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### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

**Official list of**

**ISSUED MONTHLY.**

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Governor's Mansion, Olympia, Washington, where the President General and her party were entertained August 18, 1916.
Visit of the President General to the State of Washington

If anyone elects to devote a few moments to the reading of my very inadequate report of the Conference held in Seattle, Washington, on August sixteenth, 1916, and the days spent in that wonderful State, I hope that I may bring about two conditions of mind that I believe every Member of our organization should acquire, a full realization of the great value of these Conferences and an appreciation of the broadening result of an intimate knowledge of the States that are geographically remote from our Headquarters.

It is impossible to over-estimate the great mutual benefit of personal acquaintance among our members, the reasonableness of a full discussion and consideration of the most important issues which these meetings afford, to say nothing of the great pleasure one derives from the interchange of experiences and the council of our fellow members, which makes the National Conference an occasion of really great value.

The educational value of a broader knowledge of our Country and our People need hardly be dwelt upon, but the limited acquaintance that some of our members have with the local interests of remote sections leads me to feel that to fail to know our States is a sin of omission.

To know Washington is an experience of great pleasure, for nothing can give one a realization of her splendor and wonders until one goes to her.

I am glad that such a State bears the name most dear to all Americans and is worthy not alone in her wonderful beauty but in her fine high Spirit.

In addition to the delights of surpassingly beautiful scenery, our journey was made most enjoyable in a material sense, for our comfort was perfect on the Northern Pacific.

On August fifteenth the Lady Stirling Chapter unveiled a Boulder.

To the inexperienced, it may appear that there is some sameness and monotony in the unveiling of many Memorials, but to one who has traveled the road taken by General Nicholas Herkimer and his brave men from Little Falls to Oriskany and has in one day participated in fourteen unveilings, finding in each one some unique and different interest, one will know full well that each unveiling is unlike all others.

The special points of interest on this
occasion will show how individual and interesting this celebration was.

A Military Escort, the presence of the Governor, a detachment of the Camp Girls, gave great interest to the occasion and when the Boys from the Parental School waved the Stars and Stripes and sang, "We’ve been in many a fix, since seventeen seventy-six, but the old Flag Never Touched the Ground," it was thrillingly beautiful. The Battle which was commemorated was, I believe, the only Indian Battle in which our Navy took part.

A peculiarly personal touch was given to the creation of the Tablet, in that the material of which it was made was given by the Members and represented many family heirlooms, copper card plates and other bits of metal.

On August sixteenth the Conference was held in the Scottish Rites Temple in a room of large dimensions, of great dignity and full of exquisite symbolism. The Conference was largely attended, the Reports showed great achievement and most alert discussion and debate marked it as an occasion of real and intelligent action which was admirably reported by Mrs. Wm. Finley Dunlap, State Rec. Sec.

Several notable addresses were made; Mr. O. J. C. Dutton, Vice-President General, Nat. Soc. S. A. R., and his excellency, Governor Lister, spoke with great eloquence, and Judge Thomas Burke’s address was so very inspiring and fine that I have asked him to permit us to print it.

The reports given were so good that I wish I could make detailed mention of them, but I trust that a part of the most vital points at least may be given in the State Recording Secretary’s report.

Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent, presided with grace and ability on all the occasions when called on to do so.

I wish to be pardoned for a very personal reference to one of our valued members, the Vice-President General from Washington, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, and I wish I could convey to every member a realization of how blessed our Society is in having the active service and unqualified devotion that Mrs. Leary gives to the organization. A woman of remarkable strength of character and mind, she came to Washington in her early youth, daughter of the first Territorial Governor, she continually had thrust upon her responsibility and care, and from her broad experience she has developed a great and good woman, self-reliant, able and brave, a rare and splendid character.

The Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters extended most cordial receptions to their many friends and a beautiful luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry McCleary in Tacoma, to which interesting city we motored on August seventeenth.

We spent a night on the shore of one of Washington’s exquisite lakes as the guests of Mrs. Parker, and a very elaborate and most enjoyable banquet was given at the Country Club by the Mary Ball, and Virginia Dare Chapters D. A. R. and the Alexander Hamilton Chapter S. A. R.

We were the guests of the Governor and Mrs. Lister in the exquisite Executive Mansion in Olympia and a beautiful luncheon was given there by the Sacajawea Chapter, and at its conclusion we attended an unveiling of the first Oregon Trail Marker which took place at Tumwater.

The ceremonies were interesting and very inspiring and presided over by Mrs. S. J. McKee most ably. Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, Chairman of the Old Oregon Trail Committee, has achieved, with her Committee, a work of which the National Organization may well be proud.

I am particularly appreciative of the hospitality of the Governor and Mrs. Lister in their beautiful home which partakes not only of all of the dignity of an official Mansion but has also that most precious of all qualities the atmosphere of a Home.

His Excellency, as the chief Executive
Ernest Lister, Governor of Washington.
and also as a gifted orator, is naturally in great demand, and his courtesy in speaking on a great many different occasions during the official visit of our Society was greatly appreciated.

An interesting visit to the Navy Yard, where we were taken in Mr. Kennedy’s good boat, a most beautiful sail on Puget Sound, made an occasion of great interest; we visited Captain and Mrs. Countz and saw the largest dry-dock in the country.

The last evening of our visit in Washington was spent in company with many of the women who had made our visit so enjoyable, and with some of Washington’s most distinguished men as the guests of Mr. Black, who gave at the Washington Hotel a superb banquet when the famous gold service was used.

During all of my stay in Washington I was the guest of Mrs. Leary in her magnificent home, which occupies some fifteen acres right within the city limits and is situated in one of the most beautiful sections of the City. The reception given by Mrs. Leary was one of the most beautiful affairs I have ever seen.

It was a source of great regret to me that I had to forgo the pleasure of visiting Hoquiam, Everett and especially the State of Oregon.

The remembrance of the cordial welcome accorded us, the happy experience of meeting and knowing the people of this great State, will remain with me one of my most cherished memories.

I was surprised to find so fine a climate and learn that the thermometer rarely goes below freezing and the flowers blossom out of doors until December.

Nothing can exceed the grandeur of this State or its physical loveliness, and the spirit of its people is worthy of the name it bears.

I hope that you, my Daughters, will realize the great value of opportunities for conference and meeting; and that this movement for a National conference held in the intervals between the convening of our Continental Congress in a section of our country which is accessible to the far Southern and Western States, inaugurated in this Administration, may become a fixed custom and the tie of friendship and unity may grow steadily, stronger and more enduring.

Faithfully yours,

Daisy Allen Story,
President General,
N. S. D. A. R.

Conference of the National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
August 15-21, 1916

Honored by the presence of Mrs. William Cumming Story, of New York, President General of the organization, the second Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held outside of Washington, D. C., opened in Seattle, Washington, Tuesday, August 15th, 1916.

The unveiling of a large boulder by the Lady Stirling Chapter in City Hall Park, on the site of the Battle of Seattle, which it commemorated, comprised the first day’s program.

The Battle of Seattle, which this boulder commemorates, was fought January 26, 1856, between the Indians and the

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1 Lack of space compelled the editor to condense greatly this admirable report, every word of which was interesting.
settlers of the little settlement, which was only saved from being wiped out by the timely arrival of the ship, Decatur.

Lady Stirling Chapter is fortunate in being able to have their boulder located on the exact spot where the battle was fought.

On one side of the boulder is a memorial tablet of bronze made from old ornaments and other articles of copper contributed by members of Lady Stirling Chapter. It is 22 inches long and 18 inches high and contains, besides an inscription, the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the upper left hand corner and an engraving of the sloop Decatur, whose guns proved the deciding factor in the memorable battle, in the lower right hand corner.

In large letters are the words:

"The Battle of Seattle was fought on this ground January 26, 1856. This memorial tablet is erected by Lady Stirling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, August 15, 1916."

In the center of the tablet is inlaid an old copper cent, coined in 1856, the year of the battle, and donated especially for this purpose by Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, past regent of Lady Stirling Chapter. Just beyond the border of the tablet is carved in the stone, the State motto, "Patriotism, Reverence, Remembrance," originally proposed by Lady Stirling Chapter.

On the opposite side of the boulder is one of the famous Maine Memorial Tablets, made from metal collected from the battleship Maine on its resurrection from Havanna Harbor. The tablets are made by the Government and are presented to patriotic organizations for purposes of this kind. Through the efforts of Mrs. H. T. Bredes and Mrs. A. J. Trumbull of Lady Stirling Chapter and Congressman Will E. Humphrey this tablet was obtained for the boulder.

The tablet is 21 inches long and 14½ inches high and contains the standard memorial design prepared by Charles Keck, of New York, in honor of the martyr crew of the Maine.

Members of Lady Stirling Chapter are justly proud of the fact that with the exception of the Maine Memorial Tablet the entire piece is of local production.

Mr. O. J. C. Dutton, Vice-President General of the National Society and President of the Washington State Society S. A. R., presided and introduced each of the speakers. After the invocation, Miss Esther McCullough, of Lady Stirling Chapter, led the impressive Flag
Unveiling of tablet by the President General, 1916.

Salute. Mr. Dutton then introduced Mrs. Bowden, State Regent of Washington as a pioneer Daughter of the West, who could always be found in the fore of those working for the good of the city and of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Bowden, in response, said:

"It has been said, 'There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may.'

"For years the members of Lady Stirling Chapter have been working at plans for the placing of a marker on the site of the 'Battle of Seatle.' Again and again has postponement and disappointment come to them, and all the while Destiny was holding in her hand the precious favor of having this boulder unveiled by the highest officer in our organization, our well-beloved President General.

"Destiny formed the strongest link in the chain of circumstances leading to this visit today, when in 1914 Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary was elected Vice-President General for this State. She needs no introduction to you. Her constant attendance at the National Board Meetings; her energy and active interest, brought to the official notice of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington City the loyalty and earnest work of the Daughters in this far-away State of Washington.

"While our President General has come thousands of miles to be with us today, we are happy that the wonderful achievements of the past half century have brought her with speed and in comfort, in contrast to the journey of the little band of settlers who defended this spot sixty years ago, who came those same miles in weariness and danger.

"For the first time in the history of the organization in the State of Washington have we the honor of the presence of our national leader in an official capacity. Therefore, it is with the greatest pride and pleasure that I have the honor of introducing Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution."

The President General responded in
her most happy vein; congratulated the State of Washington on the personnel of its officers and members, and stated that she was glad to acknowledge the debt of gratitude of the National organization for the loyal service of the Washington Daughters.

She asserted that the unveiling of the memorial boulder was a source of pride and gratification to Daughters of the American Revolution in all parts of the country and that they joined with her in rejoicing with Lady Stirling Chapter on the occasion.

Mrs. John Towers of Lady Stirling Chapter, accompanied by the Marine Band, sang "The Star Spangled Banner"; Governor Ernest Lister and Hon. Will H. Thompson gave stirring addresses, and Judge C. H. Hanford, who was a small boy at the time of the Battle of Seattle and with the other members of his family took refuge in the Block House, retold briefly the scenes of that time.

Then Mrs. Story, attended by two little serving-maids, Helen Flora Thompson and Dorothy Frances Lawshe, lifted an American Flag from the Boulder and sent the emblem to the top of the nearby flag-pole. Heads were bared as the breeze caught Old Glory and the Marine Band began the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the singing by the boys from the Parental School of "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground."

Mrs. William H. Oliver, Regent of Lady Stirling Chapter, presented the Boulder to the city, as follows:

"Lady Stirling Chapter has provided this boulder to mark the spot which holds sad and triumphant memories to many of these present, hallowed with the blood of Seattle Pioneers, shed to give to the glorious West the fairest city on the Pacific Coast. It is in keeping that we should raise a memorial to those whose characters and principles have so largely made our city what it is. We have placed upon this boulder our Washington State Motto, and in giving it into your charge we hope it will prove to every citizen, every visitor to our city, and to every child, a lesson in Patriotism, in Reverence, and in Remembrance."

This was accepted, in the absence of the Mayor, by the President of the City Council; and the crowd slowly dispersed, filled with a deeper understanding and reverence for the hardships our ancestors endured.

Among those present were Mr. Walter Graham, eighty-eight years old, the only living survivor of the Battle of Seattle, and who had lost an eye in the engagement; Mr. Percy Herbert, Coxswain of the Maine, attired in his old uniform, and a number of the old settlers who were children at the time the battle was fought. Back of the crowd stood twenty-four Spanish-American War veterans, a company of Blue Jackets from the Cruiser Virginia and Monitor Cheyenne, and a company of Marines from the Navy Yard—all of whom stood at attention when the boulder was unveiled.

On Wednesday morning, August 16, 1916, the Conference formally convened in the Scottish Rite Temple, and after singing "The Star Spangled Banner" the invocation was pronounced by the State Chaplain, Mrs. S. L. B. Penrose. Judge Thomas Burke, "one of Seattle's most representative and best citizens," and Governor Lister addressed the audience. The latter especially commended them for their work in educating in the principles of patriotism the aliens coming to the United States. He stated that in a land greatly composed of a foreign element, as is the United States, the native citizens must draw the newcomers into pride of the country of their adoption through familiarity with its ideals and history.

Mrs. George C. Squires, State Regent of Minnesota, who had traveled from Minnesota to be present at this Conference, was then introduced and spoke of the aims and work of the daughters in Minnesota.

Mrs. Bowden in her address of welcome, said:
"Looking into your interested and expectant faces—Daughters of the State of Washington—I realize how keenly the event of today—the visit of our highest national officer in an official capacity—has been anticipated by you.

"I welcome you all who are devoted to the interests of home and state and country.

"It is years since a President General crossed the borders of our state, and then she did not come as President General, but as Mrs. Fairbanks. Our numbers were few, and when Mrs. Bacon, our State Regent, heard that Mrs. Fairbanks was coming in company with her husband, who was to be here on official business for the Government, she hastily gathered a few of us together at her home. How long ago it was you may judge when I tell you that having been given the honor of escorting Mrs. Fairbanks from the hotel to Mrs. Bacon's home, we went in a hack drawn by two horses, the most elegant mode of conveyance to be found here at that time!

"Mrs. Fairbanks was a most affable woman who greeted us cordially. A year or two later she spent a few hours in this city.

"We have been greeted by our com-patriot—have heard the kindly words of greetings from distinguished guests. We will tell the President General of our work in the state for the betterment of a stranger from a foreign land; of our defense for the Flag; of our Old Oregon Trail, soon to be duly honored; of our hopes of new Chapters; and we will listen to her counsel for our future guidance.

"For two years we have had a 'friend at court' who long has desired and planned for this most important and happy occasion, and today sees the fulfillment of her hopes. I voice the gratitude of the Daughters of the state—and present Mrs. Leary."

Mrs. Leary said that this was the happiest day of her life, as for three years she had hoped and prayed to make this event possible and bring Mrs. Story to the coast. "She comes to us most appropriately—in daisy time, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I introduce to the Daughters of Washington—Daisy Allen Story."

The President General counseled the Daughters to work shoulder to shoulder in the fight for preparedness; spoke of the offer of the owner of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, to the Government to sell this historic place, and urged the Daughters to use their influence with their Senators and Representatives that the home with its priceless relics might be preserved; confided to them her great hope that the close of her administration might see the debt on Memorial Continental Hall completely wiped out, but that her greatest ambition was to bring the Chapters in all the states into harmony that the whole organization might be unified and strengthened thereby.

At the conclusion of her address, which was most enthusiastically received, the audience rose and gave her the Chautauqua salute.

Miss Florence G. Finch, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee gave a most interesting report on The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. She spoke of the trials and tribulations of the Magazine in the past, of the new era that was hoped had dawned for it under the new system inaugurated at the last Continental Congress; gave a list of advertising rates and urged the Daughters to assist in every way possible to get good legitimate advertising for the Magazine.

After luncheon most helpful and thoughtful reports were given by Mrs. Henry McCleary, National Chairman, Old Trails and Roads Department, and the following State Chairmen: Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, of the Old Oregon Trail Committee; Mrs. N. E. Walton, of The Immigrant; Mrs. George Holmes Appleton, of Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag; and Mrs. Elinor Ingersoll Thorne, of Chapter Extension Committee.
Mrs. Ellis said in part:

The Oregon Trail begins at Gardner, Kansas, where it diverges from the Sante Fe Trail, and extends northwest through Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, terminating at Olympia, Washington.

The idea of marking the Oregon Trail as a patriotic work to be undertaken was first officially advocated by the S. A. R. in the annual address of President of the Washington State Society, Overton Gentry Ellis, in 1908.

The next official recognition of the Oregon Trail was the placing of a large boulder by the Sacajawea Chapter D. A. R. to mark the end of the Oregon Trail on the site of the old block house formerly in Olympia, now Capital Park. Mrs. C. J. Lord, of Olympia, was the originator of this project.

The completion of this monument marking the end of the Oregon Trail attracted state-wide attention and served to concentrate the interest of the D. A. R. and S. A. R. on the plan to mark the entire length of the old road between Vancouver and Washington—140 miles.

Mrs. Henry McCleary, State Regent of the D. A. R. in Washington appointed the Old Oregon Trail Committee, which formally organized in January of 1914 and inaugurated the work under her leadership. She made this the paramount feature of her administration, advocating it in her talks to the chapters of the D. A. R. and in her address at the Annual Meeting of the S. A. R.

The Committee began first the study of state history, and endeavored to gather information in regard to what had been done by the D. A. R. in other states.

Kansas began the marking of the Old Oregon Trail with stone markers two feet high and one foot square, which were placed at short intervals, the legislature appropriating $2,000.00.

Nebraska inaugurated the plan of erecting monuments upon the sites of the old forts and at the state boundaries with small stone markers at the cross-roads. A sum of $2,500.00 having been appropriated by the legislature to defray the expense.

Wyoming, with a legislative appropriation of $2,500.00 is following Nebraska's plan.

Idaho is now formulating plans.

Oregon D. A. R. have discussed several plans which have resulted in the State Assembly of March, 1916, pledging to place a monument at the Oregon end of the Interstate Bridge, which crosses the Columbia River at Vancouver, hoping they may be able to raise $5,000.00 or $10,000.00 for that purpose.

During the year of 1914 the Oregon Trail Committee of the S. A. R. was appointed. Since that time the two societies have co-operated in the work most cordially.

The committees are greatly indebted to Mr. George H. Himes, Secretary of the Oregon State Historical Society, who came to the state of Washington in 1853 and is an acknowledged authority on N. W. history. Mr. Himes met with the committee members and suggested the plan of placing markers at intervals near places that were prominent during the early days. He conferred with the com-
mittee and the Washington State Highway Department in establishing the identity of the present Pacific Highway with the Old Oregon Trail. They are also greatly indebted to the State Highway Commissioner and to the State Highway Board, Governor Lister, Chairman, for their cordial co-operation.

With the guidance of histories, the recent trip of Ezra Meeker, and the invaluable aid of the friends mentioned above, the Committee finally decided that there are ten places along the Old Oregon Trail of historical importance, all of which are fortunately on the completed portions of the Pacific Highway. This latter fact insures the permanency of the marker. The markers will be placed at Tumwater, Bush’s Prairie, Tenino, Centralia, Jackson’s Prairie, Cowlitz Landing near Toledo, Clequa, Kelso on the old wagon road opposite Monticello, Kalama, La Center. The location to be determined by Gen. Hazard Stevens, who represents the joint committees of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., and the Highway Commissioner, Mr. J. N. Allen.

During 1854 and 1855 General Stevens, as Internal Revenue Collector for the U. S. Government traveled the old road on horseback from Olympia to Portland many times. His clear, accurate memory, as well as official maps he had made, cleared many doubtful points as to the exact line of the road.

From the beginning the committee unanimously agreed upon the following conditions to control all decisions:

1st. Uniform markers the entire way.
2nd. Size large and high enough to bear an inscription easily read from any vehicle.
3rd. To be placed near as possible historic places, but upon the state highway for safe keeping and for information of the traveler.

The State Highway Board passed a resolution giving permission to place these markers on the right-of-way of the Pacific Highway and insuring state care of them for all future time.

The Committees have decided that the boundary marker to be placed at Vancouver, Washington, shall be a drinking fountain. It is to be placed to face the concrete sidewalk which is the pedestrian approach of the bridge terminal, where it is most available and will bear its message of reverence for the heroism of the pioneer to every passerby. The bridge between Vancouver and Portland, Oregon, is to be completed by November, 1916, and it is hoped that the Oregon Trail Fountain will be unveiled at that time.

Telegraphic greetings were received from the State Regents of Calif., Conn., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kansas, Ky., Mass., Mich., Mo., Nebraska, N. Y., and Oregon; and from the former State Regent of Calif., Mrs. Thayer. Of the fifteen chapter regents in the state of Washington, all but three were present and gave short, but most interesting reports of the Chapters’ work, thus giving to the visitors a much better conception of what is going on in the far western state of Washington than could have been gotten in any other way in so short a time. The former State Regents gave reminiscences of the work during their term of office, thus bringing the old up to the new; and the President General in her closing remarks dwelt upon the help the western members of the Board had been to her and said that she felt that congratulations were most certainly due the women of the west for their patriotism. She mentioned especially the report on Immigration as being one of the strongest on that subject she had ever heard; and congratulated the state on the work of the Chapter Extension Committee, adding that with such a committee, existing only in the State of Washington, it was not to be wondered at that the state was making such rapid strides in chapters and members.

A large and brilliant reception was held in the evening at the beautiful home of Mrs. Eliza F. Leary. Western flowers and western foliage ran riot over the spacious rooms which were filled until a late hour with the many Sons and Daugh-
ters who came to do homage to their beloved President General, Mrs. Story.

Mrs. John T. Condon introduced the guests to the members of the receiving line, who were: Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent of the State of Washington; Mrs. William Cumming Story, President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Vice-President General, from Washington; Mrs. Geo. C. Squires, State Regent of Minnesota, and Miss Florence G. Finch, Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The Past Regents of the State and Mrs. Penrose, State Chaplain, presided over the urns, and were assisted by the younger members of the local Chapters.

There were many guests present from New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, Montana, California, Oregon, and other of our sister states.

Thursday, August 17, the President General, the State Regent and Vice President General, from Washington, and others were guests of Mrs. Cleary at a beautifully appointed luncheon in Tacoma; and in the afternoon a reception was tendered by the Mary Ball and Virginia Dare Chapters, where a large number gathered to hear the President General speak of preparedness and other patriotic topics. Later the party were shown Tacoma’s world famous natural stadium and in the evening were honor guests at a dinner at the Country Club where the presidential party spent the night.

Friday, August 18, a beautifully appointed luncheon was tendered in the Executive Mansion at Olympia by the Sacajawea Chapter. Mrs. C. E. Beach gave the address of welcome, to which the President General responded; the State Regent spoke on Marcus Whitman, and the Vice-President General on “Our Pioneers,” while Mrs. Ernest Lister, wife of the Governor, replied to the toast.

“Why I am not a member of the D. A. R.”

An informal reception followed the luncheon, after which the party attended the unveiling of the first Oregon Trail Marker, at Tumwater, a description of which follows this account. Mrs. Story, Mrs. Bowden, Mrs. Leary and Miss Finch were entertained over night by Governor and Mrs. Lister, and other meetings had been planned at Hoquiam, Everett and Mc Cleary, but these plans were obliged to be given up and with genuine regret we saw our President General turn her face Eastward Saturday morning. Her visit has been of incalculable benefit to our great organization, not only for the present time, and will prove far-reaching in its effects.

(MRS. EDMUND) ANGIE BURT BOWDEN,
State Regent.

(MRS. JOHN) EDITH M. WALLACE,
State Corresponding Secretary.

(MRS. WM. F.) SARAH PARKER DUNLAP,
State Recording Secretary.
Marking the Old Oregon Trail in the State of Washington
By the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution

By Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, Chairman

Early in the afternoon of Friday, August 18, 1916, a concourse of over six hundred had assembled to witness the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the first marker on the Old Oregon Trail, in Tumwater, Washington. The President General N. S. D. A. R. had come from her home in New York State, the State Regent of Minnesota from her distant home, and many other guests from different states were present to testify by their presence the reverence felt for the pioneers who had blazed the trail and thereby saved the Northwest to the Union.

The programme at the unveiling of the Tumwater marker brought together also a remarkable assemblage of people directly connected with the history of the Old Oregon Trail and prominent in the making of past and present state history. Gen. Hazard Stevens, the presiding officer, is the son of Governor Isaac Stevens, first appointed Governor of Washington Territory, who came in 1853 to assume his official duties. General Hazard Stevens was made Internal Revenue Collector for the United States in 1854 and traveled the old road on horseback when it was still a trail. He made the official maps of the state in those days and is an author of note, and an authority on the history of the Northwest.

Hon. P. D. Moore, Chaplain of the Pioneer and Historical Society, of Thurston Co., who pronounced the invocation, came to the state as a federal appointee of President Lincoln.

Mrs. J. S. McKee, State Vice Regent of the D. A. R. and Chairman of the day, who made the introductory address, is the grand-daughter of Elkanah Walker, who brought his bride from the state of Maine on their wedding journey in the party of Marcus Whitman, to Walla Walla. Her father and mother took their
wedding journey from Oregon City over the Oregon Trail to Tumwater and on to Gray’s Harbor which faces the Pacific Ocean, their bridal home being one of the first in what is now Hoquiam.

Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, who presented the marker to the State Regent, D. A. R., and State President, S. A. R., is the daughter of Presley Gray Nilhite who came over the Oregon Trail in 1849 and in 1862 made the trip from Sacramento, Calif., to Portland, Oregon, then on to Walla Walla and northward through what is now Yellowstone Park to the headquarters of the Missouri River and thence down the river to his home in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Edmund Bowden, who received the marker for the D. A. R., is a native Daughter whose forbears held many important places in the history of the Oregon country.

Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Vice-President General, who presented the marker to the State and the city of Tumwater, is the daughter of Governor Elisha P. Ferry, first elected governor of the state of Washington and a prominent figure in state history.

The four little children who raised the flag that covered the marker were Anne Bayless Allen, daughter of the State Highway Commissioner, James N. Allen, who has contributed so greatly to the successful completion of the monument; Charles Alden Aetzel, grandchild of Mrs. Fannie S. O’Brien, an honored D. A. R. who as a young girl went over the Old Oregon Trail to Portland to attend school; James S. Stanford represented the S. A. R., and Elizabeth Jaynes the D. A. R. as well as the S. A. R., and to each and to all the unveiling was the occasion for general rejoicing.

This Marker placed at Tumwater is the culmination of about two years’ work by the committees in studying state history to accurately locate the old road between Puget Sound and Oregon, in investigating plans of marking the way and securing satisfactory design, materials and construction. The entire plan in detail was endorsed by both societies and the committees have faithfully and with pleasure carried it to completion.

The marker is solid sand-cast concrete, reinforced by steel wire netting and two three-quarter-inch rods from summit to base. It is five feet high, the face of the shaft two feet broad and it is one foot thick. The color is almost white and the surface dressed smooth as marble.

The bronze tablet is ten by twenty inches and bears the insignia of the two societies in the upper corners. The inscription in large letters is:

OREGON TRAIL
1844
MARKED BY THE DAUGHTERS AND SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
1916

The bridge near which this marker is placed was recently completed, the permanent road approach will surround the foundation of the marker and the grass cover it, thus making an appropriate setting for the marker. The Pacific Highway which extends the entire western length of the state is the main thoroughfare and most traveled road in the state. The first pioneers under Col. Nicholas Michael T. Simmons who pushed their way through the dense forest and across the many rivers from Vancouver to the tidewaters of Puget Sound at the present site of Olympia, selected their unmarked way with such accuracy that no better road has ever been found. The Pacific Highway is almost identical with the first trail throughout the entire distance of 140 miles between Vancouver, Washington and Olympia.

Ranking high in the honor roll of the nation is the name of “Pioneer.” It is a mission of this society to keep alive the memory of those who blazed the great highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

No more fitting memorial can be erected than to mark the old historic trails which were the scenes of their daily
toil and heroism. To make permanent these roads is to establish a civilizing influence which bind town and country in mutual welfare—a great element in making the solidarity of the American nation, in unifying the national spirit.

The markers on the Pacific Highway and the fountain at the Vancouver Bridge will appropriately mark the last link of the Oregon Trail and complete the great western highway which George Washington began when he surveyed the “Wilderness Road” for Colonial Virginia.

These markers will speak to posterity of the heroic men and women of our past and the reverence which the D. A. R. and S. A. R. express for the brave, far-seeing ones who perceived the path from the land of yesterday to the land of tomorrow.

Address of Judge Thomas Burke
Before the Conference of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Seattle, August 17, 1916

“The rise of the Daughters of the American Revolution to power and influence is one of the most promising signs of our times. Your unwavering stand for an undivided and undiluted Americanism has been a patriotic inspiration to the whole country.

‘That man,’ says Samuel Johnson, ‘is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force on the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.’

“That American, whether man or woman, whose patriotism would not be quickened and strengthened by the contemplation of the lives and services of the founders of this Republic is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a free country.

“In these days one occasionally meets with a person or a small group of persons who find fault with our representative form of government, who sneer at the men who conceived and framed it, decrying their ability and even imputing unworthy motives to them. In nearly every such case there is the implied or the expressed statement that the critics could give us a much better form of government if it were left to them. They remind me of a story of Charles Lamb, who being at a dinner where, the conversation turning for a moment on the subject of Shakespeare’s plays, a bumpitious person loftily declared that he could not see anything so very fine in Shakespeare’s works; that if he had a mind to he could write like Shakespeare; whereupon Charles Lamb quietly remarked that the gentleman was right, all that he lacked was the mind. Such persons are generally as ignorant of the history of their own country as they are of general history and of human nature.

“It is said, and truly said, that a government is to be judged by its action upon men and by its action upon things; by what it makes of the citizens and what it does with them. Judged by this standard the United States, under the beneficent influence of free institutions, is the most successful government that has ever existed. The activity, energy, courage and inventive genius of our people have been the wonder of the world. General prosperity here has attained greater heights and has been more widely diffused than in any country under any other form of government known to history. Our progress in the arts and sciences has kept pace with our material prosperity. The education of the people, which in other countries before the establishment of the Republic, was the privilege of the few, has here been made the birthright of all.
"The right to a free education is a part of the inheritance of every child within the bounds of this Republic.

"These, among other things, are what the government, created by the illustrious men of the Revolutionary period, has done and is doing for us; this is the system of government which their wisdom, patriotism and sacrifices established and transmitted to us; and who dares say that it is not the richest and noblest inheritance ever bequeathed to the sons and daughters of men?

"And now what are we doing to safeguard this priceless inheritance? We have here the richest country in the world, count its wealth not by the hundreds of millions but by the hundreds of billions. We have one hundred millions of people engaged in peaceful pursuits. One country lies between two great oceans. In the present state of the art of war there is but one great nation in the world as utterly helpless as we are in case of war, and that is China. Our regular army is hardly sufficient to police our Mexican border. Our navy is relatively weak in ships and clearly undermanned. We are without munitions and other means of defense in case of war. A powerful army which could be sent against us by a great power would, in our present situation, drive the hundred millions of people before it like chaff before the wind. These deficiencies cannot be supplied by shouting that we can lick all creation. The time has come for deeds instead of words in the preparation of the country to defend its integrity and its liberty. A great statesman has said, 'If there is anything certain in human affairs it is that valuable acquisitions are only to be retained by a continuation of the same energies that gained them.' Is there anyone so deluded as to believe that we are putting forth the same energy to save our inheritance that was exerted to gain it for us in the first instance and to preserve it during the civil war?

"I believe in universal compulsory service. The plan suggested recently by Admiral Goodrich seems to me a good one. Every boy on reaching the age of eighteen years; that is, when he has finished or has had time to finish his high-school course, should give one year to the service of his country. He should enter the army to receive the training and discipline that will qualify him in the hour of need, if such hour unhappily should come, to defend his country with skill and courage against any enemy. That training would necessarily involve, in addition, valuable instruction for the performance of his duties in civil life. After his year's service he would return home a better man physically, mentally and morally. His training would, among other things, teach him discipline, the lesson of obedience, respect for the rights of others, a high sense of justice and a comradeship which would lead him to regard others as in truth, his brothers. Under such a system six hundred thousand young men would be trained every year, an invincible army for the defense of home and country. And in the pursuits of civil life there would be in a few years millions of as efficient men as could be found in any part of the world.

"It may be said that the year spent in the army would, in the aggregate, amount to a very serious loss to the industry and commerce of the country. But do you think we can have a country without making sacrifices for it? Men or women cannot truly love their country unless they do something for it, and by doing something I do not mean merely high professions of devotion or occasional acts of public service involving no serious inconvenience to the citizens doing them. The service for the country that I have in mind involves self denial, personal inconvenience, personal discomforts, real sacrifices, and all these as frequently as the public welfare calls for them. Remember what I have said: that if there is anything certain in human affairs it is that valuable acquisitions—like free institutions, like liberty regulated by law—are to be retained only by the continuation of the same energies that gained them. This furnishes a good criterion by which to
judge whether we are doing our full duty, exerting the energy we ought to put forth to make us worthy of our inheritance and to preserve it unimpaired.

"Moreover, the plan of universal compulsory service that I have just spoken of is essentially democratic. All young men, without exception, who are physically fit should be called to the colors at eighteen for one year's service. They meet on a common ground, the boy from the humble cottage and the boy from the stately mansion standing side by side for home and country. It often will happen that before the year's service is over the boy from the humble home will be the captain and among his private soldiers will be boys from the homes of the rich. They will look up to their captain with pride and confidence, because they will know he rose by merit, not by favoritism. It will be recognized by all that there is no aristocracy created by the Ruler of the universe. Such a service would furnish the highest example of true equality and would be the realization of one of the noblest American ideals.

"The sooner we come to realize that in the economy of nature we can not hope to have rights and privileges without giving an equivalent therefor, the better it will be for our country. Nature is a thrifty goddess who never gives something for nothing. If people would have the blessings of free institutions they must show themselves able and ever ready to defend and maintain them. On no other condition are they to be had. That is controlled by a law of nature which no legislature or congress can amend or repeal.

"But we are told by some very good people that preparation against war is wholly unnecessary; that a peaceful nation like the United States need have no fear of aggression on the part of any other nation. I can see how people could reason themselves into this view three years ago, but I cannot understand how any intelligent person can hold it today in the face of the frightful object lesson to the contrary which Europe is now giving to the world. The teaching of history is against it. Human nature is against it. Fundamentally human nature is the same yesterday, today and forever—the same in its primal instincts, the same in its imperious appetites, the same in its turbulent passions, the same in its towering, ruthless ambitions, as it was when Athens was the glory and Rome was the mistress of the world. Human nature is the one constant factor in the great problem of how to keep the peace between nations. Civilization at times has had mild restraining influence upon it, but has never been able to change it in its deeper aspects. That being so, there is but one course left to a people who are worthy of liberty, and that is to be ever ready and able to defend and maintain it. It is with a nation as with an individual: its rights will only be secure from being disregarded when the nation is able and habitually disposed to stand up for them.

"Daughters of the American Revolution, it is your high office to instill this lesson of patriotism into the hearts of the people, to arouse them to a sense of duty, to impress upon them that patriotism is something more substantial than fine professions, that it means eternal vigilance in the public interest and a willingness to undergo any self denial, to make any sacrifice, even life itself, for home and country."

The fifth and youngest son of Mrs. Emma B. Merryman, of Portland, Ore., has just enlisted, making the two hundred and ninety-first member of the family to serve his country during the last 140 years.
Parliamentary Puzzles Solved

CORA WELLES TROW

When reviewing the excitement caused by the threatened railroad strike, it is interesting to note the important part played by P. L. in the settlement of the difficulty.

At first a conference was held between the President of the United States and the parties directly interested. After that a bill was drawn which is the same as a main motion, and that bill or motion was put to vote and carried and became a law by the affixing of the President’s signature. This should cause us to realize what an important part P. L. plays in the settlement of all questions affecting organizations.

Question. A. K. L. writes about a matter which has caused widespread discussion in her State. Action was taken at a meeting where A. K. L. was presiding that has been severely criticized. She is anxious to close this discussion and asks how this may be done.

Answer. There is only one way of closing the discussion. Admit that the proceedings referred to were conducted in an irregular manner. Through ignorance you allowed action to be taken in an illegal manner. To refuse to acknowledge your mistake will only prolong this discussion. A mistake acknowledged is half atoned.

R. F. asks this pertinent question. What constitutes the session of our Chapter?

Answer. A session is that period of time over which a series of meetings extend and is usually outlined by the By-Laws. The adopting of a program also outlines a session. If no session is outlined in your By-Laws and no program is adopted, then the time covered by your duly appointed Standing Committees would constitute your session and their reports would close your session.

Question. W. D. asks us to explain the following involved situation. The By-Laws of a Chapter provide for the appointment of all committees by the Chapter. During the summer months it was found necessary to provide a new meeting place for the Chapter and the Regent appointed a Committee to look for a place to report to the Board of Management. The Chairman of this Committee was unable to serve and the Committee met and elected another Chairman. What standing has this Committee and can it report?

Answer. During the summer months your Board of Management must represent the executive of your Chapter unless regular meetings of the latter are held. Therefore, it is devolved upon your Board of Management to appoint this Committee. If, however, for any reason it was impossible to call the Board of Management together, the Regent had power to appoint the Committee as an emergency measure.

The Committee had no authority to elect a new Chairman but should have referred the matter to the Regent. Under the circumstances the only course to pursue is to have the action taken by the Regent formally ratified by the Chapter and amend By-Laws to meet such a contingency in the future.

All communications sent to this department will be answered on this page. Inquirers will be referred to by the initials they send. No names, places or states will be mentioned.

(Mrs. Trow, whose address is 350 West 55th Street, New York City, has consented to answer questions of a parliamentary nature through the magazine. This new feature will be of great interest and value.—Editor.)
We are all beginning to feel that in the past too much stress has been laid on our war history and war heroes so we agree with grandfather, who closes his "History of Vermont" with these words:

Some day we will sing Vermont's praises, Leaving out all this blood-shed and strife And talk of our Artists and Authors, Our peaceful and home-loving life.

And after all, is not the foundation laid by our pioneers in their pursuit of the home-loving life, our greatest history? Their stand for independence against the encroachments of the surrounding states was in protection of the home, in fact the whole political history of our little state from the election of Governor Chittenden down to the present day revolves about the home. At that memorable convention called at Windsor on July 2, 1777, for the purpose of the formation and adoption of a state constitution, it is interesting to note that before the convention proceeded to business it listened to a sermon by the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson of Pomfret. (I wonder how our legislature would enjoy that today?) Shortly after the proceedings of the Convention began and while the draft of the Constitution was under discussion, an urgent message came from Seth Warner announcing the capture of Ticonderoga and the attack at Hubbardton. This news so alarmed the members, many of whose families were in the line of march of the enemies, that the Convention was on the point of being broken up. But just then a furious thunder storm burst over them, and compelled them to remain in their places, during which interval they hurriedly completed the reading of the constitution and unanimously adopted it. This mode of adopting the Constitution of Vermont was, of course, open to criticism; but it is said that as a practical measure it was probably the best that could be done and therefore commendable.

The first election under the Constitution was held in Bennington, March 12, 1778, when Thomas Chittenden was elected the first governor of Vermont; and we find that he was annually re-elected for eighteen years with one exception—a just tribute to his wisdom, courage and devotion to the public interests. He was a pioneer in a very broad sense of the word. Four years before his election he had moved from Connecticut to Williston, Vt., where he had purchased a large tract of land for a farm when there were only a few families north of Rutland. There he built a log house and was just getting well established when the war of the Revolution commenced, and he was obliged to remove his family to a place of safety so they came south to Arlington, guided only by blazed trees; and there remained until the close of the war, living on a corner opposite the house occupied by Ethan Allen, until they finally returned to their home in Williston.

Governor Chittenden is said to have been tall, athletic, possessed of great common sense and remarkable tact, a man of simple habits. For several years after he became Governor he continued to live in his log house. During the first year of his administration new trouble arose with the neighboring states. At this time our state was an independent Republic, exercising all the functions of a free state, issuing its own money, etc. Therefore, desiring to come under its protection, sixteen towns on the Connecticut river applied for permission to unite themselves with Vermont. Against the better judgment of our leading men a vote was finally obtained to receive them,
but the Governor of New Hampshire interferred, claimed the towns and wrote to Gov. Chittenden protesting against this action. Consequently the Vermont Assembly of 1779 voted to renounce all connection with the towns of New Hampshire.

Afterward the General Assembly of N. H. laid claim to the whole tract of land contained in Vermont; New York repeated her claim and both New Hampshire and New York appealed to Congress. Immediately after this, as if Vermont had not trouble enough with her neighbors, Massachusetts also laid claim to a part of the territory. There were now four different claims to our little state before Congress; and it was evident by her evasions in settling the dispute that the union and affection of New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts were considered by that body of more importance to be preserved than the existence of Vermont. But the people of our state denied that Congress had any right to interfere in the internal policy and government of Vermont and again declared that this state existed independently of the thirteen United States, and that they would defend themselves and maintain their rights. The fact that this position was honorably sustained for so many years fully shows that our fore-fathers, including our first Governor were men of no ordinary energy, talent and perseverance, proving as they did equal to every trying situation.

Perhaps a few words should be said right here in regard to the famous Holdimand Correspondence, so-called because it was carried on under the management of Gen. Holdimand of the British army for nearly three years in which he endeavored to persuade Vermont, because of the treatment she had received from the United States, to abandon the American cause and declare herself a British province. The correspondence on the part of Vermont consisted in answers and proposals which were intended to give the British strong hopes of ultimate success without coming to any definite agree-
without a dissenting voice, March 4, 1791. What a satisfaction this must have been to her faithful Governor, and what a pity that neither Ethan Allen nor Seth Warner lived to see that day!

It is most interesting to read of the laws of our state passed in 1779. The burglar was branded on the forehead with a hot iron with a capital B, or one ear was nailed to a post and cut off; or fifteen stripes given on his naked body. The counterfeiter was branded with a capital C and was committed to the workhouse for life, his estate having been forfeited. The thief was obliged to restore three fold the value stolen. Stocks were set in public places in every town, and the liar, profane man, and drunkard were confined therein, exposed to full view. A Quaker in Monkton was condemned to stand in pillory for getting his hay in on Sunday. His wife staid near him all the time, knitting. Perhaps she had helped or at least encouraged him to get in the hay.

The legislature of Vermont, as that of other states in those days, sanctioned the raising of money for charitable purposes by means of the lottery; and at least one petition was presented for the use of a lottery to build a church! In general, politics in Vermont ran smoothly owing to the sincere attachment of the people to Gov. Chittenden who occupied the executive chair until 1797 when he resigned on account of ill health and died soon after, aged sixty-eight years, having piloted our little state through the storm and after fourteen years' struggle guided her into the desired haven of statehood under the Stars and Stripes.

Judge Isaac Tichenor was elected to succeed Gov. Chittenden and re-elected with the exception of one term until 1809. During the first year of his administration the subject of establishing banks in Vermont came before the legislature and petitions were sent from Burlington and Windsor to obtain charters; but banking business was so little understood by the members of the legislature that they were afraid of venturing without due consideration so the subject was referred to the next session for eight successive years until finally in 1806 a state bank was founded in Middlebury. The law makers of that day evidently believed in the importance of the second thought.

In the second year of Gov. Tichenor's administration—1799—the whole nation was shocked by the death of Washington. Wall paper commemorative of the event was made and the paper on the upper hall in the Governor's house is still covered with it, the design being a funeral urn, and the name being on each yard. Many other relics are found in that wonderful old home.

The high four-poster, in the Gover-
nor’s own room, the warming pan, cradle, spinning wheel, the first piano ever brought to Bennington, the wonderful oil portraits, are the most prominent.

The limits of this paper do not allow me to dwell on the homes, churches, schools and colleges of our state during this period, of the circulating libraries, the early newspapers, etc. In the capitol at Montpelier is an old printing press claimed to be the first press in the continent north of Mexico. Think of the maple sugar and butter industries back in 1791, our shipping on Lake Champlain and the Connecticut river. Vermont built and launched a steam-boat on Lake Champlain in 1808, the year after Fulton launched the Clermont on the Hudson.

But the peaceful, home-loving pursuits of this period were overshadowed by the war cloud that was gathering and which finally plunged the American nation into a second war with Great Britain called the War of 1812. After war had been declared by the United States, President Madison issued an order for 100,000 militia to be ready for action if needed. Vermont’s portion was 3,000, and Gov. Jonas Galusha, who had seen service at the Battle of Bennington, immediately issued orders to raise the desired apportionment. The general assembly passed the following resolve:

“We pledge ourselves to each other and to our government that with our individual exertions, our example and influence, we will support our government and country in the present contest and rely on the great Arbiter of events for a favorable result.” So well did the people of Vermont keep this pledge that the Federal government gave thanks “for the brave and patriotic citizens of Vermont.”

Notes

1 Vermont was called The New Hampshire Grants in the Dorset Convention of Sept. 25, 1776; but the Westminster Convention of Jan. 15, 1777, in its declaration of independence, while it spoke of it by that name, declared that the state was “hereafter to be called by the name of New Connecticut.”

The Windsor Convention, which met in June, 1777, passed a resolution that it should “hereafter be called and known by the name of Vermont,” giving in the preamble as the reason for the change that “a district of land on the Susquehanna river had been named and was known by that name, and that it would be inconvenient for two districts to bear the same name.”

2 The railroad station at Arlington stands on the site of Gov. Chittenden’s home; and it is said that the view on the state seal is taken from that site.

3 Vermont did not confine its independence to the Revolutionary period. At a recent auction in New York two stamps were sold for $1,730, which were issued in Brattleboro, by the postmaster in 1844, one year before the U. S. Government issued its first postage stamps.

4 Isaac Tichenor, born, Newark, N. J., February 8, 1754, a graduate of Princeton, was appointed Deputy Commissary-General of purchases for the Northern Department and in that capacity was sent to Bennington in August, 1777. On arriving in Bennington during the battle, he stopped at the tavern kept by Capt. Elijah Dewey and ordered dinner. Mrs. Dewey, who had spent the day preparing large kettles of boiling meat, so as to have food ready for the men on their return, promptly refused to give the stranger a meal. He pointed to a kettle and asked why, in the midst of such plenty, she would not let him have something to eat. Mrs. Dewey’s eyes flashed as she answered: “That meat is for the men who have gone to fight for their country, where you ought to be.” Tichenor explained that he was out on public service, getting supplies for the patriots and was given his dinner. Tichenor wore the wig, queue, cocked-hat and great cloak of the Revolutionary period up to the time of his death in December 11, 1838. He was married but had no children, and upon his death his house was given his niece, Catherine Tichenor, who became the first wife of George Lyman. The nails used in building this house were cut in Bennington from hoops taken from imported liquor casks.

5 The first steel square, so common now in the carpenter’s trade, was the invention of a poor blacksmith, Silas Hawes, of South Shaftsbury, Vt., soon after the close of the war of 1812. Near his shop was one belonging to Stephen Whipple, in which was a trip-hammer operated by water. For a long time the squares were turned out on Mr. Hawes’ anvil, under the trip-hammer of Mr. Whipple.
October 17, 1777, and Some of the Incidents Connected Therewith

"The Seventh of October,
The morning being clear,          For Burgoyne is advancing,
Brave Gates unto his men did say:  And we will never fly,     
    "My boys, be of good cheer,  But to maintain our chartered rights,    
                     We'll fight until we die."

When as a child I was obliged to “take notes” of the sermons I heard, it was my custom to take down the anecdotes and illustration only; for those were all that appealed to my mind. Glancing over some of those “Notes” in later years, I find that one can readily follow the whole trend of thought in the sermon from those illustrations. It occurred to me, therefore, that while there could be nothing new written about the Surrender of Burgoyne, a sketch, grouping together some of the anecdotes to be found in various books, and illustrated by photographs of the scenes through which the army marched, might serve to recall to the mind some of the many benefits resulting to all Americans from that act, the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of which occurs so near to the issuance of this magazine. Owing to the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick of the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress copies of the correspondence between Burgoyne and Gates have been secured; which represent Burgoyne in a little different light than the common acceptance of his character.

The valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk have been the pathway for armies in times of war and the routes of commerce in times of peace since the beginning of civilization on the continent. Frontenac, the ablest of the French Commanders, a century before Burgoyne’s time, planned to move against the colony of New York by the same route followed by the British in 1777. His design was to lead his army through the valley of Lake Champlain and the Upper Hudson to Albany; seize vessels at that point to pass down the river and there act with the French ships of war which were to meet him in the harbor of New York City. He saw that by gaining control of the course and outlet of the Hudson, the French would command the gateway into the interior, divide the British colonies; and New England, thus cut off, would eventually fall into the hands of the French. It was the design of the British Government in the campaign of 1777 to capture the center and stronghold of this commanding system—the confluence of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Burgoyne was to force his way from Quebec through the valley of the Hudson; another army under St. Leger was to push through the Mohawk Valley; General Howe with the fleet under his command, would sail up the Hudson, and all three would meet at Albany, “The Ancient Place of Treaty.”

The feasibility of such a plan had not escaped the attention of the Americans. Again and again had St. Clair, Schuyler, even Washington, himself, urged immediate preparation against such a possible attack. But the Continental Congress, like many of its successors, occupied itself with debate, thought the generals too pessimistic and overzealous for the increase of the army at the expense of other branches of the Government. Therefore when on the first of July Burgoyne with 7000 trained veterans beside Canadians and Indians began his march up Lake Champlain, with the Hessians under Riedesdel on the east bank and the main body on the western shore; reached on the fifth, Ticonderoga and intrenched themselves at Mount Defiance, there was nothing for St. Clair with his 2500 Continentals and 900 militia, barefooted, ragged, without proper arms, lacking in everything necessary for adequate de-
fense, but to retreat, which he proceeded to do under shadow of night.

Although there was a full moon at the time, their flight seems to have been undetected until some miscreant set fire to a house and its flame, flashing up, revealed the situation. The British immediately pursued; overtook the rear guard at Hubbardton, who under Seth Warner fought valiantly although hopelessly, and the main army reduced to 1500 Continentals (all the militia having sullenly returned home) struggled for a week through the forest and then arrived, exhausted and forlorn at Fort Edward, where General Schuyler was in command with barely one thousand men.

With the fall of Ticonderoga, all hope of the patriot cause fell in Europe. Edmund Burke, noted for his friendly attitude, said “The Americans have done much but it is now evident that they cannot look standing armies in the face.” Even in America, all confidence seemed gone; Washington wrote to Putnam: “As matters are going Burgoyne will have little difficulty in penetrating to Albany.” The Generals were blamed for what was really the lack of “preparedness” in the army; and the cause seemed hopeless. Then Washington uttered a manifesto: “We should never despair; our situation has before been unpromising and has changed for the better; so I trust it will be again.” At the same time, he sent Benedict Arnold, an accomplished officer who was familiar with the country to Schuyler and ordered all the boats to be ready at Fishkill for any part of his own army he might wish to detach.

After camping a fortnight at the head of Lake Champlain, Burgoyne gave the order to advance and slowly forced his way through the wilderness which Schuyler had made as difficult as possible, marching only about a mile a day. So sure were the British of success that the wives of the officers accompanied the camp. The officers themselves, with their proverbial inability to understand the Americans, began to bet, not on whether they should reach Albany, but in how many days it would take them. July 30, Burgoyne reached Fort Edward and issued a proclamation stating that God would forgive him if he incited the Indians to scalp and torture the hardened enemies of Great Britain, even the women and children. The roads were crowded with fugitives; the tories placed signs in their hats, before their doors, upon the horns of their cattle; everywhere was alarm, retreat, submission. Then, to these fleeing farmers came the news of the murder of Jane McCrea. It spread like wild-fire and became the rallying cry for the fugitives. Many a man stopped in his flight, sent his wife and children on to a place of safety while he returned to avenge her death and prevent a similar occurrence in his own household. This seems to have been the first occurrence which began the resistance. But the farmers were unarmed, and while a scythe might do deadly work at short range, some way must be found to provide ammunition. The quick wit of the Yankee discovered a way. By August 6, Burgoyne had advanced to the Hudson, where he received the glad news that St. Leger was within sight of Fort Stanwix without the loss of a man, and wrote Howe that he would be in Albany on August 22, and expected to meet him there. In order to proceed more rapidly he issued another proclamation, offering arms to all friendly inhabitants that they might assist in the work of the army. Large numbers flocked to his camp daily, and received their arms; and in the confusion and crowd, it was apparently unnoticed—at any rate it caused no alarm—that a number of those who received arms neglected to take the prescribed oath.

On August seventh St. Leger, who had written Burgoyne that with his Indian allies he would be able to sweep down the valley of the Mohawk and place himself in the rear of the American Army found that the Palatines upon whom he relied for aid, were marching against him under Nicholas Herkimer. They had become much attached to the
British crown under the wise policy of Sir William Johnson; but amidst the trials and perils of border life had imbibed the same political convictions which animated the Colonists in all other parts of the country, and under their General fought for five doubtful, desperate hours in one of the most deadly battles of the army. Their desperate valor in the fight at Oriskany caused the confident hope of St. Leger to die out; and when the following day Benedict Arnold reached the fort, the Indians fled in terror, St. Leger's entire force seemed to melt away and the Mohawk expedition upon whose success Burgoyne had relied to so great an extent, became an utter failure.

Thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution, under its efficient and enthusiastic Chairman of Historic Spots, Mrs. Delight Keller, the line of march of that faithful band, and the influence it had in aiding the Colonists, have been set forth and permanent markers placed on fourteen of the principal land-marks in the forty miles. A graphic account of this work may be found in the magazine for December, 1913, and the story of the influence of St. Leger's defeat on the fortunes of Burgoyne.

General Nicholas Herkimer.

Three days after the Battle of Oriskany, and before he had heard of it, Burgoyne found that largely owing to the prodigality with which he had been furnishing all who applied with arms and ammunition, his supply was running low. Having heard that there was a large amount at Bennington, and believing that because Vermont had been refused admittance into the United States, and had resisted New York's demands, she would be friendly to him Burgoyne sent an expedition under Baum to Bennington, which was followed by another under Breyman.

Again the ignorance of the English is exemplified. The woods were filled with spies—alert frontiersmen, skilled in all the arts of their trade, who kept Schuyler informed of every action, and apparently every thought of Burgoyne as soon as it happened, while days elapsed before Burgoyne would hear of the deeds of his own allies. In the cemetery at Saratoga stands a tomb on which is this inscription "In Memory of Alexander Bryan who died April 9, 1825, aged 92 years. The first permanent settler and the first to keep a public house here for visitors. An unpaid patriot, who alone
Old Henry Bridge over the Walloomsac. The farthest point reached by Sheriff Ten Eyck of N. Y., when he tried to dispossess James Breakenridge from his farm.

at great peril, gave the first and only information of Burgoyne’s intended advance on Stillwater which led to timely preparations for the Battle of September 19, followed by the memorable victory of October 17, 1777.”

Another spy for General Schuyler, Moses Harris, relates his experiences at length in his application for a pension.

Vermont had been preparing for weeks for just such an attack. The Council of Safety had issued a call to all officers of the militia to send on all the men they could possibly raise. Ira Allen wrote to New Hampshire for assistance “against a large scout of the enemy disposed to take a tour to Bennington.” His appeal was received at Exeter while the General Court was in session and Speaker Langdon responded: I have three thousand dollars in hard money. I will pledge my plate for three thousand more. I have seventy hogsheads of Tobago rum which shall be sold for the most it will bring. These are at the service of the state. If we succeed in defending our firesides and our homes, I may be remunerated, if not, the property will be of no value to me.” John Stark, adopted son of the St. Francis tribe of Indians, Captain in the French and English war, who had served at Bunker Hill, but had left the service because Congress had promoted younger men over him, was elected Brigadier General and given full authority. At once fifteen hundred men enlisted under the banner of their beloved commander. Ebenezer, father of Daniel Webster raised a company of fifty-four men; and all marched across the border under Stark, who had also gathered together kettles, bullets, a chaplain, a doctor, and rum “as there is none of that article in them, parts where we are going.”

When the news of Baum’s advance reached Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a company of patriots was enrolled, “every man in his haste getting to Bennington as best he could.” Parson Allen started in his sulky, “conserving his forces for combat.”

Catamount Tavern, named from a stuffed catamount mounted above the sign board, facing and grinning defiance to the State of New York. Here met the Council of Safety 1772-78. First State House of Vermont, built 1769; headquarters of Stark prior to the Battle of Bennington.

Stark Paper Mill, North Bennington, Vt. The caps over the windows and doors are made from the old mill stones used to grind corn night and day to feed Stark’s army.
On August eleventh Baum had reached Cambridge, N. Y., where a preliminary skirmish took place (which was immediately reported to Stark by Eleazer Edgerston and Isaac Clark) and from where he wrote Burgoyne that from fifteen to eighteen hundred men had assembled in Bennington, "but are supposed to leave it on our approach." On the fourteenth he encamped on a hill behind the Walloomsac, and the rain pouring in torrents on the fifteenth, spent the time constructing intrenchments. Before daylight on the morning of the sixteenth, Parson Allen went to the headquarters of General Stark whose camp was about two miles distant, hidden by a hill and said: "We, the men of Berkshire, have frequently been called upon to fight, but have never been led against the enemy. We have now resolved, if you will not let us fight, never to turn out again." Stark asked him if he wished to fight at once, in the dark and in the rain. "No," admitted Allen, "not just now." "Very well," answered Stark, "if the Lord shall once more give us sunshine, and I do not give you fighting enough, I will never ask you to come out again."

How the battle was fought and apparently won by Stark and his men; and how after they had become scattered the reinforcements under Breyman came up and was only prevented from turning the defeat into a victory by the timely advance of Seth Warner and his Green Mountain Boys, is well-known to every reader of history. Parson Allen, after having climbed a stump and exhorted the enemy to lay down their arms, and being replied to by shots; got down and got his gun. Leonard Robinson saw a man fall every time he fired his gun and said...
Battle Monument, Bennington, Vt. Cannon in Foreground were captured by Stark from Baum, August 16, 1777.

“No, sir; he is among the slain. He fell, contending mightily in the cause.”

“Then I am satisfied,” replied the venerable man whose five sons had been on the battlefield. “Bring him in! Lay him before me, that at my leisure I may behold the darling of my soul.”

They brought the body all besmeared with dirt and gore and laid it before the father, who with his own hands prepared his body for the grave “with a complacency I have never felt before”; and he thanked God in a firm voice that he had a son who was willing to give his life for his country.

In the meantime on the battlefield the dead and wounded were being cared for. Colonel Baum, mortally wounded, was taken to a house near by and guarded throughout the night by Captain Robinson who “watched gently as a woman until he died.” Some of the Hessian prisoners were buried in the churchyard; but Daniel Harmon, with his own hands, buried one hundred and sixty-five men in two large excavations, in order that no pestilence might breed to add its terror to the inhabitants.

Ten days after the battle Paul Revere with a company of men escorted the prisoners to Boston, where they were kept throughout the war. One of the boots of a Hessian under Baum is still preserved as a trophy. It weighs six pounds, and undoubtedly prevented its owner from escaping capture.

The news of the Battle of Bennington was quickly carried to Congress. That body who even then was debating on the proper terms to convey a censure to General Stark for assuming command, immediately changed the motion into one of praise; and a little light broke through the general gloom.

While New England and New York had cut off the two side movements of Burgoyne, Washington sent Virginia to
join them in the front, choosing his especial favorites, the rifle corps of Daniel Morgan. Just at this juncture General Schuyler was replaced by General Gates who, on September 12, advanced to Bemis' Heights, which Kosciuszko had fortified and awaited Burgoyne's approach. He, whose dream of easy victory and rapid promotion had been rudely shattered, had just learned that Howe was not on his way to meet him but was on the Delaware. Not until after the war was over was the reason for this action ascertained. By one of those strange coincidences which can only be accounted for by a belief in a God of Battles, the orders which had been prepared for Howe were never delivered, and Burgoyne was left in a dense forest, so close to the Americans that he could hear their drum-beats, to fight a way through or perish. Advancing by three columns he met the forces under Gates and the battle waged until nightfall. Both sides claimed the victory—but Burgoyne's march was delayed. This battle also exerted a great moral influence upon our troops. Up to that time the Colonists had been trained in the belief that British soldiers were irresistible; to hold them superior to all others in arms had been American Patriotism. The Battle of Bemis' Heights was a fair and open contest, and in strategy, steadiness and valor the Continental troops proved themselves equal to the men against whom they fought. From that day the American soldier felt himself to be the equal of any who could be brought against him; and he knew that he was animated by higher and nobler purposes than those which moved his opponents.

Having repaired the damage to his troops as far as possible Burgoyne made a second attempt on the morning of the Seventh of October only to be met with such a furious onslaught that his men fled wildly. Reforming and again advancing they were again attacked and in less than an hour after the action began Burgoyne abandoned his guns and ordered a retreat to his camp. Scarcely were they within their redoubts when Benedict Arnold, to whom the jealous Gates had refused a command, rushed in like a madman, first to one company, then to another, and led them against the camp. A soldier in Col. Latimer's regiment said that Arnold came up to them, dashing along, leaving his aide far behind and said "Whose regiment is this?" On being told, he said "Ah, my old Norwich and New London friends, God
bless you, I am glad to see you. (Arnold himself was born in Norwich.) Come on, boys, if the day is long enough, we'll have them all in hell before night." So successfully did this attack result that before the day dawned the Americans occupied the camp, and Burgoyne, with the remainder of his army, marched towards Saratoga. Again he was too late; and not hearing from Clinton, with no chance of escape, he sent on the night of October 13, the following note:

Lieut. general Burgoyne is desirous of sending a field officer with a message to M genl Gates upon a matter of high moment to both armies. The it. genl. requests to be informed at what hour genl. Gates will receive him tomorrow morning.

To this the following reply was sent:

Major general Gates will receive a field officer from lieut genl Burgoyne at the advanced post of the army of the United States at ten o'clock tomorrow morning from whence he will be conducted to head quarters.

Camp at Saratoga, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Promptly at the appointed time Major Kingston appeared, was blindfolded and taken to headquarters, where he delivered the following message:

I am directed to represent to you from general Burgoyne that after having fought you twice, he has waited some days in his present position determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring to attack him.

He is apprized of the superiority of your numbers and the disposition of your troops to impede his supplies and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation he is impelled by humanity and thinks himself justified by established principles and precedents of state and of war to spare the lives of brave men upon honourable terms. Should major general Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, general Burgoyne would prefer a cessation of arms during the truce necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which in any extremity he and his army mean to abide.

To this General Gates submitted a proposition, which was sent to Burgoyne, and returned with his replies written on the side.

1. General Burgoyne's army being exceedingly reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, etc., their provisions exhausted, their military stores, tents, and baggage taken or destroyed, their retreat cut off and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender prisoners of war.

Reply. Lieut. general Burgoyne's army however reduced will never admit that their retreat is cut off while they have arms in their hands.

2. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them, the generals of the united states never permit individuals to be pillaged.

3. The troops under his excellency general Burgoyne will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Reply. This article is answered by general Burgoyne's first proposal which is here annexed.

4. The officers will be admitted on parole, may wear their side arms, and will be treated with the liberality customary in Europe, so long as they by proper behaviour continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broke their parole (as some British officers have done) must expect to be confined.

Reply. There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under, the description of breaking parole, this article needs no answer.

5. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, etc. must be delivered to commissioners appointed to receive them.

Reply. All public stores may be delivered arms excepted.

6. These terms being agreed to and signed, the troops under his excellency general Burgoyne's command may be drawn up in their encampments when they will be ordered to ground their arms and may thereupon be marched to the river side to be passed over in their way towards Bennington.

Reply. This article inadmissible in any extremity; sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy, determined to take no quarter.

J. Burgoyne.

At the same time the following message was delivered to Colonel Wilkinson (who acted for Gates throughout) by Major Kingston:

If general Gates does not mean to recede from the first and sixth articles of his proposal, the treaty to end and hostilities immediately to commence. Oct. 14, 1777.

The annexed answers being given to major general Gates' proposals, it remains for lieut.
general Burgoyne and the army under his command to state the following preliminary articles on their part.

1. The troops to march out of their camp with the honors of war and the artillery of the entrenchments which will be left as here after may be regulated.

(This was agreed to and the place assigned was the old Fort Hardy, where the arms and artillery should be left.)

The other articles called for a free passage to some port, and was agreed to for the port of Boston; for exchanges, which was agreed to; that all officers retain their baggage, Burgoyne “giving his honour that there are no public stores secreted therein,” which was agreed to; that upon the march the officers and men should not be separated, each being in his own command; agreed to “as far as circumstances will admit,” various corps of sailors, artificers, camp followers, to be treated as British subjects, agreed to; all Canadians to be permitted to return home, agreed to; “passports to be immediately granted for three officers to carry news to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton and to Great Britain by the way of New York and the public faith to be engaged that these dispatches are not to be opened,” agreed to; and “these to be considered only as preliminaries for forming a treaty and two officers from each army to be appointed to draw up the formal document.” To this last proposal Gates replied:

This capitulation to be finished by two this day; the troops march from their entrenchments at five and be in readiness to move towards Boston tomorrow morning (October 16).

That night a courier was sent to say that Burgoyne objected to the word “capitulation,” wishing the treaty to be called a “Treaty of Convention,” which was agreed to.

Early the morning of the sixteenth Burgoyne sent a messenger to state that he had heard that a considerable force of the men under Gates’ command had been detached, and asked permission to allow two of his officers to inspect the army and report to him. This remarkable offer was indignantly refused, although Gates denied the truth of the statement; and added that he must have an immediate reply to his proposals or fighting would begin at once. Burgoyne asked for time to consult his council, but that evening the treaty was signed and exchanged, and at eleven the next morning the troops marched to Fort Hardy where, with only Morgan Lewis and Col. Wilkinson acting for the Americans, they laid down their arms. Some did it stolidly; others wept and knocked off the butts of their guns and drummers beat in their drum-heads, before laying them down.

A little later, Burgoyne, dressed as if for a full dress parade, rode to headquarters, where he was met by Gates in an old uniform with a blue coat hastily donned to cover the rags beneath, and they dined together, the dinner consisting of meat, bread, potatoes and rum. Then as the English soldiers, without artillery or arms, approached on their way to the river, the two generals stepped out in front of the tent; and in full view of the two armies, Burgoyne drew his sword, bowed and presented it to General Gates, who in turn bowed, received the sword, and returned it to him. This scene, painted by an eye-witness, John Trumbull, is one of the four historical paintings by Trumbull which hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washing-
ton, and while not a work of art is said to be a faithful reproduction of the features of the different personages.

To those who might think that Gates yielded more than he should have done, it should be remembered that he had received by courier a message from Putnam that Clinton had sailed into Newburgh Bay, the river forts being demolished, and told to "expect the worst." He yielded all he could, therefore, to hasten the negotiations, Burgoyne heard of Clinton's arrival on the fifteenth, and was strongly tempted to retract, but his fellow officers, feeling it would be dishonorable and Gates' sharp reply to his last objection, compelled him to sign the treaty as agreed upon.

In the meantime, Congress was waiting anxiously to hear the result, which meant final victory or probable defeat of the Union. On the twenty-first they had received from Washington and also from Putnam a copy of a letter of October 15, from Governor Clinton, at Kingston, giving the intelligence that at eight o'clock that evening a capitulation was signed whereby Burgoyne and all his army surrendered themselves prisoners of war, but no official confirmation came. Finally, on October 31, Wilkinson appeared bearing a letter from Gates, bringing the news of the surrender, and asking permission to arrange his papers and appear before them the next day. General Gates, jealous of Washington, had written to Congress merely, reporting as follows:

"Camp at Saratoga, 18th Octbr. 1777

Sir

I have the Satisfaction to present your Excellency with The Convention of Saratoga By which His Excellency Lieutenant General Burgoyne has Surrendered Himself and his whole army into my Hands; and they are now upon Their March to Boston. This Signal and Important Event, is the more Glorious, as it was effected with so little loss to the Army of the United States.

This Letter will be presented to Your Excellency by my Adjutant General, Colonel Wilkinson, to whom I must beg leave to refer your Excellency for The particulars that brought this Great Business to so happy, and Fortunate a Conclusion—I desire to be permitted to recommend This Gallant Officer in the warmest manner to Congress, and entreat that he may be continued in His present place with the Brevet of a Brigadier General. The Honorable Congress will believe me when I assure them that from beginning of This war, I have not met with a more promising Military Genius than Colonel Wilkinson, and whose Services have been of the Greatest Benefit to this Army.

I am, Sir, Your Excellency most Obedient Humble Servant

Horatio Gates"

The story goes that Wilkinson was so elated at the nature of his despatches that he imbibed too freely, and was delayed thereby. It goes on to state that while the brevet asked for was given, that when the "Elegant sword" customarily bestowed upon the bearers of good news, was recommended, old John Witherspoon arose and in his broad Scotch dialect, with a twinkle of the eye, suggested as a substitute a pair of spurs. Be that as it may, the sword was never voted.

The effect of this surrender can hardly be over-estimated. As George William Curtis says, "From that time American Independence was assured. It was the surrender of Burgoyne that determined the French Alliance; and it was the French Alliance that secured the final triumph four years later." But as another writer states: "In rejoicing in the victory one should not forget the cost of that triumph, the infinite suffering, the torture of men, the heartbreak of women, the terror of little children that had to be endured before the victory which we enjoy."

While General Gates had promised to the soldiers of Burgoyne's army free passage to England, provided they did not take up arms again against the United States, this provision was repudiated by Congress, acting, it is said, under pressure from France, who did not care to have so many men freed to fight against their land. And the men were quartered first in Mass. and then in Va. until the close of the Revolution.
Work of the Chapters

“If ever the time comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the benefit of mankind it will be a power such as the world has never before known.”—Matthew Arnold.

(Owing to the number of chapter reports awaiting publication the Editor has been obliged to omit a great many interesting descriptions of social affairs, or matters of local interest. The desire of the individual chapter or its members has to be sacrificed for the good of the whole. If the chapter historian will remember that there are over fifteen hundred chapters in existence; that this Department is not established for the purpose of publishing an annual report—that should be sent to the State Regent—but to record work which may be of value for other chapters; and that all reports should be written on only one side of the paper, and if possible be typewritten, it will greatly facilitate matters. The reports are arranged alphabetically according to states and alphabetically according to chapters in the states.)

Colonel Arthur Erwin Chapter (DeLand, Florida) has just completed its sixth year of profitable and pleasant work. Besides our regular monthly meetings of study and social intercourse, we have assisted in making bandages, etc., for the Red Cross and have done other charitable work. St. Distaff’s Day was observed by sewing and sending little garments to the Children’s Home Society in Jacksonville, Fla. The usual patriotic Thanksgiving Day services were held at the John B. Stetson University conducted by the president, Dr. Hurley; and on December 16 we gave the play “Ye Girls of 1776,” which was a great success.—BERTHA A. FULLER, Historian.

Philip Perry Chapter (Titusville, Florida) organized only a little over a year ago, has in a small way tried to follow the plan of work mapped out by the state. Our Flag Committee has placed flags, with the salute, in each room of the school; special services are arranged in the different churches each year in commemoration of Washington’s birthday, and we are looking up historical spots in the hopes of reporting on that subject next year.

MRS. S. J. OVERSTREET, Historian.

Alliance Chapter (Urbana and Champaign, Ill.) has done much this year to impress upon the mind of the general public that the Daughters practice as well as preach Patriotism. The programs for the monthly meetings have been faithfully adhered to, although it necessitated much research and study; financial assistance tendered several Southern schools; books presented the public libraries of both Urbana and Champaign, a valuable collection of books loaned the latter library and cash prizes offered the pupil having the highest mark in history in each of the schools.

Alliance Chapter has also taken a stand in the peace movement and has representatives on the National Peace Commission Board; yet we would not rest on our laurels but persevere and with unflagging energy and zeal uphold in spirit and in deed the principles to which every Daughter stands pledged.—ANNETTA A. HILL, Historian.

Martha Board Chapter (Augusta, Ill.) has opened a Free Township Library in the Town Hall and have collected nearly 1,000 volumes. The library has been greatly appreciated, and at the April election we secured a one mill tax for its support. In May, Mrs. F. M. King, mother of one of our members, presented the Chapter with a site in memory of her late husband, and we hope soon to erect a building of our own.—AMY SWANSON, Historian.

Walter Burdick Chapter (Marshall, Ill.) began its last year by holding memorial services over the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers. Through the
Bronze tablet marking site of toll gate near Plainwell, Mich., on Old Plank Road through Allegan County. The door was the front door used in the toll house.

persistent efforts of the Chapter, the Liberty Bell was stopped at Marshall on its return from California, being the third town, only, east of St. Louis, to be so honored. We had a municipal Christmas Eve in the streets; Washington's Birthday exercises were held in the public schools and cash prizes awarded for the first and second best essays on patriotic subjects. Copies of the Code of the American Flag were placed in each room of the city schools, and we are now establishing a Public Library to support which a two mill tax was voted in the spring election. Mrs. Truman Booth was elected regent for the coming year.

(MRS. EDWIN) ADA MADISON JENNINGS, Historian.

Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter (Allegan, Mich.) during the two-year regency of Mrs. Robert Turner has carried out a number of special enterprises in addition to the regular work of contributing to the Memorial Continental Hall Fund, Mountain Schools, etc. With the co-operation of our Mayor, council and business men, we celebrated July 4th in a most sane and delightful way. A large number of people gathered to enjoy various forms of entertainment and at noon had luncheon on the Court House lawn. It is the custom of the Chapter to place a wreath, tied with D. A. R. ribbon, on the soldiers' monument and on the graves of our departed members each Memorial Day.

On May 24th, 1916, we unveiled tablets at Allegan and Plainwell, marking the location of toll gates on the old plank road of Allegan County. In the morning the Chapter went to Plainwell where a large number gathered to witness the unveiling, which was done by children of the Regent and other Daughters, and to listen to a fine address by a man who for fifty years has been pastor of one of Plainwell's churches.

In the afternoon the Daughters and their friends met at the beautiful horseshoe bend of Kalamazoo river, which is where the Allegan toll gate stood. Here an able address was given by Dr. Bills, one of the Chapter's most helpful friends. A special sacredness is attached to this address, for within two weeks Dr. Bills was welcomed at the gate whose toll is Faith and a Pure Life. The program was closed by the presentation of a flag to the Boy Scouts.—(MRS. NEWTON C.) CARRIE PENNELL EVANS, Registrar,
At large (Minnesota). The chapter members in Minnesota are not the only Daughters in the state who are interested in patriotic work. A letter was received recently by the Village Clerk of Gibbon, Minnesota, from the State Treasurer thanking him for a generous donation to the National Guard Fund from the village, and mentioning especially with appreciation Miss Marie Flower, who had charge of the parade on Fourth of July, and of the soliciting of funds and to whose work the size of the donation was undoubtedly due.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegheny County, New York), with a membership of 206, meets monthly each year, beginning in May and closing with the October session.

While the social and entertainment features of these gatherings held in the different towns continue to be most enjoyable, the Chapter takes a special interest in its philanthropic, patriotic and county improvement work, practically using all its surplus funds for these purposes. At a recent meeting, the regent, Miss Annie Hatch, gave a report of moneys aggregating $868.75 so disbursed. Several scholarships have also been purchased for the benefit of students in The Martha Berry School of Georgia.

The Chapter, as a body, is alive, progressive and bound to prove a telling factor in Allegheny County. — Frances Allen Pollard, Historian.

Schoharie Chapter (Schoharie, New York) has eighty-seven descendants of Revolutionary ancestors on its roll. The principal work of the past year has been the task of Chapter "Home Making," namely, that in the direction of the building up of a Free Library. It is the hope and intention of the Daughters interested in this work to make accessible to the people of Schoharie that which has hitherto been unknown in this community, free access to books, fiction, biography, history, reference and travel and reading tables where the popular magazines may be found. In the old Colonial House built in 1800 and presented to the Chapter by the heirs of Joseph M. Lasell and recently occupied as the home of the Chapter, two spacious rooms have been set aside for library purposes. The reading room is open to the public from two o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A work of this kind must of necessity be a process of building up and must wait for the procuring of the required funds. However, the members of the Chapter Family upon whom this part of the "Home Making" has devolved have in a few short months established a real Free Library containing fifteen hundred volumes, the work of indexing these having been done by an expert in this line of work from the New York State Library. The funds thus far secured have been obtained by means of musicales, concerts, dances, card-parties and public generosity. The Daughters' intention is to extend and enlarge this library to meet the needs of Schoharie's students, book-lovers and any to whom the book shelf holds anything of interest or entertainment.

Hariett Kniskern Deitz, Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, N. Y.) celebrated its twentieth birthday and Chapter Day, Oct. 12th, with a reception at the home of Mrs. Edwin A. Link, at which Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, State Regent, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Spraker spoke of the need of Americanizing of the foreigners in our midst, telling us what many other Chapters are doing along that line. With this in mind, the principal of the High School at our request secured from Albany educational slides with lectures, the lectures being read by the night school teachers, each lecture being given in four different schools. Our large foreign population showed great interest in these
lectures. On Feb. 22d was given an illustrated lecture on "The Youth of Washington," which was obtained from Memorial Continental Hall. This lecture was also given in the Public Library and at two grade schools. A beautiful flag was purchased for the auditorium of the new High School, and presented by the Regent, Miss Frances Cruger Ford, at the dedication of the building. Prizes were given as usual to pupils of the High School, having the highest average in American History, the prizes being two books—"Romance of Conquest," by Griffis, and "The Old New York Frontier," by Halsey. Four thousand flag codes were purchased and distributed to all the grade schools. As in the past two years, fifty dollars was sent to Maryville College to fulfil our pledge. The subject of the programme for the year was "Some Great Men of the Revolution." Ancestry papers were also read. The Chapter celebrated Washington's Birthday at the Lady Jane Grey School by giving a play, "The Women Who Did," written by Dr. Mary Wolcott Green, Regent of Staten Island Chapter, the parts all being taken by members of the Chapter.—MINNIE E. WOODBRIDGE, Historian.

Wyoming Valley Chapter (Wilkes-barre, Penna.) celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization by giving a reception at Hotel Sterling, Saturday, April 29, 1916. Scranton City Chapter, Dial Rock Chapter and the Colonial Dames sent representatives. The room was decorated with national colors and among the decorations was a sword that had been used in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Martha Hoyt Corss, acting Regent, made the opening address and graciously welcomed those present. Miss Emma Crowell, State Regent, gave an account of the work done in Pennsylvania by the D. A. R., and Miss Overton, Honorary State Regent talked of the Flag. Mrs. Annette C. Line Wells gave a history of the Chapter from the time of its organization to the present and spoke of the work of the late regent, Mrs. Katherine Searle McCartney, who served for twenty-three successive and successful years. The last fort marked, Fort Wilkes-Barre, at a cost of $4,000, was completed just before her death.

Following the program tea was served, and all agreed that the anniversary was both pleasant and profitable.—ANNETTE C. LINE WELLS, Secretary.

Northampton County Chapter (Northampton Co., Va.) unveiled May 24, 1916, a marker to the memory of Surgeon John Tankard, of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Tankard was the son of Stephen and Hannah Tankard and was of Royal lineage. He was born in 1752; entered William and Mary College, Va., and was one of twenty-seven students of that institution to enlist at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and continued to serve until the surrender of Cornwallis rendered it no longer a necessity. He was Surgeon under Matthew Pope and became Director General of Virginia Hospitals under Marquis de LaFayette. He was at Vineyard, near Williamsburg during the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the Revolution he took a

The Misses Grace Roberts and Annie Tankard, great grandchildren of Surgeon Tankard, unveiling the marker and tablet erected in his memory
post graduate medical course in Edinburgh, Scotland, and practised his profession with skill and distinction in Northampton Co. the remainder of his life, making his old birth-place, "Tankard's Rest," his home and living there until his death in 1836.

Dr. Tankard's grave is the only one of a Rev. soldier ever marked on the Eastern shore of Virginia; but the chapter are planning to mark others as soon as they can be located. The marker is a marble shaft, surmounted by a bronze tablet with a plate attached facing the head of the grave. On the marker is inscribed: "Surgeon John Tankard, Virginia Militia, Revolutionary War." The tablet bears the inscription: "A Soldier of the Revolution"; and on the plate is engraved "Northampton County Chapter, May 24, 1916." Although it was a stormy day between three and five hundred people assembled at Tankard's Rest to witness the ceremonies which were conducted by Mrs. Wm. Bullitt Fitzhugh, regent of the chapter and herself a great grand-daughter of the hero. Through the courtesy of General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., a bugler and cornetist were sent from Fortress, and they called the Assembly together and sounded "Taps" at the close. The principal addresses were given by Hon. Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, and Hon. Wm. Bullitt Fitzhugh; and one of the most interesting ceremonies was the march of school-children singing and strewing flowers over the grave.—Mrs. Wm. BULLITT FITZHUGH, Regent.

Buford Chapter (Huntington, West Va.) celebrated its sixth birthday, June 10, 1916, at the home of its historian, Mrs. J. C. Roberts, who, by request, brought out some old relics, among them a pair of socks knit by her great grandmother, who, as a child, saw Washington and Lafayette and heard Liberty Bell peal the joyous tiding on July 4, 1776.

During the past year the chapter succeeded in having the new city boulevard named Washington in honor of the fact that George Washington surveyed the vicinity in Colonial times. The West Va. Flag Law has been placed in the City Hall, County Court House, Government Buildings, Carnegie Library and several of the public school buildings; and the Flag Rules and Salute will be placed in all the schools this year.—MAUDE ANNETTE ALLEN ROBERTS, Historian.

Wisconsin. Word has just been received of the celebration May 22, 1916, of the Golden Wedding, at Brodhead, Wisconsin, of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Kimberley. Mrs. Kimberley (Ada P. Murdock) is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Murdock, of Winchester, N. H., is a Charter Member of the D. A. R., her National number being 9, and has been Honorary State Regent of Wisconsin for twenty years.

CORRECTION.

Through an inadvertence the name of Mrs. Mabel W. Slocum, Historian of the Gano-wanges Chapter, was omitted in the August issue in giving her report. The statement was also made that the name Ganowanges was to be found in "Hiawatha." It was in the poem of a local chronicler.

"About once in so often, some correspondent, claiming to be a regular reader, writes to inquire about some matter which has already been carefully explained in the magazine. Then the Editor feels as if no one really reads the pages which are prepared with so much care. But she promptly charges her mind when she makes a mistake of any kind in those pages! With the unerring precision of the Röntgen ray the eyes of our alert readers instantly perceive the mistake. Often they take valuable time to write the Editor a friendly letter and tell her about it—a service which is sincerely appreciated." The above quotation from Woman's Work is another proof that the whole world really is kin.
How few of the Daughters who viewed with so much pride the above picture, the first one taken of the Hall, dreamed that within twelve years the building would be completed and the final payment of the debt on it being urged. Yet here it is, and such a small debt in comparison with all that has been given!

1012 West Main Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

DEAR FELLOW-MEMBER:—

A plan for the Final Payment of the Debt on Memorial Continental Hall was approved at a Spring meeting of the National Board of Management. Since the debt was reduced to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, during our last Congress, we are anxious to find One Thousand Women who will each be responsible for Twenty-five Dollars. This is a business proposition to stop interest. Do you realize that the interest on Twenty-five Thousand Dollars for Six months would do much to strengthen some of the great work of our National Committee? Shall we stop that interest now?

A list of the contributors, with the names of the Chapters to which they belong will appear in the Magazine. The total sums contributed by each State will be announced at our next Congress. Pledges should be sent to me, so that I may know how the campaign is progressing, while drafts or checks should be made payable to the Treasurer General and sent to her direct, care Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Please have your money in her hands before December first.

There is a peculiar home feeling which comes from living in an unincumbered abode. This feeling of joyous ownership in our National Home of Patriotism is that for which we are striving. Many of you who would esteem it a privilege to give, at this time, are not known to me. Will you volunteer?

Loyally,

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
Chairman,

For the Final Payment of the Debt on Memorial Continental Hall.
Mrs. Henry McCleary, Chairman National Old Trails Road Department

National Old Trails Road Department

Mrs. Henry McCleary, whose National number is 51639, was born in Winchester, Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Allen) Johnson, and descendant of Capt. John Baldwin, of Berkeley Co., Va., who received bounty land in Ohio in recognition of his services in the Eighth Va. Regiment, during the Revolution, and lived there during the latter part of his life. There the young maiden, Ada L. Johnson, married Henry McCleary and moved to the far West, living in the town of McCleary, named for her husband. She was State Regent of the Daughters in Washington during the years 1913-1915, and at the expiration of her term was appointed by the President General, Chairman of the National Old Roads Department, in recognition of the work she had already inaugurated in her state. As chairman she appeared before the Committee on Good Roads of the U. S. Congress, and her knowledge of the situation and clear, concise way of expressing herself as well as her practical ideas won her the respectful attention of all the members.—Editor.

Perhaps no other department of our great Society more heartily approved the action of the last Continental Congress in voting to send the magazine to each Daughter of the American Revolution than the National Old Trails Road Committee. This furnishes us with the means of reaching the entire membership with our plans and gives us publicity so long desired. The daily requests from all sections of our country for information and literature in regard to our work, which we have been unable to supply, we now hope to meet through this department. Great as the work is which has already been done in creating a sentiment in behalf of national legislation for our proposed ocean-to-ocean highway and in marking it with signs, tablets and monuments, we confidently expect increased effort and enthusiasm with this means for a wider knowledge of the aims of this committee. We hope that soon each Daughter will know the history of "The
Boston Post Road, Washington Road, Braddock Road, the Cumberland Road, Boone’s Lick Road, the Santa Fe Trail, the El Camino Rial and the Oregon Trail.” We are having maps of our proposed highway printed and expect soon to send them to each state chairman and active member of our committee. We are asking the co-operation of the Sons of the American Revolution and of State Historical Societies in our efforts for national legislation. We believe no other work of our Society has created greater interest in the early history of our whole country than the work of this committee.

Not alone in the states through which the proposed National Old Trails Roads Highway passes but in every state in our land, the Daughters are searching out and marking the pioneer trails. In this way many interesting facts in the history of our country are being brought to light which otherwise might never have been preserved. The story of the trails is the story of the pioneer, the history of the development and civilization of a continent, of the growth of a great people and a world power from a few struggling colonies on the Atlantic Coast. We erect monuments to commemorate the achievements of war and to mark battle fields. Why should we not, as a patriotic society, use our utmost endeavors to have a National Highway in honor of the pioneers who led the way across this great continent and by peaceful conquest added vast territory to our domain? There are other reasons to be urged in behalf of our highway. This is a practical age and highways are not built alone for patriotic sentiment, however worthy it may be. Compare your maps with our proposed road and note how thickly most of the country is settled. Make this a great National Highway—over it children will attend school, rural free delivery of mail will reach thousands of homes, farmers will market their products, motorists will traverse it and will learn to know our country better, will be entranced by its natural beauties and amazed at its resources awaiting development and it will become a wonderful factor in the commercial, social and educational life of our land. Since this committee was appointed, an additional reason for building great highways has been brought forcibly to our attention by the dreadful war in the old world and the inestimable value of good roads in the matter of national preparedness. All the foreign powers involved in this awful struggle have been greatly aided by transporting troops and munitions of war over good roads, when railroad bridges were burned, tracks torn up or trains loaded with the wounded.

We ask the interest and support of every Daughter in an effort to build this road—as a means of national defense, a memorial to the worthy pioneers and a practical lesson in patriotism, a monument that not only honors the dead but serves the living.—ADA L. McCLEARY, Chairman.

“**The National Songster**”

A few weeks ago, at a sale in New York of rare books, autographs and views, a buyer acquired a copy of “The National Songster; or, a collection of most admired patriotic songs on the brilliant victories achieved by the naval and military heroes of the United States over equal and superior forces of the British.” The little book bore the further note on cover and title page:


The book was a thin one, ordinary in appearance, but it brought $55. Copies of the book are exceedingly scarce; furthermore, the slim little volume contains the first printing, in book form, of “The Star Spangled Banner,” which originally was published in a Baltimore newspaper. The song, called in the book, “Defence of Fort McHenry,” according to the book, was “written by an American gentleman who was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry on board of a flag vessel, at the mouth of the Patapsco.” It is further noted in connection with the verses that they are “to be sung to the tune of Anacreon in Heaven.”
The Coterie Club
Honorary Directorate

Mrs. Charles Clemence Abbott, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.
Mrs. Richard Clark, Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Cooksburg, Penna.
Mrs. Wm. Howard Crosby, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Parks Fisher, Morgantown, W. Va.
Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Lansing, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Ernest Lester, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. John T. Manson, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Charles Lee Miller, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Miss Anne Morgan, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, Richmond, Ky.
Mrs. Winfield H. Smith, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. William Cumming Story, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. John F. Swift, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. George C. Squires, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. William W. Wallis, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Frank Wheaton, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, New York City, N. Y.

Within the past year a new club has been started whose aims are so radically different from those of most clubs, and whose honorary directorate includes the names of so many prominent Daughters of the American Revolution that it is believed that some account of it will be interesting and helpful to the readers of the magazine.

The Coterie Club is organized not only to provide superior accommodations in its club house, which may be reserved by individual members or a group of members for giving social entertainments, but also to provide and furnish to its members any and all kinds of service.

Realizing that many a woman to whom a visit to New York would be a delight and help, is deterred by the fear of loneliness, or lack of knowledge as to where to go and how to obtain desired service, the Club agrees to procure for a member or any of her family having occasion to visit New York: Hotel accommodations, furnished or unfurnished rooms or apartments within the City of New York; special automobile and taxicab service; boxes or seats for operatic and theatrical performances. It arranges trips by land or water to near-by resorts and all details for private parties given at the club house or at any of the leading hotels. It provides ballroom, dining-room and lounging rooms in the club house for afternoon or evening entertainments; private card rooms; private rooms for social appoint-
The Coterie Club, No. 40 West 58th Street, New York City, N. Y.

This building, twenty-five feet in width and five stories in height, is beautifully decorated, furnished and equipped; has elevator service to all floors and is most admirably adapted for club purposes. It is conveniently located within 500 feet of the Fifth Avenue bus line, and the elevated and surface cars on Sixth Avenue, and only one block from the Interborough Dual Subway, which runs to every section of the city.
ments; services of experienced social secretaries, chaperons, shoppers, and guides to all places of interest. It also furnishes introductions to reputable lawyers, physicians or other professional men, and names and addresses of dealers where goods of any description may be purchased most advantageously; and in every possible way it aims to give to its members, and especially its non-resident members, the personal assistance of a friend.

Acting upon the belief that the rich or moderately well-to-do need help in Social Service as much as the poor, the Club is formed to supply that need. It will accept no fees or commissions from any individual or house with which its members may transact business; its aim is merely to relieve members of the difficulty and annoyance incidental to procuring satisfactory and reliable service themselves. Because of the volume of business it will control it hopes to secure for its members a saving in cost; but its principal object will be reliability.

While in order to benefit as many as possible, the dues, especially those for non-resident members, are merely nominal, the greatest care is exercised in the matter of admission to the Club; and an invitation from a member who is willing to become sponsor is necessary for each applicant. Owing to the large number of Daughters on the Honorary Directorate, the officers have yielded to the request of Mrs. Story, President General, that every Daughter who desired might have the privileges of membership—and have agreed that any Daughter of the American Revolution who applies will be treated as if invited.

All communications should be addressed to The Coterie Club, 40 West 58th Street, New York City.
Views of the Interior of the Coterie Club
Book Reviews

A HISTORY OF OLD KINDERHOOK, by Edward A. Collier, D.D., with 100 illustrations and 3 maps. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $5.00.

As the latest accessions to the D. A. R. Library relating to New England were reviewed in the August issue and those relating to Virginia in the October issue, the allotted space this month will be given to New York. First is the History of Old Kinderhook, its story of the early settlers, their traditions and their descendants, over which Dr. Collier spent seven years of painstaking search. No known available source of information has been neglected; old Dutch records have been copied; and sometimes one short paragraph means months of constant search in order to obtain the correct information. It was in Kinderhook that a portion of Burgoyne's army was encamped after its capture; and it is said that many of his German soldiers deserted and made their homes there. Many a prominent Tory came from Kinderhook, also; and at least one family—Andries Kittle and wife Catherine—were divided, the wife siding with the Colonists and the husband with the British. Kinderhook was the home of many noted men and of one President of the United States, Martin Van Buren; the story of Van Buren's return to his native town is most interesting. An unusual amount of interesting data concerning the town and its inhabitants has been collected and related in such a way as to be extremely readable to any student of history.

A WALLOON FAMILY IN AMERICA—Lockwood de Forest and his Forbears, 1500-1848, by Mrs. Emily Johnston de Forest. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Price, $5.00.

This work of two volumes is really a history, although a good deal of genealogy is condensed and placed in the Appendix. The most valuable portion of the book, however, if one can make comparisons, is the reproduction of a rare old manuscript found in the British Museum, being an account of a voyage to Guiana in 1623 by Jesse de Forest. A transcription of the original French is given on the left hand page and the English translation on the right. It is of value, historically, aside from its interest as a curiosity. It furnishes corroborative evidence in regard to the date of the earliest settlement of New Amsterdam and tells of Jesse de Forest's desire to take to Virginia certain colonists whom he had enrolled, and that plan having proved inadvisable, of his offering to conduct them to the West Indies under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. The first volume of this work is devoted entirely to the ancestors of Lockwood de Forest, a description of the Revolutionary patriot, Nehemiah de Forest, father of Lockwood, being especially worthy of note. An interesting feature of the second volume is the Revolutionary War Records of all men by name of de Forest; and among them we note an account of The Four Revolutionary Brothers, Samuel, fifer, in Capt. Samuel Blackburn's Co. of Volunteers; Abel, private in Lieut. Curtis' Co. of Conn. Militia; Mills, private in Capt. Joseph Birdsey's Co., and Gideon, who served in the same company. The work shows much careful research and is a valuable addition to the literature of the time.


This work of nearly 600 pages, 130 of which are devoted to the family in England, and 64 to the index, is a very comprehensive account of the descendants, so far as known, of John Scovil, of Waterbury, Haddam and Farmington, Conn. Very little indeed of its contents has been previously printed, and as many of the Scovil descendants were Revolutionary soldiers, it will prove invaluable to the family, which is now scattered throughout the entire country. All of them were not sympathizers of the Colonists, however; and the account of the Loyalists will also prove of great value to all genealogists as well as to the descendants of John Scovil. The abstracts of Scovel wills in England, the list of descendants of Arthur Scovell, of Boston, Middletown and Lyme, and the 65 pages of index, all add to the value of the work.

FORD GENEALOGY, a record of the descendants of Martin-Mathew Ford, of Bradford, Mass., by Eliakim Reed Ford, Oneonta, N. Y. Price, $5.00.

This work of 230 pages contains much interesting material in regard to the Ford Family that has never before been published; and while dealing mostly with the descendants of
Martin Matthew Ford, who bought land in Bradford, Mass., as early as 1688, it gives a sketch of the other Ford families of New England and also of New Jersey. An interesting letter of Jacob Ford’s, written at Cherry Valley, July 18, 1778, is reprinted; and one of his commissions reproduced. The book will prove of value to descendants of the name and others.

A GENEALOGY OF THE VAN PELT FAMILY, compiled by Mrs. Effie M. Smith, City National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska. Price, $5.00 in cloth and $7.50 in leather.

This book of 250 pages, 10 of which are devoted to an index, will prove of great value to all descendants of the family which landed in New York from the ship Rosetree, in March, 1663. The first Van Pelt home was built at New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1664, from stone used as ballast on the ship; it contained a great fireplace in the living-room, faced with old Dutch tile; and in the triangle in front of the house was a sun-dial and on the stone carriage-steps was carved “Van Pelt Manor.” This house with all its original features is still in the possession of members of the family. One of the descendants of this family built a home at Woodrow, Staten Island, in 1717; and in this house Bishop Asbury preached the first Methodist sermon preached in America, and for many years it was a center to which, from all parts of the world, Methodists loved to make pilgrimages.

Another descendant, Jacob Van Pelt, ran away from home and enlisted in the American army during the Revolutionary War. After the struggle was over he married in Pennsylvania, Sarah Ryan, moved to Loudon County, Va., where they lived some years and then emigrated to Kentucky and two years later to Hillsboro, Ohio.

Important Notice to Readers

Please note the change of addresses in the present number. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to whom, by order of the National Board, all subscriptions should be sent, lives no longer at 237 West End Avenue.

The Editor and Genealogical Editor, to whom all communications in regard to the literary part of the magazine should be sent, lives no longer at Kendall Green. Letters sent to either of the old addresses are subject to delay and liable to be lost in the mails. The following notice, published in the last Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, applies so strongly to senders of Queries for publication in this magazine, that it is hereby reprinted:

“SPECIAL NOTICE.

Many correspondents fail to sign their names. Some do not give post-office address. Persons living in large cities fail to furnish the street address; and some give as the post-office address the name of an office that has been discontinued for years. The department is unable to handle correspondence unless the signature is legible and the post-office address given in full, with street number or rural route number, as the case may be. Correspondents are therefore earnestly requested to see that the complete address is given in all communications addressed to this department.”

Do YOU KNOW where and when the only battle was fought between the Navy of the United States and the Indians?

Do YOU KNOW the name of the discoverer of oxygen, and where he is buried?

Do YOU KNOW the name of the woman that edited the first daily newspaper in the world, and where and when it was published?

Do YOU KNOW where the grave of the Revolutionary soldier is placed, that is the farthest west of any marked?

Answers to all these questions and many others can be found in the October and November issues of the magazine. If Chapters would take pains to get up a set of questions like that and give to a school to answer, offering a small prize for the best answer, it would be a great incentive to learn more about U. S. History.
Olde Ulster, Ancestral Home of Charles E. Hughes

Ulster County, New York, is teeming with records of the early settlers, and it has been my great privilege and pleasure to roam this summer through experiences replete with thrills of early historic days. This one particular evening, July 4, 1916, I was the guest of Dr. C. O. Sahler and his wife, both members of our grand patriotic organizations, Mrs. Sahler being one of our chapter members, in a ride of most wonderful contrasts. We motored first to the well-kept cemetery and visited the sepulchre of one of Kingston's leading wealthy citizens. This $500,000 resting place is a dream of beauty and of marble and of flagstone; its pergola of exquisite design standing on a knoll surrounded by majestic pines and wonderful pink roses. A small American flag marking a Grand Army Post was a mute tribute to this day of American Independence. We motored on into the country, far from the busy haunts of man, until we came to an old farm house overrun by weeds, the remains of the original house consisting of some burned stones. We crawled on foot slowly and carefully through a field of high grass and weeds, climbed through a barbed wire fence into an ancient family burying ground overgrown with bushes higher than our heads, tangled bushes and vines underfoot, and stood with bated breath beside a red cedar post dressed down to its solid red heart, the solitary marking of the last resting place of a man who was one of the three first settlers of this county, a man who gave of his very best and who for 186 years has slept in an unmarked grave, this heart of red cedar through all these years the silent token of the great red heart of the man who gave so much for American Liberty. No line of inscription, no graven word to tell whose ashes it guards or what the man lying there did for the land he loved or the people he led—186 years of storm and frost have beaten in vain upon that cedar heart. It is still sound and true; it is still undecayed, and will last down the ages, but it is forgotten excepting by one true patriot who hopes some day to see a more fitting memorial erected in token of gratitude to the man who was a leader of the people in their fight against privilege.

History lives again in the hearts of the people who care for the deeds of our first settlers, and no more patriotic work exists than the reclaiming of family burying grounds that are lost to the eyes of the passer-by because overgrown with weeds and the ruthless hand of time. One other ride I enjoyed with the Doctor and his wife was to visit one of these reclaimed places of rest. On a cliff overlooking the Hudson, God's vineyard of sleep was a dream to behold, though I saw it not in its lost condition, I can picture the destruction by this day's experience. It is a large plot, surrounded by a gray stone fence with a large maple tree growing in each corner, the stones replaced and mended, grass carefully tended after the old stumps and stones had been turned out. I read many of the inscriptions on the headstones, some are effaced by time and winds and storms, some of lengthy verse, but standing beautifully forth on the hillside sleeping, lulled by the trees and the sounds of the voices of the waters, awaiting the judgment day. As I sat on the stone fence gazing down over the tree tops of the apple orchard sloping to the river, across which stood the majestic homes of New York millionaires, I thought what a wonderful love existed in the heart of the man who had engineered this work and given these names again to humanity. The cost was only $500, and was loyally contributed by the descendants of these dead, Dr. Sahler heading the list with his check and Justice Hughes being among the contributors, as his ancestors, the Connellys, rest here.

One afternoon we stopped at a parsonage in the Wawarsing Valley and examined the church records of that old church, records dating from 1741 of baptisms and marriages, written in Dutch in a clear type, wonderful records with nothing but names now recording the finished stories and romances of these lives who built up our dear America, lives who lived and loved as we do, and naught remains but lines bearing this testimony upon parchment kept in a little iron trunk. I did so want to bring them with me and place them in Continental Hall. For a Virginian this visit to Olde Ulster with its opportunity to see and know these really sacred things with people who care for them was uplifting and unfolding of greater love for our wonderful history that we cherish so closely in our hearts, because of its high ideals that it brings to our perception.

Many of us know Kingston historically, and some of us have personal knowledge of the splendid work done by the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to hundreds of us Kingston is more than a name because of that great worker, Miss Isabella Forsythe, who added so much to the great records we have accomplished. I have been a guest of the chapter in its wonderful chapter house of Revolutionary fame, but in my numerous visits here I have never come nearer the heart of
Revolutionary days and Colonial days than American history around Olde Ulster.

Margaret V. McCabe,
Regent Thomas Marshall Chapter,
Washington, D. C.

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Lawrence Family Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y.

DUTHIE, Jane, d Nov. 5, 1811, aged 76 yrs.
HARTMAN, Edmund L., d Nov. 1858, aged 33 yrs.; Lewis, b 1768, d Oct. 29, 1839; Mary, wife of Lewis Hartman and daughter of John Lawrence, b Nov. 20, 1781, d Jan. 20, 1863; William P., son of Lewis Hartman, d 1829, aged 18 yrs.

LAWRENCE, Abraham Riker, b Dec. 18, 1780, d Aug. 3, 1863; Agnes, wife of Nathaniel Lawrence and daughter of Martin Rapalje, b June 20, 1779, d Nov. 1, 1858; Gen. Albert G., b Apr. 14, 1836, d June 18, 1887; Amy, wife of Richard Lawrence, b May 13, 1713, d Oct. 4, 1781; Andrew, d Apr. 18, 1896, aged 30 yrs.; Andrew, b 1813, d July 30, 1881; Anna, wife of Wm. Lawrence, d May 18, 1770, aged 37 yrs.; Charles W., son of John L. Lawrence, b Jan. 8, 1827, d Oct. 8, 1885; Cornelia Beach, wife of Isaac Lawrence, b Apr. 22, 1777, d Sept. 12, 1837; Col. Daniel, d Nov. 7, 1807, aged 86 yrs.; Eliza, wife of Abraham R. Lawrence and daughter of Wm. and Julia Miner, b Nov. 3, 1838, d June 30, 1915; Eliza Remsen, wife of John T. Lawrence, d July 1, 1822, aged 39 yrs.; Elisabeth, b 1741, d 1822, daughter of Nathaniel Fish; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Lawrence, d 1771; Eve, wife of Daniel Lawrence, d Oct. 11, 1809, aged 59 yrs. 7 mos.; Hannah Maria, wife of Thomas Lawrence, and daughter of Rev. Nathan Woodhull, b Apr. 30, 1822, aged 35 yrs.; Isaac, b Feb. 8, 1768, d July 12, 1841; Jane F., b Aug. 6, 1785, d Feb. 22, 1814; John, b Sept. 9, 1695, d May 7, 1765; John, b Dec. 1755, d Dec. 19, 1844; John, d Nov. 1, 1795, aged 29 yrs.; John, b Dec. 29, 1817, aged 59 yrs.; John L., b Oct. 2, 1823, d July 24, 1849; John T., b Aug. 18, 1780, d Oct. 25, 1823, aged 43 yrs.; John W., b Jan. 8, 1827, d Oct. 8, 1885; Jonathan, b Oct. 4, 1737, d Sept. 4, 1812; Jonathan, Jr., b Nov. 19, 1807, d Apr. 26, 1835; Joseph, b May 5, 1783, d Apr. 28, 1817; Judith, wife of Jonathan Lawrence and daughter of Nathaniel Fish, d Sept. 28, 1767, aged 17 yrs.; Judith, b May 13, 1828, aged 24 yrs.; Margaret, b Jan. 13, 1771, d aged 80 yrs. 11 mos.; Margaret, b Jan. 16, 1811, d 1851; Mary, b 1741, d 1751; Mary, wife of John Lawrence, b 1750, d May 13, 1829; Mary, wife of Joseph Lawrence, b Apr. 28, 1793, d Apr. 28, 1879; Mary, daughter of Wm. and Mary Lawrence, b Nov. 21, 1793, aged 12 yrs.; Mary, wife of Wm. Lawrence, d Apr. 2, 1806, aged 62 yrs.; Mary J., daughter of John L. Lawrence, b Sept. 28, 1828, d Nov. 5, 1837; Nathaniel, b July 11, 1761, d July 5, 1797; Nathaniel, b Sept. 8, 1858, in 61st yr.; Patience, wife of John Lawrence, b May 12, 1701, d Oct. 24, 1772; Peter M., b Nov. 25, 1819, aged 25 yrs.; Richard, b Sept. 21, 1816, aged 51 yrs.; Richard, d Aug. 12, 1836, aged 29 yrs.; Richard M., b Jan. 12, 1778, d July 4, 1856; Richard M., b June 1, 1825, d June, 1843; Samuel, b Sept. 27, 1735, d Aug. 22, 1810; Sarah, wife of Richard Lawrence,
b Sept. 20, 1765, d May 30, 1838; Sarah Augusta, wife of John L. Lawrence and daughter of Gen. John Smith, b May 19, 1794, d Nov. 1, 1877; Sarah Augusta, b Jan. 26, 1820, d Jan. 27, 1866; Thomas, b Nov. 21, 1733, d Dec. 3, 1817; Thomas, d Apr. 10, 1825, aged 35 yrs.; William, b July 27, 1729, d Jan. 13, 1794; William, b Feb. 11, 1783, d Aug. 16, 1804; William, b Feb. 26, 1792, d Dec. 8, 1864; William Beach, son of Isaac Lawrence, b Oct. 23, 1800, d Mch. 26, 1881; William Remsen, son of John T. Lawrence, d Dec. 17, 1815; William T., b May 7, 1788, d Oct. 5, 1859.

SACKETT, Amy Leverich, daughter of John Sackett, b Jan., 1804, d July 30, 1834; Anna, wife of Wm. Sackett, d Apr. 1798, aged 66 yrs.; Elizabeth, wife of John Sackett, d May 27, 1836, aged 71 yrs.; Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of John Sackett, b Dec. 18, 1799, d Dec. 22, 1830; Elizabeth G., d 1799, aged 1 yr.; Gertrude, d Aug., 1856, aged 32 yrs.; Gertrude Meserole, wife of Wm. Sackett, d Jan. 28, 1841, aged 52 yrs.; John, d May 12, 1819, aged 64 yrs. 9 mos.; Magdalena, d Mch. 15, 1850, aged 25 yrs.; Nathan L., d Mch. 26, 1797, aged 32 yrs.; Patience Lawrence, daughter of John Sackett, b July 2, 1793, d June 2, 1828; William, b Dec. 29, 1727; O. S., d Apr. 28, 1802; William, d Feb. 4, 1849, aged 64 yrs.

SUYDAM, Henry, b 1779, d Apr. 8, 1868; Jane Lawrence, wife of Henry Suydam, d Dec. 20, 1838, aged 55 yrs.

VAN SINDEREN, Eliza, daughter of Adrian and Maria Van Sinderen, d Aug. 20, 1804, aged 4 yrs.; Maria, wife of Adrian Van Sinderen and daughter of Thomas Lawrence, b Aug. 15, 1773, d Aug. 20, 1818; William Lawrence, son of Adrian and Maria Van Sinderen, d Nov. 16, 1807, aged 3 yrs. 2 mos. 11 days.

WELLS, Eliza, wife of John Wells and daughter of Thomas Lawrence, b Sept., 16, 1775, d Oct. 17, 1812.

The Lawrence Family cemetery, situated within half a mile of the old Lawrence homestead which was built by Thomas Lawrence who came to Newtown in 1656, is now a part of Long Island City and is the only piece of land in that locality belonging to the family. It contains the names of more celebrated patriots, soldiers and statesmen, all of the same family, than can be found in any similar place in the United States.

Within the enclosure will be found the grave of Major Jonathan Lawrence, born Oct. 4, 1737, died Sept. 4, 1812. He was one of nine brothers, all Revolutionary patriots, a member of the provincial Congress of 1776, of the convention which framed the Constitution of the State of New York, an active and valued officer in the army and one who performed many important services for his country.

Other graves are those of John Lawrence, an officer in the Revolution and a Supervisor of the Old Town of Newtown; of Lieut. Nathaniel Lawrence, who after the war was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States; of Capt. Thomas Lawrence, who commanded a war vessel in the War of 1812; of Capt. Richard Lawrence, who was captured by the British and died from illness contracted while in prison; of William T. Lawrence, a Judge of the County Court and member of the United States Congress; of Samuel Lawrence, whose sufferings in the war affected his intellect for
the rest of his life; of Col. Daniel Lawrence; of John L. Lawrence, charge d'affaires at the Court of Sweden 1814 to 1816, State Senator, first President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Treasurer of Columbia College and Comptroller of the City of New York; of William Beach Lawrence, charge d'affaires at the Court of St. James in 1828 and later Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island; of Capt. Andrew Lawrence, U. S. N.; of Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence, U. S. A.; of Magistrate John Lawrence, whose nine sons were ardent and active patriots in the Revolution, and many other graves of men who held military and State offices and who served their country well.

Interments are still made in this cemetery, occasionally, by different branches of the family, the last one being within two years.

The cemetery has recently been put in fine condition, its front of massive stone pillars and the iron entrance gates repaired, the brush and weeds cleared out, grass sown and flowers planted, and presents a most attractive appearance. A movement is on foot to purchase the surrounding property and convert it into a park, keeping the cemetery intact; and the officials of the borough are strongly in favor of the plan thereby, saving the historic place for future generations.

(MRS. GEORGE G.) MARY LAWRENCE MARTIN, Regent, Emily Nelson Chapter, Washington, D. C.

Current Events

LAFAYETTE.

In accordance with the order of the Continental Congress of 1910, made at the request of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, then Chairman of the Franco-American Committee, the birthday of Lafayette was observed by the placing of a wreath at the foot of his statue in Lafayette Square. This wreath, as seen in the accompanying picture, was composed entirely of white asters. Its size and colonial shape attracted notice from many a passer-by and was favorably commented upon in the newspapers of the day.

In the evening a joint celebration of all the patriotic societies was held at Hotel Lafayette, to commemorate the 159th anniversary of the birth of this distinguished patriot. Dr. Bullock, of the Order of Washington, presided; addresses were given by Representatives Jacob E. Meeker, Richard Wayne Parker and Joseph G. Cannon, and several other distinguished men; musical selections were rendered, and Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, Regent of Wendell Wolfe Chapter, recited James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "The Name of Old Glory." She held in her hands a silken flag which she addressed while reciting, and as she closed with the words:

"As I float at the steeple or flap at the mast,
Or droop o'er the sod where the long grasses nod,
My name is as old as the glory of God,
So I came by the name of Old Glory,"

the audience showed its appreciation by most enthusiastic applause.

Among the prominent personages were Viscount Dejean, Counselor of the French Embassy; Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, State Regent, D. A. R., for the District; Thomas Campbell Washington, descendant of John Augustine Washington; C. C. Calhoun, President of the Southern Society, and many other noted Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION UNVEIL A TABLET AT ALLENTOWN, PENNA.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution unveiled June 10, 1916, under most brilliant auspices, a tablet in Zion Reformed Church, Allentown, Penna. The tablet commemorates the fact that this church, in 1777 and '78, was used as a hospital for the Continental Army at the time that the city of Philadelphia was occupied by the British. During the same period the Liberty Bell and eight bells from Christ Church were hidden under the floor of the pulpit.

The Sons own eighteen beautiful flags, which were carried to the altar rail where the bearers lined up, and at the command of the captain of the color guard dipped the colors and then entered the choir stalls where they held the flags during the exercises. While the seats of honor were assigned the Sons of the Revolution, choice seats were also given the Liberty Bell Chapter, D. A. R., and its Regent, Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, Regent of Wendell Wolfe Chapter; recited James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "The Name of Old Glory." She held in her hands a silken flag which she addressed while reciting, and as she closed with the words:

"In memory of the soldiers of the Continental Army who suffered and died in Zion Church, used as a Military Hospital, Sept. 1777-April, 1778, this tablet is erected by the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution."
Genealogical Department

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

4. Write on one side of the paper only. 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

2439 (2) Harmon. Mrs. Laura A. Madden, author of “The Harmons in the Revolution,” 512 West 156 St. New York City writes that as the Rev. records from S. C. are meagre and not easily obtained she has copied the record of four—the only ones of that name who served in the Rev. from that state, so far as she knows, for the benefit of the Daughters. They are: Henry Harman, private, July 1, 1775, from Va. aged 30; served in Col. Thompson’s reg’t. of Rangers; Henry Harmon, private, on Capt. Kershaw’s pay-roll for 20 days, Oct. 1775, Third Co. of Rangers. Thomas Harmon, rec’d. Feb. 22, 1776, twelve pounds, from Colony treasurer, expenses from Ga.

John Harmon, mariner, one of the American prisoners at Plymouth in 1782.

She also states that in a record kept by Col. Isaac Hayne, Jacob Harmon m Barbara Beech, Sept. 3, 1758. Many more of the name served from Va. and N. C.

2505 (3) Gray. Major John Gray came to Todd Ky. early in the nineteenth century, the first record being in 1809, although he seems to have been in the county some time before that. He took up a large tract of land about two miles from Guthrie (which is on the State line) on the road from Gallatin, Tenn to Clarksville. He built a tavern and large stables at one time owning 150 horses, and for many years conducted a stage line; was a prominent man of affairs, and owned hundreds of acres of land. Elkton is built on land which he gave for the town. He has many relations in the county; and one of his descendants still lives in his old home. Ruth Collins Canby, Keokuk, Iowa.

3693 Bown. The following information found in a Bible in the possession of Phinehas Latham of Hyde and Beaufort Counties, N. C. published in 1760 may be of assistance. Sarah Boyd, dau. of Zachariah Barrow and Ann his wife and wife of Wm. Boyd died Sept. 15, 1843, aged 82 years. Then follows more recent Boys records; and there is also recorded the following Barrow data. Zachariah Barrow b July 17, 1734 O. S. and d May 31, 1796. Zachariah Barrow and Ann his wife were m Jan. 1, 1761. Sarah Barrow, b Dec. 23, 1761; Mary b Sept. 10, 1763; John, b 1766, d 1784; Becca b Aug. 30, 1768; Bexer, b Apr. 28, 1770, d Oct. 26, 1802; Elizabeth, b Jan. 3, 1774; Ann, b 1777, d 1795; Prussia, b Nov. 10, 1778; Russia, b same day and d Nov. 7, 1784; Eunice, b Jan. 16, 1782, d Sept. 17, 1806; Lois, b Nov. 11, 1784. The above was kindly sent by Mrs. W. H. Whitley, Paris, Ky.

4004 (3) Wooms. Samuel Woods of Albemarle Co. Va. who had a dau. Barbara who m George Martin, a dau Jane, who m Joseph Montgomery, etc. is not the Samuel Woods who served as Lieut. under Col. James Wood and who applied for a pension from Mercer Co. Ky. in 1823. Woods’ History of Albemarle Co. Va. states that Samuel was one of the original purchasers of land in Charlotteville in 1763 and that he died in 1784. The
Lieut. Samuel was the son of Michael and Anne Woods, was born in 1738, and died in 1826. He married Margaret and had a son Samuel Jr. and a brother David as well as numerous other brothers and sisters. David m for a second wife Mary McAfee ab 1779-1786, m her nephew in law, Samuel Woods who after the death of her first husband, in Jr and had two sons before his death in 1802. Lieut. Samuel gave the bulk of his property to his son Samuel in 1791; and in 1819 when he applied for a pension was living with his grandson James Harvey Woods b Sept. 12, 1792 who m Sarah E. Dedman of Versailles, Ky. in 1818 had twelve ch. and d in 1860. James Harvey Woods was one of the sons of Samuel Jr. and Mary (McAfee) (Woods) Woods. Lieut. Samuel deposed that his wife Margaret and he were old and feeble and that all his children were dead; that he had already rec'd. as Bounty land, 400 acres on the Shawnee river in Mercer Co. Ky. but had given that in 1791 to his son Samuel Jr. About 1734 Michael Woods and wife Anne moved to that part of Goochland Co. Va. which is now Albemarle Co. but some years later moved to Botetourt Co. where Samuel purchased a farm in that part of the county which is now Montgomery Co. on the south fork of the James river. In the French and Indian War Michael and his son Samuel were in the Albemarle Co. Military or civil for Hezekiah Hale.—/. M. Warner, 1414 Rock St., Little Rock, Ark.

4579(2). HALL-SWETLAND. Salome Hall m Joseph Swetland Sept. 27, 1786, not 1785, according to the Vital Records of Kent, Conn. Mrs. Nellie A. Cresner, Plymouth, Ind. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there is nothing in the Hall, Tiffany or Swetland Genealogies in the Library of Congress that throws any light on this query.

4581(4). PECK. According to the Peck Gen. Stephen N. Peck, b Solon, N. Y. May 13, 1814, m Belinda J. Thompson and d at New Market, C. W. May 4, 1865. He was the son of Stephen Northrup Peck and Lydia Phillips, his first wife. Stephen Sr. was b at Stanford, N. Y. in 1778; moved to Solon in 1804 where he died in 1874. (C. W. stands for Canada West, which is now the Province of Ontario.—Gen. Ed.)

4638. MARSTON. In the Marston Genealogy, the statement is made: Capt. Levi Marston, son of Jasper, grandson of John, and descendant of Wm. the Emigrant, was b Pal-mouth, Maine, July 22, 1763; m Olive Lord in 1786 and settled in North Yarmouth, Maine on a farm where he died Jan. 11, 1852. He had four ch: David, b Aug. 16, 1877, Eunice, b Nov. 17, 1788, m in 1819, Wm. Stinchfield; Charlotte, b Oct. 4, 1790, d Nov. 16, 1862; Olive F., b June 7, 1795, m Mark Allen.—Miss Laura Marie Marston, Raymond, N. H. R. R. No. 1.

S. C. Rev. Soldiers. See Answer to 4723 (2) in this issue.

4664. MILLEN. Some years ago an uncle of mine living in Elkton gave me a History of Todd and Christian Counties, Ky. and in that I find that a James Millen is mentioned as havin' taken land a few miles from Elkton as early as 1809. The older members of the family married and left many descendants.
still living in or near Elkton.—Ruth Collins Canby, Keokuk, Iowa.

4691. HAMMOND. There is a William and a Paul Hammond in every generation of the Hammond Family down from 1634. There is a Hammond Genealogy which is quite complete published by Roland Hammond of Campbell, Mass. which will probably contain everything desired.—Mrs. John F. Ross, Box 1214, Amarillo, Texas.

To this the Gen. Ed. would add that according to the Hammond Genealogy, by F. S. Hammond, Vol. II, p 706, the Wm. Hammond who served from Tolland, in Capt. Grant’s Co. (For official proof see Conn. Men in the Rev. p. 528, where the name is spelled Hammon) was bapt. in Windham, Conn. Sept. 19, 1735, and d in Norwich, Vt. Oct. 18, 1793. He m Sarah Hutchins (or Hutchinson) who was b Wethersfield, Conn. 1735 and d Norwich, Vt. Dec. 9, 1820. They had: Elijah, b Tolland, Conn. Jan. 20, 1760, m Lydia Hutchinson, and d Hebron, N. H. 1846, a Rev. Soldier; Titus, b Tolland, Conn. Feb. 27, 1761, m (1) Lucy Mudge, and d in Yates Co. N. Y. a Rev. pensioner; Rebecca, b Dec. 29, 1763, m (1) Joseph Brown, and (2) Mr. Brooks, and d.s.p.; and Sarah b Norwich, Vt. April 25, 1765, m Martin Brown and d Yates Co. N. Y. William’s brother, Eleazer Hammond (1733-1837) who m Mehitable Button, was also a Rev. soldier, according to the Hammond Gen.

4705. MAGIE. Phebe Magie (Magee) was a dau of John Magie b Sept. 30, 1733, d Sept. 26, 1781, and his wife, Phebe Ogden, b Aug. 25, 1734, d July 1798. Phebe (Ogden) Magie was a descendant of John Ogden, the Pilgrim. —Mrs. Henry B. Howell, 158 Magnolia Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

4714. BOONE. Rachel Boone, dau of James Boone (1709-1785) and his wife, Mary Faulk (1714-1756) whom he m May 5, 1736, m in 1758 William Wilcoxen and their son, Samuel (1760-1825) m in 1788 Anna Jordon (1765-1853) and had son, Elijah (1790-1870) who m in 1811 Charlotte Celaye, and their dau Zerelda (1812-1874) m in 1830 Moses A. Johnson (1807-1853).—Mrs. Almeda B. Harpel, 1013 Twenty-first St., Des Moines, Ia. According to Query 3872 the Moses A. Johnson who m Zerelda Wilcoxen was of Northern parentage and nothing is said to indicate that he ever left New England and New York. It might be well for 4714 to correspond with both parties.—Gen. Ed.

4715 (4). GILMAN. While the statement made in the Sept. issue that Bartholomew Gilman, b Exeter, Nov. 9, 1772, was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Gilman) Gilman, is correct according to Bell’s History of Exeter, which has a list of births and deaths taken from the town records, I find that in the Gil-Waldo, a Rev. soldier, moved with him to Albany Co. N. Y. in 1762 and then ab 1795 with their son, John, also a Rev. soldier, to Va. (now West Va.) She was the dau of John and Elizabeth (Phipps) Abbott. John lived in Stow, Mass. from 1722 to 25, in Windham, Conn. until 1727, in Franklin (then West Farms), Conn. until 1728. He is then lost sight of in New England but is believed to be the same one who with a wife Elizabeth appears in Georgetown, S. C. ab 1730 where he lived until 1737 or 8 when he moved to N. C. and in 1751 sold all his property in Georgetown. Owing to the destruction of records it is impossible to tell whether he had any more children in the south or not. He is believed to be the John Abbott whose estate was administered by Winifred in 1782 in Camden, S. C. There was another John Abbott in Camden, S. C. with a wife Elizabeth about the same time; but he lived until 1802. Sixteen pages of the first deed book at Wilmington, N. C. were cut out during the Rev. and among the twenty records of deeds destroyed was one of John Abbott to Neil McNeil which might have thrown some light on this perplexing question. Much time and expense was spent by the compiler of the genealogy, but it seems hopeless to expect to obtain definite information.—Gen. Ed.
4726. HEYWOOD. In the Lee Genealogy by Wm. Lee, p 155 a Jonas Heywood is given as a member of a Committee of Correspondence under date of April 26, 1775. Together with Ephraim Wood Jr., James Barret Jr., Joseph Hosmer and Samuel Whitney the committee was formed; met daily and acted in a legislative, executive and judicial capacity. All suspicious persons were brought before it for trial and, if found guilty, were condemned. The account in the Lee Genealogy was their decision in the case of Dr. John Lee, of Concord, and they recommended that he be confined to his farm, etc.—Mrs. E. J. Kling, 416 W. Maple St., Nevada, Mo.

4737. CUSTIS-DANDRIDGE-CALVERT. Martha Dandridge, dau of Col. John and Frances (Jones) Dandridge was b June 2, 1731, d May 22, 1802, m Col. Daniel Parke Custis in 1749. They were the parents of: Daniel Parke, 1751-1754; Frances Parke, 1753-1757; Martha Parke, 1757-1773; John Parke, b 1755, d Nov. 5, 1781 of Camp fever contracted at Yorktown while serving on Washington's staff. He m Feb. 3, 1774, Eleanor, dau of Benedict Calvert of Mt. Airy, Pr. Geo. Co. Md. son of the fifth Lord Baltimore, and left four ch. Eliz. Parke, b Aug. 21, 1776, m Thomas Law; Martha Parke, b Dec. 31, 1777, m Thomas Willis and Mary College Quarterly for July, 1896.—Mrs. Walter Matthews, 417 Transylvania Park, Lexington, Ky.

4741. WILLIS - BROMMERLEY - PINLEY - SCOTT. William Willis m Bersheba Bromley, and d Oct. 9, 1774, aged 49 years. He was a patriot, and lived in several places in N. J. He had: Wm., b Mch. 27, 1754, through whom several have joined the D. A. R.; Bethuel, b Apr. 9, 1757; Joseph, b Feb. 12, 1761; Russell, b Nov. 22, 1762; John, b Oct. 22, 1765; Lewis, b Dec. 30, 1767; Anthony, b May 15, 1769; Welthy, b Sept. 18, 1772, m James Carroll; Nancy, b Sept. 9, 1774 (according to a Bible record, not 1772) Bathsheba (or Bersheba) was b in Preston, Conn. in 1733 was baptized Bersheba, but in later life was known as Bathsheba; died in 1819; married in 1752 Wm. Willis who was b Jan. 9, 1725. She d at Lee, Mass. All their seven sons were in the Rev. The youngest, Anthony, at thirteen years of age was a drummer boy and water carrier for Gen. Washington, according to tradition. Have tried in vain to find some official proof of this service.—Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis, 610 Springfield Ave. Summit, N. J.

4747 (3). BREE. In the History of Stonington, Conn. by Wheeler no. service either civil or military is credited to Amos Breed. Capt. John Breed, Gershom Breed and Jabez Breed served in a military capacity; and a John Breed, Jr. was appointed on a committee to receive goods and apprise them. (The goods mentioned were soldiers' clothing to outfit the soldiers from Stonington.) Amos Breed was the son of John Breed b Jan. 26, 1700 who m Mary Prentice a dau. of Samuel and Esther (Hammond) Prentice. She was born Apr. 12, 1708, and m John Breed Oct. 14, 1725. They were descendants of Allen Breed of Lynn, Mass. in 1630.—Mrs. E. J. Kling, Nevada, Mo.

4753. (2). STOCKTON. According to Dr. Stockton, the author of the new Stockton Genealogy, the Virginia Stocktons are not related to the Signer. He states that Davis or David Stockton emigrated from the north of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, settling first in Lancaster Co. Va. removing later to Goochland (now Albemarle) Co. where in 1739, he entered much land on Rockfish and Stockton's Creeks near the junction of the two into Mechum's River. He d in 1760 leaving ch.: Richard, Samuel, William, Thomas and Hannah and a widow, Sarah, who m (2) Samuel Arnold. Richard m Agnes, and d in 1769, leaving Thomas, John, Robert, David, Richard, Nancy who m Mr. Shields in 1761; Jemima who m Mr. Sharp; Margaret who m John Pulliam; Sarah who m Mr. Ross; Winneford who m Richard Randals; a dau who m Mr. Wilkey; Eliz. who m Mr. Lockhart; and Deborah who m Robert McMahan.
—Ellen M. Clark, 1470 Wesley Ave. St. Paul, Minn.

4813. Buttrick. Although one could hardly say that “the first shot fired in the Revolutionary war” was at Concord, as earlier in the same day an encounter had taken place at Lexington, where eight men were killed, and nine wounded on the American side, and several of the British soldiers were wounded, to Major John Buttrick belongs the honor of giving to his troops the first order ever given to American rebels to fire upon the soldiers of their king. The bronze statue of the Minute Man by Daniel C. French, dedicated by the town on the centennial anniversary of the fight, stands on the spot where this “all-irreversible order” was given, the site having been given by Stedman Buttrick, a lineal descendant of the emigrant William, from whom he had received the land through the generations. The house is still standing in which Major John lived during the Revolution. It is said to have been built in 1712 by his ancestor, Jonathan Buttrick. At the east of it is the lawn where the militia and minute men were formed, preparatory to their march to the bridge; near by a stone in the wall, within a little enclosure marks the grave of the two British soldiers who fell and were buried by the side of the road, and in the burying-ground on the hill is a stone setting forth the estimable character and distinguished services of Major John Buttrick. He was born July 20, 1731, married June 24, 1760 Abigail Jones and d May 16, 1791. In “The Story of Concord, as told by Concord writers,” edited by Josephine L. Swayne, and pub. in Boston, 1906, by the E. F. Worcester Press is a letter written to his grandson in 1825 by Amos Barrett, who, a youth of 23 yrs. fought as a private in Capt. David Brown's company.

Although too long to be re-published in its entirety, it gives a most graphic description of the encounter. “We at Concord heard that they (the British troops) was acomming. The bell rong at three o'clock for alarum. As I was then a Minit man, I was soon in town and found my Capt. and the rest of my Company at the post. It wasn't Long before their was other minit Companys. One Company I believe, of Minnit men was Raised in a most every town to stand at a minit's warning. Be-fore Sunrise thair was, I believe, 150 of us and more of all that was thair.” (It may not be known to all the readers of the magazine that the word “Minute man” is said to have been coined in Concord and used first Jan. 9, 1775 when the town voted to pay each minute man a certain rate per diem for ten months. The officers of the Minute men were Abijah Pierce of Lincoln, Col. John Buttrick, of Concord, Major . . . . David Brown and Charles Niles of Concord and Isaac Davis of Acton, Captains, etc. Joseph Hosmer, acting as adjutant, formed the soldiers as they arrived singly or in squads on the field near Major Buttrick’s residence—the minute companies on the right and the militia on the left, facing the town.)

“We thought we wood go and meet the British. We marched Down towards Lexington about a mild or a mild half and we see them acomming. We halted and Staid until they got within about 100 rods, then we was ordered to the about fall and marched before them with our Droms and fifes agoing, and all so the British. We had grand Musick.” (The White Cockade, an old Jacobite tune, intensely disliked by the Hanoverian soldiers, was the tune played.) “When we was on the hill by the Bridge thair was about 80 or 90 British come to the Bridge and there made a halt—after awhile they began to tair the plank of the Bridge. Major Buttrick said if we wair all of his mind he wood drive them away from the Bridge, they should not tair that up. We all said we wood go. We then wasn't Loded. We wair all ordered to Load and had Stricked orders not to fire till they fired first, then to fire as fast as we could. We then marched on, Capt. Davis’ minit Company marched first, then Capt. Allen’s minit Company. The wone that I was in next. We marched 2 Deep . . . . Capt. Davis had got, I Believe, within 15 Rods of the British when they fired 3 guns, one after the other. I see the balls strike in the River on the Right of me. As soon as they fired them, they fired on us. Their balls whistled well. We then was all ordered to fire that could fire and not Kill our own men. It is Stringe that their wasn't no more killed, But they fired to high. Capt. Davis was killed and Mr. Osmore (Hosmer) and a number wounded. We Soon Drove them from the Bridge. When I got over their was 2 Lay Dead and another allmost Dead. We did not follow them. Their was 8 or 10 that was wounded, and a Running and Hobbling aBout, Lucking back to see if we was after them.”

Ezra Ripley in his History of the Fight states that John Buttrick Jr. and Luther Blanchard were the fifers who led the "grand Musick." He says: When the Americans arrived within ten or fifteen rods of the bridge, and were rapidly moving forward, one of the regulars, a sharp-shooter, stepped from the ranks and discharged his musket, manifestly aimed at Major Buttrick or Col. Robinson. . . . This gun was immediately followed by a volley which killed Capt. Isaac Davis and Private Abner Hosmer of Acton. Major Buttrick instantly jumped from the ground and partly turning to his men exclaimed: “Fire, fellow soldiers, for God’s sake,
Fire!” Major Buttrick’s order ran along the line of militia and minute men, the word “Fire, Fire,” came from a hundred lips and a general discharge instantly followed from the Americans. They fired as they stood and over each other’s heads.

In honor of April 19, 1775, the artillery of Concord were presented with two cannon captured from the British, on which was placed the following inscription: “The legislature of Massachusetts consecrate the name of Major John Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis, whose valor and example excited their fellow citizens to a successful resistance of a superior number of British troops at Concord Bridge the 19th. of April, 1775, which was the beginning of a contest in arms that ended in American Independence.”—Gen. Ed.

4843. BREWSTER-PIERCE. There was an Anna Brewster, according to the Brewster Genealogy, so carefully compiled by Mrs. Emma C. Brewster Jones, who m Palmer Pierce. She was b July 15, 1779 and was the dau of Asher Brewster who m Feb. 5, 1772, Eliz. Prentice of Stonington, Conn. They had: Eliz. b Aug. 31, 1773, who m 1800, Azel Pierce; Prentice, b Mch. 27, 1775; d. unm.; Eunice, b 1777 m 1797 John Brown and d.s.p.; Anna, and Cynthe, b Aug. 31, 1784, m Mr. Swan. Asher was the son of Simon and Anne (Andrus) Brewster, a descendant of the Mayflower Pilgrim, Wm. Brewster, and was b July 22, 1745. The Genealogy gives nothing further, but in Conn. Men in the Rev. p 556 the name of Asher Brewster is found in Capt. H. Edgerton’s Co. of Norwich. “A return of men detached from the 2nd Regt. of Light Horse in the State of Conn. to serve in the Continental Army until the 15th. of January next, agreable to orders from Lieutenant-Col. Seymour, Commandant.” As Simon lived in Norwich and Griswold, Conn. this is probably his son, Asher, whose service is given. There is no Asher Brewster given in the Census of 1790, but in the town of Norwich, Vt., resided at that time Asa Brewster (evidently a misprint for Asher) whose family corresponds with the one given above. In the same Census Palmer Pierce is given as a resident of Royalton, Vt.—Gen. Ed.

4813. BUTTRICK. Our family takes the magazine. I am now 72 years old; but when a lad attending school, in my father’s library was a book entitled Daring Deeds of American Heroes from which I copy a bit of family history and if you have anything regarding the same, or know if there is any truth in the statement, I would be glad to know about it. I copy: Wm. Buttrick . . . settled in Concord, Mass. in the fall of 1635 on a farm overlooking the river near where the North Bridge now stands, and embracing the spot where the minute men stood when they received the first shot fired in the Revolutionary war. Major John Buttrick who led the company of Minute men at Concord Bridge, was Wm’s great grandson and the old farm is still in the possession of the Buttrick family. Is there any official proof of this? O. H. B.


(2) NICHOLS (NICKELS) John Nickels m Eliz. Palmer ab 1812 in Orange Co. N. Y. Were either descended from Rev. ancestry? As there were no Nickels who served from N. Y. during the Rev. did John belong to the Mass. family? B. J. S.

4815. PASSMORE-KING. Who were the parents of Susan Passmore who m Michael King, and lived in Penna. during or about the time of the Revolution? M. K.

4816. LUMPKIN. Wm. Lumpkin, High Sheriff of Oglethorpe Co. Ga. m Eliz. Lucy, and had a brother, Wilson Lumpkin who was Gov. of Ga. Their father, John Lumpkin m Lucy or Eliz. Hopson, and was the son of George and Eliz. (Cody) Lumpkin. George and John Lumpkin moved from Pittsylvania Co. Va. in 1783 to what is now Oglethorpe Co. Ga. Has anyone joined the D. A. R. on this line?

(2) JAMESON. David Jameson, a physician of Macon, Ga. m Miss Mims and was the son of a planter in Washington Co. Ga. They were of the Va. family of Jamesons. Ancestry with all gen. data, and official proof of Rev. service, if any, desired on either the Jameson or Mims side.

(3) ANDERSON-FOSTER-MOTTLEY. Richard Anderson and his wife, Jane Foster, of Pittsylvania or Amelia Co. Va. had a son, Frank, who m Sallie Mottley and moved to Tenn. There were six men by name of Richard Anderson who served in the Rev. from Va. Official proof desired of this one, together with all gen. data. H. C. A.

4817. TURNER-BRYAN. Eliz. Turner m Daniel Boone Bryan. Wanted, date of marriage, and official proof of service, if any, of Daniel Boone Bryan. He was called Lieut.

(2) CALLAWAY-DOWDEN. Wanted, date of m of Betsy Callaway and Clement Dowden. She was dau of Standes and Jemima (Boone) Calloway; and Jemima was the dau of Daniel Boone.

4818. WILLIAMS-DUKE. Duke Williams who lived in Halifax Dist. N. C. and later in
Maury Co. Tenn. m Mary Martha Long, gr. dau of Col. Nicholas Long. Ancestry of each, with all gen. data desired. M. W. G.

4819. HANCOCK-RAMEY. Wanted, names of descendants of John Ramey, Rev. soldier from Va. who enlisted Feb. 10, 1778, and also John Buchanan, who enlisted in 1780 from Va. M. F. M.

4820. CASTNER-LEIGHT. Eliz. Castner, b 1813, m (1) her cousin, Mr. Castner, m (2) John Leight, and lived near Cincinnati, Ohio. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired.

(2). PERRIN. Was John Perrin who emigrated to Northern Ohio or Southern Mich. ab 1835 and m Lucy Camp, a descendant of the Perrin ment. in Query 4512 in the June issue? M. P. H.

4821. INGERSOLL. Isaac Ingersoll, b in 1773 or 4, is supposed to have been the son of Richard and Zipporah (Smith) Ingersoll, who lived in Willington (where the gr. father of Robert G. Ingersoll was born) moved bet. 1769 and 1774 to Petersham, Mass. where he owned a flour and feed mill, and from which town Ebenezer, his son, enlisted in the Rev. Are the church records of Petersham extant? If so, is there any record of the birth or baptism of Isaac? F. A. S.

4822. DINKINS. Joshua Dinkins was living in Richland Co., S. C., in 1790, and had seven sons and three daughters. Was he a Rev. soldier? What was the name of his wife? Wm. Dinkins of Claremont (now Sumter) Co. S. C. had three sons and four daughters. Wanted his Rev. record, name of wife, and names of children.


(3). HOUSE. Reuben House of Richland Co. S. C. in 1790 had one son. What was the name of his wife, and who were his parents? Where and when was he born?

(4). LEWIS. Henry Lewis received grants of land from 1786 to 1800 in St. George, Burke and Jefferson counties, Ga. Give names of wife and children.

(5). BUCHANAN. John Buchanan of Augusta Co. Va. made his will in 1776 leaving property to wife Margaret, and ten ch. as follows: Wm., Patrick, Robert, John, James, Alexander, David, Mary, Katherine and Martha who m John Buchanan. (Martha may have been his daughter in law.) The exrs. Patrick and James qualified April 20, 1790. What became of John Jr. the fourth son? Did he move to N. C. and from there to Ga. in 1773? Want names of his wife and children. J. M. D.

4823. ELLIS. John Henry Ellis was b June 7, 1832 in or near Johnstown, Pa. probably; lost his father when he was ab two yrs. old, and was bound out to a Dr. Phihian or Tithian. His mother m (2) Mr. Snow, and m (3) Mr. Black. John Henry m Oct. 2, 1851 Harriett Patterson and they resided at Johnstown for several yrs. afterwards moving to Ia. All gen data ab his ancestry desired.

(2). PATERSON-FLEMING. Harriett Patterson, ment. above was the dau of Alexander, b June 23, 1798 and Jane, b May 25, 1799. Jane was the dau of Samuel and Jane Fleming and had beside Harriett: Ann m Mr. King; Nancy, m Mr. Reggar; Thomas who m and remained in Penna.; Mary who m Mr. Campbell; Pomilla who m Mr. Sellars; John who d. unm.; Samuel. All the above except Thomas moved to Ia. in later life. All gen. and Rev. data on both Patterson and Fleming side desired.

(3) WILLIAMSON-EVANS. Hiram Williamson m in Phila. Sarah Evans whose ancestors came from Wales, and had seven ch. as follows: Eli, who had Nancy, Thomas, Caroline, Permill; Jonathan who m Mary A. Nuzum and had Hiram, Sarah Ann and Esther Robinson; Wm. who lived in Indiana Co. Penna. and had Hiram, John, Charles, Louisa, Jess, Silas and Hiram; Sarah who m Samuel Bleakney and had John, Clark, Lucinda, Lewis, Pauline and Franklin; Joshua who d. unm. and Mary (Polly) who m Mr. McHenry. Hiram and Sarah Williamson lived in Darby, and later in Indiana Co. Penna. Wanted, Rev. service or any gen. data on either the Williamson or Evans lines.

(4). TAYLOR. Richard, father of Pres. Zachary Taylor, is said to have had a son who ran away and m in Washington, D. C., later moving to Ohio. What was the name of this son? Any information ab the family desired. I. K.

4824. MCALISTER. Is there any record of James McAlister being with Washington when he crossed the Delaware?

(2). MCDONALD. Was there at any time an Alexander McDonald or MacDonald who served on Washington's staff?

(3). GILLOW. Where can I find further information regarding Francis Gillow, mentioned in Pierce's Register, Nos. 45399 and 46229? M. B. M.

4825. SMITH-BRIGHT. Margaret Smith, whose mother's maiden name was Phoebe Dunbar, was b in 1753 in Va. m in 1773 James Bright, emigrated to Ky. in 1785 or 6. Margaret had a sister who m Mr. French, another who was called "Aunt Polly Dingus," a brother, Capt. John Smith and a half brother, Wm. Anderson. James Bright was b ab 1751; and both the Smith and Bright families lived in Giles or Montgomery Co. Ancestry with all gen. data of these families, desired. F. C. R.

4826. CHASE. Thomas Chase, b ab 1785 d
1837. Was he the son of Levi and Temperance (Crock) Chase of Mass.? Thomas came to Steuben Co. N. Y. from Pompey, Onondaga Co. N. Y. and to that place from Mass. Ancestry and all gen data desired. B. F. O.

4827. Sebrell-Boggess. Owen Sebress or Seperal was b Mch. 14, 1794 and was the son of Frederick and Catherina Seperal. Other sons were: Frederick, John and George. Frederick Sr. was a German lad who emigrated to this country just before the Rev. enlisted July 19, 1776 in the German Battalion and was mustered out in Dec. 1780. What became of him bet 1780 and 1794? Date of marriage and surname of Catherina desired. Owen m ab 1821 in Va. or Penna. Amelia Boggess dau of Nimrod and a Miss Porter, “a cousin of the admiral.” What was her Christian name, and who were her parents?

(2). Estes-Hughes-French. Lucy Hughes m James French Dec. 14, 1820 in Mason Co. Va. (now West Va.) She was the dau of Reuben and Eliz. (Estes) Hughes Eliz. was the dau of Joel Estes, a Rev. soldier, who m Miss Tharpe. What was her Christian name and when were they married? Who were the parents of Reuben Hughes? When he was fourteen they moved from Bedford Co. Va. to Putnam Co. (now West Va.) James French b Rockingham Co. Va. May 9, 1800 was the son of Robert and Catherine and had brothers Wm. and John and a sister Nancy who m Mr. Corbin. His mother dying when he was young he was adopted by his grandmother and taken to Mason Co. Ancestry and all gen. data of these families desired. V. M. O.

4828. Delong-Kerrick. Eleanor DeLong m Frederick Kerrick in Pike Co. Penna. and had a son John DeLong Kerrick. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired. C. A. S.

4829. Little. Micajah Little lived in Martin Co. N. C. in 1784. Whom did he marry? Where and when did he die, and what were the names of his children.

(2). Nash. Phineas Nash m Phoebe Ligon in 1823, and lived in Prince Edward Co. Va. Who were his parents and did his father serve in the Revolution? Names of brothers and sisters also desired. T. A.

4830. Williams-Dawson. Isaac Williams, b July 16, 1737 in Penna. d. Sept. 25, 1825 in Ohio, was with Col. Ebenezer Zane. What was the name of his wife? He had a dau Sicha who m Mr. Dawson? Did she have brothers and sisters?

(2). Rogers. Matthew Rogers lived in Culpeper Co. Va. in 1745, moved to Hampshire Co. and had Matthew, b 1764 or 5; James, b 1766; Wm., b Mch. 6, 1768 who d 1850 in Ohio and perhaps others. What were the names of all the children and also of the wife or wives of Matthew Senior? C. B. S.

4831. Whitaker. Jeremiah Whitaker, according to Bible records, was b Sept. 1, 1754 m Feb. 19, 1778, Sarah Keen, b June 17, 1757, and had Priscilla, b Jan. 10, 1779; Jeremiah, b Nov. 23, 1780; John, b Mch. 30, 1783; Henry and Sarah (twins) b Mch. 13, 1785; Wm., b July 18, 1787; David, b Jan. 17, 1790; Hannah, b Apr. 8, 1792; Lydia, b Sept. 28, 1794; Nancy, b Sept. 12, 1797; Thomas, b June 6, 1800; Mariah, b Mch. 2, 1803. Lydia m Joel Sparks, my ancestor who was b in Salem Co. N. J. Aug. 31, 1794 m Feb. 28, 1820 and d July 11, 1871 at Elwood, Ia. Lydia d in 1853. E. S. J.

4832. Jones. Wm. Jones m Mary E. Trav-is; Mary Jones m Mr. Gibbs and Thomas Jones, lived in Va. Who were their parents, and was there Rev. ancestry? W. M.

4833. Simpson. Who were the parents of John Neal Simpson (who m Judith Lowe and had James Barksdale b Wilkes Co. Ga. 1805, m in Lincoln Co. Ga. Caroline Prather, b there 1814) Easter, (who m Mr. Booker) and Tabitha, b Culpeper Co. Va. July 1870 m Jonathan Fouche (b Loudon Co. Va. 1771) and had an only son, Simpson Fouche b Wilkes Co. Ga. 1806 m in Washington Co. Ga. Oct. 10, 1832 Sarah Ball who was b in Savannah, Ga. Any information regarding them, especially Rev. service, desired. P. S. M.

4834. Tribble. George Tribble, b Jan. 15, 1794 in Spottsylvania Co. Va. m near Fredericksburg, Jan. 7, 1815, Peggy Collins, b Nov. 3, 1797. His brother, Wm. Tribble m Peggy’s sister, Patsy Collins at the same place Aug. 15, 1815. Another brother, George Tribble became a Baptist minister moved to Ky. ab 1823 and to Mo. ab 1829. Who was the father of these men?

(2). Collins. The brothers and sisters of Peggy and Patsy (Collins) Tribble, ment. above were Elsie and Betsey who m brothers by name of Eads; Sally who m a Dillard; Polly who m a Southard; Augustus (or Lewis Augustus) and John, perhaps others. Who was their father? Will someone living in Va. give me the name of someone by name of Tribble or Collins who may be able to help me? W. J. R.

4835. Fuller-Hammond. Paul, son of Wm. and Eliz. (Shepherd) Hammond m at Pittstown, N. Y. Mary Fuller in 1780, who was b at Easton, Mass. Dec. 14, 1763 and d at Concord, Penna. July 9, 1843. To what branch of the Fullers did this Mary belong, and did her father have Rev. service? J. F. R.

4836. West. Who were the parents of John West, a Rev. soldier of Craven Co. N. C. and what was the name of his wife? J. M. H.
4837. CORDELL-ADAMS. George E. Cordell m Catharine Basie in Dec. 1763 and had seventeen ch. some of whom were: Eliz. (the third ch.) who m Samuel Funk and had nineteen ch.; Martin who m (1) Ruth Hazlewood, m (2) Rosana Hoff and m (3) Martha Combs; Pressley who m (1) Keziah Wilson and (2) Amelia Conner; Nancy who m John Boyce; Lucy who m Robert Adams; Collin who m Mary Musgrove; Wm. who m Elizabeth Morar; Alexander who m Diana Wilson and several who d. y. · Did George E. Cordell serve in the Rev. war? Was this Robert Adams the one who was in Col. John Lynch's reg't. in 1780? L. M. D.

4838. ELLISON-HOLMES. Samuel Ellison lived in 1762 in N. J. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2). ADAMS-TURPIN. James Adams m Mrs. Turpin ab 1763 and lived in Delaware. Did he or his wife's father have Rev. service of any kind? M. J. A. C.

4839. HOWARD-MCCRACKEN. John Howard, b Del. Dec. 1, 1780 (probably in Kent Co.) m May 30, 1802 Martha McCracken of Scotch parentage who was b Mch. 17, 1777. They lived for a time near Carmichael, Greene Co. Penna. then moved into Monongolia Co. West Va. part of which later became Preston Co. where both are buried. Ancestry of each desired, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any. A. L. P. S.

4840. WISE. Joel Wise once lived in Oglethorpe Co. Ga. and had five ch. Isaac, John (b 1796 m Nancy Herren in 1821) Riley, Polly and Emma. Ancestry and Rev. service desired.


(3). CHARTLON. Arthur M. (or James M.) Charlton, b 1782, m Frances and lived for a long time in Wilkes Co. Ga. Can anyone tell me the maiden name of Frances? Was there Rev. service in this line? Would like to correspond with anyone descended from this family. E. A. C.

4841. MOORE. Zedekiah Moore and wife, Henrietta B., had John, Wm., James Everson, Calvin, Rufus, George and Sarah. Zedekiah Moore and wife are buried at Westbury, N. Y. Wanted, full name of wife, Henrietta, date of marriage, also names of parents of Zedekiah with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any. M. A.

4842. KIRKPATRICK - GILLIAM. Major Thomas Kirkpatrick of S. C. had a dau who m Isaac Gilliam. Can anyone tell me the dates of his birth, marriage and death, and names of his wife and children.

(2). GILLIAM. Thomas Gilliam of Va. was the father of Charles, Thomas Jr. Wm., James, John and Isaac. Wanted, dates of his birth, death and marriage and name of wife, also Rev. service, if any.

(3). MCCORKLE. Robert McCorkle of Va. m Miss Forest, and their dau Mary m John Morrison. Dates of his birth, marriage and death, names of all ch., and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(4). MORRISON. James Morrison of Penna. and later of Va. had two sons John and Nathaniel Wanted, all gen. data, name of first wife and Rev. record. E. R. M.

4843. KIMBALL-PIERCE. Eunice Kimball m Palmer Pierce of Norwich, Vt. Nov. 20, 1783. Ancestry desired, with Rev. service, if any.

(2). BREWSTER-PIERCE. Anna Brewster m Palmer Pierce, Jr., of Norwich, Vt. Sept. 21, 1810. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(3). FISH-PIERCE. Eunice Fish m Timothy Pierce Jr. Aug. 8, 1754 in Plainfield, Conn. Did her father serve in the Revolution? N. P. P.

4844. BOWNE-SALTAR-LINCOLN. Sarah, dau of John and Lydia (Homes) Bowne, of Middletown, N. J. m Richard Saltar; and their dau m Mordecai Lincoln. I am familiar with much that is in print concerning the Bowne-Lincoln lines but seek information from private records touching birth, marriage, death dates, and also places of residence of Sarah and Hannah; also data relative to the ch. of Hannah (Saltar) Lincoln. M. J. R.

4845. WALKER. John Walker, b Dec. 7, 1766, in Hanover Co. Va. moved to Ga. when quite a lad, settling in Wilkes Co., m Feb. 11, 1790 Martha Smith who was b Nov. 17, 1770. They had: Wm., b Jan. 3, 1791; John Smith, b May 12, 1793; Taylor, b Nov. 14, 1795; James, b Aug. 5, 1798; Nancy, b Feb. 24, 1801; George, b Mch. 12, 1803; Richard G., b May 13, 1805; Robert, b Oct. 10, 1807; Sophia, b Aug. 13, 1810; Martha, b Apr. 13, 1813. Ancestry and any data concerning the family of John Walker desired. L. L. M.

4846. WILLIAMS. Charles Williams, son of Elisha, m (1) Betsey Wyman and had a dau. m (2) Sylvia Chamberlain (who is buried beside him in Salem Cemetery, N. Y.) and had: George, Nathan, Elisha, Henry, Willis, Charles, Mary, Phebe and Fannie. Charles also had a sister who m Giles Torrey and settled in Williamstown, Mass. and another who m Mr. Worthy and lived in North Adams, Mass. Elisha Williams, the father of Charles, is said to have served in the Rev. Official proof of service desired.

(2). COOK-BAKER. Daniel Cook, son of Benjamin (sometimes called Benjia) m Waity Baker and d in Granville, N. Y. Their ch. were: Hiram, Andrew, Daniel, Marie, Jane, Sarah and I think two others. Allen Cook of Middletown, Vt. was a cousin of Benjamin. Wanted, ancestry with all gen. data and Rev.
service, if any, of both Benjamin and Waity. E. C. F.

4847. LAWS-OSTEEN. In a codicil to the will of George Laws of Clearmont Co. S. C. (probated Mch. 3, 1829) he mentions his niece, Sarah Newman Osteen. Who were the ancestors of Sarah and also of George Laws? The latter was b Country Antrim, Ire. and came to S. C. when a young man. His wife's name was Ann Lards. Their ch. were: Wm., James, b Nov. 10, 1781, m Sarah Washburn; Isaiah, b Apr. 23, 1784, m Margaret Washburn, sister of Sarah; George Jr., who b Mch. 12, 1798 and m Martha McDonald; Henry, m Miss Murphy; Jared, who m Ann McDonald, sister of Martha; Robert, m Hannah Norwood; John; Nancy, m Mr. Brown and David. Whom did Wm., John and David marry? Is there Rev. service for George Laws?

(2). WASHBURN-JONES. Gabriel Washburn m Priscilla Jones and lived in S. C. He is thought to have emigrated from N. Y. Two of their ch. Sarah, b July 3, 1783 and Margaret, b July 28, 1788 m James and Isaiah Law. (The sons of George Laws dropped the “s” and the family are now known as Law.) Ancestry of Gabriel and Priscilla with all gen. data desired.

(3). HARDIN-CLAY. David Clay, b Duplin Co. N. C. ab 1756 served seven yrs. in Rev. and d in Wilkinson Co. Ga. Aug. 1818. He m Eve Hardin of Warren Co. Ga. Sept. 26, 1792. She was b in 1772; and applied for a pension while residing in Wilkinson Co. July 14, 1852. Her claim was allowed. Ancestry with all data desired of Eve.

(4). COBB-MASSENGAL (MASSINGILL). Mary Massengale whose mother was Tabitha Cobb was b June 27, 1798, m 1817 Wm. Murray Christian of Gochland Co. Va. Name of her father, with all data, desired. Also wanted ancestry of Tabitha Cobb. She had a sister, Patience, who m Wm. Baker and moved to Louisiana. These families are said to have resided in East Tenn. L. E. J.

4848. WHITE. Edward White a Rev. soldier of Somerset Co. N. J., lived in later years in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penna. Names of his wife and children desired. M. C. T.

4849. PARSONS. James Parsons, b ab 1780 had brothers Enoch and Silas. James m Charity Essex and had Ambrose, Helious, Silas, Margaret, b 1815, Martha, Nealy and Ann. Margaret was b in Green Co. Ky. the family soon afterwards moving to Monroe Co. Ind. James d in 1804 and Charity ab 1840. What was the name of the father of James. According to tradition his name was James also; and he was with Braddock and Washington in Western Penna. in 1758. Is there any mention of this line in the Parsons Genealogy?

(2). HARDING. Among the various books in the D. A. R Library on Wyoming, Penna., is there mention made of Capt. Stephen Harding, b Warwick, R. I. in 1723 d Oct. 11, 1789, or of his son Stephen b at Colchester, Conn. 1749, d Exeter, Penna. 1816, or of David, son of Stephen Jr. b 1767 at Colchester, Conn. d Ripley Co. Ind. 1837?

(3). SUMNER. David Harding Jr. son of the David ment. above, b Apr. 1, 1793, d Mch. 20, 1846 and m Eunice Sumner Nov. 15, 1812. Eunice is said to have been aunt or cousin of Charles Sumner, former Senator from Mass. Is there a history of this branch of the Sumner family? O. T. C.

4850. CARRINGTON. Will you tell me where official proof of the following service may be found. Riverus Carrington, b June 13, 1757, d May 23, 1823, served as a private from May 8 to Dec. 20, 1775 in the fifth company of the first regiment, Gen. Wooster. This company served at the siege of Boston under Capt. Caleb Trowbridge. M. M.

4851. TIBBALS-WILSON. Harriet Tibbals, b 1807 in Milford, Conn. m Edwin Wilson (b 1807) in 1826. Her mother, Mrs. Eunice Tibbals d in 1858 in Kalamazoo, Mich. and before her death said that her father was in the Rev. Wanted, maiden name and name of husband of Mrs. Eunice Tibbals.

(2). SHEERER. Azoe Sheerer, b 1805, Hiram, b 1806, Lewis, b 1807, m Miss Bates in Pompey, N. Y. ab 1828, Wm., b 1808 and Persis, b 1816, brothers and sisters, are said to be descendants of a Rev. soldier. Wanted, name and dates.

(3). HARSH. Henry Harsh b near Elizabeth, Allegheny Co. Penna. m Catherine and moved from Penna. to Warren, Ohio in 1802 taking their sons Jacob, Henry and John with them. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired. S. W. M.

"Politeness is like an air cushion. There may be nothing in it, but it eases the jolts wonderfully."
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<tr>
<td>Large Casseroles</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Shown above $4.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramekins and individual Casseroles</td>
<td>$3.50 to $9.00</td>
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<td>Individual Baker</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
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<td>Custard Cups</td>
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<td>Dessert Saucers and Comports</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sherbet Cups</td>
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<td>Mustard Jars</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<td>Flower Vases (Shown above)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two styles</td>
<td>$1.00 each</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candlesticks</td>
<td>$1.50 each</td>
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