similar in design to Mrs. Pinckney’s “sacque,” just described, which ends in a train most elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace, is draped over a white satin petticoat, embroidered in pink roses, blue morning glories and white cherry blossoms. The guaze sleeves represent a period in the history of fashions when women seemed absolutely lost without the use of this material. Indeed, it was regarded as such an important accessory it was used even for head-dresses. A contemporary of Mrs. Madison’s, in writing to London for certain articles of dress, closes the order with these words “The shoes can be spaired (sic), if something must be foreborne, or even the broadcloth, but I must have the guaze.”

This gown of Mrs. Madison’s was probably imported at a time when Chinese embroidery was first deemed fashionable. A craze for everything Chinese began in France in the early part of the last century, and the demand for it was so great that rooms were sometimes entirely panneled in lacquer. In the houses of the rich, Chinese embroidery was used for every purpose, even for furniture covering.

The figure of Mrs. Madison holds a book, a copy of “Paradise Lost,” printed in 1801, containing the artistic bookplate of Thomas Lambert, Esquire, of New Jersey. Tradition always furnished Mrs. Madison with a book to hold as she entered her drawing rooms. An old friend noticing this peculiarity, remarked, “And still you have time to read?” “Oh, no,” was the quick response, “I carry this book in my hand just to have something not ungraceful to say, and if needs be, supply a word of talk.”

The dress, representing the Monroe administration in this exhibition, was worn many years ago by Mrs. Samuel...
Laurence Gouverneur, the younger daughter of President Monroe, and belongs to the Louis Seize period. It is made with the Watteau pleated back, and the basque, which laces in front, has a decidedly long waisted effect. The skirt is composed of two wide ruffles, scalloped and embroidered in straw. Sheaths of yellow wheat form the decoration of this sky blue silk dress, forming a most artistic combination. Straw work in England during the reign of Louis Seize, under the patronage of the Duchess of Rutland, became the rage. Everyone laughed at the fashion, even a caricature called "a bundle of straw," was published to ridicule the style, but it was not easy to destroy a liking for it, for the simple reason that it was becoming. This sixteen-year-old bride of the White House of ninety-four years ago, Maria Hester Monroe, who is the subject of many stories and much speculation whenever a wedding occurs in the White House, is surrounded even in the case at the National Museum containing a representation of her youthful figure, with a general air of romance. Nearby the slight figure is an old-fashioned Chippendale table, upon which stands a historic mirror, and on the floor of this same case is an old slipper, high heeled, made of brocade, ornamented by a buckle of brilliants. What became of the other shoe, is the occasional inquiry? Did she, like Cindrella, lose it? Or was it, perchance, thrown away in the young frolic following that happy wedding day at the White House so many years ago?

In one of the side cases hangs an historic dark blue satin dress, around which memories cluster, the gift of Mrs. John Biddle Porter to the museum. This gown was originally worn by Mrs. Porter’s great-grandmother, Mrs. Richard Rush, on the occasion when she was formally presented at the Court of George the Third, when her husband was United States Minister to the Court of St. James. It seems a sober dress for such a great occasion, but possibly Mrs. Rush, whose life was spent principally in Philadelphia, imbibed from the Quakers her taste for simple clothes. It is an interesting piece of history, in view of the fact that this costume is now Museum property, that it was Richard Rush, who, upon his second mission to England, as Commissioner in 1836 under President Jackson, succeeded in obtaining the money left to the United States by James Smithson, “for the purpose of founding an institution at Washington to be called the Smithsonian Institute, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” After a suit ably conducted by him in chancery, Mr. Rush returned to this country and paid into the United States Treasury the full amount of the legacy—$508,318.46. His descendants today speak of this illustrious man as the first regent of the National Museum.

Half way down the exhibition hall is displayed the magnificent gown of Mrs. James K. Polk. This creation of the dressmaker’s art was made by Worth for the inaugural ball of the Polk administration. This azure tinted brocade dress clearly defines another epoch in the notable history of fashions. Woven into the fabric in silver gray tints is the Christmas flower, the poinsettia, so well known to everyone, named in honor of that distinguished South Carolinian, Joel Roberts Poinsett, secretary of war under President Van Buren.

The skirt to this dress, which is made very full in the back, has the panel petticoat effect in front, and is trimmed with horizontal rows of blond lace and bows of Dresden blue ribbon. In spite of Mrs. Polk’s many reforms (she never allowed wine to be served on her table, and she objected to dancing) she was very popular. At one of her weekly receptions a prominent man remarked to her, “There is woe pronounced against you in the Bible.” On inquiring his meaning, he added, “The Bible says woe unto you when all men speak well of you.”
Greatest Achievements of State Work

As Told By State Regents

Florida

Florida’s State Daughters work earnestly to carry out the highest ideals of our beloved Society. We have twelve chapters, five in process of formation, and two reaching the fifty membership mark in the past year. The Jacksonville Chapter, with a membership of seventy-five, is the mother chapter.—Mrs. M. W. Carruth, State regent.

New Mexico

The greatest achievements of our State Daughters are: The marking of the Santa Fé Trail to the Colorado line, the establishing of parks, libraries, rural libraries, marking of historic spots, donations to Red Cross Society, Belgian sufferers, and toward the liquidation fund on Memorial Continental Hall, also toward the Christmas ship. This is only a part of the work accomplished in our State.—Mrs. S. M. Aschenfelter, State regent.

Washington

The chapters have accomplished much. As a State organization our work is on the “Old Oregon Trail,” but is not yet finished. The best thing we have done as a State organization in Washington, is the formulating of our State by-laws, tending toward harmony, especially for the nomination of State regent and the election of the vice State regent and State officers.—Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State regent.

Editor’s Note: These accounts of State work were received after the publication of the October magazine.

Errata

In the Olean Chapter report, September magazine, through a typographical error, the date of the death of Daniel Frederick Bakeman, last Revolutionary pensioner, was given as April 5, 1896—it should read 1869.
The fifteenth annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Michigan, was held August 10, 11 and 12 at Marquette, one of the garden spots of the upper peninsula.

Twenty-five out of forty-two chapters were represented, and while the attendance was not so large, perhaps, as it is when the conference is held in the central part of the State, there was a delightful home-like atmosphere and a closeness of personal touch that amply compensated for the slight difference in numbers.

The meetings were held in the assembly room of the Northern State Normal School, and were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, of Ann Arbor, whose admirable poise and dignity were reflected in the harmony of the occasion.

The reports of the officers and State chairmen showed that the State work has been carried on with interest and enthusiasm during the past year. Two hundred and twenty-two have been added to the State's membership, making a total of 3,145.

Under the able directorship of Mrs. W. H. Hodge, of Kalamazoo, Michigan now has twenty-nine clubs of "Children and Sons of the Republic." It is still in the lead of the other States, with over 1,200 members.

Valuable work has been done along the line of historic research, and the marking of soldiers' graves, pioneer cemeteries, forts, old trails and other sites of historic interest. Two of the most important holidays of our Nation are fittingly celebrated by many of our chapters, and these celebrations promise this year to become State wide. On the Sunday nearest Washington's Birthday special patriotic services are held in flag-draped churches, and the collections taken are contributed to the endowment fund of Old Pohick Church in Virginia.

On the birthday of the flag pageants of school children marching through the streets singing national songs and bearing the colors aloft are planned and every effort is made to have flags displayed on residences, business houses and public buildings.

Upon the suggestion of the State regent the conference voted to recommend to the chapters an annual per capita contribution of one dollar, this dollar to be divided among the various State and National activities of the Daughters.

It was also decided to adopt the prize essay contest plan for the unification of
the writing of competitive prize essays in the high schools of the State, the plan having been worked out by a committee composed of the secretary of the State Historical Commission, the State president of the Federation of the Women’s Clubs and the State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and endorsed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: State regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, Ann Arbor; State vice regent, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, of Kalamazoo; State secretary, Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, Albion; State treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Holland, Saginaw; State historian, Mrs. A. B. Avery, Pontiac; State chaplain, Mrs. W. H. Seden, Stambaugh. Directors: Mrs. W. S. Hill, Marquette; Mrs. Norman Flowers, Jackson.

The business sessions of the conference were interspersed with many fine addresses.

At the opening session Mayor F. H. Begole warmly welcomed the Daughters of Michigan, and extended to them the courtesies of the city. Mr. James H. Kaye, president of the Northern State Normal School, gave a most delightful talk on Michigan, and revealed an intimate knowledge of the State’s history.

Wednesday evening Mr. Charles Moore, of Detroit, secretary of the Michigan Historical and Pioneer Society and a member of the Washington Park Commission, gave a final talk on “Washington, the City of Ideals.” The stereopticon views with which he illustrated his lecture showed the wonderful progress that is being made toward a realization of the beautiful dream, long cherished, to make our Nation’s capital an ideal city.

Thursday morning the Rev. Ames Maywood, of Detroit, gave a splendid and stirring address on the subject of “World Patriotism.” While he eloquently pleaded the cause of peace, he urged the sacred right of National defense, and emulated the soldier who fought for the right with only the pure love of country in his heart.

At the close of the address a resolution was offered that we, as a body of patriotic women, go on record as favoring sufficient National defense to preserve the sacred rights of our beloved country. This resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

The social side of the busy conference days was not neglected by the charming hostesses of Marquette. There were many delightful luncheons and dinners, and one large evening reception, to which the Marquette friends were bidden. The beautiful weather gave ample opportunity for many interesting motor drives around the copper country.

At the end of three perfect days, when reluctant farewells were said, all agreed that not the least of the upper peninsula’s charms was its spirit of gracious hospitality.—Grace H. Brosseau, State secretary.

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Washington's First Cabinet

Many brilliant Americans have served in the cabinets of Presidents of the United States, but no administration has had such a group of able assistants as Washington gathered about him at the close of the Revolutionary War.

His first cabinet comprised: Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state; Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury; Henry Knox, secretary of war, and Edmund Randolph, attorney general.
Maine’s Real Daughters

The State of Maine has had the honor of having twenty-seven real daughters, and of these five are living. Two of these belong to Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter of Portland, Mrs. Sarah E. Hatch of Portland, and Mrs. Eunice M. Jones of South Freeport, Me. Mrs. Hatch was born in Portland, April 30, 1816, daughter of Joseph A. Crossman and his second wife, Elizabeth Hutchings. Joseph A. Crossman was born at Dartmouth, R. I., February 8, 1737, and died in Portland, Me., July 22, 1831. He fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and later was a mariner on board the Hague (Deane) Frigate, which cruised to the West Indies. The Frigate captured five prizes, among them the ship Bailey of twenty guns, in which action Crossman received three wounds. Mrs. Hatch is the widow of David E. Hatch, and the Portland Chapter look after her comfort. Although her hearing and eyesight are somewhat impaired, her general health is good.

Mrs. Eunice M. Jones of South Freeport, Me., was born in Falmouth, Me., November 3, 1827, the daughter of Jacob Merrill and Abigail Dunbar. Jacob Merrill was born in Falmouth, Me., in 1755, and died in Falmouth, February 18, 1835. He served as private in Capt. James Merrill’s company, Col. Jonathan Mitchell’s regiment. He went with four brothers, three brothers-in-law, five uncles and fifteen cousins to fight for freedom. Nathan Hale was his second cousin. When Jacob Merrill came from the war, he had no shoes on his feet and nothing to eat, excepting what he found by the roadside as he walked from Boston to Falmouth. After the war, he built vessels, and was selectman of Falmouth for a number of years. Mrs. Jones is the widow of Emery Jones. They had six children, four of whom are living. Last year she wrote a nice little poem and a bright, cheery letter which were read at the State Council, but this year the report was made that her health is failing.

Koussinoc Chapter of Augusta has one real daughter, Mrs. Lydia Wixson. She was born at Wiscasset, Me., September 1, 1816, the daughter of John Rollins and Mary Jones and granddaughter of Nathaniel Rollins and Lydia Clark. John Rollins was a member of Washington’s body-guard. He was born in 1756 and died at Sydney, Me., in 1843. He enlisted in 1777 for three years in Capt. Benj. Burton’s company, Col. Henry Sherburne’s regiment, and was at the battle of Rhode Island. He received an honorable discharge in 1780 at Morris-town, N. J. Mrs. Wixson is the widow of James Wixson. They had nine children. For one nearing the century mark, she is unusually well and active, and frequently attends the meetings of the chapter. She writes nice letters, without the aid of glasses, and one of these was read at the last State Council meeting. Mrs. Wixson relates interesting stories of her father’s life in the Revolution.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter of Skowhegan has one real daughter, Mrs. Mary P. Elliott of Athens, Me. She was born in Mereer, Me., March 21, 1819, the daughter of Benjamin Baxter and Margaret Huartt. Benjamin Baxter was born in England in 1757, and died at Mereer, Me., October 17, 1831. He was placed on the pension roll of Somerset County, 1818, for service as private in the New Hampshire Line. Mrs. Elliott is the widow of Adam Elliott, and of their eight children, only two are living.

Ruth Heald Cragin Chapter of North Anson has the distinction of having the youngest real daughter in Maine, Mrs. Nancy M. Warren of Augusta, Me. She was born at Canton, Me., March 27, 1840, the daughter of James Allen, Jr., and Salome Carver, his third wife. James Allen, Jr., was born in New London, Conn., in 1762, and died in Canton,
Me., May 5, 1867, at the advanced age of 105 years. He was a recruit in the army of George Washington in his fourteenth year as a drummer boy. Was in the battle of Trenton, and fought in 1776, and was in Fort Griswold on the Thames river in Connecticut, when it surrendered to the British. He said that at one time he marched seven days without food of any kind and barefooted across the hot sands, his footprints outlined in blood from his wounded feet, and many of the soldiers died upon the road. After he came to Maine, he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Scott, and settled in Scarborough, Me., where he married his first wife, Abigail Berry. They had seven children. His second wife, Sarah Carver, lived only a short time. His third wife, Salome Carver, was a sister of his second wife. Of the last marriage there were eleven children, this wife being forty years younger than her husband. Mrs. Warren has met several times with the Daughters at the State Council, and we are all proud of our young real daughter. She has been married twice, and is the widow of Hannibal S. Warren. Her first husband was Calvin Simmons.—Mrs. Virgil D. Hilton, State Chairman on Real Daughters.

Life Sketch of a Charter Member and National Officer

Librarian General, Treasurer General, Historian General—such is the record of the late Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin, charter and life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and prominent civic worker. She brought to each position the executive ability and mature judgment which characterized all her actions. The history of the development of the Society is the history of her work.

The Society was yet in its infancy when Mrs. Darwin was elected Librarian General, in 1897-1899, and at the end of her term, assumed the arduous duties of Treasurer General. In her library work she forecasted the present development of that most valuable department. During that time she compiled and edited the first three reports of this Society to the Smithsonian Institution, and was a contributor to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth reports. She served two terms, both as Librarian General and Treasurer General, acting meanwhile on more than twenty-five responsible committees.

When Mrs. Darwin became Treasurer General she inaugurated the custom of having that official bonded, and established the rule of having her accounts audited monthly by an expert of the United States Treasury Department. During her first year of office she kept a complete duplicate record, made with her own hand from the books in the Treasurer General’s department. At the end of her term she turned over to her successor a balance of $93,873.82, after fully paying for the ground on which Memorial Continental Hall stands. Perhaps her most permanent memorial may prove to be that record of her act as Treasurer General, and the papers now sealed in the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Darwin was also a national vice president of the Children of the American Revolution, and a member of its Board of Management. From 1903-1907 she was vice president in charge of the organization of local societies throughout the country. In this work she took particular delight and it was with regret that she finally turned it over to another member of the board and took the less
onerous vice-presidency that she might gain more time for night work on the records of the juvenile court. Under her skillful guidance the Children of the American Revolution reached 102 chapters and 7,506 members.

Mrs. Darwin was a very unusual woman in being able to achieve much work of varied kinds and to render to all the maximum of personal interest. In 1904 she became secretary of the Public Education Association of Washington, a position she held until her death. This association was instrumental in founding the course of free lectures to Washingtonians, drew up and introduced the
first Child Labor Bill, and co-operated with the National Child Labor Committee in securing the passage of the bill. In its crusades for this legislation Mrs. Darwin was a tireless and earnest worker.

Broad in her sympathies and totally unmindful of the tax upon her physical strength, she accepted the position of Woman Probation Officer of the then newly appointed Juvenile Court, and there achieved remarkable success in her chosen work. Mrs. Darwin was also greatly interested in the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae and helped to organize the Washington branch, becoming its secretary-treasurer. While serving on its committees, she was instrumental in starting the first investigation into the sanitation and decency of schools, the report of which, published by the United States Senate, led to many reforms.

The organization of the Aurora Library Association was mainly due to Mrs. Darwin's humanitarian spirit, and through her efforts a flourishing little library was started in the mountain town. Its usefulness and influence in the community today is a tribute to her far-sighted judgment and kindly heart.

Mrs. Darwin was a Vermonter by birth, her parents, the late William Franklin Bascom, professor at Howard University, and Anne Field (Strong) Bascom, having come to Washington in 1864. Their daughter, then eleven years old, attended a Washington school, and among her playmates was Nellie Grant. On one occasion she recited "Darius Green and His Flying Machine" to President Grant, to his great amusement. She later became a pupil at a New York boarding school and from there entered Vassar College. In her senior year she was one of the ten honor girls and received the gold key of the Phi Beta Kappa, a Greek letter scholarship society. She took special honors in music and art, painting still life under Prof. Van Ingen. A picture, sent to an exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York, was promptly accepted and hung on the line.

After graduation she continued her art studies abroad, painting in oils under Henri and Jules Hebert, and in water colors under Mlle. Annen at Geneva. She then took up the study of decorative art in Dresden under Franz Tiel.

Returning to this country in 1879 she went to North Platte, Neb., where she taught school until her approaching marriage to Charles Carlyle Darwin caused her to resign. The marriage took place at her father's home, "Shenford," in Dakota Territory, on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1880. A wedding journey, extending through the Rockies, brought her again to Washington on Christmas Eve, 1880.

Mrs. Darwin was a resident of the National Capital for over thirty years, and became closely identified with the life of her adopted city. She died on March 14, 1911. She was at that time Historian General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her loss to the Society, for whose high ideals she had labored so faithfully, cannot be estimated.
Engraved Portraits of American Patriots
Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810
By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

(Continued from October Magazine)

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When Saint Memin was at the height of his fame, it became customary for his sitters to have the popular French artist make portraits of their entire family, and thus it happens that among the Saint Memin collection at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington there are many engraved portraits of children. As Saint Memin gave twelve prints with each engraving, these prints were presented by the sitter to relatives and friends. These profile likenesses, therefore, might well be termed the photographs of the Revolutionary era.

Among the engravings of children is that of Mademoiselle Louisa Dupon- ceau, daughter of Peter Stephen Dupon- ceau, the celebrated author. Her father was born in France in 1760, and died in Philadelphia in 1844. He arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1777, and became aide to Baron Steuben, and served gallantly in the Revolution. He was naturalized in 1781, and took up the practice of law, later publishing many law essays and translating legal books.

Probably the quaintest of the Saint Memin portraits is that said to be Abigail Smith, of Weymouth, who, in 1764, married John Adams, the illustrious patriot of Massachusetts, and later second president of these United States. The prints of John Adams and his wife are arranged side by side in the collection, and Saint Memin has inscribed their names beneath them—and then added an interrogation mark; thus leaving posterity to settle the question of identity.

John Adams' administration parallels that of today, in that he strove to insure the United States' strict neutrality with the then warring nations of Europe, and it was his Minister to France, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who, in upholding his country's honor, gave utterance to the immortal words: "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

The name of Wade Hampton, borne by three generations of fighting Americans, is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and South Carolina is justly proud of that distinguished family.

Major-General Wade Hampton, of the Revolution, served with great gallantry under Marion and Sumter, and at the close of the war represented South Carolina in Congress, 1795-7. He was a presidential elector in 1801, and was again a representative from 1803-5. He received his colonelcy in the United States army in 1808, the following year was promoted to brigadier general, and on March 2, 1813, received his commission as major-general. He resigned from the army on April 6, 1814. At his death in Columbia, S. C., February 4,
SAINT MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Top row, left to right: John Adams, Abigail Adams; second row, Lieut. Charles Stewart, David Thomas; third row, Gov. Thomas Johnson, Martha Jefferson Tyler.

1835, he was said to be the wealthiest planter in the country, owning 3,000 slaves. His daughters married General John S. Preston and Governor Richard Manning, while his son and grandson, both named for him, gained distinction on many a bloody battlefield by their gallant conduct.

Among American naval heroes, Charles Stewart—cabin boy and rear admiral—takes high rank. Of Irish parentage, he was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, and entered the merchant marine as cabin boy in 1791. Some years later he rose to the command of an India merchant ship, and he entered the United States navy March 9, 1798, with the rank of lieutenant. Lack of space will not permit the chronicle of his long and glorious career; he was in the service seventy-one years, and for seventeen of them was the senior ranking officer of the navy. Among the honors accorded him was a vote of thanks from Congress, a sword, and a gold medal; from the Pennsylvania legislature a vote of thanks, and a sword; and the freedom of the city of New York. He died in Bordentown, N. J., on November 6, 1869. His daughter, Delia Tudor, married Charles Henry Parnell on May 21, 1835, and their son, Charles Stewart Parnell, was the famous Irish home-rule leader in the British Parliament.

Major General David Thomas was born at Worcester, Mass., June 11, 1762, and died in 1834. He was twice married.* David Thomas began his military career in 1777 as volunteer with the troops raised for the defence of Rhode Island, and afterward with the Fifth Massachusetts regiment under Col. Rufus Putnam at West Point.

In the spring of 1784, Capt. Thomas removed to Salem, N. Y., where military honors were showered upon him, becoming major, colonel, brigadier general, and finally major general of militia. Civil honors came as rapidly, for he was first made magistrate, then county judge, and member of the State legislature of New York for many years. In 1800 he was elected to Congress when New York sent but ten members. This position he held until 1808, and then became treasurer of the State of New York, an ex-officio commissioner of Land Office, and trustee of Union College.

The first superintendent of the United States Patent Office was Dr. William Thornton—a scholar, a painter, poet, and horse racer, to quote from the description of this eccentric genius published in one of the biographies. Dr. Thornton was born in Tortola, W. I., and sent as a boy to Europe and educated by two Quaker uncles, named Boiket, residing in Lancaster, England. Later he studied medicine and resided for many years in Philadelphia, Pa., removing to Washington, D. C., when General Washington appointed him one of the commissioners for laying out the Federal city.

Besides his other attainments, Dr. Thornton was a skilled architect and designed the Philadelphia library building in 1790. He made the design for the first national Capitol at Washington, and received a premium for the same.

The Patent Office, established by the act of Congress, passed April 10, 1790, was destroyed by fire in 1836, and likewise nearly all the records, models, and Dr. Thornton's extensive correspondence with inventors and scientists here and abroad for upward of twenty-three years. Dr. Thornton died in Washington in 1828.

Thomas Johnson, one of the great men of Maryland, was born in St. Leonard's Calvert County, Md., November 4, 1732. As patriot and statesman he served his country with distinction, and was a warm personal friend of General Washington. On June 15, 1775, as deputy from Maryland to the Congress at Philadelphia, he nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief of the army, and on January 5, 1776, was himself elected senior brigadier general of the military forces of the province.

*General Thomas' first wife was Janet Turner, only daughter of James and Susannah (Thomas) Turner, of Salem, N. Y.
SAINT MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Top row, left to right, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell; second row, Gov. Chauncey Goodrich, Chief Justice James Kinsey; third row, Mlle. Louisa Duponceau, Gen. Jonathan Williams.

Photos—Rice Studio, Washington
On February 14, 1777, he was elected the first governor of Maryland, to which office he was twice re-elected. He was appointed Chief Judge of the General Court of Maryland on April 20, 1790, resigning that office in 1791 to become an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. President Washington, on the resignation of John Rutledge as Chief Justice, urged Johnson to take that place, but he declined. He was later tended the portfolio of Secretary of State, which he also declined. During Washington's retreat through the Jerseys in 1776-7, he sent word to Johnson to reinforce him, saying he had not men enough to fight the enemy, and too few to run away with. Johnson promptly organized 1,800 militia and led them in person to the relief of his commander-in-chief. He died at Rose Hill, Frederick County, Md., October 25, 1819, at the age of eighty-three.

Martha Jefferson Tyler was the sister of President John Tyler, and one of the noted belles of Virginia. In 1805 she married Thomas Ennalls Waggaman, of Washington, D. C., the eldest son of Henry and Sarah Ennalls Waggaman. Mr. Waggaman died in 1832, and was buried at Greenway, the homestead of Governor Tyler. Their children were: John H., George Granville, Mary Agnes, Ann Countess, Mary Stephenson, Floyd, and Sarah. The latter married John Baptist Cantatore, of Italy. The former was the daughter of William Alexander, formerly of Edinburgh, at the hotel of the Dutch Ambassador at Paris. Benjamin Franklin, grand uncle of the bride-groom, was present at the ceremony. While in Paris, Williams acted as Franklin's secretary and part of the time as U. S. Commercial Agent, and also studied military science. He returned to this country with Franklin in 1785, and on February 6, 1801, was appointed major of the 2d regiment of artillerists and engineers in the regular army. In 1802 he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Among his military achievements he planned and built most of the inner forts in New York harbor, including Fort Columbus, Fort Clinton, and Castle Williams, which was named for him.

The Honorable Chauncey Goodrich, one of the group of famous statesmen and lawyers which Connecticut has given to history, was born in Durham on October 20, 1759. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Elizur Goodrich, the distinguished astronomer, and was graduated at Yale in 1776. After being a tutor there in 1779-81, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Hartford, where he soon attained eminence. After being a member of the State legislature he was elected to Congress, serving from 1795 until 1801. In 1807, Mr. Goodrich was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the seat of Gen. Uriah Tracy, who, dying at Washington while Congress was in session, was the first person interred in the Congressional Cemetery. Senator Goodrich retained his position for six years, when he resigned to accept the office of lieutenant governor of Connecticut.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich was Mariann Wolcott, daughter of Oliver Wolcott, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and she was also the most distinguished beauty of her time.

Besides being Chief Justice of New Jersey, James Kinsey occupied many im-
The progress which has been made by the movement to prevent the desecration of the flag is outlined by the chairman of the National D. A. R. Committee in charge of this work, Mrs. George B. Macfarlane of St. Louis. She says:

“As chairman of the National D. A. R. Committee to prevent desecration of the flag, I am happy to announce that the Alabama Legislature, through the influence of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution, has just enacted a good State law to prevent desecration of the flag. It has been signed by the Governor and is now in force.

“West Virginia Daughters succeeded in getting a good flag law enacted by that State last February. Similar laws have been enacted in thirty-eight States, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico.

“The District of Columbia has not yet a flag law, nor have the following States: Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

“All these States and the district have capable, enthusiastic, patriotic State chairmen of their D. A. R. flag committees, who are organizing their forces, and will work for the enactment of good State flag laws. We hope to report all of them with such laws at our next Continental Congress.”
The National Music of America

By Susan A. Draper

In tracing the history of our national music, we should not be restricted to the few national songs so called. They are dear to our American hearts, and we cannot think that they will ever die, or lose their power to thrill and cheer us. Yet American music, in the growth and progress of our Nation, has widened its scope until it embraces a much larger variety of subjects, and many forms of musical composition.

Its beginnings were humble and meagre. The Pilgrim Fathers were too strenuously engaged in defending themselves from the Indians, and wresting a scanty subsistence from a stony soil, to give much attention to music or other fine arts. Nevertheless, they were deeply religious, and fond of singing psalms and hymns. These were often of a severe and gloomy character. They were unaccompanied, except occasionally by the violincello or bass viol, to "set the pitch" for the congregational singing. Owing to the scarcity of hymnbooks, the practice of "lining out," or "deaconing" the hymns prevailed. The "Bay Psalm Book" was the first book ever printed in the Colonies, about 1636. It went through some thirty editions in America, and many in England and Scotland as well.

The next step forward was the formation of choirs and singing societies. Choirs had crept into some churches before 1750. A few bold spirits desired to introduce the organ, but the point was gained with great difficulty, and the conflict lasted a full century. Mr. Brattle, a liberal Puritan of Boston, gave by will an organ to the Brattle Square Church. The condition was made that it should be accepted within a year, and that they should "procure a sober person to play skilfully thereon with a loud noise." If the church declined the bequest, it was to be given to King's Chapel, Church of England. The Puritan Church voted overwhelmingly against the innovation, and it was set up in King's Chapel, the first pipe-organ in a New England church. It is said to be still in existence, and in fair condition, at Portsmouth.

In the early years of the Colonies, church bells were few, and the people were generally called together by beat of drum. The meeting-house was often perched on a high hill-top, and a flag was the signal of worship to distant worshippers. Sometimes a conch-shell dinner-horn was blown in the streets to call the people to service. The singing was by the congregation, following some leader who "set the tune." The art of reading music was forgotten, and not more than eight or ten tunes were in general use.

In the early part of the 18th century, there began in New England a movement for better singing in the churches. But the change threw many a village into bitter dissensions. Against instrumental music all bodies dissenting from the English church entertained an inveterate prejudice. The Friends, and, before 1700, the Baptists, rejected even the poor psalm-singing of the time. By degrees the "new method" prevailed generally in New England and other sections of the country. President John Adams found the chanting in the Catholic Church at Philadelphia "exquisitely soft and sweet." The fervently emotional singing of the newly-planted Methodists at the capital impressed him deeply. He describes it as "very soft and sweet, indeed; the finest I have heard in any society, except the Moravians, and once at church, with the organ."
The introduction of choirs was followed by that of singing societies. The chief pioneer in this movement was Lowell Mason, born in 1792. As a teacher he had great influence on the musical progress of the country, and he was the father of the modern musical convention, and later festival. The most important of these societies was the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. In 1818 it gave the "Messiah" of Handel, the first complete performance of an oratorio in America. The first choral society in New York was the "Musical Institution," 1844, merged in the New York Harmonic Society, in 1849. New York was the pioneer in opera, beginning in 1825. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, organized in 1881, compares favorably with the best orchestras in Europe, and some musical critics call it the finest in the world. Theodore Thomas and his superb orchestra, first in New York, and later did much to familiarize our people with the best of classical and modern music. At the present time most of our large cities maintain orchestras and choral societies, which bring out the works of the best masters, and also enjoy seasons of opera.

I will now endeavor to trace briefly the history of our officially recognized American national songs. The music of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," or "America," has probably been used by more nations than any other song of similar character. England, Germany and Switzerland have adapted it to their national lyrics. Its authorship seems to be conceded to Henry Carey of England. The American words, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," were written by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, a Baptist clergyman of Boston. He was a classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes in the famous Harvard class of 1829. At a reunion of the class, years after, Dr. Holmes said of him in his class poem:

"And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith,
Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith.
But he chanted a song of the brave and the free,
Just read on his medal, 'My Country, of Thee.'"

"Yankee Doodle" is said to be the oldest of our national songs. Some claim that it was sung in the time of Cromwell. As played by a military band on patriotic occasions, its saucy, rollicking rhythm always evokes popular enthusiasm. Yet the words are too trivial and meaningless for a true national song.

"Hail, Columbia" was first written in 1789 as an instrumental composition, called "The President's March," by a German, Johannes Roth, of Philadelphia. The words were written later by Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, L.L. D. It was first sung at a benefit to an actor, Gilbert Fox, at Philadelphia, by a full chorus accompanied by a band. Its success was immediate and widespread. It is interesting to note that, on state occasions in Europe, their bands always play "Hail, Columbia," as homage to the United States, in the persons of her representatives. It was thus played when the first American warship passed through the canal of Kiel, in Germany. When Edison entered the Grand Opera House at Paris, in 1889, it was "Hail, Columbia," which conveyed the homage of the French people to America in the person of the great inventor.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," is a national song of disputed origin. It is claimed that in England a similar one had been known for many years, under the title of "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." The American words are said to have been written by Thomas à Becket, of Philadelphia. It is sometimes known as the "Army and Navy Song," because it sings the praises of both branches of the service, and is eminently fitted for occasions where both are celebrating martial events.
The greatest of our national songs, "The Star-Spangled Banner," had its birth during the War of 1812. In the summer of 1814 the conflict seemed to be a losing one for the United States. Washington had been captured and burned, the shores of the Chesapeake ravaged, and Baltimore itself threatened. At this juncture, a young lawyer, Francis Scott Key, determined to seek the British Admiral, Cockburn, to procure, if possible, the release of a personal friend, Dr. Beanes. About the time he arrived on the flag-ship, Minden, the Admiral had planned a concerted attack by land and sea upon Fort McHenry, the strategic key to Baltimore. He received Key with courtesy, and released his friend, but would permit neither of them to return to shore at that time. The bombardment began at daylight of September 13th, and continued until daybreak September 14th. Key and his friend walked the deck impatiently during the night, awaiting the result. At early dawn they were rewarded by beholding the stars and stripes still floating over the fort. They were then released to return ashore. During the early morning hours, from the moment when he discerned the American flag through his field-glass, Key had hastily jotted down the opening stanzas of the great anthem of liberty. It was printed in the Baltimore American of September 21, 1814. It was sung to a tune called "To Anacreon in Heaven," by an Englishman, John Stafford Smith. It is interesting to note that the very flag which caused such patriotic enthusiasm is still in existence. Its form, however, was very different from the one of our day. In 1814 it bore 15 stripes and 15 stars, in accordance with an act signed by Washington 20 years before. That form was retained for 23 years. It now has 13 stripes for the Thirteen Original States, and a star for every State in the Union. The 100th anniversary of the Star-Spangled Banner was celebrated September, 1914, at Baltimore, and throughout the country, with varied and appropriate exercises. It is recognized officially as the national song par excellence of our country. The army regulations require that it shall be played by the bands when the President and Vice-President are formally received. When it is played at a military station, all officers and enlisted men must stand at attention. When sung or played, all citizens are expected to stand with uncovered heads. It is the symbol of the history, the spirit and the aspirations of the Nation.

The Civil War of 1861-5 saw the birth of many patriotic songs, such as "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," and "Just Before the Battle, Mother," by George F. Root; "Marching Through Georgia," by H. C. Work, and many others. On the Southern side were produced the "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Maryland, My Maryland," "Dixie," etc. In 1861 a number of Northern gentlemen offered a prize of $500.00 for words and music of a national hymn. There were some 1,200 competitors. Manuscripts poured in from every quarter, and, after filling five wash baskets with rejected contributions, not one was found worthy to be considered national. After this episode, the great lyric of the Civil War came forth without premeditation. In December, 1861, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her distinguished husband visited Washington, D. C. They rode out one evening to the camp-grounds of the Federal troops, and witnessed a skirmish with the Confederates. Mrs. Howe was much impressed by hearing the United States soldiers singing "John Brown's Body" as a marching song. The melody was an old Methodist camp-meeting song, "Say, Brothers, Will You Meet Us?" dating from at least as early as 1856. This stirring melody and the martial surroundings furnished the inspiration for Mrs. Howe's great "Battle Hymn of the Republic." It soon came into immense popularity with the army and the adherents of the Union. The folk-songs and ballads of a country may often rank with its national
music. The "Ranz de Vaches" or herdsman's song, of Switzerland, is so dear to her people that the soldiers in a distant land are moved to homesickness by hearing it, and the bands are forbidden to play it. Bayard Taylor, in his "Song of the Camp," tells of the British troops singing "Annie Laurie" in the trenches before Sebastopol. The sturdy Scotch and Welshmen are moved to intense valor and passionate enthusiasm by "Scots Wha Hae," "The Campbells Are Coming," and the "March of the Men of Harlech."

Some of the best American folk-songs or ballads were written by Stephen C. Foster, born at Pittsburgh, Pa., of Irish-American descent. He wrote "The Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "My Old Kentucky Home" and many others. He often attended negro camp-meetings and studied their music, with good results. There was another class of negro music, called by them "spirituals," and jubilee songs. The authors were unknown, but there was a plaintive melody and rhythm about the songs which was very pathetic and appealing. Among them were "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Bright Sparkles in the Church-yard," and similar songs. After the close of the war, the colored Jubilee Singers, students of Hampton University, in Virginia, went through the country singing these folk-songs to the Northern people, with great success.

Some of the distinguished foreign musicians who have visited our country have been greatly impressed with the music of the untaught negroes. At a dinner given to Paderewski in an American city, one of the company sang a number of darkey melodies, including "Roll, Jordan, Roll," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and others. The great pianist was delighted, and said he had never expected to hear such original and spontaneous music to English words. He had been told that America had no folk-songs, but these melodies proved the contrary.

When Anton Dvorak, the Bohemian composer and conductor, was brought to this country to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, he was much pleased by hearing the Jubilee Singers. He later wrote a great "New World Symphony" on themes from the plantation melodies. He had done similar work with the folk-songs and dances of Bohemia, as had Grieg with those of Norway, Liszt with Hungary, Rubenstein, Glinka and Tchaikowski with Russia, and Chopin for Poland. One critic has said of the New World Symphony, "It is beyond all question the most important work that has sprung from American soil, so to speak, and is generally regarded as the most notable composition in the greatest of all classic forms, which has been contributed to musical art in recent years."

The Creole music of the Gulf States has a tropical melody and rhythm that is very fascinating. Themes from these songs have been used to good effect by Gottschalk, Dudley Buck and other American composers.

The best beloved of American ballads is "Home, Sweet Home," by John Howard Payne. He was born in New York, June 9, 1792. He was a successful actor and dramatist, as well as composer. The melody of "Home, Sweet Home" was taken from his opera, "Clari, the Maid of Milan." It is sad to think that he was a homeless wanderer most of his life. His father and mother died when he was only 13 years old. After losing the object of his early love, he became a wanderer in foreign lands. Returning to America for a while, he was sent as United States Consul to Tunis, Africa, where he died April 10, 1852. Three decades after his death, through the efforts of W. W. Corcoran, the celebrated philanthropist, his dust was borne on an American vessel to his native land. At the reinterment in Washington, D. C., June, 1883, the benediction of the ceremonies, was the blending of 1,000 voices and many instruments in the immortal strains of "Home, Sweet Home."
modest monument marks his grave in Oak Hill Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

The study of American folk-songs should not omit the music of the American Indians. The subject has received considerable attention of late, with very interesting results. It has furnished new themes for some fine compositions in our own country, and others. MacDowell wrote an Indian suite for orchestra and piano sketches, such as “From an Indian Lodge,” etc. S. Coleridge-Taylor, the West Indian composer, gave a beautiful musical setting to Longfellow’s “Hiawatha.” Charles Wakefield Cadman has written some charming songs in the Indian style and spirit, such as “From the Land of the Sky Blue Water,” and others.

“It is many years since Miss Alice Fletcher and her Indian collaborator, Francis La Flesche, began their pioneer work in the collection of Indian songs, especially those of the Omahas. The native music is still a vital force in the daily life of the Indian. The Pueblo Indian women, while grinding their corn all day, sing at their work. Their songs are among the loveliest examples of Indian music. They tell of the life of the corn; of the clouds that bring rain; of the fields in blossom, and of the ripened, many-colored corn-ears. The Indian has songs for nearly every act of life. The Dakotas group them in two divisions: Songs made by the mind of man to please the ear—and songs that come in dream or vision from Wankan-Tauka, the Great Mystery.’ These dream-songs are holy songs—all songs of sacred ceremony, of healing, of prayer—are of this kind, and may never be lightly sung. Certain songs belong also to certain occasions, and must never be sung at other times. Again, some songs are owned by families or individuals, and may be bequeathed in dying to another person. New songs are constantly being composed or “dreamed,” as the Indians say.

An effort is being made to preserve these native songs, and Secretary of the Interior Lane has appointed a Supervisor of Music in the Department of Indian Education, whose duty it shall be to record native Indian music and arrange it for use in the Indian schools.”—Natalie Curtis, in the Outlook, Nov. 22, 1913.

The Princess “Red Feather,” a great-granddaughter of the noted chief, Tecumseh, has been making a tour of our leading cities, singing the tribal songs, the elegies and lullabies of her people, for the palefaced brethren. She is a graduate of an American college, and for several years has been studying the history of aboriginal music. A year ago a Denver music teacher discovered that she had a rarely beautiful soprano voice. He taught her to sing with such good results that Madame Melba has promised to interest herself in her future career. The Princess desires to teach the American public that there is more in Indian music than the tom-tom of the ghost-dancer, or the sing-song of the tribal chants.

One of the most successful operas of the day is “Natoma,” by Victor Herbert, an American composer. He has introduced Indian characters and used Indian musical motives. In the last operatic season in Chicago “Natoma” was given, with Mary Garden as the Indian maid. The Indians have taken such an interest in this opera that a company of Indian chiefs came from the Glacier Park reservation in Montana to hear it given. They presented Miss Garden with a wonderful pair of moccasins. They were decorated with 200,000 beads, and it took two months’ work by ten squaws to make them.

“America may now boast of a worthy band of native composers—MacDowell, Nevin, Dudley Buck, Foote, Paine, De Koven—the list is great and still growing. One of these composers may some day, possibly when inspired by some great national event, produce the true national hymn of our greater America.

“May God grant it may not be born, as so many have been, amid carnage and desolation, cradled in distress and baptized in blood. Yet, it must not be wholly
a song of peace. The trumpet must reverberate in its harmonies; the sacrifices which bought this country of ours and made it what it is, must not be forgot-
ten in sweet, soothing measures; and Liberty, though she should sleep, will reawaken at the sound of the national anthems of America." (Louis C. Elson.)

Colonial Daughters Chapter Erects Monument Marking Arnold’s Expedition

The dedication of a monument to commemorate the passing of Arnold’s expedition in the fall of 1775 through what is now known as Franklin County, Me., took place September 7, 1914. The monument, erected a few months before, was presented by the past regent, Mrs. George A. Thomas, of Farmington. An historical address was made by Mrs. Evie Gray Robinson, of North Anson, State regent. Mrs. Harriet P. Keyes recited a fine poem, written for the occasion. It breathed the spirit of the men who so loyally braved the dangers and hardships of the wilderness.

In presenting the tablet, Mrs. Thomas said: “We are standing on historic ground—ground made sacred by the suffering and death of those who, with other comrades in arms, gained liberty for us. It seems most fitting that the descendants of Revolutionary heroes meet on the banks of this river, up which the men of that expedition made their way with the greatest difficulty but undismayed. Here and now we dedicate this monument to their memory.

“The expedition was ten days in passing through Franklin County, and relics of their journey have been found up to recent years. Thus our county is Revolutionary ground, and our times are linked with our Nation’s beginning.

“The gift of this memorial by our chapter is made possible through the liberality and patriotism of one of our members, Mrs. Sarah Lambert Prescott, of Arkansas City, Kansas, a native of Phillips, and a direct descendant of Samuel and Ebenezer Butterfield, who served their country in the Revolution.

“We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men who struggled here have hallowed it far beyond our power to add or correct. * * * But we can, we trust, by this memorial help to keep alive the memory of the Revolutionary heroes. Remembering their sacrifice, we better appreciate the blessings of a free government.”

The memorial tablet bears the following inscription:

To Commemorate Col. Benedict Arnold’s Expedition to Quebec in 1775
This Tablet Is Erected by Mrs. Sarah Lambert Prescott For Colonial Daughters Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution
1913
A Colonial Sun Dial

The old Bowman Cemetery, given by John H. Bowman to early Three Rivers, has been superseded in our civic pride by our lovely Riverside Cemetery. But in the neglected burial plot, the gift of John H. Bowman, still rests many a pioneer, whose memory is dear to our older citizens. No marbles remain to tell their story, only the whispering grasses and the great trees sighing in the park-like spot reveal their buried past. Thus it came about that Abiel Fellows Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, erected a memorial on the spot, which is both park and cemetery — a sun dial in memory of the pioneer dead of Three Rivers.

Our Nation's memorial anniversary was a perfect May day, following weeks of clouds and rain, and several hundred people gathered in the old Bowman Cemetery to view the unveiling of the Colonial sun dial.

Donald Arner brought the audience to attention with the Assembly bugle call. The Rev. Alfred F. Way offered the invocation, touching upon the timelessness of the occasion, and the pride and privilege of being American.

Miss Sue I. Silliman, chapter historian, gave the address — "Shadows on the Dial." She traced the history of the sun dial and found "That centuries before the time of Christ the sun dial measured life's fleeing shadows, not only as a park ornament, but was used also as a memorial to the honored dead." She touched on the influence of memorials on the world's history. She said:

"For years, in this neglected cemetery, over one hundred of our pioneers have slept, 'unwept, unhonored and unsung,' and now, though we have diligently searched the records, we find but few names recorded or accurately remembered. Among these are Mrs. Christian Bowman (daughter of Abiel Fellows), Polly Moore, Martha Jessup, William Riegel, Lewellyn and Luella Cowling, Charles Cross, John Leland, Mrs. Pulver, Mrs. Rachel King, Joanna Ulrich, some of the Graham family and some of the Fausts. They have no mark. Their records have gone as the shadows go. * * *

In his gift to the city of this property, Hon. John H. Bowman stands on the dial of local history, a man whose generosity places him first among the founders of Three Rivers, and so the Daughters of the American Revolution this day unveil a Colonial sun dial in this historical Bowman Cemetery, which shall be a mark of respect to a civic benefactor, and at the same time 'stand amidst ye flowers' as a memorial of educational value, whose dial we trust may count the hours of a new day of respect and care for our pioneers in these, their lowly tents of green."

Following the address of Miss Silliman occurred the unveiling by five little children, who parted the flags revealing the dial, while the audience, led by Mrs. John H. Comin, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The children, with one exception, were either descendants of Col. Abiel Fellows, for whom the chap-
Delaware Celebrates Flag Day

The 138th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag by the Continental Congress was observed by the Delaware Chapters of the N. S. D. A. R., in a celebration at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Selden S. Deemer, New Castle, Delaware, June 14, 1915. The beautiful grounds were attractively decorated for the occasion, the house and fine shrubbery and trees making a splendid background for the display of "Old Glory." The day began with a State meeting and was formally opened with singing the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the Daughters' salute to the flag. Mrs. George C. Hall, State Regent of Delaware, presiding, spoke of recently presenting the Clarke Churchman memorial prize to Major W. F. Cann. This prize is awarded by the Delaware D. A. R. to the graduate of Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, who has attained the greatest excellence in military science. Mrs. Hall in her address suggested that the Daughters of Delaware present a Delaware State Flag to Delaware College. The suggestion met with the approval of the members and a committee was named to secure a silk State Flag the same size as the national flag, carried by the cadets in parade. Mrs. Hall also reviewed the history of our national emblem and spoke of the pride which Delaware should have in Caesar Rodney because of the vital part which he took in the adoption of the great charter of American liberty. A committee was named to cooperate with the movement to erect a memorial to Caesar Rodney in Wilmington. Committees were also named to carry out the various projects in which the Delaware D. A. R. are interested; as, teaching of patriotism and respect for the flag in public schools, welfare of women and children, and marking trails. At noon a luncheon was served on the lawn. In the afternoon a delightful entertainment was given for the benefit of the fund for a memorial to Caesar Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Delaware, which Caesar Rodney Chap-
Real Daughter Dies in Minnesota

As State Regent of Minnesota, I have to report to our National Society the death of Mrs. Jerusha Brown, the only Real Daughter in our state and the widow of Col. Edward M. Brown, a veteran of the Civil War. She passed away in the City of St. Paul, on July 7, at the age of ninety-two years, leaving many descendants to remember her with love and respect.

She is survived by five children: Mrs. Etta Brown Linn, William C. Brown, Frank T. Brown, Edward M. Brown, and Mrs. Lulu Brown Spicer.

There are also six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Brown was a revered member of the St. Paul Chapter, which she entered by right of her father, Samuel Hayward, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a member of Capt. James Dana’s company. He also fought under Washington at Valley Forge. How close it brings us to those heroes, to have touched the hand of one whose father’s hand had grasped that of Washington.

These links are breaking one by one and soon the golden chain will be no more.

Tears gathered in the eyes of every Daughter of the American Revolution who stood by the casket of our only precious tie to an heroic past.

Beautiful, serene and far from us she seemed, as one by one we scattered pansies on the grave as we left her at rest in Forest Cemetery.

And here in Minnesota, far from the scene of the struggle of ’76, lies our only real Daughter whose memory will be held as a valued possession as long as the St. Paul Chapter exists.—MARY S. SQUIRES, State Regent, Minnesota.
Leaden Statues of Revolutionary Time

Among the curious heirlooms owned by Connecticut descendants of Revolutionary heroes are these two quaint statues of lead. They stand in the garden of Mrs. A. C. Tyler, at New London, Conn., and pique the interest of all lovers of antiques.

The statues are both painted, a task watched by many generations of wide-eyed children. As the woman appears to be offering the man an apple, they were early given the name of "Adam and Eve." The man carries a scythe and a stone in his hands and had apparently just stopped from his labors to look at the woman.

The original owner of these statues was Thomas Lee, of Taunton, Somersetshire, Eng., who came to America prior to the Revolution and settled in Boston, where, entering the mercantile business, he amassed a large fortune. His sympathies were with the Colonies in their struggle for independence, and some of his vessels were used by the State of Massachusetts as cruisers. In compensation the State gave him a handsome estate at Cambridge, Mass., which, belonging to Sewell, attorney general under the Crown, royalist and refugee, had been confiscated. But with all his patriotism, Mr. Lee had a particular fondness for his leaden statues, Adam and Eve, and he buried them in his garden until after the Revolution so that they might not be melted down into bullets.

Mr. Lee and his wife, Jane Miller, died without issue, and his brother, Lieut. Benjamin Lee, whose gallant career is well known, inherited his property. And by direct descent the leaden statues were later inherited by the late Col. A. C. Tyler.
Work of the Chapters

Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Ill.)—
The past year has been one of steady advancement and enlarged activity. We have grown, our members numbering 82, and I can happily say that every new member has brought with her added zest and enthusiasm for our work.

We have gladly given of our time and money, packing boxes for the Christmas ship, contributing $10.00 to the Joliet Public Health Department toward the support of a community nurse; $25.00 toward the portrait of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, and 25c each for the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, as a special Christmas gift. With the exception of the Chicago Chapter, we gave the largest sum toward the Liquidation fund of any chapter in the State. The amount was $175.19. We were represented at the State Conference and also at the Continental Congress.

We have voted to place a D. A. R. memorial on the Lincoln Highway, and the matter of a suitable memorial to Dr. Conrad Will, for whom our county was named, is under advisement. Our three Revolutionary graves were remembered May 30, and a government marker has been ordered for the grave of Charles Denny, Mokena.

The Historical Committee has made diligent research in the hope of locating other Revolutionary graves, supposed to be in Will County. This Committee has also sent to Mrs. E. S. Walker, Springfield, chairman Historical Research, a list of marriages in the county prior to 1850, data regarding first Wills and a sketch of the life of Dr. Conrad Will.

We endorsed commission form of government, voted for it, and it won the day.

The past year with us has been essentially a Flag Year. Miss Lyra Brown, the founder of our chapter, gave us a Peace Flag. This flag was used in two of the churches on Peace Sunday, glorified the meetings of the State Conference at Elgin, and was presented to the Children’s room in our Public Library, October 31. In January Miss Brown presented our chapter with a large Betsey Ross flag, which graced the Lincoln celebration at the Steel Works Club, as also the Teachers’ Lincoln banquet.

At our request, flags were displayed on stores, homes and public buildings Washington’s and Lincoln’s Birthdays.

Our year’s program was distinctly patriotic. We ever remember our members in sorrow with messages of sympathy and floral tokens.

We were requested to dedicate the new Social Center in Lockport, July 5.

In evidence of our appreciation of her efficient service as regent for three years, we presented Mrs. J. F. Courtney with a founders’ pin.

We have faith to believe that the Louis Joliet Chapter is coming to be recognized as a strong factor in the uplift of humanity.

Under the heartening leadership of our new regent, Mrs. G. M. Peairs, a woman of exceptional talent, lovable and forceful, we enter upon another year with great courage and hope unbounded.

(MRS. A. M.) ALICE C. STORM, Retiring Historian.

Mary Mott Green Chapter (Shelbyville, Ind.) is composed of thirty-one members. Our meetings, the first Wednesday in every month, are all on patriotic lines and very instructive. In December, 1913, we dressed seventy-five dolls for poor children, they were placed on exhibition in a business house window and attracted considerable attention and delighted the little ones on Christmas day. In 1914, Washington’s Birthday was celebrated with an evening party at the home of the Historian. A musical and literary program
was given by the members, and appropriate decorations were used. April 4, a liberal donation was sent to the Berry School in Tennessee. August 12, we gave to the Chautauqua Association a handsome flag to be used on the stage each year for the Chautauqua programs. November 7, the officers of the chapter gave a reception at the home of our treasurer. We had the honor of having Miss Emma Donald, our state vice regent, with us, who spoke most interestingly on D. A. R. work.

December 19, each member gave 25 cents to be applied on the Continental Hall debt. This donation was in the form of a D. A. R. Christmas present.

Each member sold 50 cents worth of Christmas stamps, the money to be given to the national tuberculosis fund.

February 22, 1915, was fittingly celebrated at the home of Mrs. Blair, with an afternoon Colonial tea.

Flag Day was observed by a beautiful garden party at Mrs. Bierley's home. Enough money was made to purchase a handsome drinking fountain for the city park. We have two Revolutionary soldiers buried in Shelby County—Mr. Stone, at Morristown, and Mr. Goodrich in our city cemetery, their bodies having been removed from eastern states. —

Mrs. Frank Doble, historian.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter
(Watertown, Conn.).—The annual meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John Buckingham. All officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Ashenden, registrar, and Mrs. Henry Dayton, auditor, who were succeeded by Miss Hotchkiss and Mrs. Charles Kelly respectively.

After the business meeting, Miss Mildred Southworth spoke of the work she has accomplished among the mountaineers while teaching at the Rayburn's Gap Industrial School, Georgia. At the close of her talk the chapter voted $25.00 to be given to help her in her work.

October 24, 1914, marked the 10th anniversary of our chapter, and our work accomplished in that time comprises: the Sarah Whitman Trumbull memorial fountain marking the site of the house of the Rev. John Trumbull, two bronze tablets with names of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Old Cemetery; a bronze tablet marking site of the first Meeting House in Watertown; $25.00 toward the Scott memorial erected by Millicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, and the name of Miss Mary Abbott in the memorial book at Windsor, Conn. A marker on the tree where the Stars and Stripes were first raised in Watertown, after the War of 1812. Published a history of Watertown. Copied the record of names of Revolutionary soldiers who went from Watertown, numbering 144. Copy of a copy of Timothy Judd's record of deaths in Westbury (Watertown), 1741-1779. Record of deaths in Congregational parish, Westbury, 1743-1781. Record of funeral tolls of Congregational Church, 1785-1816. All copied and recorded by Mrs. Charles B. Mattoon, the first Historian of this Chapter. Contributed $80.00 to the "Guida," by John Foster Carr. For five years awarded a prize of $5.00 for the best historical essay written by a child in the public schools. For three years a second prize of $2.50. Restored and cared for the Old Cemetery and built a wall of field stone around it. Established with the help of gifts a fund of $1,500.00 for the upkeep of the Old Cemetery; contributed to the Connecticut stone in the Washington Monument, to the bronze doors of Continental Hall, to the Connecticut State Fund and chapter work. Total amount of money paid out, $4,564.34.

The chapter started with 20 charter members, organized by Mrs. John Buckingham and Mrs. Kinney, the State Regent; Mrs. Buckingham, first regent: Mrs. Merritt Heminway, vice-regent: Mrs. R. T. Lewis, registrar; Mrs. John Taylor, treasurer, Mrs. F. B. Noble, recording secretary; Miss Cornelia Hotchkiss, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. B. Mattoon, historian. There are now
forty members, three honorary, and three new members during the past year.

On September 20, 1914, the tablet was unveiled in memory of the Rev. John Trumbull, marking the site of the first Meeting House in Westbury (Water-town), the 175th anniversary of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Minor were present, and several of the former pastors. The first meeting, a luncheon at the Lawn Club, given by Mrs. Merritt Heminway, was largely attended. The February meeting was guest day with an exhibition of antiques belonging to members. Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Minor were both present. Mrs. Buel’s paper on “Colonial Dancing” was enjoyed by all.

The entertainment committee gave a card party in January, and on June 1 and 2, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cruttenden, held an exhibition at the home of the late Mrs. Henrietta Bradley Cruttenden Welton of antique furniture, china, and wearing apparel belonging to the Bradley family.

Mrs. William J. Munson represented our chapter at the convention in Washington.

The by-laws have been amended. Article XIV says that by the written request of five members the Regent may postpone the date of any regular meeting provided she has the consent of the board of management and that every member be duly notified one week before the date of the regular meeting.—MARION F. SCOVILL, historian.

Captain William Edmiston Chapter (Clarksville, Tenn.) will celebrate its birthday November 7, 1915. While not a year old, this chapter has a membership of 21, seven of whom are non-residents of the town.

Captain William Edmiston, for whom the chapter was named, won honors with seven kinsmen in the battle of Kings Mountain. In honoring him we feel we are honoring all the eight Edmistons who so bravely fought in Freedom’s cause on that memorable October 7, 1780. Captain William Edmiston and a brother were killed in this battle.

This chapter has taken up with interest and energy the work for which the Daughters of the American Revolution stand. Our chapter has donated during its brief existence about $50 to various good causes.

We owe our life as well as our success to the unflagging zeal of our regent, Mrs. Willie Erwin Daniel (Capt. William Edmiston’s descendant), who labored so faithfully to organize the chapter and then to instill into its members a desire to immediately begin work for the cause. We are expecting additional members during the coming year.

The literary work for the new year will be studies in “Colonial History,” which is arranged in an attractive little year book, and are intended to arouse a new interest in the causes leading to the American Revolution.

The officers elected for the current year are: Regent, Mrs. William M. Daniel, Jr.; vice regent, Mrs. John Rudolph; secretary, Mrs. F. N. Leech; registrar, Mrs. W. H. Carsey; treasurer, Mrs. Polk Smith.—MRS. JOHN HURST, historian.

Schoharie Chapter (N. Y.).—The historian of Schoharie Chapter of D. A. R. reports that the Society has increased both in numbers and in interest during the past year, the revision of the by-laws being a very important feature. During this time an old-time “Inn” has been remodeled and converted into the headquarters of the chapter, and known as “Lasell Hall.”

Death has claimed two of our youngest members—Miss Bessie Kromer and Mrs. Nellie Snyder Greenough.

We have held the usual number of meetings and have met all State and National obligations. These meetings are held in the chapter house on the second Wednesday in the month. The program at each meeting consists of papers on Colonial life and patriotic subjects; also musical numbers. At the conclu-
sion of the program a social hour and light refreshments are enjoyed by all.—Ada B. Baker, historian.

Elizabeth Montague Chapter (Nebraska) placed a memorial marker for a real daughter of the Revolution—Mrs. Lucy Wills Tibbets—in Beatrice Cemetery, Sunday afternoon, July 4, at the Vesper hour—5 o’clock.

The “Crossing of the Bar” was recited by Mrs. I. W. Kenagy. The program closed with the singing of “America” by the members of the chapter, and a benediction by Rev. Mr. Clark, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Elizabeth Montague Chapter was honored in having as a member Mrs. Lucy Wills Tibbets, who was born in Belgrade, Me., November 26, 1818. She died in Beatrice, March 17, 1907, in her eighty-ninth year. She was the daughter of James Wills, who served several years in the Revolutionary War and who died in 1842, when he was 104 years old.

Mrs. Tibbets spent most of her life in New England, but having survived all of her children in Maine and Massachusetts, she came to Beatrice, making her home with Mrs. J. H. Tibbets, of this city, the last two years of her life.

There have been only 731 “real daughters,” all told, recorded at Washington. Only ninety-three are now living; one of the number, Mrs. Tuksberry, residing at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Marshfield Chapter (Marshfield, Wis.)—The Marshfield Chapter was organized February 22, 1908, through the efforts of Mrs. John P. Hume. Mrs. Hume, who was regent of our chapter for three years, now state regent of Wisconsin, is a member of our chapter, although her home is now in Milwaukee. Our chapter meets every month during the year, the summer meetings being of a social character. A specially prepared program is given at each meeting, after which refreshments are served. Flag Day was observed by members of the D. A. R., with a picnic on the J. C. Marsh lawn. In August our second annual flower day was commemorated by distributing bouquets to the sick of the
city. In November a series of chain parties were given which resulted in $30.00 being sent to the Red Cross Association for use in the European war. In December the chapter sent $6.75 as a Christmas gift to help reduce the debt on Memorial Continental Hall. At our seventh annual banquet, on Washington's Birthday, we were honored by the presence of two State officers, Mrs. John P. Hume, of Milwaukee, State regent-elect, and Miss Katherine Rood of Stevens Point, State historian. The chapter on this occasion was the recipient of a beautiful chapter regent's pin, a gift from Mrs. Mary B. Cracraft of Milwaukee, mother of Mrs. John P. Hume.

On May 12, the chapter entertained the Grand Rapids and Stevens Point chapters at a May breakfast given at the home of Mrs. E. M. Deming. Covers were laid for forty-six at this most enjoyable event. Mrs. W. A. Sexton presented the chapter with a guest book in which the visiting ladies registered. Cards, printed with days on which the flag should be displayed, were distributed to the schools of the city and other public places. Five dollars was donated to the Berry School. A D. A. R. spoon was presented as a wedding gift to a chapter member. On July 4 the Daughters sold flags on the streets, which netted the treasury about $55.00. We have a "sunshine fund," consisting of pennies and nickels contributed at each meeting. This fund is used to buy flowers for those of the chapter who are ill. During the last year two new members have affiliated with the chapter, making a total of thirty-eight. The work of the chapter under the management of our regent, Mrs. R. E. Andrews, has been gratifying. The annual state D. A. R. conference was held in Marshfield, October 19 and 20.—NELLIE BOHN KAMPS, historian.

In Memoriam

Miss Harriet Estelle Walker, beloved regent of Jackson-Madison Chapter, of Jackson, Tenn., died July 26, 1915. She was of distinguished lineage, a descendant of Col. John Walker, of North Carolina, who was aide-de-camp to General Washington; of Lieut. Samuel Overton Pettus, of Virginia, and Lewis Williams, of Virginia.

Miss Walker was esteemed by a wide circle of friends, and the chapter keenly feels its loss.

Mrs. Alvira Nye Gates, of the Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth, Ohio, died on June 4, 1915. She was born Oct. 6, 1828, in Meigs County, Ohio, and was the daughter of Melzar Nye, and descended from Ebenezer Nye, of Tolland, Conn.

As the oldest member of the chapter she was noted for her keen interest in its affairs, taking an active part in its entertainments, and charming all by her beautiful and dignified manner. Her daughter, the chapter's regent, and her granddaughter and all members of the chapter mourn their loss.

Sarah Whitman Trumbull Chapter, of Watertown, Conn., announces with sorrow the death of Julia Havens Heminway, at her home in Watertown, March 11, 1915, which occurred less than a week after the death of her husband, Buell Heminway, Esq. She was a charter member of the chapter and active and interested in all that made for the good of the community.

Miss Lenora Newkirk, vice regent of the Andrew Lynn Jr. Chapter, of Brownsville, Pa., died January 15, 1915. She was elected to her office January 6, 1915, the day of our organizing. Our acquaintance was of short duration, but we had learned to love her.

Chinkchewunska Chapter, of Newton, N. J., has sustained a loss in the death of Mrs. Annie E. Van Stone, who died at Lakemont, N. Y., on September 16, 1915. She was an active and loyal member of her chapter, to which she free-
ly gave her services under all circumstances. Personally attractive and lovable, she was socially popular, and made many friends. Internment was at Lewisburg, Pa., her native place.

The death is announced, on June 29, 1913, of Fannie Bartlett Manning, wife of Capt. Charles H. Manning, U. S. N.

Mrs. Manning was a charter member of Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, N. H.; served as its first secretary, and had always been a willing worker. Her loss will be keenly felt by the members of Molly Stark Chapter.

The Colonial Daughters Chapter, Farmington, Me., mourns the loss of Mrs. Anna Hobart Chamberlain, who died at her home in Farmington, Me., September 10, 1915. Mrs. Chamberlain was a charter member, and has continuously served on important committees, and as an officer. At the time of her death she was vice-regent, and she was much beloved by the chapter. Mrs. Chamberlain was sixty-eight years of age, and is survived by her husband, Mr. W. H. Chamberlain.

With deep regret the Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, of Allston, Mass., reports the death of Mrs. Genevieve Comstock Brinkerhoff, who died on July 6, 1915, at her home in Allston. She was a descendant of Enoch Comstock, of New Canaan, Conn. Mrs. Brinkerhoff will be greatly missed by her chapter as well as by her numerous friends and neighbors.

Sycamore Chapter, of Adams County, mourns the loss of Mrs. Elizabeth Harsha Patton, whose death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Blair, of Tranquillity, O., June 18, 1915. Mrs. Patton was the organizer of the chapter and its first regent. She was a most devoted member and was always an enthusiastic leader. She will not only be greatly missed in the chapter in which she was such an honored and loved member, but her death is a loss to the community in which she lived.

Mrs. Laura A. Reed Badger, member of the Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin, died October 19, 1914. She was born May 26, 1847, in Phillips, Me., and was the daughter of Hartson and Rachel (Chandler) Reed. June 11, 1872, she married Daniel L. Libbey, who died December 25, 1894. She married a second time, April 22, 1902, Frederick Badger.

She is survived by her husband, her daughter, Carrie Reed Libbey, her son, Charles A. Libbey, two granddaughters, Eleanor and Harriet Libbey, and her brother, Rufus C. Reed.

Mrs. Laura A. Redington Ferguson, a real daughter, the widow of Dr. John C. Ferguson, a surgeon in the Civil War, was born in Lawyerville, N. Y., and died in Bethlehem, Pa., April 8, 1915, aged 85 years.

She was buried in Cleveland, O., at Riverside cemetery, where the Daughters of Western Reserve Chapter paid their last loving tribute to one of their earliest members. They not only used their memorial flag, but they showed their greatest respect to her memory by also using their chapter colors.

Mrs. Ferguson joined Western Reserve Chapter in the early days and was made an honorary member of Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, Pa. She was a wonderful woman.

She was the daughter of John Redington, of Haverhill, Mass., who enlisted in 1757 at Tolland, Conn., in the War of the Revolution.

Nicknames of Revolutionary Heroes

George Washington—The Father of His Country.
John Randolph—Little David and the Political Meteor of the South.
Gen. Anthony Wayne—Mad Anthoy and Sleepless Chief.
Jonathan Trumbull—Brother Jonathan.
Alexander Hamilton—Alexander the Coppersmith.
Gen. Henry Lee—Light Horse Harry.
Gen. Francis Marion—Swamp Fox and Bayard of the South.
Samuel Adams—The American Cato.
Jonathan Edwards—The Great Preacher.
John Burgoyne—Old Elbow Room.
Marquis de Lafayette—The Nation’s Guest.
This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the Genealogical Editor of this magazine, under whose supervision this department has been placed for the present.

BROOKLYN PARISH, WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT,
DURING THE REVOLUTION.
The Home of General Israel Putnam.
By Bell Merrill Draper.
(Continued from October Magazine.)

In the Book of Records belonging to Trinity Church, Pomfret, 1771, the last entry in which bears date Sept. 29, 1816, a short history of the organization and first meetings of the church is given, from which the following statements are culled.

"This Church Edifice was raised on the 6th day of June, 1770.
Dedicated by the Name of Trinity Church to the publick worship of God by the Revd. Mr. John Tyler, Missionary at Norwich, assisted by the Revd. Mr. Samuel Peters, Missionary at Hebron, on the 12th Day of April 1771.
The Mission of Pomfret, Plainfield and Canterbury was established with a salary of 30 pounds per annum. Rev. Mr. Richard Mosley L.L.B. late Chaplain of his Majesties' Ship Salisbury became Curate Sept. 13, 1771.
Congregation met for the first time for the regulation of their Parochial Affairs in Trinity Church on Easter Monday April 20, 1772.
Rev. Richard Mosley present. Godfrey Malbone and Dr. William Walton were elected Church Wardens. Caleb Spalding was appointed Clerk. The choice of a sexton was omitted for the present. A Bond was signed by eighteen attending members towards the support of the Incumbent.
Mr. Mosley having resigned he was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Fogg, as Missionary, May 6, 1772.
Tuesday Jan. 19, 1773 it was stated that Joseph Hubbard was seized for not paying rates to the Congregational church.
Isaac Adams was also taken in custody for non-payment of rates assessed upon him for building of the Meeting-House Steeple and hanging their Bell, and on his way to the Jail at Windham was met by Mr. Noah Adams who agreed to be responsible for the rate, provided Joseph Hubbard fails in his defense. The Church took it upon themselves to relieve Mr. Noah Adams from his obligation.
The following persons paid their first annual subscription Easter Monday April 12, 1778."

In the list of twenty-four names, headed by that of Godfrey Malbone are the names of Timothy Lovejoy, Joseph Hubbard and Walter Bowman, all of whom served later in the Revolution. Among those who had pledged support a year ago, but were excused was the name of "Isaac Adams, removed out of the parish to Susquehanna."

The following is an exact copy of the minutes:
"On the 4th July, 1776 the people by Proclamation removed their Allegiance to his Majesty King George Third, and declared themselves Independent, wherefore the publick service of the church, to avoid the fury of the unruly populace, was discontinued, and it remained Shut from the Sunday on the 7th. until Sunday 13 October 1782, when it was again opened.
As during this long and tedious Interval Phrenzy and Confusion generally took the Place of Reason and Order; Irregularity universally prevailed and the annual meeting on Easter Monday was never held. The Members behaved at libitam. A few of them continued to pay the Rev. Mr. Fogg, their annual subscriptions, while some of them totally omitted it."

The marriages (a copy of which appear in this issue of the magazine under MARRIAGE RECORD EXCHANGE) extend from "July 17, 1772 John Cambell and Mary Johnson" to "May 1, 1866 Saml Danielson to Sarah E. Kennedy."
The Baptisms extend from "1772, Sept. 18. Moses and Zilpah Maynard, adults" to "1866, April 25 George Israel, son of George and Catherine Brown."
The Burials extend from "1772, July 24—"
Entrance to Wolf Den Tract, bought by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, D. A. E. In this tract is the famous "wolf den," where Israel Putnam performed the deed of valor that endeared him to his fellow townsfolk.

Old Trinity Glebe, where lived the first Episcopal minister in the town of Brooklyn; the house was erected by Godfrey Malbone and presented to the parish.
John Aplin of Plainfield” to “1866, May 9, Mrs. Parker of Daysville.”

No record of Confirmations prior to 1826 has been preserved.

In conclusion I would again call attention to the statement in the last issue of the magazine that undoubtly many more names which appear in the records of the churches, and which I have copied, should appear among the Revolutionary patriots. I have given only those about whose service there seemed no reason for doubt. As an extended notice was given in the last issue to Gen. Putnam, Rev. Josiah Whitney, Capt. Elisha Lord of Abington, and Ebenezer Mosely of Windham and Hampton, I have not repeated their service in this issue, simply calling attention to the former magazine.

ABBOTT, Joseph, and his wife Elizabeth owned the covenant July 29, 1762, and Aug. 5, 1762 their ch Mary and Elizabeth were baptized. Dec. 19, 1762, their dau. Abigail was baptized and Feb. 23, 1766 their son Joseph. Sept. 7, 1766, Joseph m (2) Olive Pierce, and Mch. 13, 1768, their son Lemuel was baptized and June 21, 1772 their dau. Olive. April 24, 1774, Dileno Abbott, son of Capt. Joseph, was baptized. In 1776 Joseph commanded a company of Militia, enlisted from the Congregational Church of Brooklyn, and rendered valiant service.

ABBOT, Philip who served in the Lexington Alarm from Windham, Conn. m July 6, 1775, Anna Hewit.

ADAMS, Abner, Lieut. at the Lexington Alarm from Pomfret, m Mch 1762, Abigail Huthard, and was a prisoner in Nov. 1776. June 22, 1786 he was chosen one of the Surveyors of Highways, at the first town meeting of Brooklyn; and April 21, 1787, he bought of the sisters of his wife: (Rachel, wife of Ashel Willard of Weston, Worceter Co. Mass., Jerusha, wife of Thomas Miles and Bridget, wife of John Ashcraft, all of Brooklyn) their share of the land in Brooklyn which their father, John Hubbard, had willed to his son Elihu, and daughter, Elizabeth.

ADAMS, Asaph, member of Capt. Joseph Abbott’s Co. m in 1786 at the Episcopal church Orinda Abbot and was living in Brooklyn in 1789.

ADAMS, Daniel who served in Capt. Obadiah Johnson’s Co. in 1775, died before 1789, leaving a son Elihu, and daughter, Elizabeth Thayer of “Emenetown” N. Y.

ADAMS, David who served in the Alarm from Canterbury m Dec. 9, 1779, Sarah Borden. He was the son of Richard Adams, and in 1791 lived in Amenia Precinct, N. Y.

ADAMS, Eliashib married May 3, 1753 Betty Phillips, and Dec. 2 of the same year joined the Brooklyn church from Canterbury. In 1754 their son Elijah was bapt. and in 1757, their dau. Mary. Later Eliashib returned to the church at Canterbury where he became Deacon, and several other children were born. June 17, 1774, Dea. Eliashib Adams was appointed on a Committee of Correspondence, and throughout the war he exerted great influence on the side of the colonists. About 1800 his son, Eliashib Jr. who was born in Canterbury in 1772, attempted to settle, together with Elijah Herrick and Wm. Bingham in Lewis Co. N. Y. Herrick was drowned while crossing Black River; and Adams moved temporarily to Mass, where his father, then well advanced in years came to visit him and died. The son moved to Bangor, Maine, where he died in 1854.

ADAMS, Noah married in 1770 Elizabeth Fassett. In 1772 she joined the Cong. church and their child Jerusha was baptized; and in 1775, Amos. In 1777 Noah was in the Continental Line; in 1783 he was one of the subscribers to the Episcopal church in Brooklyn.

ADAMS, Paul and his wife, Mary, lived in that part of Brooklyn which was set off from Pomfret, and Mary united with the Cong. Church Oct. 20, 1776, and at the same time Betty, their youngest dau. was bapt. He was killed at Stillwater Sept. 19, 1787; in 1787 Shubael Adams, and Lucy, wife of Wm. Barrott, sell their share in their father, Paul’s, estate, and in 1793 Betsey does the same, having evidently by that time arrived at maturity. In 1801, Willard Adams, son of Paul, sells his share (one sixth) of the widow’s dower of Paul Adams.

ADAMS, Peter m Priscilla, who was ad. to Cong. church in 1769, and the following children were bapt.: Silas, Abijah, Priscilla, Benoni, Ephraim, and Lois. In 1772 Simeon was bapt.; in 1774, Elisa, and in 1776 Doreas, Peter served in Capt. Ozias Martin’s Co. in 1776, and was probably one of the six sons of Peter Adams Sen. who with their father, served in the Rev. according to Miss Larned in her History of Windham Co. In 1795 Peter deeds land to his son Elisa, provided Elisa will take care of him and his wife Priscilla.

ADAMS, Philemon served in Capt. Moses Branch’s Co. in the Militia in 1778. He was the oldest son of Peter Adams Sen. and while he was away his wife, realizing that winter was coming on and they had no suitable shelter for the family called her women neighbors together, raised the frame, and completed a house which stood wind and weather for one hundred years. After the Revolution four of the sons of Peter Adams Senior moved to new countries, but Philemon with his younger brothers en-
engaged in manufacturing pottery. A sister, gifted with artistic taste, spent her time making rag carpets that resembled those of oriental countries, and the father, surrounded by his children and their families, living in the midst of an Indian settlement added still more luster to his name by killing the last bear reported in Windham County.

ADAMS, Samuel whose services in detail can be found in his pension application (S.F. 38483) married Betty or Betsey Litchfield May 11, 1777. He was born in Pomfret ab. 1753, and in 1818, when he applied for a pension was a resident of Williamstown, Orange Co. Vt. His wife, aged 64 in 1820 d in 1823 in Vt. leaving a dau. Betsey, a cripple from youth, and possibly other children.

ADAMS, Shubael, son of Paul mentioned above was a member of Capt. Joseph Abbott's Co. and m July 30, 1778 Anna Winchester. In 1800 he deeds his part of his deceased father's estate. In 1784 he united with the Episcopal church and his three ch. were baptized at that time: Septimius Gardner, James (who d in 1786) and Robert. In 1793 Debbey was baptized; in 1795, Ira; and in 1797, Betsy Adams.

ADAMS, Timothy was born, according to his pension application, in that part of Pomfret which is now Brooklyn; enlisted from Canterbury, where he resided aged ninety yrs. in 1832 when he applied for a pension. He served as a private for eight months under Capt. Obadiah Johnson and Col. Putnam, in the Cont. Line, and was at Bunker Hill. He m May 3, 1764 Susannah Adams, and d Aug. 25, 1834. His wid. Susannah applied for a pension in 1836 which was allowed her.

ALLEN, Joseph who served at the Lexington Alarm from Pomfret m Mary Spaulding Apr. 4, 1776.

ALLIN, Parker, who served in Capt. David Cady's Co. in 1778, was a resident of Brooklyn in 1791 when he deeded land.

BACON, Abner, Lieut. at the Lexington Alarm from Canterbury was the son of Henry Bacon, and the brother of Nehemiah Bacon, a Rev. pensioner. He was baptized Feb. 8, 1740/1, and his other brothers were: Joseph, baptized 1738; William, in 1743; and David in 1745. "Lieut. Henry" Bacon m (2) Sept. 17, 1746, Eliz. Chapman; and in 1748 Elizab., wife of Henry Bacon was admitted to the Cong. church and the following ch. of this union were baptized: Rufus Lathrop, 1791; Lucy Maria, in 1793 and Joseph and Mary (twins) in 1791. After the death of Dr. Baker his widow m (2) Dr. West of Brooklyn, Dr. Baker's successor; and on May 16, 1808, Deacon Amariah Preston and Mrs. Lucy West were united in marriage. She survived this third husband also; but on her tombstone, erected in Brooklyn (and also in the sketch of the Baker family in Weaver's History of Windham) no mention is made of either second or third husband!

BAKER, Stephen and Stephen Jr. served in the Alarm from Pomfret. Sept. 25, 1778 Stephen and his wife Hannah were admitted to the Cong. church, and the same day their son Stephen was baptized. The other ch. baptized were: Hannah, in 1738; John, in 1740; William, in 1743/4; Joseph, in 1746, who evidently d. y. for a second Joseph was baptized in 1752; Lucy, in 1749, who also probably d. inf. as a second Lucy was baptized in 1759. May 29, 1783 "the wife of Stephen Baker Jr." (no name) owned the covenant, and that year their child, Hannah, was baptized; Rahamah, in 1764; and Joel in 1767. Feb. 16, 1797 Hannah Baker, wid., John Baker, William Baker, Joseph Baker Jr. James Alworth and wife (formerly Hannah Baker) all of Brooklyn; Stephen Baker of Paltz N. Y.; and Amasa Wethy of Pomfret and his wife, formerly Lucy Baker, the relict and children of Stephen Baker, dec'd. deed land in Brooklyn.

BARR, William who served at the Alarm from Pomfret, had two children baptized May 29, 1774: Sarah and Rubey.

BARRATT, Jacob, who applied for a pension from Locke, Cayuga Co. N. Y., in 1833, testified that he was 68 yrs. of age; that he enlisted first in 1779 from Killingly, under Capt. John Dixon; and enlisted in 1781 from Brooklyn, Conn. under Capt. Benjamin Corgill; also in 1782 from Brooklyn, under Capt. Williams. His claim was allowed.

*B Lucy was the daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion and his wife, Martha, who afterwards married Rev. James Cogswell. When her youngest sister Betty died suddenly in 1775 Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell were so overcome that a neighbor persuaded them to take a cup of tea after the funeral. The Committee of Safety and some of the zealous patriots in his congregation, hearing of the occurrence, a public apology was demanded from the pulpit.
BARRETT, Jonathan, who received a pension in 1832, while a resident of Fairfield, Butler Co. Ohio, depose that he was born March 29, 1760; that he enlisted first from Killingly, Conn. under Capt. Stephen Crosby, marched from Killingly to New London, the latter part of June; and that while on the march the Declaration of Independence, before its final passage was frequently read to the troops; that he served in New York until he was discharged Christmas Day, 1776; that he re-enlisted in Aug. 1778 in Capt. Bowen’s Co. in R. I. and withdrew with the troops on account of the inability of the French fleet to block the Harbor; that he served in Conn. Militia under Capt. Converse and was stationed in New London, guarding the coast at the mouth of the river Thames; but in May, 1779, when Capt. Daniel Tyler of Brooklyn was getting up his matross Co. of Artillery, he was transferred, and continued in that company throughout the war, the company being always liable to be called into actual service at the pleasure of the State Authorities and were once called to New London at the time of Arnold’s invasion and served for a month additional. He moved to Vermont in 1786 where he lived until 1816, when he moved to Ohio. A very interesting certificate is filed with this application, signed Jan. 1, 1816, by John Wheelock of Dartmouth College, Paul Brigham, Gov. of Vermont, Ebenezer Adams, Prof of Mathematics in Dartmouth, James W. Woodward, Minister of Norwich, Vt. and several others, stating that “Mr. Jonathan Barrett of Norwich, Vt. is about to travel into parts of the country in which he is unknown,” and introducing him “to the friendship and civility of all good men within the circle of whose acquaintance his lot may be cast.” May 13, 1839 Jonathan Barrett died and the last payment of his pension was made to his widow, Rachel.

BARRETT, Smith who served in 1781 in Capt. Robbins’ Co. Col. Samuel McClellan, on a tour to New London and Groton, was married in the Episcopal church at Brooklyn, Oct. 4, 1787 to Abigail White. In 1832, while a resident of Belchertown, Mass. he applied for a pension and stated that he was born in Thompson, Conn. in 1766; served four short enlistments in 1781-2, and his application was granted. He died in Belchertown, Mass. in 1837, leaving a son Charles who m Sarah Jennings, and possibly other children.

BARRETT, William was b Woodstock, Conn. in 1751 according to his pension declaration. He enlisted in 1776 as a private in Capt. Joseph Abbot’s Co. and in 1777 for a month under Capt. Seth Grosvenor, and in 1779 for two months under Capt. Stephen Lyons. ELISHA CADY of Killingly, also a Rev. soldier, testifies in the case, among others. No family data is given in the pension but in the Cong. church records we find that Wm. Barrett m Lucy Adams Feb. 26, 1778; that he joined the church in 1776, and his wife in 1780. Their children who were bapt. were: Molly, in 1779; William and James (twins) in 1782; Philena in 1784; Joseph Phelps in 1789 and Hervey in 1796. In 1789 his brother Joseph of Thompson, Conn. gives him his share in the dower of the dec’d mother, Elizabeth, widow of Benoni, and mention is made of a brother James, also dec’d. in 1789, who was bapt. in 1754. Lucy Adams, wife of William Barrett, was the dau. of PAUL ADAMS (q. v.)

BENJAMIN, Barzillai (or Barzilla) a Rev. pensioner, was b at Brooklyn, Conn. ab. 1760, enlisted in 1776 under Capt. Trowbridge, and in 1780 re-enlisted in the Mass. service. He married Dec. 9, 1779 at Canterbury, Conn. Mary Smith who was b 1761. They had a son and possibly others. In 1789 he (under the name of Barzilla) bought land in Brooklyn, which he sold in 1802. At that time he was living in Leverett, Mass. but in 1818, when he applied for a pension he was a resident of Bethel, Windsor Co. Vt. where he d Dec. 10, 1831. In 1837 his widow Mary, then a resident of Sharon Vt. applied for a pension which was allowed. Ebenezer Whitney, a fellow soldier, although not in the same company of Montague, Mass. in 1818, testified in the case.

BENNET, John, b Oct. 1762, Pomfret, Conn. enlisted in 1778 from there under Capt. Joseph Durkee, and his application for pension made in 1832, while still a resident of Pomfret, was allowed. Bushnell Hjbard of Pomfret, Jonathan Holt, and Amasa Martin of Hampton and Jeremiah Wheaton of Pomfret testified in the case, as fellow soldiers with Bennet.

BOWMAN, Elisa, Corporal in Capt. Abner Robinson’s Co. of Militia in 1778, m June 29, 1780 Elizabeth Kimball, in Brooklyn. He was the son of Joseph Bowman, and was bapt Oct. 15, 1758. June 22, 1786 he was chosen one of the Surveyors of Highways in Brooklyn.

BOWMAN, Walter son of Thomas and Saviash (Blackmore) Bowman, was bapt. Nov. 18, 1750, and served at the Alarm from Pomfret. He m Feb. 23, 1774 Anna Litchfield, in Brooklyn. She was the dau of John and Lucy (Cady) Litchfield, and in 1789 she and her husband, Walter Bowman, deeded all her right in the estate of her dec’d. father John Litchfield, to her brother Uriah.

BROWN, Alpheus, who served in Capt. Abner Pryor’s Co. in 1776 m Oct. 16, 1777 Sarah Litchfield, dau of John and Lucy (Cady) Litchfield. In 1788 Alpheus and his wife Sarah deed to her brother Uriah all their share in the land belonging to her dec’d father, John Litchfield.
Up this street marched the men from the adjacent towns to Brooklyn Green, April 20, 1775. Between the two monuments on the left stands the house where Daniel Tyler, Jr., lived when he received the news, and where Putnam spent the last years of his life.

Town Hall, Brooklyn, Conn., situated on a corner of Brooklyn Green, and at the junction of the Wolf Den Road with Main Street.
Brown, Charles who served in 1775 in Capt. James Eldridge’s Co. m Dec. 12, 1781, Azubah Goodale in Brooklyn.

Brown, Jedidiah who was admitted in the Alarm from Canterbury, m Lucy, who was admitted to the church in 1788 when their son Jedidiah Jr. was baptized.

Brown, Shubael “of Pompfret,” served in Col. Canfield’s regiment of Militia at West Point in 1781. He m Dec. 15, 1785 Nancy Dixon in the Cong. church, but in 1826 “Capt. Shubel Brown” and his wife Nancy were confirmed in the Episcopal church at Brooklyn. He was buried Sept. 5, 1836, aged 75 yrs; and she in 1848, aged 87 yrs.

Borden (or Borden) Benjamin served in 1775 in Capt. Waterman Cliff’s Co. and Nov. 12, 1778 m Sarah Holland.

Borden (or Borden) Joshua served in Capt. Dixon’s Co. in 1776, and Meh. 11, 1779 m Elizabeth Holland, sister of Sarah and daughter of JOSEPH HOLLAND (q. v.)

Butt, Samuel who served as Corporal at the Alarm from Canterbury, was admitted as “Samuel 3rd.” with his wife to the Brooklyn church in 1772, and their five ch.: Anna, Mary, Jacob, Eunice, and Simeon were baptized. In 1774 their child Sarah was baptized; in 1776, Lucy; in 1778, Betsey; in 1781, Luther; and in 1782, Hannah.

Cady, Abijah of Canterbury served in the Cont. Line in 1777. He m Lucy Adams June 7, 1753, and in 1775 they united with the Episcopal church and their three ch. Richard Compton, Joshua and Anna were baptized.

Cady, Asahel served in Capt. Joseph Abbott’s Co. in 1776. Meh. 13, 1783 he m Ruth Laphier.

Cady, David served in the Alarm from Pomfret, and also in 1776 in Capt. Joseph Abbott’s Co. in 1776. Meh. 13, 1783 he m Ruth the dau. of Adonijah and Anna (Copland) Fassett, who was baptized in 1760.

Cady, Ephraim served in Capt. Joseph Abbott’s Co. in 1776, and was the oldest son of Nahum Cady. He was baptized. Meh. 20 1747/8. Nahum Cady was admitted to the church in 1742, and his wife Mary in 1756. Owing to the custom in the Congregational church at that time to give only the name of the father, when recording a baptism, I do not know whether Mary was the mother of Ephraim or not.

Cady, Joel served in Capt. Joseph Abbott’s Co. in 1776, and was the son of Phineas and Sarah Cady. He was baptized Jan. 23, 1756. He evidently d unm. for in 1786 his sister Alice, then wife of Salter Sears of Pomfret, deeded her share in his estate. In 1788 Sarah Cady of Killingly, sold her share in the estate of her uncles Joel and Daniel Cady, sons of Phineas, all of whom were then deceased.

Cady, John of Plainfield, Captain, while returning from New York was drowned, Nov. 23, 1783, in the 40th year of his age. His tombstone in Plainfield bears an inscription composed by Dr. Benedict of Yale College.

Cady, Nahum served in the Alarm from Pomfret. He was baptized. Meh. 8, 1752, and was the son of Nahum Cady, and brother of Ephraim, mentioned above.

Cady, Nathan of Canterbury, served in the Revolution, in 1777, and at the first town meeting of Brooklyn, in 1786, was made “Key keeper.” Oct. 21, 1742 he m Rachel Cady and Feb. 24, 1744/5 they united with the Brooklyn church and their ch. Hannah was baptized. In 1745, their ch. Bridget was baptized; in 1746/7, Anna; in 1749, Elisha; in 1751, Prudence; in 1754, Thomas who evidently d. inf. for in 1757 another Thomas was baptized; and in 1761, Rachel. Sept. 29, 1766 Anna and Jabez Winchester were baptized. “in the right of their mother, wid. of James Winchester and now wife of Nathan Cady,” and the same day Theda, dau of Nathan and Anna Cady was baptized. The other ch. of Nathan and his second wife, Anna (Wchester) were: Deborah, bapt. 1770; Amanda, bapt. 1771; and Lucy, bapt. 1779. He must have d bef. 1791 for at that time the descendants of the four children by the first wife (Elisha, Eunice, and Joseph Baker of Granby, Hampshire Co. Mass. Brinsley Carpenter and wife Sally of Woodstock, Conn. Amasa Pooler and wife Hannah of Brooklyn, and John Richmond and wife Rachel of Pomfret) make an agreement with the four children of the second wife: Theda, wife of Wm. Fillmore of Amherst, Mass., Deborah, wife of Jonathan James; Amanda, wife of Wm. Spalding, and Lucy, wife of Daniel Kies (or Keyes) all of Brooklyn, in regard to the dower of the wid. of Nathan Cady. Later Wm. and Elisha Baker of Granby give bond that Elijah Baker, now a minor, the other heir, will agree to the settlement made by his father and older brother.

Cady, Timothy, bapt. Oct. 19, 1754, son of Nehemiah and Lidia, was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington Nov. 16, 1776. In 1780 Timothy Cady, then of Pomfret, sells his share in the estate of his dec’d father, Nehemiah’s estate to his brother Ebenezer Cady of Brooklyn, who at the same time bought the shares of the other heirs. Nehemiah and his wife owned the Covenant in 1740, and at that time their children Lois, and Betty were baptized. (Betty later became the wife of Thomas GOODSELL q.v.) In 1741 Jonas son of Nehemiah was bapt.; in 1748,
Nehemiah; in 1745, Lidia; in 1747, Mercy (who in 1784 was the wife of Jonathan Eddy of Woodstock, Conn.); in 1750, Patience (who in 1754 was the wife of Jonathan Foster of Douglass, Worcester Co. Mass.); in 1752, Thankful; and in 1761 Ebenezer who m Hannah Baker Oct. 1, 1781 and Mary Butt Dec. 1, 1791.

CHANDLER, Charles Church, who is mentioned in the last issue of the magazine as taking such a prominent part as attorney for John HANCOCK in 1786, graduated from Harvard in 1763, studied law, m Marian Griswold of Lyme, Conn. and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town, South Woodstock. He was the son of Capt. Samuel Chandler and grandson of Hon. John Chandler, and a relative of Joshua Chandler, the Tory Colonel who met such a tragic fate when exiled from his native town immediately after the Revolution. He served in the Rev. for a short time in 1778, but during most of the time assisted his country in civil pursuits, and was a most influential, patriotic citizen.

CHAPMAN, Amaziah (or Amaza) with his wife Esther were ad. to the church at Brooklyn, and their ch. were bapt. as follows: Elizabeth in 1759; Esther in 1761; Samuel in 1763; Eunice in 1766; Elisha in 1769; and Molly in 1773. In 1776 Amaziah is mentioned among those who were "sick in the hospital at Stamford"; He recovered, however, and in 1791 is mentioned as buying and selling land; and in 1794 his second wife, Mary, united with the church.

BREVOLAND, Aaron, son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland, d at Canterbury, Conn. April 4, 1785, aged 57 years. He m his cousin Thankful Paine; and their children, as recorded in the Cleaveland Genealogy are: AARON, b June 18, 1750, m Jemima Robinson (q.v.) MOSES, b 1754, m Esther Champion; ANN, 1750-60; Abigail, b 1759, m Parker Cleaveland for his second wife; John, b 1762 m Mary Larned; Mary, 1765-75; Paine, b 1769, d unm.; Wm. Pitt, b 1770 m (1) Mary Bacon, m (2) Abby Richards; Thankful b 1773, m Cyrus Spalding; Camden, b 1778, m Elizabeth Adams. Aaron Cleaveland was a Captain in the French War, and a Colonel at the Lexington Alarm. He sent a fatted cow to Boston when that Port was closed. His tomb in the old cemetery at Canterbury is still preserved.

CLEAVELEND, Aaron Jr. private, Lieut. and Capt. with his wife Jemima united with the Brooklyn church in 1789 and the following children were baptized: Anna, Polly, Aaron, Charles, Zenas, Lora and Nabby.

CLEAVELEND, Chester b Mch. 8, 1761 in Canterbury, Conn. according to his pension declaration married in Royalton, Vt. in 1788 Elizabet and died July 18, 1840 in Monroe Co. N. Y. He was the son of

CLEAVELEND, Curtis, who served in Capt. David Cady's Co. in 1778. His dau. Elizabeth was bapt. in 1769, and son, Chester (q.v.) in 1762.

CLEAVELEND, Ebenezer, son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleaveland, b in Canterbury, Conn. in Jan. 1725, was ad. to the Brooklyn church Apr. 18, 1742; moved to Groton, Conn. where he m in 1745, Abigail Stevens and had according to the Cleaveland Genealogy, thirteen children. He d in Cape Ann, Mass. July 4, 1805. He was a Rev. patriot, and his son, Ebenezer, b 1754, is said to have been a Rev. officer.

CLEAVELEND, Edward (who according to the Cleaveland Genealogy left his home in Pomfret, near Woodstock, after the battle of Lexington, to serve where needed, and was killed at the siege of Boston), was the son of Samuel and Mary (Derbe) Cleaveland. Samuel and Mary united with the Brooklyn church in 1742, and the following children were baptized: James, CURTIS, Edward, Mary; and Abigail was bapt. in 1746. Edward was born July 4, 1737, m Sabra Hosmer, who died during the Revolution, and had nine children.

CLEAVELEND, Joseph, called "Lieutenant" when June 9, 1765, he married Abigail Miles, served as a private in 1775 in Capt. Obadiah Johnson's Co. Jan. 11, 1781, he married Olive Hubbard, and is given the title "Captain." Abigail Miles was the dau of Thomas Miles and the sister of Jonathan, Reuben and Thomas Jr. and in 1788 Joseph, as the former husband and heir of his deceased wife, Abigail, sells his right to certain parts of the estate of Abigail's father, Thomas Miles Sen. deceased.

CLEAVELEND, Moses, son of Col. Aaron, of Canterbury, was born Jan. 29, 1754, studied law, and married Esther Champion. His services in the Revolution are too well-known to repeat. In 1795 he joined with others in purchasing the "Western Reserve"; and in 1796 was made Brig. General of Militia. In 1800 he mortgaged to the state of Conn. for over $8000.00 his farm in Canterbury, and the following year the State Treasurer acknowledges the payment, and releases the mortgage. He died in 1806, when the city which he had assisted in laying out, and had named for himself, was but a straggling village. Off the high-road between Brooklyn and Canterbury, stands the remains of a large farm house, with the front entirely blown in by the wind and storms. In this house, lived once Moses Cleaveland, and a monument to his memory has been erected in his native village, Canterbury.
CLEAVELAND, Samuel served in Capt. Wills Clift's Co. in the Cont. Line in 1777 and Jan. 11, 1781 married Molly Allen (Allyn.) In 1799 Samuel and wife Mary, then of Amenia, Dutchess Co. N. Y. sell their right to the estate of Mrs. Lydia Dean, which she had owned, as the widow of Isaac Allyn.

Cook, Jared of Plainfield who served in the Alarm from that town married in Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1770, Mary Brown.

Cook, Lot served in Capt. Matthew Bowen's Co. of Militia in 1778. He m Sept. 30, 1779, Sarah Cleaveland.

COPELAND, Amasa of Pomfret was in the Cont. Line in 1777. He was the son of James and Sarah Copeland, and was bapt. June 11, 1758. Feb. 26, 1784 he m Mary Whitey.

COPELAND (COPELAND) Asa was bapt. April 20, 1763 and was the son of Wm. and Sarah (Smith) Copeland. William was dismissed from the 3rd. church in Braintree, Mass. in 1742, to unite with the Brooklyn church. According to his pension declaration Asa served as a private from 1781 to the close of the war in Capt. E. Hopkins' Co. Lieut. NATHAN BEERS and DAVID SPENCER of Hampton, Conn. testified to service with him. In 1820, while a resident of Pomfret, he mentions a will from her former husband, Mr. Zechariah Spaulding of Brooklyn.

DAVISON, William of Killingly served as a Major at the Lexington Alarm; and although advanced in years continued to serve as far as possible throughout the Revolution. Dec. 29, 1757 he m Sarah Adams; in 1758 they united with the Brooklyn church, and their dau Sarah was bapt. In 1789 he buys land in Brooklyn, although his church relations were with Killingly.

DAVIS, Daniel of Killingly m Dec. 2, 1762, Elizabeth Shurtleff, and became Deacon in the church. During the Revolution he and Elia Abad Adams of Canterbury are mentioned by Miss Larmed (p 209) as "among the scores of sterling men who sacrificed all for their country during the Revolution." It is not to be wondered at therefore that he was among those who sought a new home in the West, and followed Manasseh Cutler to New Connecticut where he became quite influential.

DAVISON, Joseph, b in Pomfret in 1754, m Lydia Clark of East Hampton Nov. 21, 1784. In 1790 he and his wife united with the church at Brooklyn, and their ch. as bapt. were: Philena, Joseph and Lucy in 1790; Deborah in 1792; John Clark in 1794; Nathan in 1797; and Eunice in 1799. In 1849, George Davison, as adv. of Mrs. Lydia Davison, who d Feb 8, 1846, aged 82 yrs. gave as the surviving ch Philena, Eunice, Lucy (who had m Mr. Briggs;) and Joseph, beside himself. Joseph Sen. served in 1776 in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1777 under Capt. Lincoln, and Seth Grosvernor; in 1778 under Capt. Daniel Paine; in 1779 under Capt. Joseph Durkee; and in 1780 under Capt. Jeffords. He d June 24, 1841. JONATHAN Cady of Brooklyn, Jonathan Holt and Amasa Martin of Hampton, Conn. testify to service with him.

COTTON, Thomas Jr. m Sept. 14, 1753, Sarah Holbrook, and served in the Alarm from Pomfret.

DANIELSON, Samuel of Killingly served in the Alarm from that town, and was bapt. Apr. 13, 1742. Oct. 27, 1774 his father, Samuel Danielson Esq. m (2) Mrs. Sarah Spaulding; and Mch. 19, 1781 Hannah, wife of Samuel Jr. of Killingly, united with the Brooklyn church. In 1772 the widow Sarah Spaulding had united with the Brooklyn church, and in 1804, Sarah Danielson of Killingly sells to Caleb Spaulding of Brooklyn all her right to the house in which Caleb then lived, which she received by will from her former husband, Mr. Zachariah Spaulding of Brooklyn.
Sarah Hide. They were received into full communion in 1777, and their dau. Nabby was bapt. In 1779, Albigenece, and in 1781, Paul were baptized.

DAY, Abner of Killingly m Sept. 16, 1779 Mary Wilson, and served in the Alarm from Killingly.

DAY, Asa, Lieut. in the Revolution, who d umn. was one of the eight children of James Day, b Killingly, 1717 m Mary Parkhurst in 1740 in Plainfield and d Dec. 25, 1783 in Killingly. Mary Parkhurst was the dau. of John and Abigail Parkhurst. They had, beside Asa: Nathan, Corporal in Capt. Joseph Cady's Co. bapt. July 28, 1744, m 1770 Hannah Hewett and settled in Granville, N. Y.; James who d umn. in 1808; Jonathan, who was b Mch. 12, 1745, and m Tamar May; Elias, b Sept. 25, 1750, m 1781 Percy Blanchard and lived in Woodstock, Conn.; Mary, b 1753, who m Nathaniel Maine; and lived in Brookfield, N. Y. Thomas b Jan. 9, 1755 m 1783 Susan Buck, and d July 15, 1830 in Thompson, Conn.; John, b Mch. 12, 1756, m Annis Bowman in 1781, was elected Constable of the town of Killingly in 1785, but soon thereafter bought land in Brooklyn formerly belonging to Godfrey Maltone and erected a large house which is still standing, and where he d Mch. 10, 1838; and Jesse, b Killingly, 1717 m Mary Parkhurst in 1740 in Plainfield and d Dec. 25, 1783 in Killingly.

DIXIE, Thomas of Killingly, Sergeant at the Lexington Alarm, m Dec. 11, 1770, Dorothy Davison. When Thompson was taken off from Killingly in 1785 Thomas Dixie was one of those who took the Freeman's Oath; was a Deacon of the Church in 1796 and built a large house on one of the farms bordering on the pike to Providence, R. I.

DIMMICK, Joseph, whose son Remember was bapt. Aug. 1, 1779, was corporal at the Alarm from Canterbury.

DOWNING, Abijah who served from Pomfret in the Alarm m June 7, 1778 Priscilla Hyde. He was the son of Jedidiah and Abigail (Cady) Downing, and was bapt. Aug. 26, 1752.

DOWNING, Ichabod, bap. Mch. 14, 1756, brother of Abijah above-mentioned, was a member of Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1776, and in 1799 bought land in Brooklyn of his brother James. In 1800 he had moved to Hartford, Conn. and sold his land in Brooklyn.

DOWNING, Joseph, another brother of Abijah, was bapt. June 24, 1750, and m Abigail Williams Sept. 24, 1778. He also was in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co.

DOWNING, Phinehas served in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1776, and Nov. 20, 1783, m Anna Butt.

DURKEE, Robert, Capt. in Wyoming at the time of the Massacre owned the Covenant with his wife Mehitabel Feb. 6, 1757, and their dau. Mehitabel was bapt. the same day. In 1760 their dau. Lovisa was bapt. and from then their names disappear from the records of the old Congregational Church.

EARL, Jesse and William. The fate of these two young men can best be told by an abstract from the town records. April 8, 1800 Nathan Witter of Brooklyn, (who with his wife Keziah had united with the church from Windham church in 1760) testified that "some years previous to the late American War, Mr. David Dodge then of sd. Brooklyn, together with his wife applied to me requesting me to take care of some property belonging to William Earl and Jesse Earl, sons of the said Dodge's wife, which property consisted in a number of sheep purchased by money (as I understood) belonging to their mother; and let to old Mr. Earl, grandfather to the said William and Jesse" . . . "Soon after the Commencement of the late war the sd. William and Jesse enlisted into the Continental Army for the space of three years. Previous to their joining the army they came to me and informed me that they were going into the service requesting me to take care of their property of every kind which I accordingly accepted. They then told me that if either of them should die in the army that the property should belong to the survivor; in case that neither of them should return their order and will was that their property should be delivered up to their parents and to become the property of them and their half brother and sister." The same day "Keziah Witter testified to said declaration so far as it relates to the purchase of the sheep and the disposal of the property." As neither of the Earls returned, the property went as requested.

ELDRIDGE, James m Feb. 20, 1765 Sarah Ashcraft and moved to Stonington, Conn. where he became Capt. in 1775 of a company. He returned to Brooklyn after the Rev. and Oct. 30, 1785 Charles, 'son of Capt. James' was bapt.; Frank in 1787; Frances Mary in 1791 and Edward in 1795.

FASSET, Adonijah and Jesse, brothers, served in 1776 in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. They were the children of Adonijah and Anna (Copolitan) Fasset, who were married in 1745, and whose children, as baptized were: Anna in
in 1773, when he and his wife Susannah united from Canterbury, had two children, Sarah and Mary, and Susannah were baptized. Being unable to serve as a Captain he enlisted as private in Capt. Joseph Abbot’s Co. and June 21, 1789 married Molly Cogswell.

FASSETT, Amaziah and Benjamin, brothers, served in the Revolution. Amaziah served at the Alarm from Pomfret, and afterwards was a Rev. pensioner, while a resident of Brain-trem, Luzerne Co. Penna. Benjamin was in the Continental Line and died Dec. 31, 1777. Amaziah and Benjamin were the children of Benjamin who m (1) Lidia, and had baptized: Samuel, in 1741; William in 1743-4; and Benjamin June 8, 1746. Dec. 8, 1746 Benjamin m (2) Elizabeth Tucker and had baptized: Lida in 1747; Grace in 1749; Allice in 1751; Joseph in 1752; Amaziah, May 4, 1755; Elizabeth in 1757; Silence in 1759 Zerviah in 1762 and James in 1764. Benjamin Senior, had died before Jan. 10, 1786 when Samuel Fasset, Amaziah Fasset, Samuel Turner and wife Elizabeth, all of Winchester, Cheshire Co. N. H. Silas Chandler and wife Grace, and Lydia Fasset all of Pomfret, Conn. Silas Palmer (q.v.) and wife Silence of Thompson, Conn. sell land set out to Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Fasset, deceased. Samuel Turner had married Elizabeth Fasset in 1780; Silas Chandler married Grace Fasset in 1774; Silas Palmer married Silence Fasset in 1777. Benjamin Jr. married Dec. 7, 1767, Anna Fasset, and had: Anna, bapt. 1776; and Nathan and Eunice, bapt. 1777. Although in the town records the members of the two families mentioned above spelled the name Fasset or Fassett, in the church records the distinction is carefully made. Adonijah and his family spell the name Fasset; whereas Benjamin and his children, as well as the family of Josiah, which intermarried with the Pikes, spell the name Fassett. All three families were contemporaneous in the town of Brooklyn.

FLING (or FLYN) Lemuel served in the Alarm from Pomfret. April 17, 1781 he m Ruth Cady; in 1782 he and his wife united with the church and their child Parnel was baptized. In 1783 their son Erastus was bapt. and in 1788 their son Cyril. Foster, William, Sergeant in the Alarm from Canterbury, had two children, Sarah and Thomas, bapt. in the Westminster Meeting-house at Canterbury, by Dr. Josiah Whitney, Jan. 17, 1779.

Frost, Jonas served as Captain of the Militia in 1773, when he and his wife Susannah united with the church and their three children: Phinehas, Mary and Susannah were baptized. Being unable to serve as a Captain he enlisted as private in Capt. Joseph Abbot’s Co. in 1776.

FROST, Stephen also enlisted in Capt. Joseph Abbot’s Co. and June 21, 1789 married Molly Cogswell.

FULLER, John, bapt. May 7, 1732 in Ipswich, Mass. m Hannah Kimball, and resided in that part of Mansfield, Conn. now called Hampton. He d Jan. 2, 1800 in Pomfret, Conn. and they had sons William, Benjamin (who m (1) Joanna Trowbridge, m (2) Clarissa Utley); John, b Oct. 8, 1757, m Jan. 11, 1757, Esther Mosely, and d Mch. 17, 1796; and Jesse. He served in the Alarm from Pomfret, and his son John is said to have served later in the Revolution. There was also a John Fuller 87 yrs. old in 1840, who was a Rev. pensioner from Willington, Conn., a John Fuller, 76 yrs. old in 1840 who was a Rev. pensioner from Sharon, Litchfield Co. Conn. and a John Fuller who had moved to New York state in 1818 and was a pensioner from there for service rendered in Conn. during the Revolution.

FULLER, Jonathan served in the Alarm from Windham, and m Esther Cady Aug. 28, 1777. She was the daughter of John and Deborah (Benjamin) Cady, and her older sister Anna, (who was bapt. in 1757 at the same time with herself in Brooklyn) m ELIJAH THAYER of Brooklyn. In 1808 ‘Capt. Elijah’ Thayer and his wife Anna deeded to Esther and her husband Jonathan Fuller, who then lived in that part of Windham which had become Hamp-ton, Conn. certain land in settlement of the estate of their parents John and Deborah. (For a full account of this family see Answer to 4234 THAYER in the Genealogical Department of the December issue of the magazine.)

GILBERT, John served in Capt. Joseph Abbot’s Co. in 1776. In 1778 he and his wife Zerviah united with the church in Brooklyn from the first church in Pomfret, and the following ch. were bapt.: Chester in 1778; Calvin in 1779; Cloe in 1782.

GOODALE (GOODEL) Edward m Dec. 1, 1774 Dorcas Shepherd; and served in the Alarm from Pomfret, as Corporal.

GOODALE Simeon married June 8, 1775 Martha Williams and in 1776 served in Capt. Samuel Chandler’s Co. in New York. This company was one of those detailed by Washington to cover the Retreat from Long Island, keeping guard until the troops could be gotten away, and then ordered ‘to get off as they could, in order or not.’ Miss Lamed writes that as they stumbled through the darkness to the banks of the river, one bewildered soldier ventured to ask ‘Where are we going?’ and met with a cheery reply from his captain ‘To Heaven, I hope.’ Later these Conn. soldiers received the especial commendation of Washington for their faithful work.
Goodale (Goode) Thomas served in the Alarm from Pomfret. Oct. 15, 1761 he m Betty Cady, and after her death m (2) Jan. 16, 1772 Patience Carr. Dec. 4, 1774 Thomas and his wife Patience were admitted to full communion and the next month the three ch. by his first wife: Lydia, Shubael and Summers, were baptized. Later in the year Betty, dau. of the second wife was baptized. Betty (Cady) Goodale was the dau. of Nehemiah and Lydia Cady, and was bapt. Feb. 24, 1739/40. She was the sister of TIMOTHY CADDY. (q.v.)

In 1784 Lydia, then of Lyme, Grafton Co. N. H. and in 1792, her brother, Shubael of the same place, sell the part of Nehemiah Cady's estate that had descended to their mother, deceased. Lydia was born, therefore, ab. 1766, Shubael, about 1771, and Summers died before reaching maturity.

Goodspeed, Nathaniel served in Capt. Ephraim Manning's Co. in 1775, and May 26, 1780 married Abigail Perkins.


Grosvenor, Seth, Corporal from Woodstock in the Alarm, and later Captain of a company in which many of the Rev. pensioners from Brooklyn served, had a dau. Betsey bapt. May 15, 1777. Jan. 18, 1779 Thomas, son of "Capt. Seth" Grosvenor was bapt.

Hammond, Hezekiah served in the Alarm from Windham, as a Corporal. He lived in that part of the town which later was incorporated as Hampton, where he was b Nov. 4, 1733, and m Lucy Griffin of Hampton, Nov. 15, 1758. They had: Lucy, b 1760, m John Clark of Coventry and d Dec. 1847; Olive, b July 8, 1764 m Charles Childs (or Child) of Pomfret and d 1810; Eleanor, b 1769 m JACOB HOLT (q.v.) Asahel, b 1778; Elisha, b 1780, m Phebe Hitchcock and settled in Brookfield, Mass. where he d in 1851; Hezekiah, b 1782, m (1) Polly Greenslit in 1804, m (2) in 1816, Lois Burnett, m (3) in 1819 Hannah Warren of Ashford, and d in Brooklyn in 1873. Hezekiah Hammond served throughout the entire war and died Dec. 9, 1813 in Hampton, Conn.

Harris, Paul was born in Canterbury, Conn. in 1745 according to his pension application. He enlisted in 1776 under Capt. Sherebiah Butts; in 1778 under Capt. Abner Robinson and in 1780 was drafted from Capt. William Hubbard's Co. of Canterbury Militia to serve at West Point. James BURNHAM and Abner Webb, both of Hampton testified to have served with him; and Ebenezer Parke of Canterbury testified that he had often heard his brother, Elijah Parke of Canterbury, now deceased (1833) speak of serving with Paul Harris. In 1789 Paul Harris of Brooklyn bought land there, and he was still living there in 1833 when he applied for a pension. He mentions a wife in his application, but gives no name; and his name does not appear on the list of either church.

Harris, Reuben who d at Lisbon, Conn. in 1829, aged 89 yrs. served at Valley Forge where he lost the sight of both eyes. He married (1) Lydia Lamphere, and (2) her sister Lucy. By his first wife he had: Lucy, b 1770; Bethia, b 1772; Susanna, b 1774; Reuben, b 1776. By his second wife he had: Joseph, b 1783; Luther, b 1787; Elihu, b 1790; Jeremiah, b 1792; Lucretia, b 1794; Rebecca, b 1797; Lydia, who m Rev. Mr. Ames and Daniel, the youngest child who moved to Middletown, N. J. Lucy, the oldest child, became the second wife of ROSEWELL PARISH (q.v.)

Hawkins, Joseph of Coventry served in the Alarm from that town and Aug. 7, 1777 married Zerviah Howard.

Hewitt, Increase, Corporal at the Alarm from Canterbury m Elizabeth Tyler Feb. 28, 1785, and in Dec. united with the church at Brooklyn. Their ch. as bapt. were: Mehitable, in 1785; Amos in 1766; Daniel in 1768; William in 1770; Increase in 1771; Thomas in 1773; Betsy in 1776; Polly in 1778; Eunice in 1780; Henry in 1782; James Tyler of "Capt. Increase" in 1785; and Joseph in 1787.

Hide, See Hyde.

Holland, Joseph was one of three men who sent the gift of Brooklyn to the relief of the sufferers in Boston, in 1775. He was called "Major," but his service in the Revolution was probably of a civil nature. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph was ad. to the church in 1775; from Pomfret; but evidently did not stay in Brooklyn. In 1768 Joseph and Mary his wife were admitted from the Episcopal church at New London. Their children, as baptized were: Thankful in 1765; Eunice in 1770; Anna Augusta in 1774 and John in 1776. In 1804 John Holland, Benjamin Borden (See BURDEN) and wife Sarah; and John Borden and wife Eunice of Washington, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Joshua Borden and wife Betsey of Middletown, Delaware Co. N. Y.; Benjamin Wood and wife Thankful of Bloomfield, Ont. Co. N. Y. and Anna Augusta Ray of New York City authorize John to sell the right of their mother, Mary, wid. of Joseph Holland, to real estate in Brooklyn, she having also, while a resident of Washington, N. Y. given her consent to the sale.

Holt, Jacob, fifer in Capt. Abner Robinson's Militia Co. in 1778, m (1) Hannah Jeffers Oct. 1, 1783, and (2) Eleanor, dau of Hezekiah Hammond.

Hovey, Jacob and his father, Nathaniel served in the Alarm from Windham, although
in different companies. Nathaniel was b Oct. 23, 1717, and was the son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Genings) Hovey. He m Ruth Parker Jan. 21, 1747/8, and their ch. as recorded in the town records of Windham were: Nathaniel, b June 14, 1749, married and had three ch. all born at Willington; John, b Jan. 9, 1750; Ebenezer, b Oct. 1, 1752; Ruth, b Aug. 28, 1754, m Nov. 13, 1777, Abiel Abbot; Phinias, b Apr. 12, 1756; Mary, (1758-1762); Jacob, b Jan. 21, 1747/8, and their ch. as recorded in the inventory of Nathaniel Hovey's estate was taken Dec. 25, 1784 at Windham, Conn. Jacob married Olive Grow, and died Mch. 24, 1830 at Windham, leaving daughters, Amelia, (who m Dec. 2, 1819, Uriel, grandson of JOHN FULLER (q.v.) ) and Marina, who m Eleazer Litchfield.

HYDE, Amasa served under Capt. Isaac Stone at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777. He m Lucy Robinson Jan. 30, 1780 and with his wife joined the Brooklyn church in 1781 when their child Elias was baptized. In 1783 Jedidiah was baptized and in 1788 they were recommended to the church in Brookfield, Vt.

HYDE (or HIDE) Asa of Woodstock, served in the Alarm from that town and married Lucy Winchester Dec. 23, 1772. This name was almost invariably spelled Hide in Revolutionary times; but as it is usually spelled Hyde now, I have listed it under that spelling.

HYDE, Benjamin married Anna Eldridge Jan. 30, 1765, and served in the Alarm from Canterbury.

INGALLS (INGALS) Joseph, whose son Peter was baptized Feb. 25, 1752, was too old to undertake any active service but according to Miss Larned, was one of twenty-four men who were associated together in 1777 "for the purpose of chartering or purchasing a good sea-vessel, and loading the same to send immediately to the West Indies for salt and other necessities." The scarcity of salt was a very serious grievance and "threatened at times to disturb the public peace and safety of the State." Israel Putnam Jr. and other Revolutionary soldiers were among the subscribers.

JEFFARDS (JEFFERDS) John, who served in the Cont. Line in 1777 deeded in 1802 land to his grandchildren John Chamberlain and wife, Sally. At the same time John and Sally Chamberlain deed to John Jeffers, and wife Hannah, another land in Brooklyn.

KENDAL (KENDALL) Peter served in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1776. He was the son of David Kendall; and with his brothers Daniel and John, and his sister Mary, was baptized Sept. 20, 1761. In 1786 his father gave him land in Canterbury, which he gave back a few years later. He married July 4, 1776 Betsey Wilson; and in 1792 Peter Kendall of Canterbury, and his wife Betsey, sell land set out to Betsey in the division of the estate of her deceased father, Samuel Wilson. David Kendall m (2) Mch. 5, 1767, Bridget Cady, and in 1797 Peter and John leased for life to David and Bridget their former home.

KEYS (KEYS-KIES) Daniel, a Rev. pensioner, was a private in Capt. Trowbridge's Co. in 1776/7, enlisting from Killingly, Conn. Ensign ANTHONY BRADFORD, and THOMAS FARNHAM of Hampton, Conn. testified in the case. He died April 5, 1825, and his widow Abigail applied for a continuance of the pension. She stated that she, Abigail Hutchens, was married to Daniel Keys Dec. 5, 1779 in Killingly, Conn. and her brother, Fenuel Hutchens of Killingly in 1839, testified that he was present when Rev. Eliphalet Wright performed the ceremony. Shubael Keys and Betsey Keys, of Augusta, Oneida Co. N. Y. testify to acquaintance with Abigail, and the pension was granted. The warrant of Daniel Keys, as "Second Sergeant, Third Co. Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, raised by the Continent of America," signed Jed Huntington, Col. dated Ramapough, Dec. 8, 1776, is in the files of the Pension Office. He should not be confounded with the Daniel Keys of Brooklyn, who in 1801, married Lucy, dau. of NATHAN CADY, and is referred to in another part of this article.

KIMBALL, John with his wife Jerusha were ad. to the church in 1760, and their children, as baptized were: John in 1760; Richard in 1762; Jared in 1765; Jerusha in 1767; Cynthia in 1769; Nathan in 1771; Joseph in 1776 and Jacob or "Lieut. John" in 1779. In 1781 John Kimball of Pomfret was Captain of a company in the provisional regiment which was "ready to march in case Gen. Washington needs them."

KNAPEN, Thomas served in 1778 in Conn. Line under Capt. Eli Leavensworth. He is probably the Thomas Knapen, bapt. July 31, 1743, as son of Thomas of Canterbury. In 1744, his brother Samuel was baptized.

LOEB, Elisha. (Capt.) See p 256 October issue.

LOVEJOY, Timothy married Oct. 25, 1767 Mary Hide and served in Capt. Ephraim Warren's Co. in the Eleventh Regiment, which was composed almost entirely of Windham Co. men. On Oct. 9, 1774 four children of Timothy and Mary were baptized in the Episcopal church: Palmer, Lois, Polly and Cynthia; Apr. 19, 1778, Mary, the wife, and Mary, the dau. of Timothy were baptized, and the next day, Betsey, their daughter was baptized. Timothy's name appears among the list of those who had moved out of the parish between 1776 and 1783.
Moseley, Ebenezer. See p 254 of October issue.

Noyes, John who was surgeon in the First regiment, Cont. Line, in 1777, married Mary Ann Williams Nov. 19, 1789. Mary Ann was the daughter of Thomas Williams Esq. (q.v.) In 1793 John Noyes and his wife Marian of Lyme, Conn. deed land to "our brother, Roger Wolcott Williams of Brooklyn."

Oscood, William married June 2, 1774 Mary Scarborough, and was a member of Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1776.

Paine, Seth married Nov. 1, 1749 Mahel Tyler, sister of Capt. Daniel Tyler Jr. and her ch. as bapt. were: Mary, in 1753; Sarah, in 1760; Amasa of "Ensign Seth" in 1762; and Daniel in 1767. He represented the parish in its efforts to become a town, was its first Town Clerk and Treasurer, a position which he filled until his death in 1792. In 1785 when owing to the unsettled condition of affairs the Assembly had rejected the petition of Brooklyn Parish to be incorporated, and also the request for a new county with Pomfret for the purpose of keeping their field-piece; and fire-arms "properly scoured, cleaned and oiled" were stowed away in a chest to be in readiness when needed. In 1789 Seth deeded one half of his land to his son Daniel, and in 1795 Seth Paine of Brooklyn mortgages land he had received from his father, Seth Paine. In 1797 Seth Paine, then of Tunbridge, Vt. re-owed to the unsettled condition of affairs the ground by the side of the common for the purpose of keeping their field-piece; and fire-arms "properly scoured, cleaned and oiled" were stowed away in a chest to be in readiness when needed. In 1789 Seth deeded one half of his land to his son Daniel, and in 1795 Seth Paine of Brooklyn mortgages land he had received from his father, Seth Paine. In 1797 Seth Paine, then of Tunbridge, Vt. re-owed to the unsettled condition of affairs the ground by the side of the common for the purpose of keeping their field-piece; and fire-arms "properly scoured, cleaned and oiled" were stowed away in a chest to be in readiness when needed.

Palmer, Silas married Aug. 28, 1777 Silence Fassett, (dau. of Benjamin of Pomfret) and they joined the church in June 1780, when their son Phineas was baptized. In 1782 their son Alpheus was also baptized. Silas served under Capt. David Hait (or Hoyt) in 1776; and in 1786 he and his wife, residents of Thompson, Conn. sold their right to certain land formerly belonging to Benjamin Fassett.

Parish, John, son of Lemuel Parish of Canterbury, and brother of Roswell Parish (q.v.) served in 1777 in Capt. Daniel Clark's Co. at Stillwater. In 1788 his father Lemuel deeds him land in Brooklyn, and from that time he became one of the most influential men of the town. He married May 30, 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Josiah Whitney. (q.v.) His name is incorrectly given on page 256 of the October issue as Job. It was John. In 1802 when he united with the church, he is styled John Parish Esq: a title only bestowed on men of education and prominence in those times.

Parish, Roswell who served in the Alarm from Canterbury, although a mere lad, (1759-1807) and became a Major of Militia before his death m (1) Mihitable Melody Harris in 1790; m (2) Lucy, dau. of Reuben Harris (q.v.) She was b 1790 and d in 1813. Roswell served four days in 1775 in Capt. John Kingsley's Co. of Windham. As it was not drawn upon further for service he re-enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Bacon's Co. Col. John Douglass, and took part in the operations around New York and White Plains. There he became incapacitated for service (losing one of his arms) and was sent home. By his first wife he had: Erastus b 1783-m Anna Eldridge, and d 1847 in Providence, R. I.; Mihitable, b 1784, m William Bradford for his first wife; John Riley, b 1786, m Miss Olmated, and moved to Columbus, Ohio; Sophia, b 1788, who became the second wife of William Bradford, and lived at or near Binghamton, N. Y. By his second wife, Roswell had: Artemisia, b 1792 m 1820 Ruel Park (1792-1862) of Canterbury; Roswell, b 1796, m 1822 Desire Smith of Smithtown, L. I. (1803-1896) Julia, b 1797 d 1833 unm.; Horatio Nelson, b 1798, d 1799; Lucy b Jan. 7, 1808, m 1824 Jedediah Reed of Canterbury (who d in 1865 aged 66 yrs.) and d Oct. 14, 1837; Chester, b 1802, m (1) Lucy Bean of Gilmanton, N. H. (Dec. 28, 1801—Oct. 13, 1837); m (2) in 1838 Miranda Forrest Chase who was b 1813; and lastly Evans, b 1806, m (1) in 1831 Eliza Phillips by whom he had no issue, m (2) in 1834 Sarah Ann Westcott of Providence, R. I. and m (3) in 1839 Betsey Waldo of Canterbury who was b 1802. Roswell Parish was the son of Lemuel Parish and a descendant of the immigrant, John Parish of Mass. There was another Roswell Parish who served in the Revolution from Conn. also a descendant of the immigrant, John Parish, but through an entirely different line. He was the son of William Parish and was b in Windham, in 1752, and served in Capt. Gallup's Co. in the Tenth Conn. regiment at New York; was in the Battle of Long Island, was made Corporal in December, 1776, and was in the Cont. Line in 1777 under Col. Jedediah Huntington. He was in Capt. Robinson's Co. Col. McClellan's regiment which arrived in camp July 1778, with William and Oliver Parish in the same company. This man is the Rozel Parish of Preston Records. He married and his two ch. were born in Preston; Roswell, b 1779 m 1808, Amanda Tracy of Preston who was b in 1779; and Polly, b 1782. The first mentioned Roswell Parish was born in Canterbury himself, as were all of his children, and the house is still standing in a good state of repair.
Pierce, Dilleno (or Dileno or Delano) married Nov. 1, 1770, Abigail Hammond and with his wife was ad. to the church in 1776, and their children were baptized: Betsey, Abigail and Olive. In 1781 Elias was bapt; in 1783, Benjamin; in 1786 Dileno of "Capt. Dileno" and in 1791 Lois. Dileno was the brother of RUFUS and TIMEUS (q.v.) and was bapt. Nov. 27, 1748. He is one of those who testified in the case of Jonathan Copeland, as a fellow soldier in 1776, and died in Brooklyn Oct. 3, 1835. Abigail, his wife, born in Hampton Aug. 22, 1753, died Dec. 31, 1841. Lois married Nov. 14, 1809, Jonathan Parkhurst; and early in 1818, moved to Brooklyn to care for her parents. In the first book of Probate Records, pp. 43 and 4, is recorded the will of Delano Pierce, probated Oct. 14, 1835. In it he mentions his wife Abigail, dau Louisa Parkhurst, wife of Jonathan Parkhurst (Lois) son Erastus (His baptism is not recorded.) grandson Elias Delano Pierce, under 21 yrs.; sons: Benjamin and Delano; daughters Betsey Gilbert (Benjamin Gilbert m Nov. 20, 1790 Betsey Gilbert) and Olive Litchfield. (Daniel Litchfield m Sept. 22, 1796 Olive Pierce.) He appointed his son in law Jonathan Parkhurst as Exr. and the Court appointed Major John Kendal of Canterbury and Capt. Samuel Cady of Brooklyn as appraisers. The words enclosed in brackets are interpolated for the purpose of explaining the text and do not appear in the recorded will. No service can be found in Conn. Men for Delano (or Dileno) Pierce, which is not strange; as the only service found for the men with whom he served is from their Pension record. That he served, was accepted by the U.S. Government, in granting the pension to his companion and fellow-soldier.

Pierce, Rufus, son of Benjamin and his second wife, Naomi Pierce was bapt. Sept. 23, 1753. July 18, 1784 he and his wife Sarah were admitted to the church, and Aug. 15, 1784, Septimius, Deborah, Naomi and Sarah were baptized it being "the next Sunday after the death of their father, Rufus Pierce." Dec. 30, 1790 Sarah married Benjamin Herrick and in 1793 their child, Amy Church, named for the first wife of Benjamin, was baptized. Apr. 3, 1800 Sarah and her husband Benjamin Herrick, Deborah and her husband Titus Goodale, Septimius, Naomi and Sarah Pierce sell land formerly belonging to Rufus Pierce; but in 1810 Sarah, now "the widow Herrick" was dismissed to the church in Ellington, Conn. Rufus was a corporal in Capt. David Cady's Co. in 1778.

Pierce, Timeus, brother of Delano and Rufus was bapt. June 9, 1751. Benjamin Pierce, his father joined the Brooklyn church in 1736 as did his wife Hannah; and their son Oliver was baptized. Apr. 30, 1738, Olive, dau. of Benjamin was bapt. and June 18, 1738, Naomi, his second wife was admitted to the church. The other children of Benjamin and Naomi were: Rufus bapt. in 1740, but d. inf.; Rachel in 1743; Lita in 1745; DILENO, TIMEUS, RUFUS (q.v.) and Deidama of Ensign Benjamin in 1756. The name of the wife of Timeus is not given; but the children as baptized were: Sophia in 1780; Payson Grosvenor in 1781; Risby (or Risley) in 1783; Rufus in 1785; a second Rufus in 1787, and Oliver in 1739. Timeus served in 1776 in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Company.

Pike, Asa, Clerk at the Alarm from Pomfret, Peter, who served in 1776 in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co., as Corporal; and Willard who served in the Alarm from Pomfret, were brothers, and sons of Ebenezer and Abigail (Adams) Pike. Ebenezer and wife joined the church June 24, 1739, and the same day their son Asa was baptized. In 1741, Jonathan; in 1742 Abigail; June 9, 1745, Peter; April 26, 1747, Willard and 1753, Anna were baptized. Peter married Oct. 15, 1794, Rachel Dorrance was admitted to the church July 25, 1808, "and died the next Saturday." Their children, baptized with Peter, were: James Dorrance, Abigail, Asa, Virgil, Betsey and Gordon. Willard Pike married July 21, 1778 Molly Spaulding and their children, as bapt. were: Augusta in 1780; Erepta in 1782; Ebenezer in 1788 and Avilla in 1798. Sept. 5, 1797, Willard Pike sells to his "brother Peter Pike of Brooklyn" his right to the estate of "our deed. brother, Asa Pike of Brooklyn," which would seem to indicate that Asa died unmarried. In 1810 Willard and his wife were dismissed to the church in Holland, Mass.

Plank, Zebediah who served in Capt. Isaac Stone's Co. in 1777 married Dec. 7, 1780 Olive Holmes.


Prince, Timothy Jr., who served in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1776, married Dec. 14, 1780 Deidama Pierce, sister of Dileno, Rufus and Timeus (q.v.) He married (2) Feb. 26, 1789, Prudence Denison. In 1805 "Major Timothy" and his wife Prudence united with the church and the following children were baptized: Lucy and Joseph (both of whom were over 21 yrs. at the time), Deidama, David, Polly, John and Betsey. Jan. 19, 1796 Timothy Prince Jr. leased for life to his honored parents Mr. Timothy Prince, and Huldah, his wife, three tracts of land in Brooklyn. July 8, 1798 Timothy Prince Sen. was buried from the Episcopal church. The baptism of his son, Abel, July 3, 1763, is the only other record of him to be found.
PUTNAM, Daniel, son of Gen. Israel, bapt. Dec. 20, 1760, married Sept. 2, 1782, Catherine Hutchinson. She was the niece of Godfrey Malbone, the prominent Tory and founder of the Episcopal church, and in 1783 Daniel became a subscriber to the Episcopal church. In 1786 the following ch. were baptized: William (who married Mary Spaulding in 1793, and d in 1846, aged 64 yrs.) and Catharine; in 1789, Elizabeth, who d in May, 1794; in 1792 Harriot Wadsworth; in 1794, Elizabeth. June 10, 1796 Israel "of Major Daniel" was bapt. in the Congregational church where the grandfather had been such a prominent member, but died two weeks thereafter; and in 1798 Ann Coffin and in 1804, Emily were bapt. in the Episcopal church. May 3, 1831 was buried, "Col. Daniel, last surviving son of Gen. Israel, Putnam" and "Oct. 31, 1844, Catharine, wife of Major Daniel," both of Pomfret married July 28, 1768, Sarah Fassett. In 1789 his son Rufus was baptized; but whether he was related to the distinguished Rufus Putnam, cousin of the General, who moved to Marietta, Ohio, is not stated in the records.

PUTNAM, Israel, General, See p 256 October issue.

PUTNAM, Israel Jr. oldest son and namesake of his distinguished father married (1) Sarah Waldo, and settled on the farm of his father in Pomfret. Their ch. as bapt. were: Sarah in 1765; Israel in 1766; Aaron Waldo in 1767; David in 1769; William Pitt in 1770; Molly in 1773; George Washington "of Capt. Israel" in 1775 and Betsy "of Major Israel" in 1780. In 1786 at the first town-meeting "Col. Israel Putnam" presided and he took a prominent part in the affairs of the town until his removal to Ohio. Feb. 26, 1792 he married Claryna Chandler and June 9, 1793, Frances, dau. of Israel and Claryna was bapt. in the Episcopal church.

PUTNAM, Peter Schuyler, who served as a waiter for his father during the Revolution, was admitted to the church with his wife Lucy in 1789, and the following year their children; John, Nathan and Schuyler, were baptized.

PUTNAM, Reuben who served in 1777 in Capt. Walbridge's Co. in the Cont. Line, in 1787 bought land of Rev. Josiah Whitney in Brooklyn. He was a joiner by trade, and in 1789 his son Rufus was baptized; but whether he was related to the distinguished Rufus Putnam, cousin of the General, who moved to Marietta, Ohio, is not stated in the records.

ROBINSON, Joshua who served in the Alarm from Tolland, was a Rev. pensioner. He was born in Scotland, Conn. Sept. 24, 1748, married Sept. 4, 1771, Sybil (dau. of Zebulon and Methitable (Huntington) Webb, and moved to Tolland, where the following ch. were born: Erastus (Dr.) b 1778, m Martha O'Hanning; Betsy, b Jan. 9, 1779 m Asahel Hammond and had eleven children; Ruth, b 1781 m Dec. 1803 Elizah Fuller and d 1849; Gurdon, b 1783, married and d Nov. 25, 1848; Dolly, b 1788 m in 1825 Mr. Tracy of Norwich. After the Revolution Joshua moved to Hampton, where he died Dec. 13, 1839.

Row, Isaac who served in the Alarm from Pomfret married July 28, 1768, Sarah Fassett.

SCARBOROUGH, Joseph, Sergeant in Capt. Asa Bacon's Co. of Canterbury men married Feb. 24, 1780, Deliverance Kingsbury, and with his wife were ad. to the church in Mch, 1782, when their son Jared was bapt. May 12, 1782, their dau. Delilah was bapt.; in 1784, their son Joel; in 1788, Jeremiah; in 1792, Joseph Kingsbury (of Joseph Esq.); in 1793, Emilia; and in 1796, Albigence. At the first town-meeting Joseph was chosen, with Andrew Murdock, Asa Pike and Daniel Tyler Jr. as a Selectman.

SCARBOROUGH, Samuel, Sergeant in Capt. Asa Bacon's Co. of Canterbury men married Feb. 24, 1780, Deliverance Kingsbury, and with his wife were ad. to the church in Mch, 1782, when their daughter Theoda was baptized. Their other ch. were: Samuel, bapt. in 1773; Polly in 1775; Nehemiah in 1776; Godfrey in 1779; Henrietta in 1783; Zoah in 1784; Perrin in 1786; and Philip in 1788. He served in 1776 in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co.

SHELDON, John who marched to Quebec under Arnold in 1775, with his wife Susanna united with the church in 1772, and their dau. Anna was baptized. Later, in 1778, their dau. Susanna was baptized.

SHEPHERD (SHEPHERD), Benjamin and his wife (no name) owned the Covenant in 1750; she was ad. to the church in 1754; and the following ch. were baptized: Henry in 1750; Dorcas in 1751; Hannah in 1757; Allice in 1755 (who married Stephen Hewit in 1778) Hannah in 1757; and Lucy in 1758. May 20, 1759, Martha, wife of Benjamin was ad. to the church, and later the following children: Whitmore in 1761 and Josiah in 1763. In 1789 Josiah Shepard leases land to his father, Benjamin for the life of Benjamin and his wife, Martha; and in 1791 Stephen Hewit of Brooklyn leases for life to "my honored father-in-law, Benjamin Shepard, and his wife Martha, both of Brooklyn" certain land. Benjamin served in 1776 in Capt. John Dixon's Co. in Capt. Joseph Abbott's Co.

SPALDING (SPALDING, SPALDIN), Abel married June 28, 1770, Methitable Cady, united with the church in 1776 at which time the following ch. were baptized: Zechariah and Elizabeth. In 1797, Abel Spaulding deeds land to his son Zephariah, both of Brooklyn. Abel served in Capt. John Dixon's Co. in 1776.
SPaulding, Zadock, of Killingly, one of the appraisers of the land of Gen. Joseph Palmer in the suit which John Hancoek brought against him in 1786; served in 1778 in Capt. Daniel Tilden's Co. of Militia.

STAPLES, Abel, son of Jacob and Eunice (Cady) Staples was bapt. Sept. 4, 1757. He married Dec. 3, 1777 Cynthia Holt; and according to his pension declaration made in 1832 while a resident of Brooklyn, enlisted in 1777 under Capt. Seth Grosvenor and also in 1779 under Capt. Stephen Lyons, when he substituted for Moses Warren who had been drafted from the Conn. Militia. William Barret, and Poul Harris (q.v.) testified in the case.

STAPLES, Jacob served in Capt. Joseph Abbot's Co. in 1776. His wife Thankful and dau. Zilpah were bapt. May 17, 1775. He was the brother of ABEL STAPLES (q.v.) His father Jacob Sen. married Eunice Cady Oct. 29, 1741. When they owned the Covenant in 1749 their children: Amos, Isaac, Jacob and Hannah were baptized. In 1752 Jonas and in 1754 a second Jonas was bapt; in 1757 Joseph; and in 1763 Eunice.

STAPLES, Joseph was "hired in 1751 by the town of Pompfret" to serve in Capt. James Dana's Co. of Militia. Whether this is the Joseph, baptized in 1759, brother of ABEL and JACOB (q.v.) or the Joseph Staples, son of James and Mary, who was bapt. Apr. 10, 1743, and married Nov. 22, 1770, Eleanor Darbee, I can not say. As two of the sons of Jacob served in the Revolution; and as none of the other children of James and Mary Staples appear to have enlisted, the service probably belongs to the younger man, son of Jacob Senior.

STEVENS, John married May 5, 1774 Thankful Allen and served in the Alarm from Pompfret.

TYLER, Daniel, a Rev. patriot, who influenced public opinion to a great extent in the parish of Brooklyn, where he lived, died Feb. 20, 1802, aged 100 years, 11 months and 15 days. He had three wives: Jane (dismissed from the church at South Preston Jan. 3, 1741/2) Mehitabel Shirtliff, and Mary, who united with the church Feb. 19, 1775. According to the inscription on his tombstone he had twenty-one children, (six of whom were living at the time of his death) 50 grandchildren, and 120 great-grandchildren. "Altho a hundred years I have seen, Life has been short, it is a dream." The names of the children as baptized are: Anna and Lucy in 1736; Job in 1739; Elisha in 1740; all by the first wife. By the second wife: James and Elizabeth in 1748; Daniel in 1750; Leah in 1752; Zilpah in 1758. By the third wife there is only the record of one, Eunice, bapt. June 23, 1771.

TYLER, Daniel Jr. son of the above mentioned Daniel, was bapt. June 3, 1750. He graduated from Harvard College, and Aug. 15, 1771 married Mehitable, daughter of Gen. Israel Putnam. In 1772 "Daniel Tyler, A.B. and wife Mehitable" were admitted to the church and their dau. Molly was baptized. In 1774 Pascal Paoli was bapt. (He m Sept. 17, 1797 Betsey, oldest dau. of Dr. Joseph Baker, and lived in Brooklyn.) In 1776 Daniel Putnam was bapt. He graduated from Yale College in 1794, but died of fever soon after his settlement in Whitesborough, N. Y. In 1779 was bapt. "of Capt. Daniel" Septimius, who d. y.; in 1781 William; in 1784, Betsey; in 1788 Septimius. This second Septimius graduated at Yale and went South where he engaged in teaching. Mehitable (Putnam) Tyler died and in 1790 Sally, wife of Capt. Daniel Tyler was admitted to the church. At the same time Mehitabel, Benjamin, Timothy Edwards, and Jonathan Edwards Chaplin, children of the late Benjamin Chaplin Esq. were baptized in right of their mother, Sally, now the wife of Capt. Daniel Tyler. Benjamin Chaplin was the son of Deacon Benjamin Chaplin of Canterbury, had married Sally Edwards (dau. of Judge Timothy and grand-daughter of President Jonathan Edwards) and died in 1789 in Canterbury. She was a very brilliant woman, and became the ancestress of a distinguished list of men and women through the children, baptized as follows: Sally-Pierpoint, in 1791; Edwin in 1794; Frederick in 1795 and Daniel in 1799. As adjutant to his father-in-law, Gen. Putnam; as Captain of a matross company composed almost entirely of Brooklyn men, which marched to New London in 1778 and to Newport in 1780, and in many other ways he served his country during the Revolution and until his death.

TYLER, James served as a Captain of Militia during the Revolution. In 1770 William son of James, was bapt.; in 1772 Sarah; in 1774, James; in 1776, Joseph; in 1779, Anna of "Capt. James"; and in 1781, Elisha. April 11, 1782 Capt. James Tyler m Mehitabel Scarborough, and Nov. 31, 1784 Hitty and Patty "of Mehitable" were baptized "soon after the death of their father, Capt. James Tyler." James, bapt. in 1774, married Dec. 21, 1796, Eliza Williams, and is mentioned by Miss Larned as the nephew and ward of Capt. Daniel Tyler. Capt. James was, therefore, the brother of Capt. Daniel and son of Daniel, the Rev. patriot.

WEEKS, Ebenezer served in the Alarm from New London. He was the son of Ebenezer and Anna (Holland) Weeks (or Weak) and was bapt. Aug. 8, 1741. In 1763 he was "recommended to the North Church in New London, but some years after that from them to the
Church in Brooklyn,' where in 1778 his son, George Griswold was baptized. In 1780 Hannah was bapt.; and Aug. 10, 1783 "William Raymond, afterwards D.D. and pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J. ' was bapt.; Aug. 19, 1787 "David Jewet, Presbyterian minister in New York state’ was baptized; and in 1791 Eunice, wife of Ebenezer is ad. to the church.

Weld, Elias ‘of Pomfret’ married Thankful Spaulding Nov. 16, 1758 and served as First Lieut. in Col. Obadiah Johnson’s Co. in 1776.

Wheeler, John, who served as a drummer in Capt. David Cady’s Co. in 1778, was with his sisters Lydia and Azuba, baptized when their mother, the widow Lydia united with the church, Oct. 9, 1783. Sept. 23, 1784 he married Almira Welthy.

Whitney, James Rix served under title James R. in Capt. Eben Lathrop’s Co. of Militia from Norwich. Oct. 31, 1781, he married Polly, dau. of Joseph Holland, (q.v.) and in 1793 the land in Pomfret set out to ‘‘Mary, dau. of Joseph Holland dec’d. now the wife of James Rix Whitney was sold for taxes.’’ In 1794, however, James Rix Whitney and Polly, his wife, of Franklin Co. Ga. give a clear deed to all Polly’s interest in the estate of her deceased father, 26 acres, and acknowledge the deed in Norwich.


Williams, Nathan of Brooklyn, Conn. applied for a pension in 1820, which was granted him. Later he was dropped from the rolls on account of property. In 1832 he applied again stating that in 1779 he enlisted from Coleraine, Mass. in Gen. Larned’s Brigade, Cont. Line, serving nine months. In 1780 he joined a company of militia to serve in N. Y. state, raised from residents of Vermont. Nathan was living at that time in Halifax, Vt. The men chose James Blakslee for captain, and himself for sergeant. They marched to Gov. Clinton’s residence and were directed by him to join Col. Malcolm’s reg’t. at Fishkill. They were placed under Arnold, and were still under him when he deserted; and later were in the battle at Fort Plains. He was born Sept. 21, 1760 in Pomfret, Hampton, Plainfield and Brooklyn. He was the son of Nathan Williams who commanded a company of militia in the Revolution and was killed at the retreat from Ticonderoga, in a battle with the Indians. The warrant of Nathan Jr. as sergeant is now on file in the Pension Office. His claim was allowed, and he was paid until his death in Brooklyn, Mch. 14, 1848. His widow Hannah (Putnam) Williams, born Jan. 1, 1763, applied for and received a pension. As the record of her marriage in Preston, Conn. Mch. 14, 1782, could not be found, she sent a leaf from a family Bible with the birth and marriage dates of herself and children. Mrs. Esther (York) Smith also testified for her friend, stating that she was now 93 yrs. old, had lived in Brooklyn since she was 28 yrs. old, had known Nathan and his wife since then, etc. This is the Esther York who married Capt. Wm. Smith Nov. 15, 1787, united with the church in 1792 when her dau. Lucretia was baptized. The children of Nathan and Hannah were: Fanny, b July 3, 1784, m Eleazer Mather Oct. 24, 1802; Betsey, b Apr. 1, 1786, m Ebenezer Baker Feb. 17, 1805; Waty, b Mch. 30, 1788, m William Tyler (son of Capt. Daniel) Jan. 1, 1809. In 1855, Hannah Williams, then 92 yrs. applied for a Bounty Land Warrant, which was granted her.

Williams, Samuel served in Capt. Joseph Abbot’s Co. in 1776. He was the son of Samuel and bapt. Aug. 22, 1756. He m July 23, 1776 Martha Phipps, and their children as baptized were: Nathaniel, in 1783; Elisha, in 1787 and Mary in 1801. In 1801 land is deeded to ‘‘Mistress Martha, wife of Capt. Samuel Williams.”

Williams, Stephen served in the Alarm from Pomfret. He was the son of Samuel Williams and his wife Sarah, who was dismissed from the church at Dorchester in 1754. In an old deed, recorded in Brooklyn dated May 23, 1738, ‘‘Samuel Williams of Pomfret, Conn. yeoman, alias husbandman, loving son of Stephen Williams of Roxbury, Mass. Gentleman,” is given 250 acres of land. Stephen and his wife Sarah are ad. to the church in 1766 and their children as baptized were: Betsey in 1771; Polly in 1773; Caleb in 1775; Thomas Moseley in 1777; Flavel in 1779; Betsey in 1781; Sarah in 1783; Elisha in 1785; Robert Breck in 1786; Stephen Paine in 1789 and Erepta in 1791. In March, 1802 Caleb is a resident of Plymouth, Windsor Co. Vt. but in Dec. of the same year has moved to ‘‘Reding,” Windsor Co. Vt.

Williams, Thomas Esq., a Rev. patriot who spared neither time nor money in the cause of the colonists, received the degree of A.B. and joined the church in 1750, and Mary Ann, his wife, in 1763. Their children as baptized were: Sarah in 1760; Roger in 1761, who d inf. and in 1764 Roger Wolcott was baptized; Thomas in 1767 and Mary Ann in 1768. Thomas died before 1789 for that year, just before marrying Dr. John Noyes (q.v.) Mary Anna sold her part of her father’s estate. Roger Wolcott then Captain, married Mch. 6, 1794, Polly Scarlettborough; and Sarah married James Ingalls, of ‘‘Newtown Martin” Otsego Co. New York in 1794; and Middlefield, Otsego, Co. N. Y. in 1790.
Wilson, Samuel who served in the Alarm from Killingly, died before 1790 leaving a widow Betsey, a daughter Mabel, a dau. Sarah who married Joel Day of Killingly Oct. 1783, and Mary who married Abner Day (q.v.) in 1779. In 1791 Mabel married Charles Davenport of Canterbury. Samuel was ad. to the church in 1741, and married Betsey Adams Mar. 4, 1741/2. Mar. 23, 1804, Abner Day, Charles Davenport and Betsey (Adams) Wilson had all died, and Sally, wife of Holland Moore of Brookfield, Mass, appointed an attorney in regard to a bequest left her by her grandmother, Betsey Wilson, deceased.

Witter, Jonah who testified in the case of Jonathan Copeland (q.v.) Jan. 16, 1783, Eunice Cady and their dau. Sophia was baptized in 1784, and their son John, in 1785. In 1832 he was living in Preston, Conn.

In addition to the above names I append the service of two others, both of whom are mentioned in Conn. Men in the Revolution, as Revolutionary soldiers.

Finch, Stephen, married Oct. 13, 1782, in the Episcopal church at Brooklyn, Margaret, "a mulatto girl." Their children as shown in the records of the Episcopal church to have been baptized were: Sarah, in 1784; Daniel in 1786, who d in 1802; Samuel, in 1793, who d in 1802; Hitty, in 1795 who d the same year; Mehitabel, in 1802 who d the same year; Jacob and Oliver, twins, also in 1802. Nov. 17, 1810, Stephen was bapt. in the Episcopal church, and died ten days later.

Fortune, Dick married Aug. 19, 1781, Lucy Grevous. Oct. 12, 1828, "Richard Fortune, black," was baptized into the Episcopal church; and April 9, 1835, was buried "Richard Fortune, a colored man, near 90 years of age."

## Marriage Record Exchange

Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, Chairman

**EARLY MARRIAGES IN BROOKLYN, CONN.**

As recorded in Trinity Episcopal Church, and copied by Mrs. A. G. Draper.

1772-1866

(Every marriage prior to 1840 is copied; after that date only those which seemed of general interest, or because the parties lived out of the Parish. Gen. Ed.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1794, September 25</td>
<td>Adams, Abner to Desire Ashcraft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1786</td>
<td>Adams, Asaph to Orinda Abbot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1785, April</td>
<td>Adams, Lewis to Hannah Luce.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1811, October</td>
<td>Adams, Parker to Frances May Coit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1815, January</td>
<td>Allen, William to Emily Chandler.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1795, December 24</td>
<td>Ashcroft, Joseph to Sarah Hall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1852, October</td>
<td>Bacon, Charles to Anne Putnam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1787, October</td>
<td>Barrett, Smith to Abigail White.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1853, November</td>
<td>Bennett, Asa L. to Sarah E. Williams.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1851, November 7</td>
<td>Bennet, Jonathan to Martha Rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1791, February 7</td>
<td>Bissel, David to Hart Wickham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1878, September 10</td>
<td>Brayton, Benjamin to Zeriah Adams.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1807, April 15</td>
<td>Brinley, Edward to Mary Johnston of Newport.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1805, April 30</td>
<td>Brinley, George to Catharine Putnam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1820, April 10</td>
<td>Brown, James to Emily Putnam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1785, April 7</td>
<td>Brown, Samuel to Clarissa Geer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1786, October 8</td>
<td>Brown, William to Sarah Whaley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1839, October 9</td>
<td>Burton, Charles to Elizabeth S. Hutchens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1805, November 3</td>
<td>Button, Ransford to Eleanor Parke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1772, July 17</td>
<td>Cambell, John to Mary Johnson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1784, June 22</td>
<td>Cheney, Joseph to Selah Tyler.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1785, October 18</td>
<td>Cundall, George to Betsy Adams.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1796, December 22</td>
<td>Cushman, Lathrop to Catharine Allen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1791, November 6</td>
<td>Davison, Peter to Susanna Weaver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830, August 9</td>
<td>Day, Alexander Hamilton of Georgia to Aline Maria Houghton of Boston.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1810, June 25</td>
<td>Eldredge, Charles to Hannah Child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788, February 14</td>
<td>Eldredge, William to Sarah Austin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1794, December 2</td>
<td>Fogg, Daniel to Deborah Brinley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834, January 6</td>
<td>Fogg, Edward to Caroline Mary Putnam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS,
In An Old Baptist Grave-Yard in KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

[Many of the stones are almost entirely destroyed; and the latest burial is fifty years ago, or more. The following list of names are the earliest which were decipherable by Mr. William K. Pike, Danielson, Conn., to whom we are indebted for the record. The date following the name is the date of death. The cemetery was in part of what became the farm of Thomas Bateman, who died in 1758. In 1759 Mary, Peter and Sarah Bateman sell the farm; but reserve the cemetery (Town Records of Killingly, Book 6, p. 253). Some of the dates, 1720 and 1737, are found on stones; but the names are indecipherable.]

Ballard, Isaac 1831; Ballard, Jacob 1801; Ballard, Sally; Bateman, Thomas 1758; Basto, William 1822; His wife; Bowen, Keziah 1833; Bowen, Oliver 1822; Brown, Elizabeth 1828; Brown, Zacheus 1791; Bullock, Dr. Samuel; His wife; Colban, John; Cooper, Rev. Calvin 18---; Cooper, Eliza 1836; (Three children); Covell, Ebenezer 1809; Covell, Martha 1806; Cutler, Capt. Joseph 1784; Cutler, Joseph 1779; Cutler, Polly 1853; Cutler, Azariah 1814; Cutler, Zachariah 1845; Farrow, John 1867; Farrow, Persia 1836; Fisk, Betsy wife of Ephraim Fisk; Harrington, Jonathan 1814; Harrington, Nathan 1829; Hayward, Lydia; Horton, Jonathan 1825; Horton, Nathan 1828; Hubbard, Albert 1833; Keech, Mary 1832; Knight, Lydia 1756; Law, George 1814; Law, Nancy 1853; Law, 1808; Mason, John; Mason, Peletiah; Mason, William; Perigo, Susanna 1759; Potter, Edith; Tolbut, Will 1815; Tucker, Jesse 1795; Tucker, Rachel 1807; Westcott, Aley 1814; Westcott, Capt. James 1811; His daughter 1795; Young, Celia 1825; Young, Horace 1833; Young, Mary 1826.
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. Special 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**

3864. (4) Troutman. The name of the wife of Peter Troutman was Mary Miller, who as well as her husband was born in Germany; and died at Troutman’s Mills ten miles east of Lexington, Fayette Co. Ky. Peter was a farmer and a distiller and owned slaves. Miss Nettie Mitchell, Martinsville, Ind.

3874. (2) Mitchell. I can tell about one Mitchell Family of Va. although it may not be the one desired. Wm. Mitchell was born near Cascade, Va. ab. 1747; m Cloe Nance, of Pittsylvania Co. Va. She was of Irish descent. They had a son Giles b in Pittsylvania Co. Oct. 3, 1787 who m Oct. 23, 1806 Mary Moore, the dau of John Moore and his wife, Ann Swan. Giles and Mary Mitchell had a son James Madison Mitchell. Mary d Aug. 22, 1828, and Giles m (2) Mary P. Tucker, Jan. 1, 1829. She d Jan. 4, 1834 and Giles m (3) Mrs. Ann Scott, widow of Vincent Scott, who deserves a paragraph for herself.

Vincent Scott who was b at Wythe Court House, Va. Dec. 24, 1799, m Oct. 25, 1820 Ann Hutsell who was b at Troutman’s Mills (see Ans. to 3864 (4) in this issue of the magazine) Nov. 21, 1799. They moved to Bourbon Co. Ky. and lived on the Scott farm where their ch. were born: Mary Ann; Sarah Jane; and Jefferson K. Scott. Vincent Scott was the son of Samuel Scott and his wife, Fannie Frances, (the dau. of Thomas Francis a sea captain of Welsh descent.) In Mch. 1828 Vincent Scott sold his farm in Ky. and moved with his family to Indianapolis arriving there April 7, He was preparing to build a house when he was stricken with fever and died. He was buried Aug. 21, 1828 and his widow, with her three children, all sick, loaded them and her belongings into a wagon and went back to the home of her step-father, John Hedges, near Stony Point Church, Bourbon Co. Ky. where she was living when she married Giles Mitchell. Ann (Hutsell) Scott was the grand-daughter of John Hutsell, a German who settled in Va. where he died leaving a widow Margaret Helvy, and a son John Hutsell, who was b 1776. Soon thereafter John died leaving a widow Rebecca, and a daughter, Ann (who later married Vincent Scott and (2) Giles Mitchell,) Margaret, wid. of George Hetsell m John Breckinridge; and Rebecca, wid. of John Hutsell, m John Hedges, and all of them moved to Ky. before their death. After the marriage of Ann Hutsell Scott to Giles Mitchell they traveled back again from Ky. to Ind. on horse-back, settling in Martinsville, Morgan Co. Ind. where Giles d July 5, 1855; and Ann died Nov. 1889. On July 18, 1836 James Madison Mitchell, son of Giles and his first wife, Mary Moore, m Mary Ann Scott, (b Dec. 24, 1822) dau. of Vincent and Ann (Hutsell) (Scott) Mitchel and d July 5, 1855 and his wid. d Jan. 5, 1894. Miss Nettie Mitchell Martinsville, Ind.

Harwood. Through a misprint, it was stated in the Sept. issue that Andrew Harwood was living in Boston, Mass. in 1743, instead of 1643.
I know that my great-grandfather, William Doyle, was a cousin of Henry Clay, but I do not know exactly how the relationship came in. The said William Doyle m Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of William Cunningham of Md. William Doyle's father was James Doyle, who had a brother John and sisters Sallie and Priscilla, the latter of whom m (1) a Tucker and (2) Thomas Clark. James Doyle's wife or Elizabeth Cunningham's mother, was Jane (1) Alexander. We are not sure which was an Alexander, but think it was James' wife. I find that Charles Clay and his wife, Martha (Green) Clay, had a daughter Priscilla, b Apr. 30, 1759. Priscilla Doyle was b ab. 1753. All these persons except William Cunningham were of Va. 'Tis thought that James Doyle moved to N. C., probably to Rutherford Co. Would like to know the number and names of his children. Would also like to place Elizabeth in the Cunningham family. We know that Wm. Doyle was living in Va. as a boy, for during the Civil War when he was an old man with grand sons in that war, he said that he had played as a youth over one of the battlefields. My grandfather was named Rhodum Doyle and Rhoda is a family name of the Cunningham family of Md. Am willing to pay for information of this genealogy. Wm. Doyle moved to S. C. and reared eleven clever children who have many descendants in the U. S. Doyle and Clay dispositions, characters, and physical appearance are strikingly similar.—L. D. D.

4210. Hungate. Wanted, names on muster roll of Ensign William Hungate's Co. of Militia, which was raised in Botetourt Co., Va. 1775.

(2) Duncan-Melvin. Joseph Duncan was b ab. 1768 in one of the Carolinas (1); m Miss Melvin and became an early settler of White Co., Tenn. where his children were born: Jacky or John, Joseph, Russell, Peggy, Polly and Charles, the last in 1806. Ancestry of the parents of his wife and himself wanted. Was there Rev. service in either family?

(3) Ward-Powell. Nathan Ward, b in one of the Carolinas in 1783, was the son of Samuel Ward. Information wanted concerning his mother. He moved to Washington Co., Ky. in early times and there m in 1801 Lucy Fowler, dau. of Wm. Fowler; she was b 1782 in Md. What was her mother's name, and was there Rev. service in either family? Any genealogical data of either would be acceptable.—L. G. H.

4211. Williams. Is there a genealogy of the descendants of the Roger Williams family? My great-grandmother on my father's side was Lavinia Williams, said to be a descendant of Roger Williams. She m John Keene and lived in Cumberland, R. I. where my grandfather was born. His name was Albert Whipple Keene. I would like to correspond with anyone connected with this branch of the Williams family. They were from R. I.—E. K. C.

4212. Yeaton. Sarah Yeaton m Asa Reed, who was b at Damariscotta, Me., Oct. 22, 1778. Asa settled 1803-4 in New Sharon, Me., and moved to Strong, Me., in 1817, then to Township No. 6, Oxford Co., near Phillips in Franklin Co., where he d in 1849. Their children were William, b 1801; George F., b 1803; Abigail, 1805; Hartson, 1807; Francis, 1809; Ebbridge, 1811; Sarah, 1815; Warren, 1815; John, 1818; Jerome, 1820. Asa m (2) Abigail Hutchinson and had Augustus, b 1834 and Charles, 1836. The ancestry of Sarah Yeaton with dates of birth and death and place of her birth is most earnestly desired. I have hunted for years for this ancestress of mine. Would like to know if Sarah's father was a soldier of the Rev. Any information will be gratefully received.—C. R. L.

4213. Carr. I want the names of the wives and children of Samuel and Thomas Carr, sons of Thomas and Mary (Clarkson) Carr. Mary Clarkson was the daughter of David Clarkson of Va.

(2) Coleman. Wanted, names of the parents of Elizabeth Coleman, wife of Gen. John Scott, married in Augusta, Ga. 1795. Any information regarding these lines will be very much appreciated.—L. E. H.

4214. Shelton. Can anyone tell who was the first Shelton to come to this country, where he settled, etc.? Who was the first Shelton to come to Pittsylvania Co., Va., and what was his history? I am looking for Abraham Shelton's line in Pittsylvania Co., Va., and all family and gen. data about him. The only one of his children I have is Crispin Jr., b Feb. 28, 1761; d Nov. 20, 1806; m in 1785 or 6 Susanna (Aug. 6, 1762-Jan. 9, 1846). Abraham Shelton was the delegate from Pittsylvania Co., Va., to the House of Delegates of Va. that met in the Capitol at Williamsburg May 4, 1778.—C. M.

4215. Crawford-Hutchinson. Any information gratefully received of James Crawford, a Rev. soldier, who m a Miss Hutchinson (a sister to President Andrew Jackson's mother) and emigrated from North Ireland with the Jacksons to the Waxhaws settlement, then Lancaster Co., S. C. in 1765. I should like to correspond with a member of this branch of the Crawford or Hutchinson family.—M. C. D.
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I am strong in my faith in you and I know that you will gain from this sacred Christmas time a strength that will enable you to see clearly your duty to our Country and you will do your part to defend and protect her.

You will gather from the beauty of this season a tenderness of Spirit that will enable you to see only the good in each fellow member and to forget the dividing issues.

"I would be true, for there are those who trust me; I would be pure, for there are those who care; I would be strong, for there is much to suffer; I would be brave, for there is much to dare. I would be friend to all—the foe, the friendless; I would be giving and forget the gift; I would be humble, for I know my weakness; I would look up, and laugh, and lift.”

At this most Holy season let us unite in the things that are high and great and good, let us consecrate ourselves to our Faith, our Country, and to service for others, with the blessed inspiration of the remembrance of the birth of Christ, let us go forth and to our utmost give our love, our faith and our loyal protection to our country and to our fellow men.

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