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Patriotic Celebration at Memorial Continental Hall
February 22, 1917

By Sarah Harvey Porter

A remarkable audience gathered in Memorial Continental Hall on the morn-
ing of February twenty-second to celebrate the birthday of George Wash-
ington. Remarkable, not only that it comprised, as only a Washington audience
can, the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet with their
families, the French Ambassador, and members of the Diplomatic Corps; Justi-
tices of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives and other high officials.
The throng which filled the hall to over-
flowing consisted mainly of direct de-
escendants of the patriots of the American Revolution—an audience controlled en
masse by heredity. Blood not only “told” at this joint meeting of three patriotic
societies—The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the District Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of
the Revolution—it surged in response to stirring words from the platform and,
like a tidal wave, that strong, ancient
blood rose in loyalty to the President of
the United States, the central figure, per-
haps soon to be the guiding figure of a
world at war.

Beautiful as was the setting of the oc-
casion with its masses of flowers and
flags, it was apparently unnoticed in the
solemnity of the hour. Preliminary
chatter was almost missing. Very few
mutual greetings passed across the large
hall as persons were seated. Trivialities
seemed forgotten. Only a national crisis
of unexampled gravity was remembered.
The invocation by the Chaplain of the
District of Columbia Society, S. A. R.,
the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, fitted
the occasion, and was a key-note to the
whole.
The presiding officer, Newell B. Wood-
worth, Esq. Past President General,
National Society of the Sons of the
American Revolution, called for a salute
to the Flag from the audience while the
pledge of Loyalty was read; made a tell-
ing comparison of the life of Washington
with the simplicity, purity and strength
of the monument to his name; paid a
graceful tribute to France and handled
the international situation without gloves,
commending the President for breaking
off diplomatic relations with Germany
“when forbearance ceased to be a virtue.”
The Marine Band played the quaint
old march, “The World Turned Upside
Down,” imitating a fife and drum corps,
which played this melody while the Brit-
ish marched out of Yorktown in 1781.
The gold medal given by the Joint Com-
mittee of Men through its officer, Wil-
liam Van Zandt Cox, was awarded to Harold F. Stose, the title of whose essay was, "The Western Campaign of George Rogers Clark, and the Early Territorial Expansion of the United States."

The President, whose face showed the strain and anxious care of the preceding days through which he had passed, in presenting the medal to the boy, said:

"It gives me a great deal of genuine pleasure to present this. I know some of the things that you have gone through, for I myself have tried to write history. It is much less of an adventure than to try to enact it, but it nevertheless is the kind of adventure that lifts the spirit, and I hope it has had that effect on you, sir. They certainly gave you a big enough subject to lift anybody and I congratulate you, sir, that you have come through, not only, but in front."

To an observer the elements of psychological interest in the little scene of the medal presentation were many: The President of the United States reverted to the type of the sympathetic, pleased school-master—slightly bent attitude, fatherly, with an encouraging smile for the modest, manly-looking boy. The expression on his face, as he began was again scholarly, as when he first entered political life out of the class-room. Then came a change as he said with a Lincolnian, whimsical touch of humor that writing history was "much less of an adventure than to try to enact it." Someway, that little sentence moved many in the audience far more deeply than a long speech might have moved them. Germany has long boasted that the Prussian schoolmaster won the war of 1870. The American schoolmaster may decide the present war.

The greatest surprise of the whole program came when Col. Frederick C. Bryan began to read extracts from the state papers of Washington. The audience prepared to relax into an attitude of outward interest, some perhaps even to nod, while the usual references to "entangling alliances" were quoted. Instead that audience, to the last person in it, sat up and "took notice" as if galvanized by an electric battery. As one reporter expressed it, the effect was almost uncanny. From the first address, the second address, and on to the last one came words, magnificently read by Col. Bryan, which fitted in every particular the present National situation. One grew "creepy," listening. Surely those sentences were handed in as copy to a big American newspaper last night! They were never written by a man born a hundred and eighty-five years ago concerning a feeble folk clinging to the edge of a little corner of the Atlantic seaboard! If every patriotic magazine and newspaper would reprint the extracts so admirably chosen by Col. Bryan, and let George Washington's ghost walk, it would forever eradicate the annual droning of the paragraph about "entangling alliances," as the acme of Washington's wisdom.

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined."

"The disturbed situation of Europe and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us the more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for a war, among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country."

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

"The most sincere neutrality is not sufficient guard against aggressions of nations at war."

A ripple of laughter pervaded the house, extending to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, when Col. Bryan, giving Washington's views on raising funds for preparedness, quoted "No taxes can be devised which are
not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant."

The principal address of the day was then given by Hon. Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator from Ohio, who said in part:

No more fitting place could be chosen in which to hold these ceremonies than this beautiful temple erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. No more appropriate day could be selected than this the natal day of the Father of our Country. If there ever was a time when the American people should pay tribute to his name, this is the hour. Let us take counsel of his wisdom.

The time in which he lived and wrought is not unlike the period through which we are passing.

No man loved peace more than he, and yet his political philosophy taught him that the best way to preserve the peace was to be prepared for war. No one could conceive that the great American Revolution would ever resort to arms for any purpose of aggression, or with intent to injure any living soul, unless it was necessary to protect our beloved country and our citizenship.

Much has recently been said about the dangers of militarism and the necessity of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign countries. What was said by Washington on these subjects is as true today as it was during his lifetime, but Washington was not a "peace at any price" man. He took counsel of his reason and not of his dreams. He loved peace, but he was not averse to war when it became necessary either for our National defense or the preservation of our National honor. He fought and won for the Colonies the Revolutionary War. No one has recorded that he ever uttered a word of regret for the part he took in that great war—the result of which was the greatest and the best Government the world has ever seen, though he did regret the necessity of resorting to arms to bring about a settlement of our disputes with the mother country.

As one of the Fathers of the Constitution, he provided for both an army and a navy. No one ever accused him of wanting to use it for purposes of aggression, and with rare exceptions there has never been anyone in authority, living or dead, who would have been willing to use either the army or navy, or both, for the purpose of carrying on such a war. They were always intended for the national defense.

Congress was given the power to collect taxes for the common defense, to declare war, to raise and support armies and to provide and maintain a navy. This was not done by the fathers because they hoped to use these instruments of war, but taking counsel of their experiences, they realized that it might sometime in the history of our country be necessary to protect ourselves against aggressions from without or troubles from within our borders.

Washington said with reference to our foreign affairs: "The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us the more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparation for a war among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country."

In his eighth annual address, on December 7, 1796, in discussing the subject of neutrality, he used, in part, these words: "It is our own experience that most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from all insult and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may first or last leave no other option. * * * These considerations invite the United States to look to the means and to set about the gradual creation of a navy."

At the same time, while discussing the institution of a military academy, he said: "However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergency. The first would impair the energy of its character and both would hazard its safety or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided; besides that, war might: often not depend on its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments the knowledge of this art."

In his Farewell Address, he said, "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote, relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course."

And later in his message, he said: "It is
our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it."

Washington always advised good faith and justice toward all nations, and urged our people to cultivate peace and harmony with all.

But while he was thus wedded to peace, the excerpts just quoted from his address showed his knowledge of world conditions, his faith in armies and navies, and their necessity for our national safety.

During the latter part of Washington's term and the early part of President Adams', we became involved in serious difficulties at different times with Great Britain and the French Republic growing out of the seizure by their cruisers of American merchantmen. These aggressions against our rights at sea were so numerous and so flagrant that our country feared we might become involved in war. Washington had retired to private life in his beloved Mt. Vernon. The situation became so serious that President Adams called him from his home and placed him at the head of the armies of the Republic. Our commerce had been seriously interfered with by the French, but our territory had not been invaded. When the call came from President Adams, Washington replied: "In case of actual invasion by formidable forces, I certainly should not in-trench myself under cover of age and retirement if my services should be required by my country to assist in repelling it."

I allude to this international situation only to show that in the mind of the great Washington the interference with our commerce on the high seas was a sufficient cause for preparation against depredation. It was not necessary in his mind that we should wait until the enemy was at our door until we should begin to prepare against the fateful day when hostile foot might be set upon our shores. War was never declared against France, but we did suspend commercial intercourse, authorized the arming of merchantmen, and sent forth the ships of our navy to capture French armed vessels upon the high seas.

In order that we may comprehend the real situation as it appeared to Washington, we must remember that we were then a small nation of perhaps 5,000,000 souls. We were 30 days and more from the European continent. The wide expanse of the sea, with the slow methods of travel, constituted a very strong barrier between ourselves and any possible foe. Our commerce then, exports and imports, amounted to approximately $161,000,000 annually. At that time we knew neither the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless, the railroad engine or the steam vessel. The armaments of the present day were never dreamed of. The flying machine and the submarine had not occurred to the most vivid imagination. Yet during these early periods of our national existence, our commerce was of such importance that it was deemed vital to declare and protect our rights at sea. And while Washington advised against "permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world," our relations with other nations were so involved that he did not hesitate to qualify his words by adding, "so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it."

How different our situation now. The 5,000,000 of Americans has increased to almost 110,000,000. Instead of a comparatively narrow expanse of territory along the Atlantic shore, we now extend from ocean to ocean, to say nothing of our island possessions. Instead of a foreign trade of $161,000,000 annually, it has reached the stupendous amount of nearly $6,000,000,000 or more. The 30 days' trip to Europe has been reduced to six. We are a world power whether we wish it or not.

Thousands of Americans go to the four corners of the earth, annually, instead of the comparatively few who ventured abroad in the days of the early Republic. Our commerce is worldwide. No serious differences can occur between any two foreign nations which does not gravely affect our people and our industries. Foreigners of a hundred years and more ago are neighbors today. The seas are the highways of commerce. The welfare of our people requires that every port of entry should be open to our vessels every day in the year. If it were important in the latter part of the 18th century that our commerce should enjoy the freedom of the seas, it is vastly more so now. If it were an offense against the rights of our people for a British or French cruiser to seize our merchantmen in the days of Washington and Adams, it must be now more repugnant to our American ideals to have our commerce forbidden certain sections of the sea, to have them declared war zones, to threaten to sink and to sink our vessels without warning and without caring for crew or passengers. If George Washington believed that the welfare of the country required that he should come forth from his retirement in his old days to take command of our armies in order to defend the rights of Americans upon the high seas in 1797 and 1798, what would he do now when all the world is aflame, when Christian civilization is in arms, when the rights of neutrals are ignored and trampled upon, when Americans are guilty of no offense save the exercise of their privileges upon the high seas? Would he not have felt justified, as President Wilson did, in tendering his good offices to bring peace to humanity—aye, even in suggesting a League of Peace to reduce to a minimum the causes of war? Would he leave our shores in a state of defenselessness?
Would he forbid our Americans to follow their pursuits at sea?

When our difficulties with Great Britain and France over the seizing of American ships and the cargoes arose, President Adams and General Washington organized armies, built navies and made every preparation for expected conflict.

We fought the war of 1812 to free the seas. Ever since that date we have insisted that they were highways of commerce for the citizens and subjects of every nation, great or small, and today the greatest war of history is being fought under the pretense of freeing the seas. It ought to be no offense either against humanity or civilization now for us to insist upon the freedom for which we fought in 1812, and for which the nations of the Old World claim to be contending.

Note the parallel between conditions under Washington's and Adam's administrations, and now under President Wilson. In those days, Washington and Adams, seeing the storm approaching, prepared for our defense. Today, our President, fearing that hostilities may occur, is urging the Nation to set its house in order. As the public men of that day were praying that open hostilities might be averted, so now the public men of our Nation are praying that we may escape the bitterness of war.

The Congress of the United States would not vote for war unless, in their judgment, it is necessary for the maintenance of our National honor and integrity. The President would not approve war unless he, too, felt that it was the last resort for a free people and for the preservation of their self respect. The American people under Wilson, like the American people under Washington, are as peacefully disposed as the warring nations across the water will permit them to be, but in the defense of their rights as warlike as these nations may compel them to be.

America wants not only peace for herself, but peace for the world. Her ambition is not to excel in the arts of war, but in the pursuits of peace. We ask no favors of any nation save the right to continue in friendly intercourse with them wherever they may be located. We demand no privileges which we are not ready to accord to other nations. We have aimed to hold the scales of neutrality with an even hand. We accord no privilege to any nation which we would not cheerfully grant to any other.

The war was scarcely a few weeks old until the President, speaking for our great country, tendered his offices to the belligerents in the cause of humanity. That peace might come has been the prayer of the people. That we might be a humble instrument in the hands of Providence to bring about a cessation of hostilities is our heart's desire. We covet neither the lands nor the possessions of any other nation. But while we have been eager to act as the friend of all these nations, both Great Britain and Germany have not hesitated to interfere when military necessity from their viewpoint seemed to require it.

The recent act of the President in severing diplomatic relations with Germany seems to have had a sobering effect upon the German Imperial Government, and it will continue to have a sobering effect so long as our people stand unitedly with the President.

I do not believe there is a man in either branch of Congress who would approach a declaration of war without the gravest concern. I do not believe he would vote for war unless he were convinced that our National honor and safety required it, and that he had the support of a large majority of his constituency back home.

The destinies of our country have been safe in the hands of our Presidents and the Congresses in the past, and they will continue to be safe in the future. They were elected by the people, are representative of the people and will not act in a grave matter such as war contrary to the wishes of the people, but in accordance with their wishes whether the result be peace or war.

This address was frequently interrupted by applause, which at its close, was prolonged and vociferous. Many believed that it conveyed to the country much which the President could not then say, but with which he agreed, possibly, in substance.

Reproductions of historic flags were then presented to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution through their President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, who said:

I desire to present on this one hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Illustrious Country in this beautiful home erected by patriotic American women to the memory of the sacrifices of our ancestors of the Revolution, two flags—reproductions—under which our patriotic ancestors fought and achieved our National Freedom. I desire to offer these flags to the two Societies—The Sons of the Revolution and The Sons of the American Revolution—whose friendly cooperation and assistance has marked our public celebrations of this national holiday. The flag I offer to the Sons of the American Revolution is a reproduction of The First National Flag of the United States, adopted
by the Continental Congress on June 14th, 1777. The original of this flag was first produced by the patient hands and the needle of a patriotic woman of the Revolution—Betsy Ross—the wife of John Ross, an upholsterer on Arch street, below Third, in the City of Philadelphia. American blood was first shed beneath its folds at the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, below Wilmington, Delaware, September 3rd, 1777, where a monument has been recently erected to commemorate the event. This flag was again displayed at the Battle of Brandywine, that same month, and it led the patriots of the Revolution in all engagements thereafter. On September 1st, 1777, on the ship “Ranger,” commanded by John Paul Jones, it first received its National Salute of twenty-one guns. The French Nation on that memorable date extended to the Infant Republic this honor. This flag I hand to Mr. Philip F. Lamer, the President of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

And this flag is another banner under which our forefathers of the Revolution fought and bled. It is The Royal (or Bourbon) Flag of France. It originated in the reign of Louis Seventh, in the twelfth century. For six hundred years it was the flag of the French Monarchy. Its field was first of azure-blue with a cluster of fleurs-de-lis, but in the fourteenth century its field was changed to white, the fleurs-de-lis being reduced to three of gold. On American shores this banner became consecrated to the Cause of Liberty. It was brought here by our French allies under Lafayette and Rochambeau. Under this Royal Flag with the French forces investing Yorktown in 1781, there were brigaded three light regiments, one of which served under the command of Colonel Gimat of the French forces and of Major Wyllys of Connecticut. This command included five companies of Americans of the Connecticut Line. This command distinguished itself on the night of October 14th, 1781, by capturing one of the enemy's redoubts outside of Yorktown. Colonel Alexander Hamilton led a light battalion of four companies, two of which were from New York and two from Connecticut. This command under this Bourbon flag formed part of Lafayette's light division, which held the right of the besieging line before Yorktown. On the rolls of another regiment, commanded by Colonel the Marquis de Rostiang, who was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for the distinguished conduct of his regiment at the Siege of Yorktown, we read with pride the name of Nicolas Jusserand, whose family is now represented by the Ambassador of France who honors us by his presence today. This flag of our French allies of the Revolution, the emblem of a dying monarchy whose people were inspired with the same love of liberty as our American forefathers, the Daughters of the American Revolution desire to offer to the Sons of the Revolution, and I therefore hand it to General George Richards, the President of that Society in the District of Columbia.

After the benediction, pronounced by the Reverend Doctor Randolph H. McKim, the people slowly dispersed to the music of the Marine Band, which throughout the entire exercise had been especially beautiful and effective—and another epoch-making celebration was added to the many which have taken place in the temple of patriotism erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On February 5, the State Regent of Connecticut issued a call to the Daughters in that state to “redouble efforts to increase the membership of the American Red Cross” and in every way to “co-operate with them in their work.” The Call closed with the words: “The spirit of '76 bids us rally one and all, regardless of creed or party, to the support of the President, gladly and loyally upholding him in his stand for the honor of the nation, for the just defense of its citizens in the peaceful exercise of their rights, and for the maintenance of humanity and civilization in the world.”

Two days later messages were sent to the President of the United States and to the Governor of Connecticut, offering in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut, 5000 strong, “the fullest measure of devoted service.” Letters of appreciation and gratitude were received from both executive heads.
At a meeting of the Princeton (N. J.) Chapter, held last March, in historic "Morven" the home of Richard Stockton the Signer, some unpublished family letters were read. Some were dated Morven and others were addressed to members of the Stockton family at Morven. Among the letters read was one from Jefferson, two from Gen. Washington; some from members of the family who were loyalists and had fled to Canada at the breaking out of the Revolution, and one from a son of the house still in college. But perhaps the most interesting to us today are the letters from Sarah Bache dated Philadelphia and Washington's response written at what is often spoken of as "the darkest hour of the Revolution."

Philadelphia, December 26th, 1780.

Dear Sir

Soon after Mrs. Blair wrote, we packed the shirts in three Boxes and delivered them to Col. Miles, with a request that he would send them to Ironton immediately lest the river should close, where they now wait your Excellency's orders; there are two thousand and five in number; they would have been at Camp long before this, had not the general sickness which has prevailed prevented, we wish them to be worn with as much Pleasure as they were made—

My Father in one of his last Letters says "If you happen again to see Gen. Washington, assure him of my very great and sincere Respect, and tell him that all the old Generals here, amuse themselves in studying the accounts of his Operations, and approve highly of his Conduct—

Mr. Bache desires me to join his best Compliments with mine to Mrs. Washington and your Excellency—with every wish for your Health and Happiness.

I am

Your Excell.

Obedient Humble Servant

S. Bache

New Windsor 15th Jay 1781

Dear Madam,

I should have done myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you did me the favor to write on the 26th of December, at the moment it came to hand, had not some affairs of a very unusual nature (which are too recent and notorious to require explanation) engaged my whole attention.

I pray you now to be persuaded, that a sense of the patriotic excrecions of yourself, and the Ladies who have furnished so handsome, and useful a gratuity for the Army at so critical, and severe a season will not easily be effaced.—and that the value of the donation will
be greatly enhanced by a consideration of the hands by which it was made and presented.

Advised all the distresses and sufferings of the Army, from whatever sources they have arisen, it must be a consolation to our virtuous Countrywomen, that they have never been accused of withholding their most zealous efforts to support the cause we are engaged in; and encourage those who are defending them in the field. The army does not want gratitude, nor do they misplace it in this instance.

Although the friendship of your Father may induce him to see some things through too partial a medium—yet the indulgent manner in which he is pleased to express himself respecting me, is indeed very pleasing—for nothing in human life can afford a liberal mind more rational, and exquisite satisfaction than the approbation of a wise, a great and a virtuous man.

Mrs. Washington requests me to present her Compliments to Mr. Bache and yourself, with which you will both be pleased to accept of mine, and believe me to be with great consideration and esteem.

D Madam
Yr Most Obedt &
Most Hble Servt
Mrs. Bache

G. Washington

The Marquis de Chastellux in his "Travels in North America 1780-82" writes of a morning call on Mrs. Bache. "She merited all the anxiety we had to see her, for she is the daughter of Mr. Franklin. She conducted us into a room filled with work, lately finished by the ladies of Philadelphia. This work consisted neither of embroidered tambour waistcoats, nor net work edging, nor of gold and silver brocade—it was a quantity of shirts for the soldiers of Penn. The ladies bought linen from their private purses and took a pleasure in cutting them out and sewing them, themselves. On each shirt was the name of the married or unmarried lady who made it, and they amounted to over 2,000."

(For further details in regard to this work, and fac-simile of the Broadside issued by the women see "The Sentiments of an American Woman," by J. C. Fitzpatrick, in the magazine for December, 1915. Editor.)

The National Chairman of the Conservation Committee has issued a letter to the members of her committee dealing with the different phases of the work, two extracts from which will prove helpful to many other Daughters, I have no doubt.

"Time is another factor of which we are too prodigal, and the lack of it for the performance of the tasks which life brings to us is owing largely to our neglect in concentrating on the subject in hand. There is so much to be done by every busy woman that this concentrating upon the immediate business of the moment is the very best way of conserving her time as well as her strength."

"Those of you who have much to do with large rural districts will find that it will be a great help to you if you will send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for their lists of publications for the benefit of 'Farm Women.' You will find there are pamphlets upon every subject confronting you, and you can have them for free distribution."

The Sub-Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, has issued a circular to Chapter Regents calling attention to the "great opportunity of the Daughters of the American Revolution for service," as "at no time has Americanization work been so important as now." She asks them to urge foreign-born women to study to become worthy citizens, closing her appeal by asking all to cooperate in holding an Americanization Day some time in the near future.

The Bureau of Immigration of the U. S. Department of Labor has also issued an appeal to the Daughters calling attention to the U. S. Employment Service of the Federal Department of Labor, the objects of which are to obtain employment for men and women, also for placing girls over 16 years of age. In this service ample provision is made for giving information concerning industry, vocational guidance and industrial training to boys and girls under sixteen years, as well as those above that age desiring the same. All service is free.
Historic Ballot Box of the Massachusetts Daughters

A dainty brochure, privately printed and distributed by the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, gives an interesting account of the ballot box belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, one of the most wonderful boxes in the world. This box is composed of two hundred and eighty pieces of wood, all of historical value, contributed from sixty chapters and ten individuals, fitted together with the most painstaking care. There is one bit of wood from the John Adams homestead, in Quincy; another from a tree in the Whittier garden at Amesbury; others from the "Merrimac"; the "Olympia" (Dewey's flagship); the General Israel Putnam house in Danvers; the old Daggett house which stood at the corner of Tremont and Hollis streets, Boston, and in which preparations for the Boston Tea Party were made; pieces from the frame-work of Fort Erie, in Canada; the mulberry tree on the Dorothy Quincy estate in Quincy; the old Quincy homestead, which was built in 1635 and burned in 1769; from "Great Onabbin," the golden oak in Enfield; from the Old State House; the house of Dorothy Brewer in Waltham, from the Whiting elm in Amherst—one of the oldest and most beautiful trees in the State. There is a piece of wood from the Prescott house in Pepperell, and from the homestead, in Newton Centre, of S. F. Smith, who wrote "America"; from the parlor floor of the Royall House in Medford; from the two-hundred-years' old Ebenezer Learned house in Whittinsville; from the stair bannister of the John Hancock house in Boston; from the Adams house in Quincy; from the Old South Meeting House in Boston. One fragment is from the barn of John and Hannah Goddard, where ammunition was secreted for General Washington's army on Dorchester Heights. (Old John Goddard put carpet on the feet of his oxen, so their plodding steps might not be heard, and conveyed the arms and ammunition by night in his ox-cart to the waiting army.) There is a piece from the "Augusta," Lord Howe's flagship, which was sunk in the battle of Red Bank, New Jersey, in 1777. There is a piece from the Eliot oak in Natick, under which John Eliot preached to the Indians. The old Concord Bridge is represented, and the first Parish Church of Concord, within whose walls the first Provincial Congress was held. Another piece is from the Deborah Wheelock house of Uxbridge, dating back to 1768; the British man-o'-war, "Somerset," wrecked off Cape Cod in 1778; the Longfellow Elm; the Washington Elm; the Hancock Tavern, Boston, which dates back to 1634. Nor has the Holmes house in Cambridge withheld its token—that house which was the headquarters of General Artemas Ward in 1775—nor Massachusetts Hall at Harvard, built in 1719, and used as a barracks in 1775, nor the apple tree on the homestead of Mary Draper of Roxbury, nor the Peck house of Attleboro, dating back to 1700. There is a fine bit from...
the Jonathan Edwards elm at Northampton; from a clock case, which dates back to 1792 and was made in England; from the Paul Revere house; from the house of Abiah Folger Franklin of Nantucket (she who was the mother of Benjamin Franklin) from the houses where Deborah Sampson and Chief Justice Cushing were born; from the frigate "Constitution." There is also a bit from the dower chest of Prudence Wright of Pepperell, which dates back to 1775.

There is a piece of wood from the "Claremont" and the "Half Moon," from the First Meeting House in Hingham, which was the first public house of worship in New England, its dates being 1664-1681; from the General Benjamin Lincoln house in Hingham, dated 1690; from the tree to which Mother Ann Lee hitched her horse in 1758 while she preached to the Shakers; (Mother Lee lived in Shirley, Massachusetts, and was one of the brave women who took supplies to the Americans at great risk to herself). There is a bit of wood from the Eames Garrison house, dated 1693. (Eames was one of the children who escaped the Indian massacre at Fort Mayten in Framingham, 1675-76.) There is a piece from the Abraham Lincoln house in Springfield, Illinois; from the old elm on Boston Common. Another is from the Endicott pear tree, planted in Danvers in 1630, and still bearing; yet another from the Parson Paris's witch house in Danvers, which dates back to 1692. There is a piece from Jefferson's desk, the wood having been taken from the spot where his arm rested when he wrote. There is a bit of the magnolia planted at Mount Vernon by Lafayette, and of a magnolia planted at Mount Vernon by Washington. There is a piece of the platform on which President McKinley was inaugurated; from the live oak under which John Wesley preached in Georgia; from the lower panel of the south door of the John Hancock house in Boston—a bit of wood which was doubtless brushed many times by the dress of Dorothy Q; — from the House of the Seven Gables in Salem; from the Dean Winthrop house in Winthrop; from King's Chapel, Boston; from the old belfry in Lexington—from which the alarm was rung to call the Minute Men to Lexington Green on April 19, 1775—and a bit of the original timber from the Right Tavern, built in 1690 at Faneuil Hall Square, Boston. Nearly every period in American history is represented in this assemblage of relics, mounted in silver, and carefully guarded day and night in a safe deposit box from which it is taken once a year to use at the election of State Regent and State Vice Regent.

The January and February issues of Genealogy have been received, and also the numbers for January, 1917, of the Campbell, Lincoln, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery and Turner Genealogies.

Each one of these pamphlets contains much valuable data on the families represented, and the issues of Genealogy are also interesting, although one notes with regret that the valuable abstracts of Virginia wills which have been running for some months, and had reached in the December, 1916, issue the will abstract of Samuel Hairston of Campbell County, Virginia, whose will was filed April 5, 1782, is not continued so far this year. Let us hope it is simply a temporary suspension of the series. Announcement is made that with the February, 1917, issue a new departure will be undertaken. No new Genealogical books will be published during the year, owing to the high cost of paper, labor, etc., but each issue of Genealogy will have some especial feature and will retail for one dollar, although the subscription price of two dollars a year will remain the same. The special features advertised are: February, Greene Marriages in Rhode Island; March, Harrison Family Records; April, Wright Marriages in New York; May, Logan Family in America; June, Cooper Marriages in Pennsylvania; July, Edward Hawes of Dedham, and his descendants; August, Boone Family in America; September, Scott Marriages in America; October, Franklin Family Records; November, Archer Family Records, and December, Wade Marriages in America.
March 5, 1917

“A historic day, beginning a new era for America and perhaps for the world; a united people, ominously calm, installing a leader of their own choice; a sky portentous of storm, but with brilliant sunlight brightening the Capitol dome and the Washington monument against flying clouds—this is the impression made upon an observer of the inauguration of 1917.”

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Of General Hugh Mercer, in honor of whose memory this chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named, history tells us much that is noble and good. He was born at Aberdeen in Scotland about the year 1720, and received his education at the celebrated university of the city of his birth. He graduated in medicine, and soon after was appointed as an assistant surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, and served in that capacity on the bloody field of Culloden in 1746. He emigrated to this country in 1747 and settled near what is now the town of Mercersburg in Pennsylvania. History gives but little information as to his life and pursuits from the time of his settlement in Pennsylvania until 1755, when he early offered his services in the French and Indian War. He volunteered in Braddock's celebrated expedition to Fort Duquesne and was severely wounded in the shoulder during the engagement at Monongahela, and showed his endurance and heroism by wandering alone through a trackless wilderness to Fort Cumberland, a distance of one hundred miles. For his bravery and courage in this expedition he was awarded a medal by the Corporation of Philadelphia. In 1758 he was made a lieutenant-colonel in command at that post, and accompanied the army of General John Forbes to Pittsburg, being chief in command for a period of several months. After this expedition General Mercer appears to have left the army and resumed practice of his profession, locating at Fredericksburg, Virginia. During the troublous times that existed in the Colonies upon the eve of the Revolution, such a spirit as was Mercer's could not long remain inactive. Early in 1775 he organized and drilled the Virginia Militia, and in the following year the Minute Men. For his work he was appointed colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment. Of his love for his adopted country there can be no doubt. A proof of this, if any is needed, is found in his speech, made at the time of offering his services for the war to the Virginia House of Burgesses. He arose before that body and exclaimed, "Hugh Mercer will serve his adopted country and the cause of liberty in any rank or station to which he may be appointed." Nobler and more patriotic words could not have been uttered. At the request of Washington he was chosen by Congress a brigadier-general in June, 1776, and was appointed to the command of the Flying Camp. His devotion to the cause in which he was enlisted is nowhere better shown than in his appeals to the tired, unpaid and unfed men at Bergen Neck, and in his pleadings with his soldiers at Brunswick to remain in the service of the country at a time when that service was so much needed, a period that must be considered among the very darkest and most discouraging hours of our Revolution.

Mercer was among the heroic men who marched down the banks of the Delaware on the eventful morning of the attack upon Trenton, and it was his brigade of Continentals that fired first on the Hessian pickets stationed on Pennington road, and then rapidly pushing forward with his troops entered the town in the rear of Potts' Tannery on Warren street, and prevented the Hessians from forming. Mercer's conduct throughout the battle of Trenton was marked by that energy and heroism that had always characterized his whole career as a soldier. In that memorable council of war, convened in the Douglass House, that must always remain one of the most thrilling and important events
in the annals of the American Revolution, held by Washington and his generals immediately following the Battle of Trenton, General Mercer took a conspicuous part. It is even stated by some historians that the brilliant flank movement of the American Army that so thoroughly outwitted the British and made the successful attack upon Princeton possible was the suggestion of General Mercer. Of the part that our hero took in the Battle of Princeton, forming, as it does, the most memorable event of his life, we perhaps can do no better than to quote freely from the history of that engagement as given by our late distinguished townsman, General William S. Stryker, whose history of the battles of Trenton and Princeton must always remain a magnificent monument to his memory. No Jerseyman can read the thrilling account of the suffering and heroism of that band of men during the ninety days in New Jersey, fighting for the rights of man, as recorded by General Stryker, without having his pride in his native state and his love of country increased:

The night march upon Princeton of General Mercer and his tired, weary, half-clad brigade in the early morning hours of the third of January, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, is full of thrilling interest, and forms one of the most important epochs in our country's history. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy from learning of the movements of the Patriot Army, even the rims of the wheels of the gun carriages were wrapped to prevent any sound from betraying their movements to the Hessians. At about daylight General Mercer's Brigade marched toward the Stony Brook Bridge with the intention of securing a position of advantage there so that in the event of pursuit by Lord Cornwallis, the British commander might be detained there. His brigade, consisting of only about three hundred and fifty men, were composed of the same troops that he had commanded in the streets of Trenton. They reached the coveted position before the British and, finding the enemy in equal numbers, quickly formed in line of battle in the open field, and, supported by two cannon, commenced firing. The enemy were a little more than one hundred feet away and at once returned the fire. The British force was composed of veteran soldiers, who were much better equipped than were the Continentals, and when the smoke of battle cleared away it was found that Mercer's Brigade had abandoned its position and was flying in confusion. The horse that Mercer rode was so badly injured that he was compelled to dismount. He immediately endeavored to rally his men, but found himself unable to do so. While attempting to re-form his men he was struck by a British soldier on the head with a breech of a musket, was felled to the ground and severely injured. His heavy surcoat overcoat concealed his rank and the enemy gathered about him mistook him for General Washington and called for the rebel general to surrender. Indignant at being called a rebel he partly arose and endeavored to defend himself with his sword but was overwhelmed, beaten down and pierced with seven bayonet wounds in his body and two upon his head. Feigning death the British left him, but the shout of victory that greeted his ears from his victorious comrades a few minutes later seemed to give him renewed life. Gen. Washington, noticing the disorder among the Brigade of Mercer, and the movement of the enemy to secure the crest of the hill, without a moment's hesitation exposed himself to a galling fire and urged them to hold their ground. In this he was successful and the day was saved. Mercer, suffering severely from his wounds and the bitter cold, was carried from the field to the house of Thomas Clark, and was tenderly nursed and cared for by the Quakeress Sarah Clark, her sister Hannah and a faithful negro servant. After reaching the house of Thomas Clark, Mercer heard the noise of the British crossing Stony Brook and he ordered Major John Armstrong, the son of his old commander in the French and Indian War, to leave him and follow the Patriot Army that so greatly needed the services of every man. Mercer was given parole by the British. Washington, on the fourth day of January, the day immediately following the battle, hearing that Mercer was still living, sent under a flag of truce the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush and Capt. George Lewis, his aide-de-camp, with a commission to Lord Cornwallis requesting permission for them to remain and care for General Mercer. On January seventh, the reports of the condition of the Patriot General were encouraging, and all hoped for a speedy recovery. Mercer, himself a physician, however called the attention of the surgeons to a bayonet wound, the smallest of the wounds, under his right arm, which he said would cost him his life. His prophecy was only too true, and after several days of intense agony and suffering he expired in the arms of his devoted friend and fellow patriot, Capt. Lewis, on the morning of Sunday, January twelfth. Thus ended the earthly career
of the gallant and heroic Mercer. His remains were taken for burial to Christ Church Yard in Philadelphia on January 16, 1777. The funeral was attended by over thirty thousand people, consisting of: the Council of Safety, members of Assembly, gentlemen of the Army, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the city.

On the twenty-sixth day of November, 1840, his remains were exhumed and taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, and there re-interred with military honors. A handsome shaft has been erected over his remains to mark his last earthly resting place. The name of Mercer has been given to no less than eight counties of the several states of our Union. Fort Mercer, on the Delaware River, was also named in his honor. The physicians of Pennsylvania are at present raising a fund to erect a handsome monument in his memory at Mercersburg in that state. At the expense of the Government, a monument was erected at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, which bears this fitting inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
Hugh Mercer,
Brigadier-General of the Army of the United States. He died on the 12th of January, 1777, of the Wounds He Received on the 3rd of the Same Month, near Princeton, in New Jersey, Bravely Defending the Liberties of America.
The Congress of the United States, in Testimony of His Virtues and Their Gratitude, Have Caused This Monument to be Erected.

No spot in New Jersey is the object of more historic research than the vicinity of this battlefield where General Mercer fell. The property of the said Thomas Clark is now owned by H. E. Hall, who reveres the memory of General Mercer. He permitted a tablet to be erected on his lawn directly in front of his house, by the Mercer Engine Company of Princeton, on October 1, 1897. The bronze tablet contains the following:

To the Memory of
General Hugh Mercer,
The Revered Martyr of American Independence.
Born in Scotland About 1720.
Educated as a Physician; Immigrated to America in 1747.
Was Appointed by Congress June 5, 1776
A Brigadier-General in the American Army.
Was Mortally Wounded at the Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777, and Died in the House now Standing Near This Spot.

January 12, 1777.
This Tablet was Erected by Mercer Engine Company, No. 3, of Princeton, New Jersey, at its Semi-Centennial Celebration on October First, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Seven.

To the right of this monument stands a cannon resting on a carriage. On its face is inscribed "J. W. R. 10," and the reverse side, "882." To the left stands a flagstaff from which float the colors of Liberty; the three forming an attractive group on the beautiful shaded lawn. The fine old trees, themselves, seem a fitting reminder of those days long past.

General Hugh Mercer's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all Ministers of the Gospel. His mother was Anne Munroe, daughter of Sir Robert Munroe, who fought with distinction in the British Army on the Continent at Fontenay and elsewhere.

General Mercer married Miss Isabella Gordon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. They had three sons and one daughter; two sons never married, one son and daughter married and left descendants still living in Virginia, Georgia and Texas.

The News-Letter of the Daughters of 1812 for March, 1917, has just been received. In addition to the usual reports from chapters, and the details of the patriotic work mentioned in our last issue, there is an interesting account of a picture of Columbus, hung in the Hermitage since the days of Andrew Jackson, to whom it was presented in 1837 by Samuel D. Bradford of Roxbury, Mass., with copies of letters to and from Jackson to Bradford.
STATE CONFERENCES

ARIZONA

The State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution slated to take place at Globe, January 24, 1917, was postponed on account of the unusually inclement weather and consequent bad condition of the roads, but will be held later in the year. It is planned to have the State Conference of the Daughters and the annual meeting of the Federation of Clubs take place the same week, and it is desired to journey by the celebrated Apache Trail, which both organizations are united in wishing to preserve and perpetuate.

The State Regent, Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, and State Vice Regent, Mrs. George F. Freeman, were elected for two years at Tucson, January, 1916, in accordance with the State By-Laws.

ARKANSAS

The Ninth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Little Rock February 15 and 16, 1917, Basil Gaither, Gilbert Marshall and Little Rock Chapters acting as hostesses. The State Regent, Miss Hardy, presided. The address of welcome was made by Governor Charles H. Brough, and other prominent state and city officials addressed the delegates, nearly a hundred in number, who were assembled. A D. A. R. Club composed of former State officers and Chapter Regents was formed, and a committee presented medals to the First Regiment of the Arkansas National Guard. Reports from the State officers and Chairmen showed that the Arkansas Daughters had not been idle during the past year; a remarkable increase of interest in the work of the organization and a large gain in membership being shown. Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, present State Vice Regent, was elected Regent, and Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, State Vice Regent for the coming year. Mrs. Helen Norton and Mrs. Julia McAlmont Noel were elected Honorary State Regents; and after thanking the Chapters and all who had contributed to make such a pleasant gathering, the conference adjourned to meet in 1918, at some place to be selected by the Advisory Board.

COLORADO

The Fourteenth Annual Conference was held in Denver, March 14 and 15, by invitation of the Denver, Colorado and Peace Pipe Chapters. According to the attractive programme issued, the Conference will be called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, and the address of Greeting will be delivered by Hon. Julius C. Gunter, Governor of the state. Reports of Chapter Regents and State Chairmen will occupy the attention of the delegates during the business sessions; and there will be a roll call of chapters for contributions to the debt on Memorial Continental Hall. Several social affairs have been provided for, and the usual elections will take place.

CONNECTICUT

The twenty-third general meeting of the D. A. R. was held at Danbury, November 9, as guests of the Mary Wooster Chapter. The afternoon session was held in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church, the meeting place of the First Ecclesiastical Society of Danbury, established in 1696, and whose history is so closely identified with the history of the town. The keynote of the entire programme was Americanism. The State Regent, Mrs. Buel, in respond-
Miss Stella Pickett Hardy,
State Regent for Arkansas

Mrs. Harry L. Chandler,
State Regent for Arizona

Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh,
State Regent for the District of Columbia

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
State Regent for Connecticut
ing to the address of welcome, praised
the Chapter's work in fostering a So-
ciety of the Children of the American
Revolution, and added: "I do not hesi-
tate to say that every Chapter in the
state ought to organize and maintain
these children's societies as training
schools in the work of the Sons and
Daughters, a reserve army of young
American citizens pledged to American
ideals and taught to honor the Flag in
their hearts as well as to salute it with
their hands; Mrs. Minor, Vice President
General, spoke on "Our Responsibilities
to the Nation," dwelling especially on the
woman's side; and Dr. Eaton gave the
principal address on "The Message of
America to the New Age."
The Connecticut D. A. R. as a state,
have just accepted a bequest of another
"home"—the Governor Jonathan Trum-
bull house at Lebanon, Conn.
The State Conference, which is purely
a business meeting, will meet March 28,
in New Haven, by invitation of Eve Lear
Chapter.

DELWARE

The Annual Conference of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution was held
in Wilmington, February 22, 1917, Mrs.
Hall, the State Regent, presiding. A
resolution commending the action of
President Wilson in severing relations
with Germany and offering the services
of the Society in case of open hostilities,
was passed with enthusiasm. Mrs. Hall
was presented with the flag bequeathed
the Society by the former State Regent,
Mrs. Cornelius Taylor; and the Daugh-
ters solemnly repeated the pledge as fol-
lows: "We the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, who find rest under thy
folds, pledge our lives and our sacred
honor to love and protect thee, our coun-
try and the liberty of the American
people."
The State Regent, Mrs. George C.
Hall, and the State Vice Regent, Miss
Eleanor E. Todd, were unanimously re-
elected, and Mrs. Edmund P. Moody,
Vice President General, was unanimous-
ly nominated for re-election.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The annual State Meeting of the
Daughters of the American Revolution
in the District of Columbia, will be held
April 3 and 4, at Memorial Continental
Hall. Immediately after adjournment on
the afternoon of the third the State Con-
ference, composed only of the regularly
accredited delegates to the Continental
Congress, will meet and elect a State
Regent and State Vice Regent for the
coming year; and nominate a candidate
for Vice President General. The work
of the fifty-six chapters in the District,
along patriotic, charitable and philan-
thropic lines will be set forth in detail;
and various amendments to the By -Laws
will be acted on.

FLORIDA

The Fifteenth Annual State Confer-
ence of the Daughters of the American
Revolution was held in DeLand, Florida,
February 1st and 2nd, the hostess chap-
ter being the Col. Arthur Erwin. A re-
ception was tendered the delegates on
the night of January 31st at the College
Arms Hotel. There were two luncheons
at noon the first day, and one the second
—automobiles were on hand at all times
for the pleasure and convenience of the
Daughters, and a beautiful banquet was
given on Thursday night—the latter be-
ing a feast of reason and flow of soul,
with an unusually talented speaker as
toast mistress.
The two days were crowded with re-
ports and discussions of the good work
Mrs. Howard H. McCall, State Regent for Georgia

Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, State Regent for Maryland

Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, State Regent for New Jersey

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, State Regent for Nebraska
to be done, and already accomplished. Many visiting Daughters brought greetings from distant states. The State Regent’s report was most detailed and comprehensive, in which there was a strong plea for cooperation between members, and officers of state and national societies. Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes of Jacksonville was elected State Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Brown, of Miami, State Vice Regent, Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor, Jacksonville, was elected Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Melville W. Carruth, our State Regent, was endorsed by the conference for Vice President General. During her regency the membership in the state has increased almost fifty per cent.

GEORGIA

The Daughters of the American Revolution held their 19th annual State Conference in Quitman, Ga., February 13th to 16th, 1917, the guests of the Hannah Clarke Chapter. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, State Regent, presided. 62 delegates from the 66 chapters were present.

The first official act was sending a telegram to President Woodrow Wilson, endorsing his policies and pledging to him the loyalty of the Georgia Daughters.

The Conference endorsed the movement for the Georgia D. A. R. to become members of the Red Cross Society and gave a donation for the extra land purchased to enlarge Continental Memorial Hall. Many important resolutions were passed. First in importance was the formation of a “State D. A. R. Loan Fund for girls and boys”—$10,000 was given in scholarships this year by Georgia Chapters, and 75 medals and prizes for historical essays and best averages in history were given. Many historical places, sites, and Revolutionary Soldiers Graves have been marked, and a revival in interest in the Old Trails Road. Forty County Histories are now being compiled by the Chapters. Universal Military Training in schools was endorsed also the Boys’ and Girls’ Scout Movement; cooperation with the public schools in Americanizing the foreign born mother and children.

Urging Legislature to pass a bill to preserve county records and keep them in good order, and to have a “Flag Law passed for Georgia.

Interesting Congress in marking the Grave of Benjamin Hawkins and the “Kettle Creek Battle Ground.”

And placing a U. S. Flag on every school-house in Georgia.

It was voted to obtain better moving picture films for children’s matinees; to stand when America and Star Spangled Banner are played in parks or public places; and to form a new Committee to be known as Preparedness Committee. A delightful historical evening was given by Mrs. S. W. Foster, Vice President General—an illustrated lecture on Continental Memorial Hall. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, State Regent, and Mrs. Chas. C. Holt, State Vice Regent were re-elected. Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General was nominated for re-election for Vice President General. Many pleasant social affairs were enjoyed, and Conference adjourned to meet in Athens, February, 1918.

MARYLAND

The Annual Conference was held in the old historic town of Annapolis, March 15 and 16; and the Capitol, with its Revolutionary memories formed a fitting spot for the sessions. The President General was the guest of honor and remained throughout the Conference, evincing much interest in its deliberations. Governor Harrington made the principal address on the first day, and urged them to combine to aid the government at this crisis. The present State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, and State Vice Regent, Mrs. Weems Ridout, were re-elect-
Mrs. John F. Swift, 
Vice President General from California

Mrs. Samuel M. Green, 
Vice President General from Missouri

Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, 
Vice President General from Indiana

Mrs. William H. Thompson, 
Vice President General from Kentucky
ed to their respective offices for the coming year. Mrs. William Hyde Talbott was nominated for Vice President General and Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum for Corresponding Secretary General. A most brilliant reception was held at the Executive Mansion, Thursday evening, when Governor and Mrs. Harrington entertained all the delegates and members of the Conference, and numerous other social features added to the enjoyment of the guests.

MINNESOTA

The Annual Conference of the Daughters met in St. Paul, on February 22, 1917. About 150 delegates and members were present. Because the Daughters believe as a whole that National Preparedness is conducive to world wide peace it pledged, as a patriotic organization, help and co-operation to the President of the United States in his efforts for National preparedness. A strong plea for the unqualified Americanization of foreign-born persons was made; and plans were discussed whereby every schoolhouse in Minnesota should fly a flag during school hours. A bill to prevent singing of the Star Spangled Banner in cafes and places of amusement with no thought of arousing true patriotism, was discussed. The reports of State Chairmen and Chapter Regents showed a quickening of interest throughout the entire state, and it was announced that extensive improvements will be made on the historic Sibley House, at Mendota, owned by the State Organization, this spring.

Mrs. James T. Morris was elected State Regent, and Mrs. A. E. Walker, State Vice Regent; and Mrs. George C. Squires, the present State Regent, was unanimously endorsed for President General at the coming Continental Congress.

MISSISSIPPI

The Annual State Conference which had been planned for February 20-23, by the late Mrs. Thomas B. Franklin, former State Regent, was held at Tupelo as planned. Mrs. Charlton H. Alexander, State Vice Regent, presiding. It was most harmonious, the lovely spirit of the lost leader seeming to brood over the meeting for which she had given so much thought, and high ideals and unselfish devotion were apparent in every line of work.

Mrs. Edmund Favor Noel was elected State Regent, and Mrs. J. M. Morgan State Vice Regent for the coming year, Mrs. Alexander acting as Regent until the close of the Congress.

The last day of the Conference was spent at Houston, where a boulder on the Natchez Trace was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Mrs. Noel and Miss Agnes Carpenter being the committee in charge.

NEW JERSEY

Nova Caesarea Chapter acted as hostess at the annual social meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey, which was held at the Hotel Washington, Newark, on Wednesday, November 15, 1916. Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, State Regent, presided. The invocation was asked by Mrs. William Libbey of Princeton, following which Mrs. George W. Gedney, Vice-President General from New Jersey, gave a pleasing talk and paid a warm tribute of praise to our late Adjutant General, Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., directing special attention to his sincere and helpful interest in all patriotic work. The Honorable William H. Speer, Circuit Court Judge of New Jersey and the Reverend Warren W. Giles of the Dutch Reformed Church of East Orange, delivered inspiring and instructive addresses, following which the State Chairmen gave reports of the work of their several committees and the meeting adjourned for luncheon.
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.)

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, Calif.) is enjoying a prosperous year with Mrs. Wm. H. Dudley as Regent, and a record to date of 204 members. The year has been marked by a special interest in philanthropic work, a delightful reception in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. John C. Lynch, on November 9, 1916, and by the presentation with appropriate ceremonies, to the City of Los Angeles on July 4, 1916, of a tablet marking the site of Fort Moore, corner of North Broadway and Fort Monroe streets, Los Angeles.

A boulder of gray granite from Pacoima canyon was selected, and rough hewn to dimensions approximately three feet high, two thick, and two and a half wide, on which was riveted a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:


The January meeting was of special interest, and devoted to the subject of historical landmarks. Mrs. A. C. Forbes, State Chairman of the Old Trails Road Committee, took as her subject two verses from the Bible: “Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy forefathers have set up;” and “Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor’s landmarks.” She spoke especially of the Franciscan Missions in California, of which there were at one time twenty-one. Three of these have disappeared altogether; four are in ruins; four are in partial repair, and ten are in a good state of preservation, having been restored by the Roman Catholic Church with the exception of Sonoma, which the state has made into a museum, and as such, has expended $5,000 on its restoration. Other landmarks referred to were Colton Hall, Monterey, where the first Constitutional Convention met in California; El Molino Viejo, the first grist mill built in Los Angeles Co.; and many first houses in different localities built by Americans. Perhaps the most interesting of all is the ranch house of Cahuenga where Gen. John C. Fremont and Gen. Andres Pico

Boulder Erected by Eschscholtzia Chapter
signed the Treaty of Cahuenga January
13, 1847, whereby California became a
United States province. The house which
is a heap of adobe lies about three miles
northwest of Hollywood. It is the am-
bition of Mrs. Forbes to have the state
purchase the site, rebuild the house and
establish a park to be known as the
Fremont-Pico Park, whose name would
continually bring to the mind the pa-
triotic deeds of that great general, John
C. Fremont.

MRS. E. A. FARRINGTON,
Historian.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter
(West Hartford, Conn.) dedicated and
presented to its town February 27, 1917,
a handsome library as a memorial to Dr.
Noah Webster, the great lexicographer,
who was born in 1758 in West Hart-
ford and lived in that place (then a part
of Hartford, Conn.) until he entered
Yale University in 1774.

The dedication took place in the af-
fternoon at 3 o'clock and was opened
with prayer, followed by a brief address
of greeting by the Regent and Chairman
of the Building Committee, Mrs. William
P. Barber, which was responded to by
Honorary Vice President General, Mrs.
Sara T. Kinney, Vice President General
Mrs. George Maynard Minor and State
Regent Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

Open house was kept until the evening
session at 8 o'clock, when the library was
formally presented to the town by the
Regent on behalf of the Chapter, and
was accepted by A. C. Sternberg on
behalf of the town.

The idea of a memorial to Noah Web-
ster in the form of a town library origi-
nated with the West Hartford Grange
in 1899, when an attempt was made to
raise $50,000. The project was too big
for the place and the times, and after
a few years the matter was dropped.
In 1906 Sarah Whitman Hooker Chap-
ter, D. A. R., many of the members of
which were interested in the matter ori-
ginally, took up the project and appro-
priated $200 as a nucleus for the fund
for such a purpose, and in January, 1907,
the Chapter asked for general contribu-
tions. November 30, 1909, a mass
meeting was held in the town hall and
the following month Mrs. Mary J.
Shepard gave a lot for the site. From
that time the memorial was assured al-
though it required five years more to
raise the $25,000 thought necessary. Up-
on staking out the lot for the erection
of the building it was found the lot was
inadequate for the building planned, and
after conferences with the town a splen-
did lot was given by the town located
within the civic square. The building
was started in July, 1915, and the corner-
stone was laid with appropriate exercises
October 5, 1915.

The building is of red brick with mar-
ble trimmings, and is of the up-to-date
combined Colonial and Carnegie type.

The first floor is located well above
grade, and there are two entrances from
the outside of the building leading down
a few steps into the assembly hall which
extends the length of the building, is
well lighted and has a seating capacity
of 200. This hall will be available for
society meetings, and according to the
deed, provides a home for the Sarah
Whitman Hooker Chapter, D. A. R.

The interior decorations of the build-
ing are simple, following out the Colonial
style of the exterior. The plaster is painted white with blue trimmings, and the woodwork is finished in cherry. There are two Colonial fireplaces which have been equipped with Colonial furnishings by the Women's Literary Club of West Hartford.

The capacity of the library is 20,000 volumes, and already 10,000 volumes have been secured.

MRS. ROY C. WEBSTER.

Martha Washington Chapter (District of Columbia) has been deeply interested in the movement for the preservation of historic spots, with recent efforts devoted to the restoration of the milestones on the boundary lines as originally surveyed by Gen. Washington within which to locate the National Capital. To our Chapter the pleasure was given of erecting a suitable fence protecting Milestone No. 6, on which is placed a marker. This stone is the sixth one from the eastern point of the original square forming the District on the line running southwest to the southern point. It is located on a farm that lies partly within the District but most of it, known as the Barnaby tract of land, is situated in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

In associating greater historical importance with this event, a search of the records reveals the fact that the land itself furnishes a chapter from the Revolutionary period to surround the stone with added value. Several thousand acres of land bordering on the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and extending eastward into what is now Prince Georges County, was in possession of Rev. Henry Addison as early as 1663, by original grant from England. He was an Episcopal Clergyman of the English Church. His estate was divided into various "manors" under names still familiar in their application to smaller portions of later surveys. The tory sentiments of the Addison landowners caused these manors to be confiscated in the overthrow of British rule, but after independence was declared the greater part of the estate was restored to them, and down to the present time some of this property is held in the family name of Addison, direct descendants of the first settler.

MARY J. MILLIGAN,
Historian.

Mary Washington Chapter (Washington, D. C.) held its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Washington Club under the auspices of the Charter Members and Local Board. It was a remarkable occasion, this Chapter being the third organized in the National Society, the first and largest in the District, and the mother of many District Chapters. It was natural that the Charter members were women of prominence, and that evening the front seats were reserved for them. There have been twelve National officers elected from this Chapter, and many have led in debate on the vital questions in the National Congress that has so wisely guided us until now we number nearly one hundred thousand.

Our first Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, became blind in our service, and was a remarkable woman; she has passed on and also Mrs. Marguerite Dickens, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston and Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch; and for these noble women the Chapter offers a prayer in memoriam every year. It was a singular coincidence that our first Regent, Miss Janet E. Richards, was the secretary of the first preliminary meetings twenty-five years ago. She brought the original notes and selected the most interesting motions, and as she read them, so vividly did she portray the characters of the objectors that those who were familiar with the early days recognized the speakers. She showed that even then before organization, when Parliamentary ruling was unfamiliar to most women, the aspirants for recognition were ready with points of order and objections to rulings. One lady being so anxious that resolutions should be legal said she kept a lawyer in the home. (It was her husband.) The
decisions of these preliminary meetings have been the foundation for other Chapters in the District. This same spirit of combativeness is shown at the Congress to this day.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood told in her naive manner her doubt of joining a Chapter after she had attended the preliminary meeting, fearing it would not be harmonious.

The State Regent, Mrs. Brumbaugh, brought greetings from the District Chapters; Miss Virginia Miller, Miss Dorinda Rogers, former Regents, and Mrs. Tittman, Miss McBlair, former National officers, made brief remarks. The Local Board suggested a silver offering, and as the dollars fell in the silver basket letters and regrets were read from former members.

It was fortunate to have with us Miss Virginia Miller, who has represented the Chapter at every Congress since it was organized; Miss Aline Solomons, who as Librarian General, led us to victory when the Chapter raised a fund to endow the library in Continental Hall and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, our able Vice Regent and former State Regent, who aided in every way to make the anniversary a success. These ladies and other active members have kept up the standard of the Chapter by their personality and patriotic labors for the good of the order.

It will long be remembered as a reminiscent evening and an inspiration to continue the noble work. The social hour was enjoyed by members and guests, and the refreshments were served in the ample rooms of the club.

(Mrs. Sanders) Sarah Hall Johnston.

Atlanta Chapter (Atlanta, Ga.), is the oldest Chapter in Georgia, and the second in age in the National Order. The Chapter celebrated its 25th birthday April 15, 1916, when the then Regent, Mrs. Bates Block, gave an elegant reception at her home in honor of this event.

May 10, 1916, is notable in the history of the Chapter. At this time there was unveiled, with interesting exercises, the fountain given by Mrs. Joseph Madison High in honor of the Atlanta Chapter to the City of Atlanta. This memorial so generously erected by Mrs. High, stands at the junction of Peachtree and Fifteenth streets. The inscription upon the base of this memorial reads:

"In honor of the Atlanta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Founded in 1891 by Miss Junia McKinley and Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan. Erected by Mrs. Joseph Madison High, Regent, 1916."

The chief historical work of the Chapter during the past year is the compilation of a lineage book for publication. It is intended to cover the history of the Chapter, reports from all Regents and the lineage of each Chapter member. The work is well under way, and the committee having it in charge is making careful effort for accuracy in all reports and statements to be embodied in the book.

The historical work of the year embraces several valuable papers that follow the State Historical Program. The Chapter also gives prize medal essays to certain schools in Atlanta (the object being the stimulation of interest in Revolutionary History), also a scholarship in Washington Seminary, Atlanta. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, a member of Atlanta Chapter, is State Regent, and Mrs. Chas. Rice is the newly elected Regent of the Atlanta Chapter.

(Miss) Alice Baxter, Historian.

Fort Early Chapter (Cordele, Georgia), though only three years of age, has accomplished much. The year 1916 just closing, has indeed been a full year, marked with many beautiful milestones of patriotic endeavor. March first the Chapter issued a history of Crisp County, beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound; July Fourth, an electric American flag was presented to the City of Cordele, and unveiled with brilliant ceremonies. A feature of this occasion was
an imposing preparedness parade. Taking part in the program was our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Howard McCall. This is the first electric flag, so far as we know, ever presented to a city by D. A. R. This handsome National emblem floats from the dome of the county court house, and is a joy and an inspiration to old and young alike. October first Fort Early introduced Saturday morning pictures for the children at local motion picture house. This undertaking has met with signal success, and we feel that its value cannot be estimated. The pictures are all selected by a committee from the Chapter, and are entertaining, instructive and uplifting.

October the twelfth came the crowning event of the fall for the Chapter, when two beautiful memorials at Old Fort Early site were unveiled.

Among the Chapter's distinguished guests for this occasion was our gifted Vice President General from Georgia, Mrs. S. M. Foster, who made an inspiring address. Old Fort Early (for which our Chapter was named) was a stockade fort built especially for Indian warfare, by the fierce Indian fighter, Gen. David Blackshear, and used by him throughout the Indian War of 1812, and again by Gen. Andrew Jackson during the Seminole uprising of 1818. This historic site is a beautiful place, the old breastworks forming a perfect amphitheatre with "Memorial Spring" in the center. It was at Fort Early that the last attack ever made upon the whites of South Georgia by the Indians was successfully repelled. The large boulder marking the site where the old blockhouse fort stood is of Georgia granite, with heavy bronze plate bearing this inscription: "This boulder marks the site of Old Fort Early, erected by Gen. David Blackshear during War of 1812, afterwards used by Gen. Jackson in 1818. Erected by Fort Early Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916."

"Memorial Spring" is built of Georgia marble, and bears this inscription: "'Memorial Spring.' In honor of Capt. Leigh and Private Samuel Loftis, brave American soldiers, killed by 'Red Stick' Indians as they crossed Cedar Creek just below Fort Early in an attempt to convey provisions to Gen. Jackson's Army encamped at Fort Early. Erected by Fort Early Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, 1916."
Memorial Spring at Fort Early Site

Fort Early Chapter has presented to the pupils of the grammar schools of Cordele this fall for literary work, four medals in the form of small gold enameled American flags, and to the high school pupils for same work, a handsome gold piece.

The Chapter obtained for 1916-1917 twelve splendid gift scholarships amounting altogether to $767.00.

Fort Early Chapter is composed of zealous, patriotic women, imbued with an earnest desire to advance every department of work for which our splendid organization stands sponsor.

MRS. E. M. ESPY, Regent.

Gov. John Milledge Chapter (Dalton, Ga.) marked during the last year one of the most historic houses in this state—the Vann house. It stands on a slightly rising eminence overlooking the village of Spring Place, and was built for a residence by Joseph Vann, a chief of the Cherokees. It is in a good state of preservation, is built of brick, and is two full stories high with basement and attic. It is said to have been built of brick brought from Savannah, Ga., on the backs of ponies. This tradition is borne out by the fact that workmen employed to attach the Chapter marker discovered that the bricks were originally cream color. This brought an investigation from which it was ascertained that the brick could not have been made in this section because of the color and also the quality of the material in their composition.

Two tall outside chimneys are well preserved and of great thickness. The cornice around the building has cornice brackets with rosettes of carved wood between, not one of which is missing. This cornice has been pierced in places so that guns could be inserted and the building defended.

The entrances, both back and front, are pure colonial with large double doors, above which are fan-shaped transoms of clear glass.

As you enter the wide, high-ceilinged hall which extends the full length of the building you see the spiral stairway, apparently unsupported, a wonderful architectural achievement.

Under the broad windows are what were once cunningly hidden secret places for hiding valuables, but the openings are now closed with boards.

On the left as you enter is a large room with a wonderfully carved wood mantel of unique construction and design. The cellar, or basement, is an interesting place, and contains three rooms, one of which has no door, the only openings being small windows which, it is said, originally had iron bars.

There is a tradition that when Chief Vann was paid the share of money that was due his tribe for their lands by the United States Government he never divided with them, and for this reason was killed by members of his tribe, the secret of what became of the money dy-
ing with him. It is said that his wife had told her own people before his death that she had requested him not to disclose to her the hiding place of the money for fear the Indians might come in his absence and torture her and force her to reveal it. The belief is so general that the money was hidden by the chief and never found that fortune hunters have repeatedly dug over every foot of ground around the house searching for it.

Just before the removal of the Indians west, they had become so hostile to their white neighbors that Georgia State troops were sent to Spring Place and their headquarters were at the Vann house. Here it was that John Howard Payne—author of "Home-Sweet-Home"—arrested on the charge of inciting the Indians to resist removal was brought, tried and exonerated by the Georgia authorities.

In the land lottery, conducted by the State of Georgia for the disposal of the Cherokee lands, it seemed that the Vann lot was quite a prize, and contentions arose about its possession. There was quite a battle in the house and blood was shed, but so far as known, no one was killed.

Mrs. Warren R. Davis, Historian.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter (Lincoln, Ill.) held a most interesting meeting in October, 1916. Early reminiscences were given by the Real Daughter, Mrs. Wordski, in her usual entertaining and sprightly manner; the Chapter decided in connection with the year's study "History of Illinois" to assist in tracing and marking the route over which Abraham Lincoln traveled while in his younger days attending court in the old Eighth Judicial District, comprising the eighteen counties in the central part of the state, of which Logan County is one.

The pleasant surprise of the afternoon was the appearance of Miss Jessie Dean Gillett, with her rare souvenir of the Revolution; and as each member enjoyed and appreciated the privilege of handling the well-preserved relic, each face expressed reverence and also gratitude to the owner for the opportunity given.

This was an oak Rondelet or canteen carried in the Revolutionary War by Benoni Gillett, son of Capt. Zaccheus Gillett, who turned out at the Lexington Alarm and also served in 1776 in the militia for the defense of New York.

Benoni Gillett was born July 23, 1760, enlisted at Farmington, Conn., in Baldwin's Militia Regiment and served in the Burgoyne campaign. He married Phoebe Dean October 16, 1783, and lived
at Fair Haven, now New Haven, Conn., at the time of his application for pension, and died there.

The Rondelet, or canteen, was given to his son, John Dean Gillett, who emigrated to Illinois in 1834; and his son, now living at the age of eighty-eight years, John D. Gillett, of Colorado Springs, Col., presented it to its present owner, Miss Jessie Dean Gillett, who, with two other great grand-daughters of Benoni Gillett, are members of the Chapter, and were present at the meeting.

**Matilda Parker Gillespie, (Mrs. David) Historian.**

Fort Armstrong Chapter (Rock Island, Ill.) together with the Mary Little Deere Chapter of Moline, Ill., and the Hannah Caldwell Chapter of Davenport, Iowa, joined in celebrating the centennial of the establishment of Fort Armstrong, on the island of Rock Island, Ill. The cornerstone of the blockhouse was formally dedicated in May 10, 1916, the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the fort as a U.S. Government outpost against the Indians. This fort measured 270 feet on each side, and was protected at each corner by a blockhouse. One of these blockhouses has been reconstructed, as faithfully as possible—each log representing the personal contribution of a pioneer family of the community—and its completion was celebrated at the centennial celebration, June 18-24, 1916. At that time Mrs. Butterworth, Vice President General from Illinois, representing the National Society, gave a short address; and the State Regents of Illinois and Minnesota brought greetings. On a prominent point east of the blockhouse stands the handsome monument erected some years since by the Fort Armstrong Chapter, and serves to call attention to this spot of the thousands who daily pass by.

**(Mrs.) Mary B. Montgomery, Historian.**

Francis Vigo Chapter (Vincennes, Ind.) has been working for seven years to preserve and restore the William Henry Harrison House in Vincennes, built in 1804, one of the real spots which is of historical significance to the Northwest Territory. On the lawn on front of the mansion Tecumseh held his “pow-wow” with General William Henry Harrison. Finally, on October 17, 1916, the Vincennes Water Company, who had bought the property for settling tanks, offered it to the Francis Vigo Chapter for $2,000, much below what it had cost them. A committee, called the Harrison House Committee, was immediately appointed, and started on a campaign for raising the required amount. Aided by contributions from individuals and organizations in Maryland, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Texas, and Vermont, as well as from every part of the State of Indiana, the deed was recently signed, and the Francis Vigo Chapter became the proud owners of this mansion, called by one “The White House of the Northwest Territory,” and by another, “A second Mt. Vernon.”

The mansion stands several hundred feet from the banks of the Wabash River, facing the south. The west side of the house, which does not show in the picture, is a curved wall, making that side of the Council Chamber more beautiful and unusual. It is built of brick, with a basement in which are the servants’ quarters, and each room has an old-fashioned fireplace. The woodwork is wal-
Hall and Stairway in William Henry Harrison's House
nut, and above the entrance door, window glass is placed in an open fan-shaped manner according to the style of that day. The whole house is substantially built, and the rooms are commodious. In one of the slats of an inside shutter, in a room on the main floor, is a bullet hole which was the result of a bullet being fired by an Indian, which he aimed at the Governor who was walking the floor with his baby boy in his arms. There are twenty-one rooms in the mansion, and also an attic, where may be seen the rafters put together with wooden nails; and from the windows of which a beautiful view may be secured.

From January 16, 1916, to January 16, 1917, tourists to the number of 1,532 visited the mansion. In addition a Harrison House Day was held last November for parochial and public school children, and over 4,000 young minds were impressed with this visible reminder of pioneer days and were made truly thankful for the preservation of this historic place.

Yet, with all this work of local interest, the Chapter has not failed to recognize its position as a unit in the National Society; has contributed largely to Memorial Continental Hall, and last year did its full share towards swelling the Belgian Relief Fund. We have also erected in our city cemetery a monument of Italian marble over the grave of Francis Vigo, who furnished Col. Clark with the necessary expenses of the army which captured Vincennes.

MRS. FRANK W. CURTIS.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Iowa) unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, August 29, 1916, a beautiful bronze tablet set in a large granite boulder upon the court house lawn. The boulder was dug from the ground a few
splendid address, setting forth the great purposes of the D. A. R., and Hon. Harvey Ingham, another son of a pioneer, described most eloquently early Iowa history. Mrs. A. M. Johnson, the regent, who had toiled unceasingly for the success of the enterprise, presented the tablet to the Pioneers of Dickinson County; the flag was drawn aside by the two oldest women present who were sheltered in the stockade fifty-four years ago, and the tablet was accepted by the County Attorney in behalf of the people of the County. Then, as the regent’s little daughter hoisted the flag, a salute, the cheers of the crowd and the strains of the “Star Spangled Banner” brought the happy occasion to a close.

JANET ARTHUR, Historian.

Site of Stockade in Dickinson Co., Ill.

feet north of the place where it now stands, and the tablet bears the following inscription:

This tablet marks the spot where the people of this community were sheltered during the Indian uprising of 1861 and 1862. Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicated to the pioneer men and women of Dickinson County, 1916.

The occasion of the unveiling was looked upon as an Old Settlers’ picnic and over one thousand people were assembled, twenty-one of them being among those who sought refuge in the stockade August 29, 1862. After a picnic dinner the program was opened with the singing of “America” by the school children and the invocation by the Chaplain of the chapter. Senator L. E. Francis, son of a pioneer family, presided, and in a graphic manner told the interesting story of those early days. The State Regent, Mrs. Dixie Gebhart, gave a

Frances Dighton Williams’ Chapter (Bangor, Maine) celebrated Washington’s Birthday, and the eightieth anniversary of the birth of their first regent, Mrs. Corelli W. Simpson, with a banquet at the Colonial. Just as the guests were seated, with Mrs. Simpson as the guest of honor, and Mrs. Addie L. Harvey, the present regent, at her right hand, a herald announced that very distinguished visitors had arrived to do honor to the occasion; and as they came in with slow and stately step their names were called. They were George Washington, with Martha Washington on his arm; Mr. Lawrence Washington, escorting Betty Fairfax; Alexander Hamilton, with Mrs. John Jay, and the Marquis de Lafayette with Miss Peggy Chew. All were in correct Colonial costumes, with wigs, ruffles, knee breeches and shoe buckles; but Martha Washington’s dress was especially striking. It was of elegant flowered brocade, 200 years old, with full skirt and train. After the dinner toasts were drunk to Washington’s memory, and to the hostess, Mrs. Simpson, who responded happily. Then the tables were pushed back and the Colonial guests danced a stately minuet which was so enthusiastically applauded that it was repeated. An easel and drawing paper were then set...
Mrs. Lydia Wixon

up, and George Washington blindfolded the guests while each essayed to make drawings of objects unseen and unseeing. Prizes were given to the best and the worst examples, and thus ended one of the most delightful gatherings that was ever enjoyed by the chapter.

Koussinoc Chapter (Augusta, Maine) celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of their Real Daughter, Mrs. Lydia Wixon, at the home of her niece, Mrs. G. P. Ellis, Sept. 1, 1916. Her father, John Rollins, was a member of Washington's bodyguard, and many are the interesting incidents she has told the chapter which were related to her by her father. Three of her sons fought in the Civil War, thereby continuing the patriotism. Koussinoc Chapter is justly proud of her.

The chapter is particularly active this year in Child Welfare work, having given a big whist party when $150 was cleared, to be used for caring for a bright, interesting girl of fifteen years, who lost both feet in an auto accident. The Chapter has accepted her as its special work, sending a teacher to her three times a week, who will train her in some special branch whereby she can become self-supporting.

(Mrs. E. C.) Lucie Gookin Carll, Historian.

Old York Chapter (York, Maine), dedicated July 22, 1916, a boulder and tablet to commemorate the bravery and sacrifice of the Minute Men of York in the seven years' war for independence fought against England. The boulder was placed near the Congregational Church at York Village and the ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of summer residents in addition to the townspeople. Mrs. M. W. Truesdell, Regent of the Old York Chapter, was in charge of the exercises of the afternoon, which included addresses by the State Regent,
Mrs. C. W. Steele, and Capt. John Dennett, as well as by herself. The following inscription appears on the tablet:

From this spot, April 21, 1775, marched 63 Minute Men, the first from Maine to answer the call to arms in the War of the Revolution. Erected by Old York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

(Mrs. C. A.) Edith R. Nason, Historian.

Shiawassee Chapter (Owosso, Mich.), organized Nov. 7, 1907, has continued its patriotic work during the past year. Michigan Day, January 26, was observed as always with a fitting program, and Thanksgiving Day, 1916, a ball was given in the fine, new armory, the proceeds going to make up a Christmas box for the soldiers of Co. H, of the 33d Regiment, and for the Infirmary. A fund has also been set aside for a reception to be given in their honor on their return to their homes.

The State Regent, Mrs. William Henry Wait, was the guest of the chapter December 6, 1916, and her splendid address was an inspiration to all and better and broader work will be the result, without doubt. This was followed by a tea and social hour. The chapter work shows enthusiasm and on the threshold of the new year bids fair to produce better results than ever before.

(Miss) Lena Estelle Gregory, Historian.

Henry County Chapter (Windsor, Mo.) has had an interesting and successful year. At the State Conference in October, 1916, the chapter won the two prizes—beautiful Missouri flags—given for the best Scrap Book of County history and for the best Missouri Day program. We have given prizes in the public schools to the pupils making the best illustrated books of Missouri history; have placed slides of our Flag in colors, with the Flag Salute, in the moving picture shows of the town and have started a movement towards having our cemetery monuments preserve the personal records of the deceased—so far as it may be of value historically—and the family lineages—so far as may be known to a certainty—that valuable records may be made as enduring as stone and metal can make them in the parks of our silent dead. The annual celebration on February 22, 1917, was a Colonial party, and a great success. As the chapter regent has been made State Chairman of the Committee on the Military Road passing from St. Louis across the state, we hope at an early date to place markers of granite along the route.

(Mrs. C. A.) Martha Stark Draper, Regent.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.) is in a prosperous condition, and has over forty members under the leadership of Mrs. E. A. Sargent, Regent. February 1st we held an “out of date” evening and the costumes and millinery worn reminded one of the Museum at Washington in the section given to costumes of the former “First Ladies of the Land.” The refreshments, served in a style long forgotten, consisted of molasses ginger bread, doughnuts, many of them braided, coffee and sweet cider; all the dishes used were of antique style; the music furnished was sung in our grandmothers’ days; the rooms were lighted by candles in ancient candle sticks of various sizes and styles and the whole affair was unique and thoroughly enjoyable.

A gavel and block made from one of the timbers of the old house occupied by Hannah Morrill Whitcher, at Glencliff, N. H., was presented to the chapter by one of our members, and will be placed beside the gun and bayonet, and we hope in the future to have a hall in which to hold our meetings and keep not only this gavel, but the gun and bayonet used by Hannah’s husband during his period of service in the Revolution, and other precious relics.

Our Camp Fire Girls have done some excellent work under their Guardian, and
recently gave a play that would have done credit to persons of maturer years.
(Mrs. Melvin) Mary Merrill Mann,
Historian.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, N. J.), with a membership of 80, is happy to report a year of interesting meetings, having had good speakers, good music and a social half hour at each session. A prize of a five dollar gold piece is given in June every year to the student in each of the four high schools of “The Oranges” writing the best essay on United States history, and this year we have also contributed a fifty dollar scholarship through the Southern Educational Association. This work was ably presented to us by Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, who told of the need of aid and co-operation from the D. A. R.

February 22d we held our annual luncheon, which as always was the “banner day,” as we always have such a good time with our guests; and Sunday, February 25th, we held, as usual, our patriotic church service in commemoration of the birth of Washington.
(Mrs. Horace H.) Louise A. Smith,
Historian.

The Keskeskick Chapter (Yonkers, N. Y.) presented a most dignified and brilliant program in the historic building, Manor Hall, on the evening of February 22, 1916.

The object of this program was to arouse patriotic interest in the past and present of our country. The Manor House in its splendid state of preservation made a fitting background for the old Dutch and Colonial figures which moved over its thresholds. The Manor House was placed under Revolutionary guard—as it might have been during Washington’s time—a guard in blue and buff stationed at each entrance, also a household attendant in Colonial livery.

The program was presented in the grand old ball room and consisted of groups of living pictures representing different periods of the history of our country. Many of the groups were posed after old paintings and prints and the costumes were very carefully selected—a number of valuable heirlooms being used. The gentleman who impersonated John Quincy Adams appeared in the court costume which Mr. Adams wore when he was ambassador at the Court of St. James. An Empire gown of Abigail Adams was also worn.

One group of pictures represented prominent women of the Revolutionary period. The types were selected with care and this section of the program was a feature in itself. A very clever impersonation of Abraham Lincoln furnished the interest in the Civil War group. The climax of the program was the Peace group—the figure of Peace attended by a soldier and sailor representing “Preparedness.”

Following the program, a ball was given. All the guests, over three hundred in number, were costumed. At intervals during the dancing, the center of the ball room was the scene of historical dances—an old Dutch dance, the minuet, the French gavotte, the lancers in costume of the sixties and a pickaninny dance.

A very striking picture met the eye as the guests stood aside and arranged themselves unconsciously in picturesque masses against the Colonial architecture when a band of Indians straggled into the opening, pitched camp and rehearsed a pantomime, being interrupted by the appearance of Henry Hudson and his seamen who were received with proper Indian ceremony. The Indians were costumed as nearly as possible historically correct, after the eastern Indians of the Wappinger Confederacy, who occupied this side of the Hudson Valley.

Manor Hall has become dearer to use as a chapter both because of the effort we have put forth to arrange this entertainment, and also because of the interest it has aroused in the community.
(Mrs.) Mary Dudley Smith.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Ro-
chelle, N. Y.) has fair records in patriotic activity, although older societies in this "proud city of the waters"—so-called like its ancient prototype, La Rochelle, France—have forestalled us in marking the many historic spots.

The chapter was formally christened February 28, 1911, by Mrs. Ellen Hall Crosman, our first honorary member, whose death, felt by the society, is a sad loss to this chapter which has been helped by her kindness, her sweetness and her greatness. At her funeral we formed a guard of honor, laying white carnations upon the casket.

Each year we present flags to the public library and give prizes to pupils of the public schools in the patriotic essay contest. We respond to many appeals, at home and abroad, in charitable and patriotic causes. We contribute to the local Home for the Aged and through our chairman of charities, visit the sick and aid the poor. We send literature to the soldiers; take part in the ceremonies of Memorial Day and celebrate Washington's birthday. We marched in the great parade of New Rochelle's Preparedness Day; helped the infantile paralysis sufferers and are now meeting to sew for the Red Cross.

Getting co-operation of other New York State chapters we purchased the Empire State Flag for the national post office; the small balance remaining of State D. A. R. money going with an additional donation from our treasury to the Martha Berry School. To Georgetown Chapter's school for mountain girls we donated.

Aroused to enthusiasm by Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, regent of White Plains Chapter, we interviewed the County Supervisors, influencing them to purchase Washington's Headquarters at North Castle, near the County seat.

Impressive church services were held February 18th in honor of the chapter at which our chaplain, Rev. William E. Stevens, took part.

We give card-parties to reinforce the treasury and our receptions, teas, etc., are famous in the town. Chapter Day is the birthday of Thomas Paine. The historic Paine estate here is a national museum—a mecca of historical interest international.

We maintain a section in the public library containing about one hundred volumes. Press notices are preserved in a scrap-book. A typewritten history of the chapter has been kept from the beginning and a fine Year Book is published.

One New Rochelle newspaper has a D. A. R. column, started to promote, by "dignified publicity," local interest in the order.

Among our chapter members are mothers of nearly fifty boys but only six girls, a fact demonstrating, incidentally, some resource in men to serve their country. An avenue, moreover, for patriotic work, beginning, like charity, at home.

As the Refugees who founded our town in 1688 had Bible precepts pictured upon their fireplace tiles, from which the mothers instructed the children daily, so we, faithful to the slogan of the society, "Home and Country," have these boys near and dear, in training to stand by the Flag of their Fathers.

(Mrs. Wm. Leete) ANNA B. STONE, Historian.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 19, 1917, by a luncheon at the Hollenden Hotel, at which one hundred and fifty members and guests were present.

The assembly-room, where so many historical events have taken place, was decorated with the beautiful stars and stripes, and as the long line of guests, led by the pages, dressed in white, wended their way down the long room and found their places, a beautiful electric flag, in the center right back of the speaker's table, was illuminated and all turning with the right hand raised, again pledged their loyalty to the flag and recorded themselves as being ready to serve
the flag in all time to come, for it stands for “One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.” To the left was the date, 1892, and to the right 1917, while directly back of the regent, Mrs. S. S. Saffold, was the insignia, the wheel and distaff done in silver. A bunch of American Beauty roses, twenty-five in number, decorated the speaker’s table, while at the smaller tables the Colonial candlesticks with silver shades could be found.

Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Custodian of the Flag, was first of the after-luncheon speakers, and she gave the short historical setting of the chapter. Mrs. George M. Smart followed with “Twenty-five Years of Patriotic Work in Cleveland.” She followed the work of the chapter through the years, paid tribute to the late Mrs. O. J. Hodge, and Mrs. B. F. Taylor, and Mrs. Mary Rankin Goulder. The work initiated and supported by them, included the presentation of $1,000 to endow a chair of American history in the College for Women, W. R. U., and the first efforts toward Americanization of foreign born.

Under Mrs. A. E. Hyre, the four clubs of boys known as “Sons of the Republic” were concentrated at Brownell School. Mrs. Edward L. Harris, while regent, initiated the “sane Fourth” observance, and the chapter’s support of the work among Southern mountaineers and movement towards a more general observance of the flag law and respect for the flag. The “Girl Home-makers.” originated by Mrs. W. B. Neff, and taken up by the state and national societies; the Catherine Avery Society, Children of the American Revolution, and the founding of wheel and distaff guilds; the founding of the Catherine Avery Memorial library and a permanent headquarters fund, and the welcoming of newly naturalized citizens were mentioned among later achievements. “In war and peace we stand ready, democratic and energetic; our chapter faces the future with loyalty and enthusiasm,” said Mrs. Smart in closing.

Mrs. Gertrude Van Rensselaer Wickham, one of the six charter members now living, and the first Ohio woman to appear on the program at the Second Continental Congress, held in Washington twenty-four years ago, read the address she gave on that occasion, “The Mission of the D. A. R.” Mrs. William C. Boyle, recording secretary general of the National Society, read letters of congratulation from Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general, who had expected to be present, and Mrs. Thomas Kite, of Cincinnati, past state regent. Greetings were given by Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., of Columbus; Director General in charge of Reports to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, of Canton, State Regent, and Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, of Fremont, Honorary State Regent. Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent-elect, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Western Reserve Chapter, founded by the late Mrs. Catherine Hitchcock Tilden Avery, presented to the National Society, in the name of the chapter, $100, to be applied on the final payment of Memorial Continental Hall. Two pages recording the life and service of Mrs. Avery, to be inscribed in the Book of Remembrance from Michigan, at Memorial Continental Hall, presented by the late Senator Burrows, in memory of his wife. Mrs. Avery was born in Michigan, and the first years of her married life were spent there. Mrs. Boyle very graciously accepted the gift in the name of the National Society.

Two touching incidents of the occasion were the calling of the roll of charter members, at which four of the six living responded—Mrs. Sophia E. Roberts, Mrs. Caroline B. Babcock, Mrs. Julia V. Wilcox and Mrs. Gertrude V. R. Wickham; and the presentation of the silver gavel by Mrs. Charles H. Smith, which was accepted in the name of Western Reserve Chapter, by the regent, Mrs. S. S. Saffold.

The glorious old “Star Spangled Banner” concluded the program, and with eyes a little moist, but hearts happy, we
said our farewell! all hoping to gather again in the same hall twenty-five years hence.

Mrs. Raymond H. Stilson, Historian.

Bristol Chapter (Bristol, R. I.) having the distinction of being the first chapter organized in New England, and the eleventh in the National Society, took great pleasure in celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday December 14, 1916. A luncheon was given to which were invited, beside the members and ex-members of the chapter, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, State Regent, and other state officers and chapter regents. The tables were appropriately decorated, and back of Mrs. E. I. Brownell, the regent, who presided, was an American Flag.

After luncheon the company withdrew to the hotel parlor, where a tribute to the memory of the founder of the chapter and first Vice President General from Rhode Island, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, an historical sketch of the chapter, an address by the State Regent, and a paper by the chapter historian on Bristol in the Revolution, were enjoyed. At the close of the program a beautifully decorated birthday cake, bearing the dates, 1891-1916, and twenty-five red candles, was cut and distributed among the company.

The historian, while touching lightly on the burning of the Gaspee, where "was the shedding of the first blood in what events proved to be a forerunner of the Revolution" and the approval of the citizens of Bristol although still claiming to be loyal subjects of the king, of the Boston Tea Party, brought to light that of the twenty-eight towns in the colony in 1778, only seven were smaller than Bristol. This did not hinder them, however, from opening at the office of the town clerk a subscription list "for the relief of the poor, distressed inhabitants of Boston," and over 48 pounds were forwarded to the Boston Committee by Mr. William Bradford. At the meeting of the General Assembly at Providence, April 22, 1775, men were appointed to proportion to the several towns of the colony 2,500 pounds of powder and one quarter part of the lead bullets and flints belonging to the Colony. Mr. John Howland took charge of the supply for Bristol. On the first Wednesday in May, 1775, a Committee of Safety was appointed by the Assembly, and officers to command the militia at Bristol. A post office was ordered established there also; on June 28, 1775, a recruiting officer was appointed for the town of Bristol and on the third Monday in August it was ordered that the stock of Prudence and Hog Islands in Bristol harbor should be removed to the town on two armed vessels belonging to the Colony. On October 7, 1775, a fleet of vessels of different sizes anchored in Bristol harbor; Capt. Wallace, on the flagship Rose, being commander. A messenger was sent from the ship, saying that Capt. Wallace had a demand to make on the town, and wanted some of the men to go to his ship. Mr. Bradford replied for the villagers that it would be more fitting for the captain to come to the shore; and if he would come to the wharf the next morning and make known his demands they would hear him and treat him as a gentleman. The people waited an hour for his reply; none came, and then the vessels proceeded to bombard the town for an hour and a half. It was then asserted that Capt. Wallace wanted 200 sheep and 30 fat cattle. The committee said they could not comply with that demand, and finally the number was reduced to 40 sheep. When the ships had taken on board the promised number, as well as some stolen from Poppasquash, they left—but returned the next day to the ferry and fired on the shores. Bullets and cannon balls were found in the fields and hills up to comparatively recent times, as well as in the walls of old houses; but with all the damage to property, and the fright of the residents, no one was
struck, except possibly the aged and feeble Parson Burt, who wandering in fear from his home, was found dead the next day in a field, either from fright, or a bullet.

Early in January, 1776, British soldiers again came to the harbor, and from then until 1778, a period of fear and uncertainty prevailed. Women and children from all the seacoast towns were advised by the legislature to move to the interior, and everything was in confusion. May 25, 1778, a detachment of about 500 British and Hessians, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, came up the bay from Newport, proceeded to Warren, and then took the road to Bristol. At Burr's Hill were several houses, in one of which lived the sheriff of the county. They took him prisoner, and one of the soldiers had a tussle with his wife over a silver teapot she was cleaning. She was small, but active, and had a tongue of her own, and—she kept the teapot. As the soldiers marched through town they set on fire the houses on their line of march. In one there were no men, neither was there water; but the women hastened with their pans of milk and extinguished the flames. Later the marks of the fire were concealed by new boards; but when the house was torn down in 1858 the charred wood was revealed.

In Sept. 1778, Lafayette took command of the ports about Rhode Island, and had his headquarters at "Camp near Bristol," at the home of Mr. Reynolds. (This house has had a suitable tablet placed by the S. A. R.) He arrived there alone, earlier than had been expected, and Mrs. Reynolds supposed he was the General's servant. He asked for food, which she thought was strange, but provided something which he ate heartily. He sat so long at table that Mrs. Reynolds reminded him the General was expected soon, and she wished everything clean on his arrival. Her surprise can be imagined when she found the young "servant" was the distinguished guest.

In 1779, greatly to the delight of the citizens, the soldiers were removed from the town, and in 1780 only three small towns in the state had less property than Bristol. None, except Newport, fared so hard or met with such loss in the Revolution as Bristol. Yet the inhabitants gave gladly, so great was their zeal; and when Washington passed through the town in March, 1781, every honor was paid him. The widow of poor Parson Burt, who had a little school, taught her children the couplet:

"In seventeen hundred and eighty-one
I saw General Washington."

charging them to remember it until their dying day.

Although the period of stress and storm was so long drawn out and harassing, the town has no rolls of enlistments and even the names of all those who served so long and so faithfully cannot now be rescued from oblivion. Let us strive by the preservation of private papers and traditions to do all we can to bring to light and preserve the deeds, no matter how small, of those faithful patriots.

LYDIA M. COOKE, Historian.

Hampton Chapter (Hampton, Virginia) has held meetings regularly each month in the homes of the members, at which the general topic of the year book, "Colonial Home Art and Handicraft," was considered.

There was a rejoicing when the health of our regent, Mrs. S. H. Sayres, was equal to her presiding over the chapter again and under her inspiring leadership, the chapter freely responds to local and general demands.

Mrs. J. E. Warren, the registrar of the chapter, sent to the Mountain Mission a large box made up of contributions of the members of the chapter and their friends. The chapter will discuss, "Great Events in the Growth of America" during the coming year. The subjects being, "First Settlers of America," "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," "Beginnings of New England," "Charter Under Which America Was Colonized in 1607,"
“First American Legislation, 1619,” “Signing of the Declaration of Independence,” “Framing of the Constitution of the United States,” “Inauguration of Washington—His Farewell Address.” The roll call at each meeting before the papers on these historical subjects are read are indeed interesting and are:

- Name of ancestor through whom each member is entitled to membership;
- Residence of ancestor;
- Service of ancestor;
- An ancestral story;
- Earliest ancestral date;
- National descent of ancestor;
- A patriotic utterance.

It is a pleasure to see how intimate the chapter feels with each ancestor of the American Revolution. The Hampton Chapter has its sixteenth birthday on the 23rd of this month, January.

The chapter has issued attractive postcards, having views of historic places in Hampton, and these give an excellent impression of the scenes of earlier days in the historic Virginia town. The historian of the chapter is compiling a chronology of Hampton and vicinity, which will be both interesting and instructive when completed, as the date will be from 1607 to the present date, 1917.

Now, on the threshold of another year, let us hope for peace and prosperity, with the honor of our country intact.

(Mrs. Wm. W.) ANNE P. RICHARDSON, Historian.

**Narcissa Whitman Chapter** (Yakima, Washington) celebrated July 4, 1916, by unveiling a monument marking a historic spot in the pioneer history of the valley.

The marker is a fifteen ton fragment of basalt (native rock). It marks the scene of a three days’ battle between government forces and Oregon volunteers against the Indians in 1855, follow-
ing the outbreak of the Indians in what is known as the Yakima War. The monument bears this legend: “Yakima War—Battle of Pahoticute, Two Buttes—November 9, 1855. Erected by D. A. R., July 4, 1916.”

The program of presentation of the monument was in charge of the Narcissa Whitman Chapter. Mrs. L. L. Porter, regent of the chapter, presided. The exercises opened with singing “America.” A. J. Splawn gave the history of the battle and the causes that led to it.

The presentation speech was made by Mrs. C. E. Udell, vice regent of the chapter, and the response by Judge R. B. Milroy. Exercises closed with saluting the flag and singing “The Star Spangled Banner.”

This battle is known to the army records as the Battle of Two Buttes. The battle followed the disastrous attempt of Major Haller to penetrate the Yakima Valley. The Haller troop was cut to pieces one month before, twenty miles above this spot on the Toppenish.

An expedition was fitted out at The Dalles, Oregon, under Major G. J. Raines. Phil. A. Sheridan was a lieutenant in command of dragoons. Colonel J. W. Nesmith commanded 350 Oregon volunteers, half of the force of the expedition. Opposing them were about 300 Indians under Chief Kamiakin. The Indians were defeated.

(Mrs. A. J.) MARGARET C. SPLAWN.

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter (Morgantown, West Virginia) has had an active year. In the closing week of October exercises of an exceptionally interesting character were held in the High School auditorium. Framed copies of the state flag laws—also steel flag pole—were presented to the schools and the wooden statue of heroic size of Patrick Henry, which for 40 years had surmounted the old court house, was likewise dedicated to the schools. All of which was attended with appropriate exercises, imbued with the proper spirit of patriotism.

This chapter, during the year, through its committee on Patriotic Education in Southern Mountain Schools, gave a total of $46 for that purpose to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Kentucky; Helen Dunlap School, Arkansas, and the Josiah Ellis School, Virginia, collectively. It also placed a “Maine” memorial tablet in the auditorium of the Morgantown High School, and contributed to the fund for liquidating the land debt of the N. S. D. A. R., and to the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

The meetings are well attended and a lively interest maintains in all proceedings and undertakings of the chapter.

Mrs. Frank Butler Trotter, wife of the President of the West Virginia University, is our efficient and painstaking Regent.

(Mrs. T. R.) MALISSA W. WUISHEIMER Registrar.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter (Shepherdstown, W. Va.) was organized Feb. 22, 1916, at the oldest town in the state, settled very early in Colonial days—Pack Horse being its first name, and the river crossing of the Potomac, from Maryland to Virginia, bearing a like name, was the highway from Maryland and Pennsylvania into Virginia.

We have had monthly social and business meetings and have a chapter room furnished, and have gifts of value. We celebrated July 4, 1916 with a school children’s parade; placed Flag laws in our college and public schools; have located 28 graves of Revolutionary soldiers; entertained the West Virginia State Conference Nov. 1 and 2, 1916; indexed “Historic Shepherdstown” for the D. A. R. library, and are closing our first year’s work by erecting a bronze tablet to preserve the name of our chapter and the original name of the town and river crossing of Colonial days.

This tablet was unveiled Feb. 22, 1917, the birthday of General George Washington, whose great-great-great-great nephew, James Phillips Berkeley,
drew the cords that floated the Flag that unveiled the tablet.

(Mrs. J. S.) **Anna L. C. Phillips, Regent.**

**Jean Nicollet Chapter (De Pere, Wis.)** celebrated on Oct. 6, 1916 the one hundredth anniversary of the American occupation of Fort Howard.

The idea of a pilgrimage to historic spots connected with the early days of Green Bay, originated with the regent of the Jean Nicollet Chapter, Mrs. F. T. Blesch. And, in response to the call, a majority of the members and several invited guests met at the station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Green Bay, early in the afternoon of the above date.

The first object to which attention was given, was the poster painting which occupies the space above the large fireplace on the north wall of the women's waiting room of the depot.

At the request of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, this picture was painted by Blanch Ostertag, from old drawings of the fort and from descriptions given by early residents of Green Bay. The painting has been pronounced by art critics to be one of the finest examples of poster painting in this country.

After viewing the painting the party walked to the flagstaff, which is located a few rods northeast of the depot. Upon reaching the historic spot a group was formed under the waving "Stars and Stripes," the salute to the flag was given, with the pledge of allegiance to flag and country.

The flagstaff marks the southeast corner of the old fort, and realizing that many persons would wish to visit the spot, which necessitates walking through the railroad yards, in order to avoid accidents, a large boulder with a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, giving the exact geographical location of the staff and its significance, was placed at the inner edge of the sidewalk on Dousman street, near the entrance to the station platform.

Another act of the railroad company has assisted in preserving tradition—the historic name of the station, "Fort Howard" is suspended under the station sign "Green Bay," at both the north and south ends of the depot.

The autumn day was perfect, and to the group of persons gathered at the historic spot, the lines of the old stockade and buildings could almost be imagined, as the description of the old fort was given by Miss Deborah Martin. To add to the interest, an old print or drawing of the fort, gave a good idea of the location of the buildings.

Miss Martin first referred to the very early days of the northwest territories. In 1641 the first mission was established at De Pere, which is about five miles south of Green Bay. A mission house was built, with a staked fort. Later on, in 1717 or 1718, the fort was moved to the mouth of the Fox River, and the mission house was closed on account of the Indians, who for years were very troublesome, especially the Winnebago tribe.

Montigny was the first commandant of the fort and it was occupied by the French until 1760, when the English were victorious at Montreal, Montcalm was killed and the northwest territories came into English possession, the name of the fort being changed from its French name to Fort Edward Augustus. The fort was well garrisoned for about three years. Later, at the time of the massacre at Fort Mackinaw, some of the troops were transferred to that point.

In 1816, after the final war with England, the Americans took possession of the fort and named it Fort Howard, in honor of General Benjamin Howard, U. S. A., who won fame during the War of 1812.

The Americans found the fort in ruinous condition, but with the materials at hand immediately set about rebuilding it, on the same site which had been held first by the French and then by the British. A stockade was built, which ranged in height (according to various authori-
ties) from ten to thirty feet. In 1826, however, it is said to have been about fifteen feet high, completely surrounding the fort, except on the side toward the river, where the great gates were. The fort was fully garrisoned until 1841, when the troops were ordered to Florida, but a small detachment being left at Fort Howard until 1852. After that time a Provost Marshall’s headquarters was established; and it was in 1865 that the last official order was sent to Fort Howard, this being the full description and the order for the arrest of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

Following Miss Martin, Miss Merrill of St. Louis, the guest of honor and daughter of Captain M. E. Merrill, who was commandant of Fort Howard in 1834, was introduced. Miss Merrill stated that her brothers were born in the fort. She called attention to a tree standing about 600 feet directly west of the flagstaff, saying that at the time her parents occupied the commandant’s quarters, their porch was shaded by that tree. An old picture of the fort plainly shows the small tree standing near the house. Unfortunately the fire of last year, when a warehouse and oil tanks were burned, so damaged this historic old tree that it appears to be dying.

She said that the house erected for the use of the commandant in 1834 was very large, built in the style of southern homes with detached kitchen, which must have been most inconvenient during the cold winter of this climate. There were large porches or galleries, two in front and two at the back. There was a spacious hall running through the middle of the house, which was probably used as a dining room, and two large rooms on either side of the hall. The second floor was arranged in the same manner. But the third floor was cut up into many small rooms. Miss Merrill is under the impression that the only method of heating was by means of the big fireplaces; and as the ceilings were very high and the rooms large, the occupants evidently did not suffer from an overheated house.

In 1862, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad came through, the site of the fort came into possession of the railroad company.

Captain Merrill and Captain Martin Scott, who were closely associated and intimate friends, were killed at the battle of Melina Del Rey, Mexico, in 1847, both being members of the 5th United States Infantry.

Miss Merrill told of the manner in which the soldiers attended service after Christ Episcopal Church had been built on the east side of the river. How her mother had watched them march to the water’s edge, where they embarked in boats, crossed the river and then swung up the street to the music of the fife and drum. She told of the quaint appearance of the church, so arranged that a part of the congregation were seated with their backs to the altar, and that in order to be comfortable in cold weather most of them carried foot warmers. Even the gossip of those old days has come down to us, for it is said that some of the gay young soldiers wrote billet doux in church, which were smuggled from hand to hand, until they reached the fair recipient for whom they were intended.

The Reverend James Kieb, then gave a number of facts in regard to the historic church of which he is rector.

Christ Episcopal Church was organized in 1829 at Menomineeville, on the Fox River, near the present site of the village of Allouez.

Robert Irwin, a member of the well known Irwin family of Green Bay, was at Detroit at this time as member of the legislature. A petition for incorporation was sent to him, was presented to and passed by the legislature and articles of incorporation were granted. Christ Church Parish is now eighty-seven years old. This church was closely connected with the fort; the first services were held in the stockade, before a church building was erected. One of the precious relics of the very early days is a pewter chalice that was used in services held in the fort.
Dauphin of France, came to this vicinity as a missionary in Deacon's Orders, under the authority of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of New York. He accomplished a great deal of work among the Indians, married and settled at Little Rapids, a point a few miles below De Pere, on the Fox River, where he lived for some years. He finally returned to the east where he died.

Father Kieb made reference to the remarkable work of Bishop Kemper in the early days in establishing the Christian religion in the northwest territories and expressed his earnest wish that in the not distant future a suitable memorial be erected to Bishop Kemper in the churchyard of Christ Church.

In closing he spoke of an ideal plan, which has received some encouragement, to have the city acquire the property or as much of it as possible, covering the site of the old fort on the river bank, using it for a park, which would make for civic beauty and would for all time keep green the memory of the days of old Fort Howard.

The interest of the party having been aroused by these reminiscences and descriptions so interestingly narrated, at the suggestion of the regent, the pilgrims repaired to several automobiles and were driven to Kellogg street to visit an old fort building, which was moved to its present site, when the railroad company secured the land. There are several of these old buildings in this vicinity. The one located on Kellogg street is the largest. It is the building which was used for the hospital. It now stands on a corner, and just to the rear of it is a smaller structure, said to have been the quartermaster's quarters.

The old hospital building is in a fairly good state of preservation and has not been modernized to any great extent. It is now used as a dwelling and the occupants very kindly opened their doors to the party, who enjoyed seeing the old fashioned high ceilinged rooms, the brass door knobs, the big iron keys at least six inches long, in the old time locks, ap-

Georgia and have helped the Students' and the steep long flights of stairs, with the dark hand-rail and delicate square banisters and hand-carved newel posts at top and bottom. Some of the original shutters are still on the outside of the windows,—shutters that are heavy and strong enough for defensive purposes—and to hold them back against the wall when open are quaint hand wrought iron scrolls, many of which are still in place.

Across the entire front of the house is a veranda, some ten feet wide, over which the second story extends. The ceiling of the veranda is plastered and to all appearance the original plaster still remains. The structure is very substantially built and we were told that under the clapboards, the building is entirely covered with sheet lead.

The pilgrimage then led to Mather street, where the third historic house was visited. This house has been the property and home of the Scholten family for the past forty-five years. It is a two-story building, said to have been the kitchen of the commandant's quarters. It originally consisted of two very large rooms on each floor with stairs, pantries and closets between. Additional rooms have been added, but the front of the house, that part which stood in the stockade, is practically untouched and is in a perfect state of preservation. While the walls are decorated in up-to-date manner, the hand hewed upright timbers plainly show. There the Daughters reveled in enjoyment of the hand wrought iron door latches, and the doors, hand-made and heavy, called forth admiration. Near the top of one of them, small panes of glass were set, letting light into what would otherwise have been a dark passage. Set into the wall of the room, now used as a parlor, is a window of four tiny panes which lights a recess under the stairs.

On the second floor is the landing at the top of the stairs and two big airy sleeping rooms, lighted by windows at either end of the house and by four dormer windows, two in each room, being placed
exactly opposite each other, thus creating the best possible ventilation. Not much of the outside surroundings are to be seen from these dormer windows, unless one climbs up expressly to look out, for they are placed high up from the floor. We were assured by our hostess, that so far as she knows, the window glass is that which was placed originally and the wavy lines through some of the small panes bears out her belief.

Upon the arrival of the party at the home of Mrs. C. D. Lyons, the hostess of the afternoon, dainty refreshments were served, after which the chairman of the program committee announced that Miss Edith Camm of Green Bay had kindly consented to favor the chapter with some of the tales of the old fort which had been told her by her father and grandfather.

Miss Camm said: "My grandfather, Orderly Sergeant John Camm, came to Fort Howard in 1826, from Sackett's Harbor, New York, with his regiment, the 2nd United States Infantry, Major William Whistler in command. My grandfather lived in a log house by the river, near the present site of the fish house of the Booth Company. It was in this house that my father, Thomas M. Camm, was born on January 16, 1828, and he was the first white child born on the west side of the river.

"The stockade surrounding the fort was at this time about fifteen feet high and was built of square hewed timbers set endwise in the ground."

Referring to an old drawing of the fort, Miss Camm drew attention to a building located between the fort enclosure and the river, saying: "This was the commissary storehouse. It was used as a warehouse by Dousman & Elmore in 1862 and 1863 and was later sold to Hiram Cornell and moved to Valentine, Nebraska, where it attained dignity as the county court house. North of this building was the Sutler's store, kept for a time by Colonel Jones, who came as Sutler in 1835. In 1850 this building was moved down on the ice and placed at the corner of Pearl and Walnut streets, where it was occupied by my grandfather who conducted a general store there. The first post office was also located there, my uncle Oscar Grey being the first postmaster. The building was afterwards sold to D. M. Bromley, who had a tin shop there, and some years later it was burned to the ground.

"The building at the northeast corner, the oldest in the fort, was at one time the home of Major William Whistler. It was in this house in 1832 that Lieutenant Foster was killed by a soldier of his own company, named Doyle. Doyle had been imprisoned for drunkenness and he persuaded his guard to take him to Lieutenant Foster's quarters, saying that he desired to speak to the officer. After a few minutes conversation, Doyle suddenly seized the gun from the guard's hands and shot and killed Lieutenant Foster. He was court-martialed and sentenced to death.

"A number of years after, the building in which this crime was committed became the home of J. C. Delaney, a fifer, and he and his wife always insisted that the house was haunted."

In describing the plan of the fort, Miss Camm said: "On either side of the great front gate or sally port were rows of cells. Above on the north side was the guardhouse and light prison and on the south side the post library and offices. All the buildings as well as the stockade were as white as Uncle Sam's paint (whitewash) could make them. The magazine was located outside the stockade. It was a square stone structure, with metal doors and roof. Nothing remains of this building.

"At one time, when my father was a young boy, an Indian was imprisoned in one of the cells near the great gate, for what crime or whatever became of him my father never knew, but he used to see him when the guard brought him out into the yard for exercise, and each day he noticed that the Indian cut a notch in the log above the gate. Long after the Indian was gone the line of notches
showed the many days of his imprison-
ment.

"In 1827, several murders were com-
mitted by Indians, and soldiers from the
fort were detailed to pursue the Indians
and demand that the criminals be given
up to justice. Among those taken were
Chief Red Bird and his son. Chief Red
Bird was a Winnebago and was a fine
looking Indian. He was clad in white
skins and wore a preserved red bird on
each shoulder in place of epaulettes. Not
all Indians were hostile to the whites, as
was evidenced by the fact that one of
them, known as "Old Morgan," spied on
his own people and brought information
regarding their movements to the fort.

"However, most of the time the set-
tlers lived in constant fear of attack by
the Indians, and families living outside
of the stockade sought shelter within at
night. One night my grandfather was
on duty at the fort and supposed that
grandmother was safe within its walls.
However, she had been detained and on
reaching the fort had found the gate
closed. She dared not call and returned
home to spend a sleepless night. She
had three small children, my father being
the baby. During the night she could
hear the Indians paddling in their canoes
up and down the river and knew that
a cry from one of the children might
mean death. In the morning she discov-
ered that her neighbor, who lived in the
other part of the double house, had also
been too late to gain entrance to the
fort, and they had been all night with
only a partition between them, yet so
quiet that neither knew of the other's
presence.

"One of the droll characters about the
fort was Corporal Kay. He was ex-
tremely proud of his rank and title, so
proud in fact, that he was caught on one
occasion with his head in a barrel shout-
ing 'Carperal Kay! Carperal Kay!'
thoroughly enjoying the sonorous sound.
Both he and his buxom wife were Irish
and Mrs. Kay was just as proud of her
culinary abilities as the corporal was of
his title. At supper time she would stand
in her door and shout 'Carperal Kay! Carperal Kay! come to yer short cake and yer tea!'

"Many men notable in American his-
tory have been at the fort, among them
being Major Zachary Taylor, afterwards
President of the United States. His
family consisted of a wife and three
daughters, one of whom married Jeff-
erson Davis. Mr. Davis also spent some
months at Fort Howard.

"Captain Martin Scott was famed as
a hunter and a crack shot. It used to
be told that the captain once treed a coon
and was about to shoot when the coon
called out: 'Is that you Captain Scott?'
'Yes.' 'Well then, don't shoot, I'll come
down.'

"The captain's stables and kennels
were one of the show places of the fort.
A large space was enclosed by a high
tight board fence with an arched gate-
way surmounted by a wooden deer. In-
side was a broad walk, the dog kennels
being on either side. The stable for the
horses had a weathervane in the shape
of a fox. It is said that the stall in which
his favorite hunter was kept was care-
fully padded so that by no mischance
could he mar his glossy coat. The site
of the stables and kennels is now occu-
pied by the roundhouse of the Chicago
& Northwestern Railroad.

"Many of the officers at the old fort
were not only brave soldiers but gallant
gentlemen as well, during whose reigns
fort life was one round of gaiety when
the sound of laughter and the strains of
Money Musk floated out upon the air."

Miss Camm's talk was much appre-
ciated and the information furnished is
a valuable addition to the historical data
which is being gathered by the Jean Ni-
collet Chapter.

Miss Sarah Martin completed this un-
usual program by reading a report or
letter written by the Inspector of Forts
in 1822. No attempt is made to repro-
duce this letter here as same may be
found among the valuable manuscripts
in the Kellogg Public Library of Green
Bay. However, the following quotation
from it may be of interest, in view of
the fact that so much has been said of
late regarding preparedness.

"With a view to test the state of the
garrison for defence, I directed a few
shells to be fired. The Officer of Ordi-
nance begged time to prepare some fuses
as they required some paring down being
all too large for his shells. Some hours
were occupied in this preparation. The
fuses were driven and a trial made suffi-
cient to prove that but few present knew
either how to prepare a shell, to load the
piece or to fire it when loaded and that
the fuses that cost such length of time
to get ready were not ignitable nor to
be made so by any means at hand to use.
Out of perhaps a dozen shells not more
than two burst."

The lateness of the hour made the
closing of this remarkable session im-
perative, and each one present carried
away a quickened interest in the protec-
tion and preservation of the historical
places, reminiscences and traditions of
Wisconsin's most historic cities, De Pere
and Green Bay.

GENE STURTEVANT.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wy-
oming) reports a steady growth in mem-
bership and a lively interest in the doings
of the society among its members. The
great Lincoln Highway runs through
one of the streets of the city and with
a natural pride we desired to make it
as attractive as possible to the eyes of
strangers motoring through, so we of-
fered two prizes for the prettiest flower
gardens and neatest lawns.

We have given our annual donation to
the Red Cross Fund and to the Asso-
ciated Charities of this city, and have
also sent to Miss Berry's school in

Word has just been received from Wyoming that both bills recommended for pas-
sage by the Jacques Laramie Chapter and the Daughters generally of the State have
passed. One is the adoption of a State Flag, and the other, the adoption of a State flower.
Now that these bills have become laws the Daughters are concentrating their energy on
getting an additional appropriation to mark the Oregon Trail in Wyoming as well as
Historic sites and battle-fields.
"The old trees must lie as they fall, but the little twigs must be guarded, and protected from the blight of storm and stress, that our Country, when the children of today shall become its governing power, may indeed be a Nation that feareth God. No greater thought can control the mind of every true American than that of the personal responsibility of every American Citizen for the protection of the fundamental power of the State: The child in home; in school; in church and in State."
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

Any subscriber is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, provided they pertain to the Revolutionary period or that following; and conform to the rules given below. 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. No one can send more than two queries at any one time; nor should she send to the department more than once a month.

3. A query cannot be repeated unless an interval of at least a year has elapsed since it was first printed.

4. Requests for information in regard to genealogies cannot be printed; but a list of reputable dealers in such works will be furnished upon application, if desired.

5. The main object of this department is to aid those who wish to join patriotic societies, or to obtain additional recognition on the service of some Revolutionary patriot. Queries, in order to be inserted, must therefore be definite and conform to this object.

6. 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.

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

8. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards or self-addressed envelopes. Special care should be taken to write names and dates plainly.

9. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication which she desires; and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query. It rests with the latter whether the correspondence is continued.

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

ANSWERS

3902. (2) ELLSWORTH. The Henry Ellsworth of LaFayette, Ind. was Henry William Ellsworth, b 1814, d 1864 in New Haven, Conn. His wife was Mary E. West of Salem, Mass., and two of their daughters are members of the D. A. R. Henry William's father was Henry Leavitt Ellsworth who m Nancy Allen Goodrich, and was Commissioner of Patents of the U. S, and d in Fair Haven, Conn., in 1869. The father of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth was Oliver Ellsworth, b Windsor, Conn., 1745, who served in 1775 as a member of the Committee of Military Accounts in the Conn. Legislature. This committee was called the "Pay table." In 1778 he was elected to the Continental Congress where he continued to serve until 1784 when he became a member of the Governor's Council of Conn. and a judge of the State Supreme Court. In 1787 he was one of the representatives from Conn. in the Constitutional Convention, and secured the adoption of "the Conn. Compromise" by the narrow majority of one vote. This compromise called for the establishment of two Houses, the Upper, chosen on a basis of equality between the states, and the Lower, on a representative basis proportioned according to population. In 1789 he was chosen one of the first Senators from Conn. and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee drew up the bill which organized the judiciary system which is still in force. In 1796 he was appointed by Washington Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, which office he filled until 1799 when, with others, he was sent to Europe to adjust the differences that had arisen between the United States and France. The negotiations, carried on almost entirely by Ellsworth, resulted in the signing of a treaty whereby France conceded the rights of neutral vessels and promised indemnity for depredations on American commerce. From 1802, until his death in 1807, he was a member of the Governor's Council of Connecticut, and on the reorganization of the Connecticut judiciary early in 1807, he was appointed Chief Justice of the State, but died before entering upon his duties. He m Abigail, dau. of Wm. and Abigail (Abbott) Wolcott when she was only sixteen years of age. Her good nature and practical common sense smoothed over
many situations, and their home was noted for the gracious dignity and tact of the hostess, and became the stopping place of all of the distinguished men of the times. It was after Washington became President that he is said to have taken two of the Ellsworth children upon his lap and sang to them the “Darby Ram.” Mrs. Ellsworth d in Hartford in 1818, but was buried beside her husband in Windsor. Of their nine children, William W., who m Emily Webster, became Governor of Connecticut, and Martin m Sophia Wolcott.


4107. CAMPBELL. In 1733 a large number of Scotch emigrants came over under the promise of grants of land from the government, which promise was not fulfilled. Many settled near Perth Amboy, N. J. In 1763 three of these emigrants, sons of Laughlin Campbell-Duncan, George and James Campbell—petitioned for one hundred thousand acres and in the following November the land was given to them and their three sisters, Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace and Lily Murray. This land was located in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. Duncan settled on the Batten Kil in Argyle, named from Argylshire, Scotland; and in 1764, Archibald Campbell of N. J., and Christopher Yates of Schenectady surveyed these tracts. This county was included in Albany Co., and was also called Vt. until Oct. 7, 1790, when the eastern portion was ceded to Vt. and the line was finally settled by Commissioners from both States in 1812. This locality was also called “Charlotte Co.,” and if one knew where to look, much Revolutionary history could be unearthed without a doubt. There is a town of Campbell in Steuben Co., N. Y., “named for the Campbell family who were early and prominent settlers about 1800.” The first settler was the Rev. Robert Campbell and his son, Archibald; the first birth was that of Bradford Campbell; the first marriage Asa Milliken and Rachel Campbell; and Robert Campbell kept the first inn.” Among the proprietors of Londonderry, N. H., in 1750 were Hugh Campbell and Thomas Graham. Many of the inhabitants of that town migrated farther south and settled in N. Y., and later in Virginia and North Carolina. All three of the above answers were kindly sent by Mrs. C. M. Johnson, 312 North Seventh St., North Yakima, Washington.

4336. BUTLER. The William Butler you ask about was, I think, the brother of my ancestor, Thomas Butler, who m Katherine Catlett, and moved to Ky. in 1817. If so, he m Nancy More, sister of Vincent More, and had several children. Wm. and Nancy were said to have been born in Westmoreland Co., Va., and moved to Jefferson Co., where they married and where they stayed while Thomas moved to Ky. Mrs. G. R. Scurrages, 1725 Corsicana St., Dallas, Texas.

4528. THOMAS. Moses Thomas was Capt. of Loudoun Co. (Va.) Militia, resigning his position Aug. 11, 1777. (See McAlister’s Va. Militia, p. 212.) Mrs. Robert Ferris, Laddonia, Mo.

4634. (3). BRADLEY. There was a Bradley family that emigrated from Wake Co., N. C., to Ga., and thence to Ala., that I think must be connected with Terrill Bradley, whose dau. Judith m Douglas Watson. Isaac Terrell Bradley, b Mch. 15, 1815, Wake Co., N. C., was the son of James and Mary Bradley, who had also: Joseph, who d unm.; Samuel, Andrew, and Eliz., who m Mr. Ledford. Isaac Terrell Bradley m Susan Vaughn. Can L. C. M. help me with my family of Bradleys?

4634. (7). WATSON. There was a Douglas Watson, possibly some relative of the James Watson sought, who was b about 1734, m Margaret, dau of James and Mary Park, and had a dau, Margaret, who m Oliver Porter in 1793. Douglas Watson was a Lieut. in the Revolution from Va. He had also a son, Douglas, Jr., b in Va., Nov. 14, 1776, who m Sarah Hunter Greene (b June 12, 1786) Sept. 13, 1804, and d Sept. 23, 1825. She m (2) Drury Towns, Feb. 15, 1828, who d in April, 1832, and she m (3) May 1, 1838, John Mercer of Lee Co., Ga. The ch of Douglas, Jr., and Sarah Hunter (Greene) Watson were: Jesse Hunter, b April 12, 1808; Lemuel Greene, b July 5, 1810; Sarah Hunter, b April 27, 1814; Oliver Park, b Dec. 18, 1811; Ruth Hunter, b Dec. 4, 1820. Both of the above answers were furnished by Mrs. A. L. Porter, Syla-cauga, Ala.

4738. (2). WINN-SNEAD. The connection between the Winn and Snead families is desired. In my family the connection is as follows: Capt. John Winn had three sons and four daughters. John, Jr., b Dec. 21, 1751, m July 8, 1773; Mary Bowles, b Aug. 8, 1751; Thomas, b Dec. 17, 1753, m Eliz. Dabney Anderson, in 1800; Peter m Mrs. Sally (George) King; a dau who m Nathaniel Holman; a dau who m Robert Ellett or Elliott; Sarah,
who m John Glazebrook and had a son Richard Glazebrook; Eliz., who m John Snead and had a dau Catherine (Kitty) Winn, who m her first cousin, the above Richard Glazebrook. Rev. Benjamin Ancell of Yangchow, China, and Rev. Watson Winn of St. Simon Island, Ga., are compiling a history of this Winn family and I am sure will be glad to share with you any information in regard to this family. Susan Frances Winn, b Lunenburg Co., Va., Mch. 11, 1826, d Nov. 10, 1882 in Ark. She m April 10, 1853, Capt. Lewis Carter, and her sister Maria m (1) Mr. Pridgdon who was killed en route to Calif., and m (2) Capt. Marchant (or Marchand) of Calif. Mrs. H. S. Kelly, 944 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

4770. WAGGENER. It is possible that the John Waggener, who m Sarah Garnett in 1783, may be the son of Major Andrew Waggener of Rev. fame, and Nancy Chapman, his wife, This man had a son John, b April 14, 1768, who went to Ky. and had a large family, but nothing more of him was known by my ancestor, his brother, Major Andrew Waggener, Jr., conspicuous as a soldier in the war of 1812, whose son, Col. Charles Beall Waggener, was my father. There were five brothers by name of Waggener, who emigrated in 1742 from Germany. One was Andrew, another Edward. Can anyone give the names of the other three. Andrew, Jr., m Attasah Beall, dau of Charles Beall and his wife Tabitha Priscilla, ab 1770 or 1771. I would be very glad to know of this family also, especially the maiden name of Tabitha. Miss L. B. Waggener, Arbuckle, West Va.

4822. BUCHANAN. There were evidently several families by name of Buchanan and Bohannon in Augusta Co., Va., during the Revolution. One, mentioned in Abstracts of Augusta Co., Va. Records, Vol. III, p 187, had a wife, Margaret, and children as given in the query. Then Col. John Buchanan, otherwise called John Buchanan, Gent. married Margaret Patton, dau of Col. James Patton (whose will dated 1750, was probated in 1769) and d ab 1772. In 1773 or 4 she m (2) Wm. Anderson and was living in Botetourt Co., Va., in 1777. Col. John had a son, John, who was Second Lieut. in Daniel Morgan's company and was ordered from Middlebrook, N. J., to N. Y., where he was killed in the battle of Saratoga; and a dau Mary who m Andrew Boyd, beside several other children, among them Wm. and James, both of whom moved to Ky., Margaret who m (1) in 1773 Joseph Drake, who was killed by the Indians in Ky., and his widow m (2) Wm. Jones, and moved to Tenn. Anna, b Nov. 28, 1765, who m Ephraim Drake in Ky.; and Jean. Margaret, sister of Col. John Buchanan, m a Campbell and had son Wm. Another John Buchanan lived in or near West Middletown, Penna., which at one time was part of Augusta Co., Va., and had a dau Mary, who m James Boyd. Examination of the deeds and wills at the Washington Co. Court House might determine what became of the son, John, whose father d in 1776. Miss Effie Teemer, 1957 E. 31st St., Lorain, Ohio.

4829. ESTES-HUGHES. Elizabeth Estes who m Reuben Hughes Feb. 19, 1800, resided in Mason Co., near Guyandotte, West Va. She was the dau of Benjamin and Selah (Tharpe) Estes, of Bedford Co., Va. My record spells it Selah Thorp; another Celia Tharpe. Benjamin d in 1816, leaving sixteen children. Joel, my grandfather, was the third son, and was b 1775 or 6. Elizabeth was the youngest child. We can find no evidence that Benjamin served in the Rev. His second son, Triplett, moved to N. C., and four daughters m and moved to Ky. I have a copy of Benjamin Estes' will, made 1816, with names of all the children. Joel H. Estes.

Another answer to this query has been received from Mrs. R. B. Claytor, 542 North St., Bedford, Va., who states that in the will of Benjamin Estes, recorded at Bedford, Va., July 22, 1816, mention is made of his ch. as follows: Triplett, Joel, Benjamin, Jr., Thomas, Wm., Elisha, Edmond, Sarah, Lucy, Nancy, Elizabeth and Martha (twelve in all.) Lucy m (1) George Rucker, and (2) Mr. Morton; Nancy m Mr. Fears; Elizabeth m Reuben Hughes; Martha m John Nance; Sarah m Mr. Noell. Selah, or Sealah Thorpe, was the dau of Thomas and Sarah (Triplett) Thorpe, was b in Essex Co., Va., and m Benjamin Estes ab 1771 or 72. Immediately after their marriage they moved to Bedford Co., where all their ch. were born. Sarah Thorpe, mother of Selah (Thorpe) Estes, m (2) Thomas O'Neil. Joel H. Estes. Mrs. Claytor would be glad to ascertain who were Sarah's parents.

4892. HAMMOND. Ebenezer Hammond, who m Deborah Terry, was a private in Capt. Nathaniel Hammond's (Rochester) Co., which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the Alarm of the 19th to Marshfield; service 4 days; also in Capt. Joseph Parker's Co. Col. John Cushing's reg't.; enlisted Sept. 21, 1776, marched April 20, 1775, in response to the Alarm of the 19th to Marshfield; service 4 days; also in Capt. Joseph Parker's Co. Col. John Cushing's reg't.; enlisted Sept. 21, 1776, service 1 mo. 9 days at Rhode Island. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Rev., Vol VII, p 182.) Hammond Genealogy.

4911. (2). HOPKINS. There was a Col. Wm. Hopkins who was a resident of Goochland Co., Va. He was a son of Col. John Hopkins of the Revolution; was a planter and Col. of the Militia, and m Mary Massie. Their ch. were: Nathaniel Massie (who m Lucy Harden of Nelson Co., Va., who emigrated to Warren Co., Tenn., in 1855, and settled ab 11 miles west of McMinnville on the Nashville pike); Samuel who m Martha E. Scales and
William. All of them settled in Warren Co., Tenn., in 1855. Mrs. Ulysses E. Low, Dayton, Iowa. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that Col. John Hopkins of Goochland Co., Va., owned a large estate in Goochland Co., Va., and his will was probated July 20, 1807. His wife was Mary King, and ch. were: Henry, George Washington, James, William, Elizabeth, Judith, Jane, Anne Sparks, Molly, Thomas and John. This Col. John Hopkins was a member of the Goochland Committee of Safety in 1775; Lieut. Col. and Col. in the Revolution, according to an answer to a query in the May, 1914, issue of the magazine. Still another William Hopkins of Va., is mentioned by Mrs. L. C. Crotty, Clinton, Mo., who takes from a Hopkins Genealogy the following statement: John, Archibald and William Hopkins, brothers, came to Shenandoah Valley, Va., before 1749. William is said to have m Ann, sister of Ephraim Love, and to have had a son, John bapt. May, 1761, who m his cousin, Eliz. Hopkins, dau of Archibald. She was bapt. Nov., 1761, m ab 1781, and d Apr. 23, 1814. John and Eliz. had: Jennet, b Mch. 18, 1782; Eliz. b Jan. 5, 1784; Wm., b Nov. 23, 1785; David, b Dec. 25, 1787, d 1857; Mary, b 1789, d 1850; Archibald, b Jan. 26, 1791; James, b Dec. 8, 1793, d Apr. 30, 1852. Archibald, the pioneer, m Jennet Love and had: Ephraim, Wm. H., Jane, Mary and Elizabeth. This second child, Wm. H., m (1) in 1806 Anne Ralston, and m (2) Hester B. Kratzet. John Hopkins, the pioneer, m Jean Gordon Oct. 12, 1759, and had a son, Archibald, who m (1) ab 1785 Eliz. Poage, and had: Wm., John, Jane, Mary, Sarah and Robert. After Elizabeth's death, Archibald m (2) Margaret Shanklin and had ten ch.: Gordon, Benjamina, Thomas, Eliz., Elijah, James, Harriet, Archibald, Edwin and Gracey Ann. Wm. Hopkins, son of Archibald and his (1) wife, Elizabeth, m Jane Wilson Willis, b Jan. 22, 1790, and d June 17, 1759. They had nine children: Archibald Wilson; Joel Willis; Elizabeth; John Crawford; Martha; Stephen Dowse; George Burder; Margaret and Melinda. 4921. DAGUERRE. In the record of the French soldiers who served in the Revolution I find the names: Le Cesar or Cezar (1778-1779) M le Comte de Broves, Chef d'es- Tier of Saint Jean de Luz, Daguerre, Auger, de Ciboure; Daguerre, Pedro de Sare. p. 68. On p 33 is the following: Le Fantasque (1778-1779) M de Suffren, Capitaine de vaisseau, Commandant, Matelot, Quartier de Saint Jean de Luz, Daguerre, Dominique, d'Ascaim. Le Languedoc (1778-1779) M de Boulainvilliers, Capitaine de vaisseau, Commandant, sous les ordres de M le Comte D'Estaing, Vice Admiral, Matelots: Quartier de Saint Jean de Luz, Daguerre, Jean-Martin, de Sare. This is not a list of soldiers who came with Lafayette, but of those who fought under Rochambeau after France gave official assistance. Miss Douglas Hills, Mackay, Idaho. 4929. JONES. Cadwallader Jones served as a Captain in the Rev. in Va. Cont. Line, according to McAlister's Va. Militia in the Revolution, Sections 3 and 113. Cadwallader Jones, probably the same man was pensioned for Rev. service and was a resident of Wilson Co., Tenn., in 1835, being then 89 yrs. old. Write the Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., for more information. Mrs. Robert Ferris, Laddonia, Mo. To this the Gen. Ed. would add that there were two men by name of Cadwallader Jones, who served in the Rev. from Va. One was Capt. of a company in Baylor's Light Dragoons, was b in Va. in 1755, where he d in 1796; the other was a private, and probably was the one who later was pensioned from Tenn. 4932. TEFFT. Capt. Joseph Tefft, Jr., b Mch. 19, 1737, who served in the Rev. from R. I., m Sarah Maxson, not Lucy Brewster. Mrs. Allen Rockwell, Rockwell's Mills, N.Y. 4941. WHITAKER. Jonathan Whitaker, b 1723, d June 17, 1786, and m Mary Miller. His second child, Jonathan, b N. J., m Mary Mitchell, was educated for the ministry; was orderly Sergeant in the Rev. War, serving two years; in 1792 left N. J. for Fayette Co., Penna.; thence in 1800 to Warren Co., Ohio, where he had a farm. He was Justice of the Peace for 21 years, had ten ch. as follows: Nathaniel (1780-1833); Abigail, b 1782, d. y.; Jonathan M., b 1783; William, b 1785; Sarah, b 1787; Abigail, b 1789; Benjamin, b 1791; Stephen, b 1793; James, b 1795; and Mary, b 1801. The above is taken from the Genealogical Chart of the Whitaker Family published ab ten years ago by Ephraim Seward Whitaker, Longview Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio. This chart contains much other information concerning Jonathan Whitaker and his descendants down to 1900. The dates of the births of his children would furnish a substitute for dates of birth and death for the Registrar General. Miss Edith H. Whitaker, 2546 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio. 4941. (2). DUNKLE. Revolutionary Sol- diers by name of George, John, Peter, Sebasti- an (or Bastain) Jacob, and Matthias Dunkle, under different spellings of the name served from Penna., according to the Index to the Fifth Series Penna. Archives. Gen. Ed. 4956. FOSTER. Two more answers to this query have been received, and I note that both state that the wife of the Rev. soldier, Nath- aniel Foster, was Lydia Frisbee, not Fisher; and that their dau, Ann, m Daniel, not Samuel Robinson. These are minor matters, especially as the Robinson d without issue, but in the
interest of historical accuracy they are recorded. *Gen. Ed.*

4958. *Hull.* Jehiel or Jehial Hull, who m Ruth Phelps, was the youngest of seven children of Cornelius and Mehitable (Graves) Hull, and was born in Conn. (Killingworth or Durham), Feb. 28, 1728. Cornelius died in 1756, leaving a large estate. While there is Colonial ancestry of some eminence, Jehiel was born too early to have had Rev. ancestry. *Mrs. Carrie Hull Harbison, 228 South 19th Ave., East, Duluth, Minn.*

4979. (2). *Thompson.* In the answer to this query published in the March issue, mention is made of only five ch. of Waddy Thompson, Sr., by his first wife. He had six, the other being David Thomson (1759-1827) who m his cousin, Eleanor Anderson (dau of Anthony and Ann (Bibb) Thomson, and moved to Ky. Nelson d unm. in 1798; Anderson m his cousin, Anne Anderson, but d. s. p. in 1826; and Waddy, Jr., m (1) Elizabeth Anderson, dau of Richard and Ann (Meriwether) Thomson, and m (2) Susan Ormsby (or Onesby) of Bedford Co. According to my records, Anderson and Waddy, Jr., did not marry sisters, Anderson's wife being the dau of Col. Nelson Anderson of Bedford and Hanover Counties. *Mrs. C. Harper Anderson, Ivy Depot, Va.*

4980. (2). *Hall.* My great grandfather, Capt. John Hall, of Vt., was wounded July 6, 1777, at the battle of Hubbardstown, and d a few days later. His two sons, Alpheus, and one whose name I cannot recall were taken prisoners and confined in Fort Ticonderoga, but later escaped. Some of their descendants moved to Tenn., and it is quite possible that they may be the ancestors of Mahala who m Wm. S. Blair. *C. E. Belcher, M.D., Charlotte, N. S.*


5025. *Stark-Luce.* In the magazine for July, 1913, this question is quite fully answered by Mr. S. Judson Stark, 11 Luzzerne Ave., Pittston, Vt. Col. John Stark of Morris Co., N. J., a great grandson of Aaron Stark of New London, Conn., was b in 1730 in Flanders (Roxbury), Morris Co., m Mary Dilla and d in 1825. He had: Reuben, b Apr. 17, 1766, m Sarah Hopkins and d in 1836; John, who m Catherine Reed; Aaron; Susan who m Mathias Luce; Mary who m Robert Carlisle; Sarah who m John Carr, and Anna who m Isaac LeFevre. John Stark was a Second Major and Lieut. Col. in the Rev. *Gen. Ed.*


5043. *Hanson.* H. Massey Hanson and Capt. Walter Hanson were living at Port Tobacco, East Hundred, in 1775-8, according to the Census of all males over 18 yrs. taken by Peter Griffith, Constable, and published on p 305, Vol. I of "Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary County, Church," as compiled and edited by Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, 905 Mass. Ave., in 1915. John and Capt. John Hanson were also living there at that time; and Walter Hanson was living at Port Tobacco, West Hundred. In 1790 there were living in Charles County, John Hanson, Sr., Henry M. Hanson, Walter Hanson, Sr., Esq., John Hanson of John, and Walter Hanson, Jr. *Gen. Ed.*

5046. (2). *Adams-Fassett.* As Brooklyn was originally part of the adjacent towns of Canterbury and Pomfret, it is difficult to decide positively what service belongs to either the Brooklyn or the Pomfret resident. According to the deeds of property Noah Adams of Brooklyn and his wife Miriam (not Elizabeth) deed land in 1793 which belonged to Miriam, as the daughter of her deceased mother, Eleanor, wid. of Lieut. Benjamin Fassett, who was killed in 1777. There was an Elizabeth Fassett, bapt. in the Cong. Church at Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1757, who was of a suitable age to have married Noah Adams, Jr., in 1770. Her brother was Lieut. Benjamin Fassett, who m Eleanor Adams, and her father was Benjamin Fassett, Jr., who m for his second wife, Dec. 8, 1746, Elizabeth Tucker. According to land deeds, however, she m Samuel Turner of Winchester, N. H. Two ch. of Noah Adams, Jr., and his wife, Eliz. were bapt. in Brooklyn, Conn. They are: Jerusha, bapt. in 1772, and Amos, in 1775. There were three families of Fassett's in Brooklyn, at the same time, and several of the name of Adams. One must consult land records and wills, therefore, as well as marriage records in trying to settle relationships. *Gen. Ed.*

5057. (2). *Knox.* An examination of the N. H. State Papers fails to reveal that any relationship between Wm. and David Knox is given. He may, therefore, have been the son David, or he may not. There were three men by name of William Knox who signed the Ass. Test from N. H. One from Allenstown, one from Pembroke, and one from "Conway and locations." *Gen. Ed.*
Notes

JESSE EVANS, Revolutionary Soldier.

Sent by Mrs. John C. des Granges, 2670 North Workman street, Los Angeles, Cal.

There were at least three men by name of Jesse Evans who served in the Revolution. I am a descendant of one of them who was a private. He was the son of Col. William Evans of Pennsylvania. In my search for the official record of my ancestor’s service, I received the records of two others. One from the War Department states that Jesse Evans served in Capt. John Cropper’s Company and later in Capt. George Gilchrist’s Company in the 9th Virginia Regiment. From November and December, 1776, he served as a private; then from January, 1777, to May, as a drummer and fifer, and also with same rank in July and August, 1777. After his name is the remark: “Sick—Black River.”

From the War Department also comes the record of a Jesse Evans who served as a captain in the Virginia Infantry, and in March, 1784, the full amount of his pay was given him. “Nothing has been found to show when his service began or when it ended.”

From the Bureau of Pensions the record is sent of a Jesse Evans who enlisted under Col. George Rogers Clarke, January 2, 1778. After the capture of Vincennes, Ind., he served as recruiting officer for the Illinois Regiment in Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Vincennes, Haw River and Guilford Court House. When he received his commission he resided in Montgomery County, Virginia, but February 5, 1839, when he applied for pension, he was a resident of Gasconade County, Missouri. At that time he was seventy-nine years of age, and he died June 29, 1843. No family data is given in his application for pension. He attained to the rank of captain. In McAlister’s Virginia Militia in the Revolution, p. 217, the records of Montgomery County show that in March, 1778, Jesse Evans was sworn in as Lieutenant.

JOHN RICHEY, Revolutionary Soldier.

Contributed by Mrs. Helen Bond, 724 West Broadway, Monmouth, Ill.

John Richey enlisted in the fall of 1776 as a private, serving under Colonels Crawford and Gibson in the Seventh Virginia Regiment until November, 1783. For this service he received 100 acres of land (Warrant 2061), and died in Shelby County (now Spencer), Kentucky, leaving the following children and heirs: Joseph, Abraham, John, Sarah, Jacob, James, Isaac and Rebecca Richey. James had the following children: Anderson and Eliza. Isaac had the following children: Nelson, Shelby, Amanda and Patsey. Rebecca married Abijah Young, and they had: Sally, Hannah, Celia and Nancy. The above was furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions, who stated that no further family data was on file.

QUERIES

5072. CARTER. Elizabeth Carter b Newton, N. H. Nov. 16, 1753, was the dau of John and Elizabeth Carter. There was also an Elizabeth Carter, dau of Daniel Carter of Salisbury, Mass. who was b 1719, and d Apr. 8, 1789. One of them m Barnard Elliott of Concord, N. H. Which one was it? Did Elizabeth’s father have a Rev. record?

(2) WELCH. Deborah Welch m Barnard Carter Elliott at Goffstown, N. H. May 6, 1806. She was a dau of the Welshman, John Welch who came to this country in the British army, deserted and fought on the side of the Colonists during the Rev. and also in 1812? This John Welch had five wives, one of them being Polly Noyes. Information gratefully received. G. P. M.

5073. CRAWFORD. William Crawford, b Berkeley Co. Va. 1732 served in the French and Indian wars and was Lieut. Col. and later Col. in the Rev. He was tortured and burned to death by the Indians, near or on Battle Island, June 11, 1783. Wanted dates of birth of son John, and of his marriage to Rachel Van Sant; also date of marriage of dau Margaret to John Yancey Rowland. In an old family Bible left me by my grandmother (who d Dec. 1899) I have the date of birth of Margaret Crawford as Dec. 1, 1786, but not the dates desired. E. M. M.

5074. WARDELL. Eliakim Wardell, a Rev. soldier, d June 20, 1823, aged 60 years, and is buried in the Shrub Oak Cemetery in N. Y. His wife’s name was Catherine. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. service, if any, desired.

(2) KNAPP-SMITH. Mary Knapp m Abraham Smith (1763-1813) of Putnam Co. N. Y. She was the dau of “Capt. Daniel Knapp of Yorktown.” Any information about this Knapp family desired. E. S. L.


5076. Bt K-KELLOG. Marinda Burr, b June 6, 178 , wife of Whiting Kellogg d in
Portageville, N. Y. Mch. 9, 1864. She had a brother Curtice who lived in Alden, N. Y. Ancestry, with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, desired.

(2) Kellogg. Isaac Kellogg, son of "Capt. Isaac Kellogg" was b 1727 and d 1800. He m Martha, dau of Jonathan Merrill, and lived in Winsted and New Hartford, Conn. where he was appointed J. P. May 13, 1773. Rev. record desired. L. L. V.

5077. Stephens. Wm. Stephens had a son, Stephen A. who was b Feb. 6, 1790 either in Va. or Ky. who moved to Lincoln Co. Mo. in 1828. Wm. also had a dau who m her cousin, Obed Stephens. Ancestry with all gen. data, and Rev. record, if any, on this line desired.

(2) Parke. Wm. Parke b 1822 m Cynthia Stephens. He was the son of Perry and Nancy (Wilson) Parke of Ky. Ancestry of Frederick desired. E. S.

5078. Smith-Paxton. Jeremiah Smith, son of John Smith (b Feb. 21, 1751) and his wife Anna Husel (b Nov. 8, 1778) m Miss Lee, dau of John and Margaret Lee. Their son, Horace m Sarah Paxson, (dau of Amos Paxson of Solebury, Bucks Co. Penna. b 1798, d 1888 and his wife, Rachel Ely.) Rev. record on any of these lines greatly desired. Rachel had a brother Isaac who had ch.: John, Warren, Alice and Anna who m Mr. Smith. L. H. C.

5079. Warner. Phineas Warner, b Saybrook, Conn. 1749, m Eunice Church, dau of Simeon and Eunice Church of Chester, Conn. lived in Saybrook, and d in 1812; his wife, Eunice born in 1748 living until 1823. Official proof of service of Phineas Warner desired. A. M. W. H.

5080. Stokes. Frederick R. Stokes enlisted at Sumpter Court House, S. C. to serve in the war of 1812 and his widow drew a pension for his service after his death July 26, 1859. He m (1) Nancy McKay, and m (2) Martha E. Maddox, wid of James Maddox. Ancestry of Frederick desired. E. S.

5081. Allen. John Allen of Middleborough, Mass. was a private in the Rev. on an alarm at Howland’s Ferry, R. I. marching to Tiverton, R. I. enlisted Dec. 9, 1776 and served seven days. When and where was he born? H. A. H.

5082. Auger. Semanthe Auger b 1786 Richmond, Vt. m at Williston, Vt. Clement Tuttle ab 1807. Will some one tell me where to find the history of the Auger family?

(2) Parker-Isbell. Charles Parker b Woodbury, Conn. in 1802 m Deborah Isbell born in Woodbury, Conn. I would like very much to know the early history of these families or where I could find it.

(3) Raymond. Wm. Raymond was called Captain. He lived in Norwalk, Conn. and later in Gansevoort, N. Y. He had a daughter Elizabeth who m in 1792 John Thompson. All gen. and Rev. data, if any, of Wm. Raymond and whom he married, greatly desired.

(4) Fitch-Winslow. Information desired of early history of the family of Hannah Fitch b Coventry, Conn. ab 1735 m Nathaniel Winslow. Where can I find gen. of this family? Was Nathaniel Winslow in Rev. service?

(5) Roberts. Abram Roberts m Anne ab 1795. Lived in Monroe Co., N. Y. Had a son Charles W. Roberts. Gen. and Rev. data, if any, desired. B. T. R.

5083. Martin. Ancestry, descendants and Rev. record name of wife and children desired of Capt. Samuel Martin, b 1732 who entered the Rev. as a private in Capt. Robt. Alexander's company, and was at the battles of King's Mountain and Eutaw Springs.


(3) Hannah. Name of wife of Capt. James Hannah, Rev. soldier, desired; also names of children. R. D. M.

5084. Peele. Richard Peele (b 1788), m Bouteort Co., Va., April 15, 1806, Sarah Gill. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812. Would like the names of the parents of Richard Peele and Sarah Gill and Rev. service if possible.

(2) Anderson. Isabell Anderson m Isaac Davissom May 25, 1779. She was b Oct. 26, 1756. They lived in Harrison Co., W. Va. where they reared a large family of children. Who were the parents of Isabella Anderson?

(3) Pringle. Thomas Pringle b 1735 d 1823, married Susan who d Sept. 21, 1807 in Bourbon Co., Ky. Their oldest son James was b Rockingham Co., Va., 1782. What was Susan Pringle’s maiden name and ancestry of Thomas Pringle desired. R. H. T.

5085. Turner. Information desired of Daniel Turner who m Eliz. Updegraff and had dau Eliz. b 1778 in Fayette Co. Penna, who m Samuel Hunt of N. J. in 1797. Another dau m a Hedges and another a Jenkins. They all moved to Ohio ab 1804 or 5. Daniel afterwards moved across the Ohio river back of Newport, Ky. where he died. Was Daniel in the Rev. war? What was the date of his birth? What were the names of his parents?

(2) McClintock. Margaret McClintock was b in 1756 and d in Northumberland Co. Penna. in 1840. She had a sister Nancy who m John Wilson. Margaret was scalped by the Indians when fleeing to Freeland Fort for protection. Her husband, James Durham, was taken prisoner as were all the other men who were protecting the fort. Gen. McDonald sent them to Fort Niagara where they stayed until the close of the Rev. Who was the father of Margaret? History states that John and Matthew McClintock came with Hawkins Boone’s party to the rescue of the fort where John and
Matthew were killed. Were they brothers of Margaret and Nancy or was one of them their father?

(3) LOTT-CARTER. Information desired of Henry Lott b 1708 d 1784 and Mercy his wife who d 1747. Prudence, dau of John and Letitia Carter was b 1755 d 1840 and m Daniel Corson, b 1754. John, son of Daniel and Prudence Corson m Margaret Durham in Penna. Would like to know if Henry Lott or John Carter were in the Rev. war. E. C. H.

5086. BEAUCHAMP-MADDox. Isaac, Moses Resdin and Mercy Beauchamp, a father and three sons, received large grants of land on the Little Kenhawa and Dyl Creek in West Virginia in the year 1792. Mercy m Elizabeth Maddox who had a sister Mary (?). Would like to know which was the father—if Isaac, whom he married, where they came from and why the land was granted to them. If any Rev. service, what? Also parents and history of Elizabeth Maddox. B. R. K.

5087. RUSSELL-DISCOll (DISCOLL?) Old family records state: Jacob Russell, of Torrington (or Terringham) Mass. b June 29, 1770 m Abigail Discoll June 11, 1799; she was b Dec. 6, 1777, her father came from Dublin, Ire. Who was Jacob Russell's father and did he or the father of Abigail Discoll render Rev. service?

(In some old records the latter name is spelled Diskill.)

(2) POST-VAN RENsSELAER. Eleanor Carl Russell of Lee, Mass. dau of Jacob and Abigail (Discoll) Russell b Feb. 1, 1806, m at Lebanon, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1829, Morton W. Post. Morton W. Post b Sept. 13, 1807 was the son of Roswell E. Post who was a graduate of Yale and "a noted educator." Roswell E. Post m a dau of "the old Hollander Van Rensselaer." What were the given names of the fathers of Roswell E. Post and his wife — Van Rensselaer and is there Revolutionary service?

5088. AYRES. Data concerning any Rev. service of Daniel Ayres (wife was Pamela Buck) or his father Wm. Ayres, of Wilkesbarre, Penna. (These men were later killed in an Indian massacre.)

(2) Eaton. Also some ancestry of Sarah Eaton of Vermont (possibly dau of Samuel Eaton) who m Harry Ayres of Ohio, son of the above mentioned Daniel Ayres. Also of Pamela Buck who m this Daniel Ayres in Penna. A. C. H.

5089. SENEKER-SUSONG. Katharine Susong (b June 14, 1771) m Jan. 29, 1793, Elias Gottlieb Schoenecker (later spelled Seneker), and settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Any information about the family desired. What was her father's name, Rev. record, dates, name of wife, and names of children?

(2) Thomas-Weaver. Jacob Thomas came from Germany to Pa., and from there to Ruthton, near Bristol, Tenn.-Va. His son, John Thomas m Susan Weaver, and they lived in Holston Valley, near Bristol. Is there Rev. service for Jacob Thomas, and who was his wife? Ancestry with all data desired.

(3) BOOHER-BUECHLER. Peter Booher m Magdalene Buechler, and lived on Sinking Creek, near Bristol. His father came from Pa. Any information regarding them, especially Rev. service desired.

(4) Worley-Holesapple. Nathan Worley, whose father came from Ire., was born Feb. 14, 1787. He m Susannah Holesapple, who was b Feb. 8, 1785. When were they married, and who were their parents? Any information about the families desired. S. T. W.

5090. Butler. William Butler, a soldier in the Rev. was Col. 4th Penn. Regiment. I have a complete line of descent from him, but lack correct dates, place of birth and death. Can anyone give me the dates of his birth, death, marriage, and wife's maiden name. The names of his children with all general knowledge of them? C. B. S.

5091. George. Can anyone give me the names of the parents and children also Revolutionary service if any, of the father of William George. Born 1790 or 91 he married at Baltimore, Maryland Ann Price, born at Elkton, Maryland about 1798. William George was a soldier of war 1812. He enlisted at Elkton, Cecil Co., Maryland May 2, 1813 to May 20, 1813, under Captain John R. Evans, Militia of Md. Oct. 12, 1878 his widow, then living in South Evanston, Illinois, 80 years of age, applied for a pension, which was granted. William George and wife Ann Price had ch: Charles Jefferson, b 1819; Milicent Ann, b 1821; Washington Columbus, 1824; Francis Maria, 1826; Maria Louisa, 1829; Catherine Matilda, about 1833. William George disappeared; (never heard definitely of again) about 1857 or 8 from his home in Newtown, Ohio. The son Washington Columbus George m Sarah Currell, 1848 Cadiz, Ohio. N. G. A.

5092. Wheelock. Amariah Wheelock lived in Cavendish, Vt. in 1816 and I think for some years before. Can anyone give me the name of his father and grandfather and tell from which branch of old Ralph Wheelock he was descended? I would like the genealogy of the Palmer family between Walter Palmer, who came over from England in 1629 and Gershom Palmer, about 1750. Who can give me anything about the family of Snows, previous to Sam'l Snow, about 1725.

(2) Le Feyer. About 1725, two boys were brought over from the Island of Jersey. They had no friends on board the vessel and said they were put on the ship by a man they did not know. They were 6 and 8 years old and were named Robert and John Le Feyer. They
were taken to Topsfield, Mass. and placed in families to be brought up. They had the appearance of being from homes of culture and wealth but nothing was ever learned about them. Robert was married. Can anyone tell to whom? He had a daughter Mary who

married about 1765 a Philip Thomas, afterward a soldier in the Rev. war. He enlisted from So. Boston, became a captain in the 10th Mass. regt. (Col. Thomas Marshall). After the war he lived in Rindge, N. H. I would like the name of Mary Le Fevre’s mother. D. V. W.

The LOOKOUT, 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that many letters of inquiry have been received by them on account of the single notice inserted in the Gen. Department. They have decided to add to the list of Southern Families treated by them in future issues, the following:


An INDEX TO BEDFORD Co. WILLS, 1754-1830, has been published by William M. Clemens, 56 Pine Street, New York City, price $1.00. This gives the name of each testator, alphabetically arranged, with date of probate, and is compiled by Rowland D. Buford, late Clerk of the County. It is well worth the price to all genealogists who make a study of Virginia families.

LATEST REPORTS FROM STATE CONFERENCES

The California Conference, held in San Francisco, February 8 and 9, 1917, devoted much time to plans for the welfare of women and children and for teaching respect for the Flag for the coming year. The present State Regent and Vice Regent were re-elected; and it was decided to hold the next Conference in Los Angeles.

At the Colorado Conference Governor Gunter was presented, at the conclusion of his address of welcome, with a replica of a cup used in the home of Thomas Jefferson. Count Ilya Tolstoy told of the work of his father, Count Leo Tolstoy, among the Russian peasants and also of the Red Cross in the present war; Mrs. Schuyler was re-elected State Regent, Mrs. Norman M. Campbell, Vice Regent, and Mrs. James Benton Grant was nominated for Vice President General.

At the Rhode Island Conference, held March 8, 1917, Mrs. Albert L. Calder was elected State Regent, Miss Edith May Tilley, State Vice Regent, and the retiring Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Longley, was nominated for Vice President General.

The National Society, Children of the American Revolution, reports with sorrow the death of Mrs. J. B. G. Custis, National Registrar, at her home in Washington, D. C., February 24, 1917. Mrs. Custis was also a member of the Dolly Madison Chapter, D. A. R., and was well known to many of the Daughters in all parts of the country.

Word has also been received of the passing away on November 22, 1916, at Memphis, Tenn., of MRS. SARAH VAN EPPS HARVEY, a member of the Marquette, Mich., Chapter; and on January 8, 1917, at Waterloo, Mich., of MRS. EUPHRASIA SMITH GRANGER, a member of the Sophie de Marsac Campeau Chapter of Grand Rapids, Mich. Full accounts of these two Real Daughters, with their pictures, have appeared in earlier issues of the magazine. Of the 738 Real Daughters who have been members of the Society since the beginning, only 68 now remain.
IMPORTANT:

My dear Fellow Members:

The present crisis in the national life of our Country demands your active and immediate service.

It is deplorable that while we are forced to face the need of protection of our Country, we are not prepared to resist invasion for more than a very limited period of time.

As great as the effort of the Government may be to rush preparations for defense, we are still short of men and we must depend upon the sacrifice and service of a brave but comparatively small group to defend our National honor and our Country.

The injustice and craven selfishness of leaving to a few the obligation of all men should lead us to seek a measure that would place the burden of responsibility on all who enjoy the rights and protection of our Country and in addition to this, the selfishness, which is often born of love and solicitude for those who are dearest to us, should lead us to seek to relieve the few who now serve by giving them the support and protection of their fellow citizens. Your husband, your son, or your brother may be one of the small group of defenders. Should they not be supported by adequate equipment of training and men?

It is necessary to make the men who vote, our Senators and Congressmen, understand that we need universal Military training and therefore I beg you to urge them, with all the earnestness that this terrible crisis demands, to vote for Universal Military training. Do this for your Country and the protection of our People.

Please make two copies of this letter, signing your own name, and send them to two women, not members of our Society, asking them to write to two more. Please write at once to your Senators and Congressmen.

With faith in your love of our Country and your desire to serve her, I am, faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Please fill in the following blank and return it to me in order that record may be made of your service:

I have on .................. sent two copies of letter to
Mrs. or Miss .................. of ................................................
Mrs. or Miss .................. of ................................................
I have written, urging my Representatives to vote for Universal Military Training, to
Senator .................. of ................................................
Senator .................. of ................................................
Congressman .................. of .............................................
Congressman .................. of .............................................
Congressman .................. of .............................................
Signature ..............................................................
Address ..............................................................

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Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.,
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1916-1917

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<td>Florida</td>
<td>Mrs. M. W. Carruth</td>
<td>412 W. Lafayette St., Tampa</td>
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<td>Mrs. Anna L. Forde</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard H. McCall</td>
<td>301 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles C. Holt</td>
<td>115 Culver St., Macon</td>
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<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Mrs. William Alanson</td>
<td>Bryan, 1013 Punahou St., Honolulu</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles W. Pursell</td>
<td>1515 Ada St., Boise</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ward Stone</td>
<td>1410 Albany St., Caldwell</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen</td>
<td>723 20th St., Rock Island</td>
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<td>Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley</td>
<td>724 Broadway, Monmouth</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry A. Beck</td>
<td>1907 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis</td>
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<td>Miss Emma A. Donnell</td>
<td>Greensburg</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Mrs. Dixie Cornell</td>
<td>1205 Second St., Knoxville</td>
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<td>Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells</td>
<td>Hickory Hill, Burlington</td>
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<td>Mrs. George Thacher</td>
<td>Guernsey, “Ridgewood,” Independence</td>
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<td>Mrs. L. L. Kiene</td>
<td>501 Lincoln St., Topeka</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Mrs. Eli G. Boone</td>
<td>1409 Broadway, Paducah</td>
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<td>Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn</td>
<td>718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Mrs. Tallaferrro</td>
<td>Alexander, 853 Cotton St., Shreveport</td>
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<td>Mrs. George H. Mills</td>
<td>418 Milan St., Shreveport</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles W. Steele</td>
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<td>Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman</td>
<td>482 Cumberland Ave., Portland</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley</td>
<td>1406 Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore</td>
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<td>Mrs. Weems Ridout</td>
<td>200 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank D. Ellison</td>
<td>44 Clark St., Belmont</td>
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<td>25 Bellevue Ave., Melrose</td>
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<td>Mrs. William H. Wait</td>
<td>1706 Cambridge Rd., Ann Arbor</td>
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<td>Miss Alice Louise McDuffee</td>
<td>1012 W. Main St., Kalamazoo</td>
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<td>Mrs. George C. Squires</td>
<td>698 Oakland Ave., St. Paul</td>
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<td>Mrs. William J. Morehart</td>
<td>104 Pleasant St., Mankato</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Mrs. Charlton H. Alexander</td>
<td>850 N. Jefferson St., Jackson</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Mrs. Arch McGregor</td>
<td>577 St. Louis St., Springfield</td>
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<td>Mrs. William R. Painter</td>
<td>Jefferson City,</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward A. Morley</td>
<td>15 South Benton Ave., Helena</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn</td>
<td>804 West Silver St., Butte.</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Aull</td>
<td>1926 S. 33rd St., Omaha</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ellet G. Drake</td>
<td>606 N. 6th St., Beatrice</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles S. Sprague</td>
<td>Goldfield</td>
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NEW HAMPSHIRE... Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.
Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, 35 South St., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.... Mrs. William Dusenberry Sherrerd, Highland Ave., Haddonfield.
Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, 139 Gifford Ave., Jersey City Heights.

NEW MEXICO... Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, 702 Bayard St., Silver City.
Mrs. William H. Pope, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK..... Mrs. Benjamin F. Speare, Palatine Bridge.
Mrs. David B. Page, 157 W. 3rd St., Oswego.

NORTH CAROLINA Miss Lida Tunstill Rodman, Washington.
Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, 287 Pearson Drive, Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City.
Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City.

OHIO ............. Mrs. Austin C. Brant, 848 N. Market St., Canton.
Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA ....... Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, 400 N. Grand Ave., Okmulgee.
Mrs. C. H. Parker, 1424 West Broadway, Enid.

OREGON ......... Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Eola Rd, Salem.
Mrs. F. M. Wilkins 91 West 9th St., Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA .... Mrs. Emma L. Crowell, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.... Mrs. Charles E. Longley, 87 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
Miss Florence G. Bullock, 74 Harris Ave., Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College.
Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.

SOUTH DAKOTA... Mrs. Edward Baldwin Keator, 907 Park St., Watertown.
Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, 617 2nd St., Watertown.

TENNESSEE .... Mrs. Thomas Polk, 583 E. Main St., Jackson.
Mrs. Edward M. Grant, Morristown.

TEXAS ........ Mrs. James Lowry Smith, 1101 Taylor St., Amarillo.
Mrs. John J. Stevens, 311 Martin St., San Antonio.

UTAH .......... Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
Mrs. Lucius E. Hall, 78 East 1st North St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT .... Mrs. Edward S. Marsh, Brandon.
Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.

VIRGINIA .... Miss Alethea Serpell, 902 Westover Ave., Norfolk.
Mrs. John A. Alexander, 1310 N. Augusta St, Staunton.

WASHINGTON .... Mrs. Edmund Bowden, 1534 18th Ave., Seattle.
Mrs. James S. McKee, Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA Mrs. Parks Fisher, 186 Willey St., Morgantown.
Mrs. Linn Brannon, 236 Center Ave., Weston.

WISCONSIN .. Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee.
Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, 4001 Highland Blvd., Milwaukee.

WYOMING .......... Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Grand St., Laramie.
Mrs. E. Richard Shipp, 443 Beech St., Casper.

ORIENT .... Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, care Judge Lobingier, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, Iloilo, P. I.

Honorary Officers Elected for Life

Honorary Presidents General
Mrs. John W. Foster,
Mrs. Daniel Manning,

MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

Honorary President Presiding
Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
Mrs. A. Howard Clark, 1895.
Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, 1899.
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 1905.
Mrs. William Lindsay, 1906.
Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, 1906.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, 1910.
Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1911.
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, 1913.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 1913.
Mrs. Wallace Delafield, 1914.
Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, 1914.

National Board of Management
Special Meeting, Friday, February 23, 1917

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of Chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William Cumming Story, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, February 23, 1917.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Lockwood, the members joining in the Lord's Prayer.

The following members were noted as being present: Active Officers: Mesdames Story, Moody, Davis, Wood, Leary, Lockwood, Boyle, Blodgett, Smoot, Misses Pierce and Barlow; State Regents: Mesdames Hall, Brumbaugh, Young, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Fisher; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Ridout.

Miss Pierce presented her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:
I have the honor to report the following:
Applications presented to the Board, 1,240.
Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE, Registrar General.

The acceptance of the Registrar General's report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. Mrs. Boyle announced that she had cast the ballot for the 1,240 new members, and the President General declared them elected, they having met all of the requirements.

Mrs. Smoot read the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:
Mrs. Mary Ella Merriam, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Inez Hobart Parks, Garnett, Kan.; Mrs. Lucy White Williams, Lapeer, Mich.; Mrs. Virginia Pocahontas Gray White, Flat River, Mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams Smith, Anaconda, Mont.; Mrs. Lelia Chapman Burgess, West Winfield, and Mrs. Susan Maude Stone Hudler, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. Zella Palmer Young, Bowman, North Dakota; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson Forman, North Dakota; Mrs. Hetty Beatty Hagan Low, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. Fluela Turner Dindinger, Marshfield, Oregon; Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Simms, Barnwell, S. C.; Mrs. Annie Sawyer Jones, North, S. C.; Mrs. Marcia H. Fraser, Calvert, Texas; Miss Frances Elizabeth Quiny, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wis.; Mrs. M. Ethel Kelley Kern, Richmond, Va.

The National Board is asked to authorize Chapters at Washington, D. C., and Blackville, S. C.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Nellie Farrow Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Alice M. Lamb Sutphen, Defiance, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Hommel Denney, Knoxville, Tenn.; and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents has been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Roberta Julia Magruder Bukey, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Aileen Betty Corbit, Oxford, Mich.; and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va.

The resignations of the following Organizing Regents have been reported: Mrs. Elizabeth Truett Eaton, Earleton, and Mrs. Mary Waldo Harriss, Ocala, Fla.; and Mrs. Alice Moss Ferris, Laddonia, Mo.

The following Chapters have organized since the January 17 Board meeting: Alida C. Bliss, Morris, Ill.; Haverhill, Haverhill, N. H.; Col. William Prescott, Newark, N. Y.; Beukendaal, Schenectady, N. Y.; Quenett, The Dalles, Oregon; Henry Durant, Bishopville, S. C.; and Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Admitted membership, January 17, 1917, 128,730.
Actual membership, January 17, 1917, 95,069.
Respectfully submitted,
BETTY CARTER SMOOT, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Smoot moved the acceptance of her report, which was seconded by Miss Barlow. Mrs. Wood presented a protest against the authorization of another Chapter at Mt. Vernon, and requested that the Regent of the Bronx Chapter be permitted to appear before the Board to present a protest. The motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, that the request be granted, was seconded by Mrs. Wood and carried. Mrs. Midgley presented her protest and the President General read letters from Mrs. Spraker and Mrs. Hudler. After prolonged discussion Mrs. Wood moved to amend the motion of Mrs. Smoot to accept her report with the exception of the authorization of the Chapter at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. This was seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh.

Mrs. Smoot referred to the action of the Board at its December, 1916, meeting, debar-
ring former members of the Magruder chapter from the privilege of active service until their duplicate application papers had been restored to the files of the chapter of which they had first become members, and explained that she was in receipt of a communication from the State Regent of the District of Columbia stating that Mrs. Bukey, whose reappointment as Organizing Regent was presented in the report of the Organizing Secretary General to the Board for confirmation, had never withdrawn her papers from the Magruder Chapter, as these papers were still in the files of the Thirteen Colonies Chapter, which was the chapter she had first joined, which fact was attested by a note received from Mrs. Roome, the Regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter. The statement being made by the State Regent of the District of Columbia that Mrs. Bukey intended to form her chapter of entirely new members who had never belonged to the Magruder Chapter, and it appearing that Mrs. Bukey had complied with all the requirements, her reappointment as Organizing Regent was recommended by the Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wood's amendment to the motion to accept the report of the Organizing Secretary General with the exception of the authorization of a Chapter at Mt. Vernon, N.Y., was then put. A rising vote was called for, the result being eight in favor and eight opposed with the vote of the President General. After some further discussion, one of the members of the Board having returned to the room, the vote was again taken, the result showing nine in favor of the amendment and seven against, the Chair announcing the amendment carried, to amend motion to accept report of the Organizing Secretary General with the exception of the authorization of a chapter at Mt. Vernon. The motion as amended was then put and carried.

Mrs. Smoot presented a supplementary report for the authorization of a chapter at Ewing, Virginia, which, on motion duly seconded, was adopted.

In the absence of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Boyle read total number deceased, 179; resigned, 183; dropped, 6; reinstated, 47. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Boyle, and carried, that this report of the Treasurer General be received.

The motions, as passed, were read and approved. At 1:40, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Wm. C.) ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ADMITTED FROM EACH STATE

February 23, 1917

Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 13; California, 16; Colorado, 12; Connecticut, 35; District of Columbia, 67; Florida, 7; Georgia, 41; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 58; Indiana, 26; Iowa, 56; Kansas, 51; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 11; Maryland, 15; Massachusetts, 87; Michigan, 35; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 60; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 21; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 22; New York, 146; North Carolina, 23; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 82; Oklahoma, 11; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 59; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 59; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 31; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 18; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 30; Wisconsin, 24. Total, 1,240.

Chairmen of Committees for the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress

April 17-22, 1917

CREDENTIAL..........................MRS. ELIZA FERRY LEARY
PROGRAMME..........................MRS. JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS
Vice Chairman, MRS. W.M. WALLACE GAAR
HOSPITALITY..........................MRS. W. H. ALLINE
MUSIC...............................MRS. BERTHA LINCOLN HEUSTIS
HOUSE...............................MRS. VIDA K. CLEMENTSON
RECEPTION..........................MRS. SAMUEL SPENCER
SOUVENIR............................MRS. J. R. SPEIGHT
PRESS...............................MRS. J. EAKIN GADSBY
PAGE...............................MISS FLORENCE G. FINCH