GEORGE MASON, AUTHOR OF THE VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS
A few months ago two men of two nationalities, each pre-eminent in the affairs of his country, made a quiet pilgrimage to one of the less known but one of the most interesting of the historic places of Virginia. The men were the Honorable Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, and the Right Honorable Arthur J. Balfour, member of the war committee of the British Cabinet.

The object of their pilgrimage was Gunston Hall, the stately old Potomac River home of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, upon which was based the Declaration of Independence. Mason's was the master mind of his place and day, and at Gunston Hall he gathered about him the leaders of his time. Here, under the shade of trees planted perhaps by the sage of Gunston, the American Premier walked and talked with the great British statesman, discussing the crucial events of the day with much the same concern as was felt by the solons of old as they took counsel here with one another regarding the critical issues of a century and a half ago.

Although Mason did more to promulgate and crystallize the democracy and independence for which we are fighting to-day as surely as we fought in 1776, America knows little of the man who was foremost in his efforts for those most valued traditions of his country. It is no fault of any particular person that George Mason, of Gunston Hall, has not been brought forward to receive his just meed of praise. It is the result of circumstances. George Mason was so ardently a patriot, was so intensely in earnest in his zeal for the public good, that he forgot himself. He did much to further the independence of the United States; he consciously did nothing to make his personality prominent in his work.

George Mason compiled no autobiography, as did some of his confrères; he kept no diary, as was the custom of others; his letters were scattered, and no member of his family nor contemporary friend went to the trouble of collecting them. He declined election to the United States Senate, where his speeches would have been faithfully reported, and his most weighty public utterances were made chiefly in the Virginia Assembly, where no account of them was kept, and in the conventions of Virginia and of the United States, in Phila-
A Declaration of Rights made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full and free convention, which Rights do pertain to them and their posterity, as the Basis and Foundation of Government,

1. That all men are created equal and independent, have certain inherent natural Rights of which they can not, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, among which is the enjoyment of Life, Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and possessing Property, and pursuing Happiness and Safety.

2. That all power is by God & Nature vested in, and consequently derived from the People; that Magistrates are their Trustees, Sovereigns, and at all Times amenable to them.

3. That Government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people; Nation or Community. Of all the various forms of Government that is best, which is capable of producing the greatest Degree of Happiness & Safety, is most effectually secured against the Danger of maladministration; and that whenever a Gov't shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indefeasible, inalienable, and unalienable Right to alter or abolish the same.
delphia, of which the records are very imperfect. His greatest recorded memorials are the Fairfax County Resolves, the Virginia Bill of Rights, the first draft of the first Constitution of Virginia, and the summary of his objections to the Constitution of the United States.

Although he was less widely known than many of his intellectual inferiors, George Mason still held a place in the forefront of that group of great Virginians who were most prominent in this country's efforts for independence. The Fairfax County Resolves were adopted on July 18, 1774, at Alexandria, then the county-seat of Fairfax. George Washington was chairman of the meeting. These resolutions were twenty-four in number, and, as written by Mason, were unanimously adopted. This was absolutely the first clear and emphatic statement of the rights of the Colonies.

The Virginia Bill of Rights was drawn up and adopted in the last Colonial Assembly in Virginia prior to the Revolution. In the Assembly Mason represented Fairfax County, and the historian, Bancroft, declares that he held the strongest sway of any man present over the minds of the convention. The Bill of Rights is, in effect, a part of every constitution in the land to-day, and part of it is embraced in the ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is beyond doubt that this famous document was the foundation upon which Thomas Jefferson based the Declaration of Independence.

Mason was zealous in his effort to found a true republic on this continent, more anxious than one of whom history tells to make its principles democratic in the best sense of the word, and his signature was withheld from the Constitution of the United States because in his opinion that instrument did not completely guard the safety of the States.

George Mason was older by seven years than Washington, whose acquaintance he made early in life. He was his nearest neighbor of equal rank and they were close and warm friends for the greater part of their lives. The busy farmer at Mount Vernon often deferred to his wise counsellor at Gunston, and many a state paper bearing the signature of George Washington was prepared by the unobtrusive master of the adjoining estate. Jefferson was a full eighteen years the junior of George Mason, but history reveals the fact that the versatile builder of Monticello drank deep of the fountain of knowledge which was at his command when he visited the home on the Potomac.

The master of Gunston Hall was fourth of that name in direct descent from the original colonist in America. The first George Mason, it is believed, fled from England in 1651, in company with many a Cavalier adherent of Charles II. The English home of the founder of the American family bore the name of Gunston Hall, and is to-day represented by Gunston Farm, near Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire. He settled in Virginia after the Restoration, and the family received large grants of land and grew in wealth, and worthy prominence.

The author of the Bill of Rights was born in 1725, in what was at that time Stafford County, and is now Fairfax County, Virginia. Upon his father's death this eldest son fell heir to the entire estate, comprising some seven thousand acres on the Potomac River, and adjoining the extensive Mount Vernon lands of the Washingtons.

Soon after attaining his majority young Mason built for himself a home, whose simple dignity of exterior and richness
NORTH FRONT OF GUNSTON HALL ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, NAMED FOR THE ANCESTRAL HOME IN STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.
and beauty of interior in some measure fulfill the service of a tangible memorial to one of the greatest Americans of his day. Gunston Hall, which after Mount Vernon and Monticello is probably the most interesting mansion in Virginia, has been more fortunate as to owners than the majority of historic homes in this country. Since it left the hands of the descendants of George Mason a quarter of a century ago it has had four owners, and Paul Kester. In these storied surroundings the former wrote among other works his novel, “The Prodigal Judge,” and here Paul Kester found inspiration for several of his plays. Vaughan Kester died at Gunston Hall in 1911.

The old mansion is constructed of bricks which were laboriously imported from Scotland, and its walls have the support of three thicknesses of these solid blocks. The long, sweeping Elizabethan roof gives that slope to the walls of the second story chambers characteristic of the period and provides an excuse for the quaint dormer windows which lend their own charm. The four massive brick chimneys find their bases in the expansive cellar and heroically defy the winds and the waves of time.

The most distinctive features of Gunston’s exterior are its two main entrances, which fortunately have been preserved all of whom have preserved the house and its surroundings in their original integrity as nearly as possible.

The present possessor of Gunston Hall is Mr. Louis Hertle, formerly of Chicago, who values the traditions of his historic treasure at their full worth, and has been painstakingly faithful in his restorations of house and grounds to their pristine beauty. Gunston’s owners prior to Mr. Hertle were the author brothers, Vaughan and Paul Kester. In these storied surroundings the former wrote among other works his novel, “The Prodigal Judge,” and here Paul Kester found inspiration for several of his plays. Vaughan Kester died at Gunston Hall in 1911.

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Photo by S. H. Walker, Vienna, Va.

SOUTH FRONT OF GUNSTON HALL, THE HOME OF GEORGE MASON
Rendezvous of noted Revolutionary leaders.
intact since the day of their creation. The formal entrance is on the north, the beautiful lunetted door approached through a solidly built porch of brick and stone, its Doric pillars bestowing grace and pleasing proportion. The southern portico is a graceful pentagonal structure, which affords a charming glimpse of the river. The original flights of sandstone steps, worn hollow in the centre by the feet of men and women since Washington and Lafayette trod them, still give access to the spacious hall which leads through the house, Colonial fashion, its broad sweep broken on the east by a wide and handsome staircase.

A description of Gunston Hall and its grounds as found among the papers of
GEORGE MASON OF GUNSTON HALL

General John Mason, the fourth son of its builder, and printed in "The Life of George Mason" by Kate Mason Rowland, is as follows:

Gunston Hall is situated on a height on the right bank of the Potomac River within a short walk of the shores, and commanding a full view of it, about five miles above the mouth of that branch of it on the same side called the Occoquan. When I can first remember it, it was in a state of high improvement and carefully kept. The south front looked to the river; from an elevated little portico on this front you descended directly into an extensive garden, touching the house on one side and reduced from the natural irregularity of the hilltop to a perfectly level platform, the southern extremity of which was bounded by a spacious walk running eastwardly and westwardly, from which there was by a natural and sudden declivity of the hill a rapid descent to the plain considerably below it. On this plain, adjoining the margin of the hill, opposite to, and in full view of the garden, was a deer park, studded with trees, kept well fenced and stocked with native deer domesticated.

On the north front, by which was the principal approach, was an extensive lawn kept closely pastured, through the midst of which led a spacious avenue, girded by long double ranges of that hardy and stately cherry tree, the common black heart, raised from the stone, and so the more fair and uniform in their growth, commencing at about two hundred feet from the house and extending thence for about twelve hundred feet; the carriage way being in the centre and the footways on the side, between the two rows, forming each double range of trees, and under their shade.

To-day the restoration to this alluring picture is as nearly complete as circumstances will permit, and time has added richly to the splendid growth of such landscape features as the long, squared box hedges, on the south side, which now lead through pergola and sunken garden to the river below.

George Mason brought trained artisans from Europe to fashion the artistic finishments of his handsome home, and they were three years at their task. The woodwork in Gunston Hall forms one of the best examples of beautiful household decoration to be seen in America. The spacious white drawing-room with its superb panelling and moulding, its richly carved doorways, window frames, mantel and semi-circular recesses expresses the climax in decorative woodwork which prevails throughout the house. Many years ago a Boston architect offered the tenant several thousand dollars for the woodwork of this room, but the sanctity of Gunston Hall was upheld and the desecration by removal of any of its parts was not perpetrated.

Communicating with this room is the smaller family drawing-room, and the tradition which has descended with the house is that in this room Jefferson prepared the framework of the Declaration of Independence. Those who visited Gunston Hall in the days of its builder include the names of America's most distinguished early men. Washington was a constant visitor; Jefferson added his brilliancy to the social board; Adams and Madison were occasional guests and Monroe, who was an ardent pupil of Mason, came often to sit at the feet of his master. Patrick Henry gave vent to his vehement patriotism in Gunston's groves and halls and Randolph contributed his shrewish wit. Lafayette was an honored guest, and an upstairs chamber yet bears the title of "Lafayette Room," in memory of the time when the great Frenchman slept beneath its broad roof.

The rough little burying ground out in the fields in the rear of Gunston Hall alone betrays a lack of respect to the greatness of its builder, although it is hardly to be doubted but that a man so unobtrusive in life as was George Mason would have given preference to this very
obscurity in his death. In the unenclosed little God's acre his mortal remains lie under a rough-hewn conical shaft, erected a score of years ago by a faithful descendant. It is inscribed as follows:


At the foot of the grave the iron marker of the Sons of the American
Revolution identifies it as the object of occasional veneration.

There is a movement on foot to restore this graveyard of the American who first gave clear and forceful voice to the principles for which America is to-day fighting the greatest battle of the world. The movement comprehends the agency of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in not only this work of restoration but also in the rearing of an adequate tangible memorial, to be erected at some appropriate site, to the author of the Bill of Rights.

Standing near her husband's stone is the altar-shaped tomb erected by George Mason in memory of his wife, who lies beneath. The inscription on its surface is:

Anne Mason, daughter of William Eilbeck, of Charles County, in Maryland, Mer-

credit of being the "youthful lowland beauty" for whom Washington languished in his callow days. Mason has left his own description of his wife, the mother of his nine children, whose place he tried so painstakingly to fill, as witness the several instances when he declined to perform public service on account of his domestic duties for his motherless children. Of his wife he writes:
In the beauty of her person and the sweetness of her disposition she was equalled by few, and excelled by none of her sex. She was something taller than the middle size and elegantly shaped. Her eyes were black, tender and lively; her features regular and delicate; her complexion remarkably fair and fresh. Lilies and roses (almost without a metaphor) were blended there, and a certain inexpressible air of cheerfulness and health. Innocence and sensibility diffused over her countenance formed a face the very reverse of what is generally called masculine. This is not an ideal but a real picture drawn from the life, nor was this beautiful outward form disgraced by an unworthy inhabitant. She was—

Free from her sex's smallest faults,
And fair as womankind can be.

George Mason was a staunch Episcopalian, a fellow member and vestryman with Washington of the old Pohick Church, which has been so well restored of late. Its rector of that day, Rev. Lee Massey, and George Washington were both executors of his will, which is one of the testamentary documents of extraordinary interest reposing among the archives in Fairfax Court House, Virginia. This will contains many characteristic expressions of the sentiment of the man who gave as much as any other for the high traditions of his country. The following paragraph voices as well as any other that sentiment:

I recommend to my sons, from my own experience in private life, to prefer the happiness of independence and the private station, to the troubles and vexations of public business, but if either their own inclinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in public affairs, I charge them, on a father's blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or the fear of danger or death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which they themselves were born.

Could more clear or forceful setting forth of young America's duty to home and country be given by parent to sons to-day than was this last bequeathment to his five sons by George Mason of Gunston Hall?
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Last month I spoke to you of the splendid work on War Relief that the Society is doing and I have continued to hear fine reports of this work from all parts of the country.

It is with pleasure that I tell you that the Society has acquired more land in addition to that bought last year and our holdings back of Memorial Continental Hall have been increased by the purchase of lots 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, which includes the property owned by Leo Simmons in D Street. This land, consisting of 23,362 square feet, upon the advice of our Advisory Committee, was bought for $2.00 a square foot less one and one half per cent, and as the value of the land is constantly rising, especially since so many of the new Government buildings are being erected in that vicinity, I feel that we have made a wise move.

You are all aware, perhaps, that Mr. Hoover had asked for and received permission to erect a temporary office building for the Food Commission on our land. It later developed that the space was not large enough and Mr. Hoover gave up his claim to the National Council of Defense, which has already made great headway with its temporary quarters, and in this way the Society is fulfilling its pledge to assist the Government. All the ground in the section back of the Hall on C and D and 18th Streets is in use, the Government having leased that which we did not own, from its various owners. We, of course, had given our land free and before we made our purchase from Mr. Simmons, his land in addition to that owned by others had been leased so that lease has been turned over to us by the Government.

The Committee Lists have been printed and copies have been sent to the members of the National Board, all Chapter Regents, and National Committee Chairmen. I hope that all who have received these lists, the Chapters, especially, will keep them for reference, as they contain the addresses of the Chairmen, Vice Chairmen, Division Directors and State Chairmen and will be the means of saving much time which would otherwise be wasted in writing for these addresses.

I hope that the regular work of the Society will be carried out this winter, as there is need of every bit of work the National Committees can do. We must never forget the reasons for our existence and our War Relief Service work will assume a larger interest if we keep our ideals alive in the work of our committees.
DIAGRAM OF LAND BACK OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, OWNED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. ONLY THE LOTS, 8, 9, 10, REMAIN TO BE PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.
NEW OFFICE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON FOR COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Within the shadow of Memorial Continental Hall, a building erected by women in honor of America’s patriot dead, a temporary office building has risen with Aladdin-like magic for the use of the Council of National Defense.

Permission was granted by the President General and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, to erect, rent free, a temporary office building on the National Society’s land back of the Hall. But finding the ground not large enough for his purpose, Mr. Hoover relinquished it to the Council of National Defense.

It is estimated that during the past summer Washington City has been more crowded than in the winter months. It is no exaggeration to say that since the declaration of war with Germany thousands of men and women have rushed to the National Capital. And the housing problem resulting from this increased population is a serious one.

The Council of National Defense, which comprises the ablest men of the country appointed by President Wilson to handle vast war problems, is the first to secure adequate office room by the erection of temporary quarters.

The building is of temporary character for war purposes, and Waddy B. Wood, the architect, has established a speed record in its construction; the work from start to finish is to be completed in less than sixty days. The building will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and supplied by ample toilets, with offices as well ventilated and arranged as they would have been in a modern office building.

The building will be covered on the exterior with stucco, and although temporary, it will demonstrate that it is possible to get pleasing architecture without loss of time or money. It is to be completed on or about November 1, 1917. As will be seen from the architect’s drawing it will be a two-story structure and has six long wings.

The building will contain in the inside one hundred thousand square feet of space, and will hold approximately six hundred or more people.
SOME OLD LITCHFIELD SILVER AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS

By Elizabeth C. Barney Buel
(State Regent of Connecticut)

Author of “The Tale of the Spinning Wheel”, etc.

In the old historic town of Litchfield, Connecticut, there still remains much of the silver that once belonged to the original settlers, to the men and women of Colonial days and to the families of Revolutionary fame. To the uninitiated the interest attached to old silver is hard to understand, and yet every stamp on a piece of silver tells its own story of long ago, not only to the expert but also to the layman who takes the trouble to translate it by means of reliable table of marks.

From the dawn of history there have been workers in gold and silver, and every ancient nation has used these metals profusely in personal ornaments and domestic utensils, in arms and armor, and in all the arts including even sculpture and architecture. This more ancient period of the honorable art of the goldsmith is too fascinating to venture upon in the limited space at the disposal of this article, nor can the succeeding centuries be reviewed until we arrive at Goldsmith’s Hall in London in the year 1300. In this year Edward I ordained “that no goldsmith, nor none otherwise within the King’s dominions, make or cause to be made any manner of vessel, or any other thing of gold or silver except it be of the true allay (alloy) . . . and none work worse silver than money; and no manner of vessel of silver depart out of the hands of the workers until it be assayed by the wardens of the craft; and further, that it be marked with the leopard’s head.” Here we have a statute regulating the quality of all silverware. The standard was ordered to be “no worse than money,” that is, than “coin” or “sterling silver;” the test was to be the assay or “touch” of the wardens of the craft and the sign and seal of the assay was to be the King’s mark, the leopard’s head stamped into the silver.

These marks, being thus controlled by the wardens of the Guilds’ or Goldsmiths’ Halls, were called hall-marks and were in use in all European countries, each country establishing its own system.

This marking of silver may likewise be traced to ancient times, when makers stamped their wares with their names or symbols as a kind of trade-mark. Trade-marks are as old as industry itself and were used in every trade and handicraft. When trades began to amalgamate into the guilds—the trade unions of the Fourteenth Century—the marks were regulated by law and controlled by these guilds or halls; and so, in the case of the precious metals, the hall-mark came to be the only guarantee of standard purity.

In the course of time these hall-marks were varied and their number increased. In England a lion passant was added to the leopard’s head, which in early times was always crowned. Later, the maker of a piece of plate, which is the correct technical name for solid silver and is not applicable to gold or to our modern plated ware, was required to stamp it with his individual mark. In the beginning this was the first two letters of his surname,
changed afterwards to the initials of his Christian and surname combined with any emblem he chose to adopt; and a fourth mark was the "date letter" by which the year of manufacture was denoted. Thus, a period or "cycle" of twenty years was represented by twenty letters of the alphabet in their order, one letter for each year until the alphabet was used up, whereupon another alphabet of different form and type was chosen; thus there is a different letter for every year since 1508 down to the present time. As all hall-marks had to be registered at Goldsmiths' Hall, it is possible thus to fix the exact date of any piece of plate since the Fourteenth Century, if not earlier. In 1784 a fifth mark called the sovereign's head was added to prove that the duty had been paid and this mark remained until the duties were removed in 1890. Therefore every piece of silver with a hall-mark of only four stamps or impressions antedates in all probability the year 1784 and certainly does so if the sovereign's head is absent.

Between the years 1697 and 1720 the standard of silver was raised above that of sterling coin, and to denote this the leopard's head crowned and the lion passant were replaced by a lion's head erased or erect and a seated figure of Britannia bearing spear and shield. In 1720 the older marks were resumed and in 1822 the leopard's head appears uncrowned as on all modern English plate. In 1876 a letter "F" was added to denote plate of foreign manufacture.

To sum up, all English plate stamped in London at Goldsmiths' Hall has the following marks: the Leopard's Head (crowned or uncrowned); the Maker's Mark; the Date Letter; the Lion's Passant.

From 1697 to 1720 it has the "Lion's Head erased" and "Britannia" instead of the Leopard's Head and the Lion Passant and the additional duty mark of the Sovereign's head from 1784 to 1890, making five in all, during this last period. The letter F for foreign plate appears after 1876 and the leopard's head without a crown after 1822.

In the Colonies English hall-marks were not used for the reason that American silversmiths could not send their wares to London to be marked. Consequently they resorted to the expedient of using individual marks only, such as their initials with or without some chosen emblem in a shield, circle, etc. These are the earliest American marks. After 1725 they used their surnames with or without their initials, and occasionally added an emblem, such as a star, a rose, an anchor, a lion passant, or an eagle displayed, but these emblems are not hall-marks.

After the independence of this country the makers sometimes added the letters "D" or "C" in a circle, meaning dollar or coin, and testifying to the fact that the silver was of the same standard purity as the coin of the realm. In the first half of the Nineteenth Century the word "coin" was used for this purpose, followed in 1857 by the modern term, "Sterling."

From all this it will be seen that it is incorrect to speak of an American hall-mark, since we have no Goldsmiths' Hall to pass judgment on our silver; the maker's name and reputation is the only guarantee of its purity.

Before the Revolution our ancestors brought most of their silver from England, hence there is much fine old English plate in this country, particularly ecclesiastical plate and collections accumulated by our oldest universities. Boston is particularly rich in old plate made either in England or by her own early silversmiths, who were the first to pursue...
the art in this country. Trinity Church, New York, still uses its royal gifts of plate. At the time of the burning of Fairfield, Conn., the church silver was saved from the British by the quick wit of Mary Silliman, wife of the Revolutionary general and "patron saint" of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter of Bridgeport. The plate had been brought to her house as usual on Saturday ready for Sunday's service of the Revolution had a distinct style of its own. There is hardly a country village that has not some specimen of their handiwork, and many a small town had silver artisans who turned out spoons of solid silver as readily as a boy would whittle a toy.

Hence it is not to be wondered at that a place as historic as Litchfield in the far-away northwestern corner of Connecticut, with its families of Colonial and Revolutionary fame, should be rich in old and treasured silver.

In a little house, half residence, half post-office, at East Litchfield which boasts but a railroad station and a few houses is to be seen a gold and silver tankard presented by Alexander II of Russia to ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut, by whom it was offered as a prize to the best marksman in the Hartford Light Guards. It was won by
Charles Carter, father of its present owner and is inscribed, “Alexander II to Thomas Seymour” and “From Thomas Seymour, ex-Governor to Charles Carter.” Thomas Seymour was Governor in 1850 and afterward minister to Russia, at which time the cup was given to him. (See Plate I, centre of lowest shelf.)

Wolcott and Tallmadge heirlooms are found in abundance, in the homes of Oliver Wolcott, the “Signer,” and Major Benjamin Tallmadge, of Sheldon’s Light Dragoons and Washington’s secret service, homes still owned and occupied by their descendants. A drinking cup or “can” without lid and a tankard with the family arms are shown in the illustrations as specimens of Wolcott silver. Here in Litchfield Oliver Wolcott built his house in 1752, and from that time onward shared his fame with Litchfield.

Another drinking “can” (Plate I, second shelf from bottom) was a wedding present to Mary Floyd, when Colonel Tallmadge, in the words of his diary, led her “to the hymeneal altar and commenced the life and duties of a married man.” Mary Floyd Tallmadge was the daughter of General Floyd, another “Signer,” and met her distinguished young bridegroom during the many celebrations of peace after the war, when she and her family returned to their Long Island home, which Colonel Tallmadge writes, “they found much changed for the worse.” Numberless historic memories are reflected from the burnished sides of this beautiful old cup which descended to Mary Floyd Tallmadge’s granddaughter and namesake, the late Mrs. Mary Floyd.
Tallmadge Seymour, the beloved regent at the time of her recent death, of the D. A. R. Chapter in Litchfield, which bears her noted ancestor’s name.

Miss Floyd and Colonel Tallmadge were married on March 18, 1784, after he had visited Connecticut and arranged for his permanent home and “pursuit of a mercantile life” in Litchfield by the purchase of the house still owned and occupied by his descendants. This house had been built in 1775 on the eve of the Revolution by the brother of Colonel Elisha Sheldon, of the Light Dragoons, and it is easy to suppose that these associations with his superior officers led Benjamin Tallmadge to buy the house to which he brought his young bride. Nor was Litchfield itself unknown to him, for during the war he had passed through the town, then on the highroad of travel, with his troop of dragoons at the time when Lord Cornwallis spread terror throughout the Colonies by his approach to the American coast. With his men Tallmadge, then a major, went to church in the “old meeting house on the green,” and was the subject of that famous prayer of the Rev. Judah Champion, who, true to his name like a priest of the hosts of Judah, first confided our dragoons to the mercy of God and then called down storm and tempest to annihilate the fleets of Cornwallis. “Peradventure should any escape thy vengeance,” he prayed, “collect them again, O Lord, as in the hollow of thy hand and let thy lightnings play upon them!”

But harken now to the tale of another prayer on another Sunday morning in the old town, when the people assembled in the church on the green to listen to
their usual sermon. It was in that terrible winter of 1777-78, when Washington and his "ragged Continentals" were enduring the grim misery of Valley Forge.

SILVER TANKARD AND CUPS OF GOVERNOR ROGER WOLCOTT, FATHER OF OLIVER WOLCOTT, SHOWING FAMILY ARMS

"Father Champion rose from his seat, not with expected sermon but with an open letter in his hand. It was from his nephew, Capt. Henry Champion, who was their turn at the coats lent to comrades on duty; of the deep love through it all for the leader who shared every suffering and privation with the added burden of
his leadership. Death-like silence reigned as the good man finished reading, and not trusting himself to look up, bowed his head in prayer, pleading with the God of battles to give victory to the right and courage to those who were in such need. Then he said: "I shall not preach to you to-day; the Lord has other work for us to do. Go home and see what you have for these brave boys, and bring it here this afternoon. To-morrow, God willing, I shall start with your gifts to Valley Forge." Hastily and tearfully they left the church and the Sabbath stillness was broken by the hum of preparation. It is the old familiar story to us who are facing the self-same ordeal in defense of that liberty for which those "brave boys" suffered and died. "Parson" Champion went to Valley Forge laden with Litchfield's gifts and followed by Litchfield's prayers.

To Parson Champion's sister Dorothy belonged the delicate little pitcher with the beautiful familiar shape of the Revolutionary period which may be seen next the Tallmadge cup on the second shelf of Plate I. Dorothy married Capt. Julius Deming, who was acting-assistant-commissary general of the Continental Army and came to Litchfield in 1781. Here Captain Deming began business as a merchant and imported his goods direct from Europe—probably the only man of his day in this State that did so. Together with Benjamin Tallmadge and Oliver Wolcott, Jr., he established the "Litchfield China Trading Company" and bought the ship "Trident" to sail as we might say between Litchfield and China. Here was Litchfield, not only a manufacturing centre at that time, but an inland commercial mart as well, with her own importers and her own ship.

To Julius Deming and his two partners, Tallmadge and Wolcott, the First Congregational Church of Litchfield owes the gift of its communion service. One day, about 1825, Colonel Tallmadge crossed the street to Mr. Deming's house and said to him in his stately, ceremonious way:

"Mr. Deming, it has occurred to me that it is not right that our tables should be served with silver while the table of the Lord is served only with pewter."

"Colonel Tallmadge, that same thought has many times occurred to me."

"Then would it not be proper to purchase two tankards?"

"Highly proper, Colonel Tallmadge," responded Captain Deming. Accordingly, two tall tankards were purchased, the work of "E. Marquand," and the church still uses this gift of nearly one hundred years ago due to the piety and public spirit of these two noted men.

The rest of the service was a later gift of J. Huntington Wolcott.

This church's baptismal bowl is older than the communion service and is also a gift due to the initiative of Colonel Tallmadge in one of whose letters recently discovered is found the history of the gift.

"WASHINGTON, JAN. 7: 1806"

"Julius Deming, Esq.

Dear Sir:

When I was at New York I was not unmindful of the Christening Bowl wanted for our church. I examined the principal Stores where plated Ware is obtained & found that bowls of inferior size to what I could have wished might be purchased for about 13 dollars. As I did not like the article I next examined the silver smith's Shops where I found several that suited me very well. These were solid silver & were from $27 to $29 apiece. The funds in my hands amounting to only $16.18 I did not purchase one, but when I reached this place I mentioned these facts to Mr. Tracy, who joined me in the opinion that we had better try
to purchase one of solid silver in preference to a plated one. Accordingly I have written to Oliver Wolcott, Esq., & informed him that if he would purchase one and contribute a certain sum himself, Mr. Tracy and I would make up the residue; to which he has just replied & informed me that he would make enquiry for the Article and contribute his full proportion towards the purchase of it. I take an early oppy. to inform you what I have done, & what I trust will be effected. Be good enough to notify the Rev. Mr. Huntington of the same.

I am, Dr. Sir, sincerely
your friend & obedt. servt.
Benjm Tallmadge."

The bowl is beaten out entirely by hand and at first contained a modest inscription without the donors' names, which was thus remedied later by the church:

"The gift chiefly of U. S. Senator Uriah Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Oliver Wolcott, Col. Benjamin Tallmadge and Julius Deming, Esq. In memory of whom this is inscribed by vote of the church, January 1, 1904."

Other interesting silver connected with the Deming name is a coffee service of four pieces made out of Mexican dollars over one hundred years ago (Plates III and IV); also a tea set of French silver made by Fourniquet (Plate II on the right of second shelf from top). It is owned by Mr. Frederick Deming of Litchfield.

A large coffee pot on the extreme left of bottom shelf, Plate I, which once belonged to Major James Sterling, a prominent soldier of the Revolution, had been filled with gold coin and buried for safe keeping during the war.

One of the rarest pieces of silver in Litchfield is the "rat-tail" spoon to be seen in Plate I leaning up against an English hall-marked bowl of the George II period. It once belonged to Margaret Herring, born in 1725, a great-great-great aunt of ex-President Roosevelt and the great-great-grandmother of Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, the spoon's present owner. It is much older than even the times of Margaret Herring, as it is one of the earliest forms of spoon, and is familiarly known as the "rat-tail" because of the tail-like prolongation of the stem where it joins the bowl. This form dates back to the middle of the Seventeenth Century, the earliest specimen of it, like the one illustrated, having the top of the handle divided by two clefts into three parts; later on, the outer points were omitted, leaving only the central projection.

Whole volumes could be written by the silver connoisseur about spoons. They call to mind the table manners of our ancestors from the age of fingers downwards—or more strictly speaking, upwards—in the evolution of "good form." It was once the pink of propriety to eat with our fingers, to drink tea out of our saucers, yea, even to eat with our knives, the latter being made with a disk-like protuberance curving backward for the express purpose of conveying the food to the mouth after it had been cut. Some of our little modern butter knives illustrate this form.

"As fingers were made before forks," so also were knives and spoons. Bantering ridicule greeted the first appearance of the fork in polite society in the Seventeenth Century. It was regarded as the affectation of the foppish courtier, the boastful traveler or the dainty dandy. The old English custom was to hold the food with a napkin in the left hand, while with the right it was cut and conveyed to the mouth with the knife, that is, when one did not use one's fingers. The use of nature's forks was a universal custom even until the days of Louis IV and
Anne of Austria, when a French author writes:

The lovely fingers of the Queen
Full often took the pains, I ween,
To carry to her crimson beak
(With due respect I mean to speak)
Full many a savory bit of meat,
Of pastry or confection sweet.

The peoples of antiquity sat on the ground and ate everything with the fingers of the right hand. In later and more civilized Greece and Rome they lay on couches around the tables, leaning on the left elbow and still using the fingers of the right hand to eat with. This explains how the beloved disciple could lay his head on Christ's breast at the last supper and how it was that he who "dipped" with Him "in the dish" branded himself as His betrayer. The washing of the hands before and after meals was thus necessarily a most rigorous part of table etiquette. Special servants called ewers always stood ready be-

pasty as the heart of a man. Forks, at first, were used only for dragging the meat out of the kettles and placing it in the common trencher from which each one helped himself with his own knife or spoon.

The age of a spoon can be told not only from its marks but also from its form. The earliest have round bowls and were made of wood, horn, ivory, pewter, iron, brass and finally of silver, following the same shapes as the baser materials. Hence the earliest silver
spoons have round bowls, those of the Fifteenth Century having a hexagonal stem ending in a knob or acorn. In the Sixteenth Century the stem was changed to a baluster form and the bowl became pear-shaped with the small end toward the handle; in the middle of the Seventeenth Century comes the rat-tail spoon as before described, with its elliptical bowl to be followed in the Eighteenth Century by a form still more elongated, with a handle rounded and turned upwards at the top and having a central ridge running down its whole length. This form later became more pointed or egg-shaped, the top of the handle turned down instead of upward and the rat-tail was shortened into a "drop" at the base of the bowl where it joins the stem. This latter is the well-known plain spoon of 1760 to 1800, called the "old English pattern." In the next period, in the early Nineteenth Century, the plain stem was replaced by the "fiddle-back" pattern with its sharp angular shoulders near the top and at the bowl.

In the days of Elizabeth it was a delicate matter to get one's food into one's mouth around the great ruff. A certain lady used a spoon with "a handle two feet long when eating her soup." It has been said, "He must have a long spoon to eat with the Devil," but one would hardly think of finding this custom adopted by respectable feminine royalty.

In old times Litchfield had three silversmiths of her own, who turned out many spoons, spectacles and other things. These makers were William Ward, Isaac Thompson and Reuben Merriman, all of them living and working over a hundred years ago.

The name of Isaac Thompson is stamped on some wonderful heavy table-spoons that once belonged to Judge Tapping Reeve, founder of the Litchfield Law School in 1784, the first in this country. In 1773 Judge Reeve built his residence in Litchfield, just opposite the Wolcott homestead, and held his law lectures in a small building to the south
of it. This building, after many mov-
ings, has found a permanent resting place
on the grounds and under the protection
of the Litchfield Historical Society.
Judge Reeve's first wife was Sally Burr,
the daughter of Aaron Burr, President
of Princeton, and the sister of the Aaron
Burr, Jr., Vice-President of the United
States and slayer of Alexander Hamilton.

Litchfield also boasts a quantity of
old Sheffield plated ware usually referred
to as "Sheffield plate." It is almost as
valuable as solid silver and is distin-
guished from the latter by the ruddy glow
of the copper often seen shining through
the silver plating. The coffee urn of Ben-
jamin and Mary Tallmadge marked with
their combined initials "B. & M. T.," are
notable specimens. (See illustration.)

William Ward became a silversmith
as early as 800. His spoons are usually
marked "Ward" or "W. Ward" and
sometimes simply with his initials.

Reuben Merriman usually marked his
silver with his whole name, "R. Merri-
man," and the words "pure coin," mean-
ing that the article was literally made out
of coins. It was a common custom to
take the coin of the land and melt it
down for plate. Many a young girl saved
up her earnings and had it melted into her
wedding silver.

A teaspoon full of Litchfield reminis-
cence once belonged to Laura Beebe,
granddaughter of Captain Bezaliel Beebe
and Elizabeth Marsh. Within a week of
receiving his orders, Captain Beebe, dur-
ing the Revolution, raised and fully
equipped a regiment of soldiers in Litch-
field and had them on the march to Fair-
field. A story told of his wife is only
another instance of those tireless devoted
women whose spinning-wheels and knitt-
ing-needles helped to lay the founda-
tions of our freedom.

Elizabeth Marsh was the granddaugh-
ter of John Marsh, one of the settlers
of Litchfield. Once when Captain Beebe
returned home unexpectedly one evening
and had only until the second morning
afterwards to stay, his wife found him
in dire need of stockings and only three
of the two pairs she was knitting were
done. They were long trunk hose and
Captain Beebe was over six feet tall,
but the brave woman started on the task
of knitting the last stocking before her
husband left. All day she knitted with-
out stopping except for food, and when
night came she walked backwards and
forwards to quiet the stinging nerves and
stimulate the weary muscles to their task.
All night she worked until at dawn the
stocking was finished and the two pairs
packed into her husband's knapsack ready
for his journey.

The spirit of Elizabeth Marsh Beebe is
alive again in the vast army of knitters
of to-day whose knitting needles are help-
ing to preserve that freedom for which
their foremothers toiled and sacrificed.
It is our sacred privilege and opportunity
to be worthy of these patriot grand-
mothers of the Revolution in this su-
preme struggle that is confronting us to
make the world safe for democracy and
human liberty, and as a direct conse-
quence, America safe for Americans to
live in without fear of ruthlessness and
the organized savagery of a people gone
mad with lust of blood and conquest.

The silver of old days comes down to
us with its message of devotion and sac-
rifice for the sacred things of human life.
Did space permit we might continue dig-
ging interminably in this veritable silver
mine of Litchfield's historic past. The
message is the same the country over;
that it falls on ears attuned to the same
high key of patriotism is evidenced by the
hum of women working for the nation
and the tread of marching men.
GENERAL HENRY M. ROBERT TO CONDUCT A PARLIAMENTARY PAGE IN THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

All "Daughters" Can Submit Their Problems and Perplexities to the Author of "Robert's Rules of Order"

General Henry M. Robert, the celebrated authority on parliamentary procedure, whose books on that subject are known to every "Daughter," will conduct a page in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for the benefit of its readers desiring to consult him through that channel. Problems which they desire solved can be put in the form of questions, sent to the Editor, Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and forwarded by her to General Robert.

Answers will appear promptly in the Magazine, and General Robert will answer these questions only by publication in the magazine.

In securing General Robert to conduct a page of "Questions and Answers," the President General, the National Board of Management, the Chairman of the Magazine committee and the Editor were actuated by the desire to gain for the National Society the standard authority on parliamentary law, the man whose books are consulted by all teachers of that subject.

Just at this time when changes in the Constitution of the National Society are to be made at the next Continental Congress, General Robert can be of inestimable service to all "Daughters" in solving knotty problems through the Magazine without heavy expense to the individual.

Submit your problems without hesitancy, putting them in the form of concise statements, signing each with your full name and address, and send to the Editor.

In publishing answers, General Robert will insert only the initials of the sender and the date, devoting the remainder of the space to solving the problem presented to him.

General Robert is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and has served his country in many responsible and distinguished positions. In 1901 he was appointed by the President of the United States, Chief of Engineers, the highest rank in his branch of the Service.

General Robert's page will commence in the December magazine.

The first questions will receive the first answers.

MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE

The Remembrance Book, July, 1917, the necrology of the National Society for six months, has been sent to the Regent of every Chapter and to members of the National Board of Management. Extra copies can be secured at 10 cents each by addressing Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION

By Elizabeth Henry Lyons
Author of "Old Richmond", "Some Portraits of Patrick Henry," etc.

In the hall of the home of the Historical Society in Richmond, surrounded by the faces of the illustrious sons whom Virginia loves to honor, hangs the picture of James, a negro soldier of the American Revolution.

The genial secretary who showed it to me called my attention to two other pictures of negroes in line with it.

"Do you think," he asked, "that any such place of honor has been given to three negroes north of Mason's and Dixon's line?"

Virginia recognizes a brave heart whether it beats in a black or white breast, and James has not been forgotten by the State he served so loyally. I tried in vain to find out if he had a surname, but he seemed to have been only known as James. In 1781 he was permitted by his master to enter the service of the gallant young Marquis de Lafayette to whom he proved so valuable an aid that two years later the grateful nobleman gave a testimonial of his worth which won him his freedom.

From Hening's Statutes 1785–88 I find that "the said James shall from and after the passing of this act enjoy as full freedom as if he had been born free, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

"And be it further enacted that the executive shall as soon as may be, appoint a proper person, and the said William Armstead another, who shall ascertain and fix the value of said James, and to certify such valuation to the Auditor of Accounts who shall issue his warrant to the treasurer for the same to be paid out of the general fund."

Deeply interested I pursued my investigations and, in the State Library of Virginia, I was so fortunate as to find the original petition. The time-yellowed manuscript reads as follows:

The petition of James (a slave, belonging to Wil Armstead of New Kent county) humbly sheweth that your petitioner pursued of the just right which all men have to freedom notwithstanding his own state of bondage, with an honest desire to serve this country in its defence thereof, did, during the ravages of Lord Cornwallis thru this state, by the permission of his master enter into the service of the Marquiss Lafayette: That during the time of his serving the Marquiss he often, at the peril of his life, found means to frequent the British Camp by which means he kept open a channel of the most useful communication to the army of the state: That at different times your petitioner conveyed inclosures from the Marquiss into the enemies' line of the most secret and important kind, the possession of which, if discovered on him, would have most certainly endangered the life of your petitioner: That he undertook and performed all commands with cheerfulness and fidelity in opposition to the persuasion and example of many thousands of his unfortunate con-

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dition. For proof of above your petitioner begs leave to refer to the certificate of the Marquiss Lafayette heretofore annexed, and, after taking his case as here stated into consideration, he humbly intreats that he may be granted that Freedom which he flatters himself he has in some degree contributed to establish and which he hopes always to prove himself worthy of; nor does he desire even this inestimable favor

PORTRAIT OF JAMES, AND AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF LAFAYETTE
Hanging in the hall of the Virginia Historical Society Building, Richmond, Va.
VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING FORMERLY THE HOME OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, 1861-65
unless his present master, from whom he has experienced all that can make tolerable the State of slavery, shall be made adequate compensation for the loss of a valuable workman; which your petitioner humbly requests may be done and your petitioner shall pray & & &. November 30. 1786.”

Think of it! A man recognizing his “just right” to freedom, willing, because of his master’s kindness to him, to remain “his valuable workman.” What a testimony to both!

William Armstead was Major in 1772-75. He appears to have been very patriotic and to have aided greatly in getting supplies for the army.

The allusion, “in opposition to the persuasion and example of many thousand of his unfortunate condition” is explained by a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Doctor Gorden, a few years after the war (Jefferson’s works, vol. ii, page 426). After telling of the loss of crops and cattle, he adds: “I suppose the State of Virginia lost under Lord Cornwallis’ hand that year about thirty thousand slaves; and that, of these, twenty thousand slaves died of small-pox and camp fever, and the rest were partly sent to the West Indies and changed for rum, sugar, coffee and fruit and partly sent to New York, from which they went, at the peace, either to Nova Scotia or to England. From this last place, I believe, they have been lately sent to Africa.”

Lord Dunmore had, November 7, 1775, issued a proclamation declaring “all indentured servants, negroes, or others appertaining to rebels free.” (Force’s Archives, 4th series, vol. iii, p. 1385), so that whenever James was in the camp of Lord Cornwallis he was “free” as was then supposed, for it was not known that negroes would be sold by that commander for “rum.”

I do not find in Virginia records any mention of James after his freedom until the second visit of Lafayette to America when The Patriot came back in 1824, an old man, to be greeted with enthusiasm by a nation which loved and honored him. Of his visit to Richmond, Dr. Mordicai, in his book, “Richmond
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EPISCOPACY IN CONNECTICUT

By Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D.D.

In the autumn of the year 1633 a small band of explorers from the Plymouth Colony established a trading post on the Connecticut River at the place now known as Windsor. Five years later the Rev. John Davenport and the families associated with him anchored their ships in Quinnipiac harbor and established the New Haven Colony. In the year 1665 these two Colonies, Connecticut and New Haven, became one. Up to this time, although the Rev. Mr. Davenport had been ordained in the Church of England, there is no evidence that favorers of Episcopacy had established a residence in the Colony. If there were any such they did not care to present its claims, or if they did their position in the community was rendered so uncomfortable that as a matter of safety they held their peace.

The first recorded move in this direction was that of one William Pitkin and six other men, who in the year 1664 signed an address to the “General Assembly,” declaring their grievances and “petitioning for redress of the same.” Their complaint was “that they were as sheep without any shepherd,” they were not recognized as members of the church, their children were refused baptism, yet they were forced to make their contribution to the support of the ministers who refused to grant to them these kind offices. This petition evidently gained for them some consideration, for the General Assembly recommended to the ministers of the Colony “to consider whether it be not their duty to entertain all such persons who were of an honest and good conversation having a competency of knowledge in the principles of religion.” In this recommendation the word “Entertain” was interpreted to mean to receive into church fellowship. It is evident that however much our Pilgrim forefathers valued religious liberty for themselves, they were not at this time, nor for many years after, quite willing that this liberty should be enjoyed by those who were not in agreement with them. Church and State were not more firmly connected in England than they were for a long time in the Colony of Connecticut. Liberty of conscience for outsiders was a matter of theory, perhaps, but certainly not a matter of practice. In 1643 a New England League was formed for better protection against the Indians, but the delegates from Maine were excluded because they were Episcopalians while the delegates from Rhode Island suffered the same penalty because they were Baptists.

Neale in his History of New England (vol. i, p. 329), says that “the New England Puritans were no better friends to liberty of conscience than their adversaries and that the question between them was not whether one party of Christians should have power to oppress another, but who should have that power.” It was not until 1708 that an act was passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut called an “act of toleration,” by which people who dissented from the worship and ministry tolerated by law could be exempt from punishment for non-conformity to the established order, but even that act did
not exempt them from taxation for its maintenance.

In the year 1690 quite a number of the inhabitants of Stratford, then a large township, who on coming to this country brought with them a strong love for the doctrines and worship of the Church of England, expressed a desire to worship God in the way to which they were accustomed "at home." Probably they had indulged this desire by private and perhaps secret use of the Prayer Book, but this was not enough, they were anxious to have common prayer, a public use of services which they loved so well. Accordingly, in the year 1702 an application was made to the Bishop of London to send a clergyman to Stratford. This appeal met with no success. Three years later the Rev. William Vesey, rector of Trinity Church, New York, was asked to visit Stratford and hold a Church Ser-
vice, and this invitation was declined.

In the year 1705 the Rev. George Muirson was sent to this country as a missionary of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," to which Society the loyal Churchmen gave the title "The Venerable Society." Mr. Muirson was stationed at Rye, in Westchester County, N. Y. From this point he carried on missionary work over a wide territory both in New York and in Connecticut. Soon after his arrival he started out on a tour of inspection to the eastward. On this expedition he was accompanied by the Hon. Caleb Heathcote, who sustained a high position in the New York Government, a man to whom the Church in Connecticut owes a debt of gratitude which it is always glad to acknowledge. When these two gentlemen came to Stratford, one of them, as the record has it "fully armed," Mr.
Muirson, although threatened with imprisonment for doing so, preached to a large congregation and baptized twenty-four people, mostly adults.

A few months later another visit was made by these same men. Their entrance into the town was opposed, and at later visits every obstacle was thrown in their way. On one occasion a prominent citizen and public officer stood in the highway and forbade the people to attend the Episcopal services, threatening them with a fine of ten pounds if they failed to obey. The result was one which might have been expected, the attention of the public was called to these services and people from all parts of the surrounding country came flocking in to hear what “this babbler” had to say. Many of them went away well pleased, even the Congregationalist minister was carried away with what he saw and heard, and expressed his willingness to receive Holy Orders if his family could be provided for during his absence in England. There is no record that he took this step, but he was obliged to give up his parish and to remove from Stratford.

All this took place some seventy years before the Revolutionary War, but during this period the growth of the church had been very considerable and many exciting and important events took place which made the history of the church interesting. As just stated, the Congregationalist minister, Mr. Reed, lost his position in Stratford because of his leaning towards Episcopacy. On his departure the Church endeavored to repair the mischief done by calling as their pastor the Rev. Timothy Cutler, of Boston, who was considered the best preacher in the colony of Massachusetts. He accepted the call and ministered to the Stratford people for ten years and was then made the President of Yale College.

At this time the Congregationalist minister at West Haven was the Rev. Samuel Johnson. These two men, with five instructors in the College, were accustomed to meet from time to time in the College Library for study and conference. What happened is given in the words of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Beardsley in his history of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut. He says (p. 28): “They examined the doctrines and practices of the Primitive Church and compared them with the model of their own discipline and worship, and the farther they pushed their inquiries the more uneasy they became. As light would break in upon the darkened chamber of their toil they were compelled at last to welcome it; and not only the two who occupied the eminently responsible positions in the College, but the rest, making no secret of their opinions, sent in to the trustees a formal statement of their views, and declared for Episcopacy, or doubted the validity of Presbyterian ordination.” “I suppose,” says President Woolsey, speaking of this event in the historical address delivered on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Institution, “that greater alarm would scarcely be awakened now if the Theological Faculty of the College were to declare for the Church of Rome, avow their belief in Transubstantiation, and pray to the Virgin Mary.”

We can easily imagine the excitement created by this event and understand what an effect it had upon the growth of the Church in Connecticut, for four of these men went to England and were ordained to the priesthood.

As time passed on it became evident that the Episcopal Church had become well rooted in the soil of Connecticut, the vine transplanted here from England had spread its branches widely and
in many parts of the State had acquired considerable influence. Dr. Johnson became President of Kings College in New York, but was always active in promoting the interests of the Church in this State. Statistics show that at the beginning of the Revolutionary War the Episcopalians numbered one-thirteenth of the population, while in some towns the proportion was greater. In Newtown the population was divided equally between the adherents of the Church of England and the Congregationalists, and in New Haven the number of Episcopalians was only a little less than in Newtown.

Then came the Revolutionary War, which brought dark days for those who loved the doctrines and the worship of that church. Much opprobrium has been heaped upon the Episcopal clergy of that time, yet what more natural than that they should have been among the last to desire the independence of this country. They had been ordained in England, they had taken an oath of allegiance to that country, their stipends had come in large part from the Church of England, in the church services they had always prayed for the King of England and all the Royal family, also for the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the Government. For these reasons they must have found it very hard to change their habits and their attachments. Many of them refused to do either and consequently they had to suffer persecutions. Many of the lay people sympathized with them and also shared their sufferings. In Litchfield John Davies, whose nephew had been a missionary in this country, was imprisoned and his cattle taken from him. The Rev. Mr. Viets, of Simsbury, in this State, was accused of aiding the Tories confined in the Simsbury mines, to escape, and was carried to Hartford Jail and put in irons. The Rev. Mr. Learning, of Norwalk, was lodged in a jail and denied the usual comforts of a bed, with the result of bringing on a hip disease from which he suffered till his death. In consequence of these persecutions most of the churches were closed and many of them suffered severe injuries. At Newtown, however, where the Episcopalians were in strong numbers, Mr. Beach held services all through the war, omitting none of the prayers for King and Government. On one Sunday while officiating a shot was fired at him, the ball striking the sounding board above him, whereupon he paused long enough to say, "fear not them which kill the body but are not able to kill the soul," and then quietly went on with the service.

These evil days, however, finally passed and peace was declared. The Revolutionary War has been called a "bridge of sighs" for the Church in Connecticut, the time immediately following was not very much better. The Independence of the United States meant severing the ties which held the Missionaries to the Church of England and at once cut off, in large part, the source of supplies. The Church people were impoverished and only thirteen clergymen left to begin and carry on the work of reconstruction. Of these thirteen clergymen ten gathered at Woodbury in March following the declaration of peace and held a conference as to the means by which they could secure a Bishop for Connecticut. As a result of this meeting the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, of Middletown, was instructed to go to New York and offer the Episcopal Office, first to the Rev. Mr. Learning, and in case he declined it, as it was feared he might do, owing to age and infirmity, to offer it to the Rev. Samuel Seabury. The latter consented to go to England to be consecrated to that office. He carried a letter from the clergy of Connecticut addressed...
to the Archbishop of York, the See of Canterbury being vacant at that time, asking his Grace to consecrate Mr. Seabury as Bishop of Connecticut.

There were, however, many difficulties found in the way of this. The office for consecrating a Bishop contained an oath of allegiance to the English Government. Mr. Seabury, now an American citizen, could not take this oath and the English bishops found no way of dispensing with it, and so for a time it seemed as if Mr. Seabury's voyage and quest had been in vain. It was then suggested that in Scotland there were Bishops who owed no allegiance to the English Government and there was no reason why they could not consecrate Mr. Seabury to the Episcopal order. On the fourteenth of November, 1784, three prelates of the Church of Scotland granted what the English Church, from views of expediency denied, a valid Episcopacy to this Western World.

It is a matter of interest that the old house in Woodbury in which the ten clergymen met to choose Connecticut's first Bishop is still standing, the property of the Diocese of Connecticut. The secret chamber in which the Missionary at Woodbury during the war was occasionally driven to secrete himself from persecuting enemies is still shown to those who make a pious pilgrimage to the place where the American Episcopate had its origin. Bishop Seabury, having accomplished his purpose at Aberdeen, returned to London, and after addressing a letter to the Secretary of the "Venerable Society" expressing his gratitude for the many favors extended to him during the thirty-one years he had served as their Missionary, set sail for America. On the twenty-ninth day of June, 1785, he sent a letter to the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, at Middletown, announcing his arrival at New London and asking for an early interview with him to arrange for a meeting with the clergy of Connecticut. This meeting was held at Middletown on the third of August, 1785, at which time the clergy publicly welcomed and recognized their bishop, the first of that long line of noble men who in number, at the present time of one hundred and twenty-one, are exercising their episcopal office in every state and territory where floats the American flag.

A WAR PRAYER

Early this summer the following prayer appeared in the Oxford press, and it so touched His Majesty, King George V, that he issued a proclamation that the prayer should be read at the close of the morning service in the churches throughout Great Britain and her Colonies. The congregation remains kneeling while the prayer is read.

The prayer is now being read at many church services in the United States, and by request at different military camps. It has been recited to Handel's "Largo," whose solemn meter supports the rhythm of the prayer.

For the passing Souls we pray,
Saviour, meet them on their way;
Let their trust lay hold on Thee
Ere they touch Eternity.

Holy counsels long forgot
Breathe again 'mid shell and shot;
Through the mist of life's last pain
None shall look to Thee in vain.

To the hearts that know Thee, Lord,
Thou wilt speak through flood or sword:
Just beyond the cannon's roar,
Thou art on that further shore.

For the passing Souls we pray,
Saviour, meet them on their way;
Thou wilt hear our yearning call,
Who hast loved and died for all.

Amen.
The observance of Thanksgiving as a National Holiday is not, in reality, a "time-honored custom," as is frequently proclaimed. This error is perhaps somewhat due to our eagerness to associate it with a more remote and interesting history. Just fifty-two years ago the last Thursday in November became, by adoption by the President of the United States, our National Thanksgiving Day.

The first Annual Thanksgiving Proclamation was issued by President Johnson just after the close of the Civil War. This festive holiday was, therefore, established at a time when peace was again restored to our country. Previous to that time Thanksgiving proclamations had been issued irregularly by various Presidents and Governors.

One of the most interesting and inspiring stories in American history is the origin of Thanksgiving Day, and its observance is the one custom that, notwithstanding the great problems of governmental affairs, has established and set aside a day of grateful remembrance. It has taught a multitude of people to give thanks in remembrance of a Nation upon whose founders were bestowed the blessings of a Divine Providence. It is the one religious festival which has the seal of the Government and is therefore of great importance.

Many stories and customs regarding this festive holiday have their origin in various States of our Union. The custom, however, belongs essentially to the New England States.

We are all proud of the fact that our National Thanksgiving Day is distinctly American. However, the idea of thanksgiving is much older than our Nation.

Literally, we borrowed the idea from the Dutch, with whom the Pilgrims, after leaving British soil, dwelt twelve years before emigrating to America; it being the custom in Holland to hold a period of public Thanksgiving in honor of their deliverance from the Spaniards. October 3d was the date of this festival in Holland and it is not to be wondered that the band of Pilgrims who journeyed in the Mayflower to America should establish this custom.

The Pilgrims, so called because of their wanderings, were the Puritans of England, an intensely religious and thoroughly Protestant sect. While the state religion of England had been changed from Catholic to Protestant some seventy years previous, a large number of the people did not recognize the new church as a complete purification of old doctrines. This they demanded of the government, which, however, was refused them and they were called Puritans. Being punished, and unable to worship as they believed, they took refuge in Holland in 1608.

The character of the Pilgrim settlers was such as might well incite the aspirations of their descendants. Earnest, sober-minded men, actuated in all things by deep religious principle, they were never disloyal to their convictions of duty. No wonder that Forefathers' Rock is to-day held in grateful remembrance.
of a people whose influence has been felt throughout the country.

Their voyage was a perilous one, and after many hardships they landed at Plymouth Rock December 21, 1620. The weather being bitter cold, and having no houses in which to settle themselves, they retained the vessel in which they had sailed as their home until spring. The winter had been very hard and by spring more than half their little band, which had originally numbered exactly 102, died of exposure. It was not until April that the Mayflower sailed away.

Thanks be to God for wintertime, that bore the Mayflower up,
To pour amid New England snows the treasures of its cup;
To fold them in its icy arms, those sturdy Pilgrim sires,
And weld an iron brotherhood around their Christmas fires!

Fortunately friendly relations were established with the Indians, and the Pilgrims were welcomed by their chief. The men succeeded in procuring game from the Indians and also great quantities of grain which they sowed in the spring of 1621 and a beautiful harvest was gathered in October of that year. Governor Bradford ordered a feast and celebration in which their Indian friends were invited to participate. There were wild geese, turkeys, deer and all manner of fowl, fish, vegetables, and other things in great abundance.

Although the Colonists met with many reverses, and periods of famine ensued, scarcely a year passed without some form of thanksgiving. Another celebration by the Plymouth Colony followed, by order of the Governor, on July 30, 1623, after the return of Capt. Miles Standish with food and the glad news that a ship was seen on the way. Shortly afterwards the "Anne" anchored containing many friends who were left behind because of lack of room in the Mayflower.

This being the first time in the history of our country that a special day of Thanksgiving was appointed by the Governor, it is therefore claimed by some as the origin of our Thanksgiving Day, rather than the celebration of 1621.

In 1630 a public Thanksgiving Day was observed by the Bay Colony, the Puritans of Boston. There in February of the following year another was held, and it is said to be the first of which any written record now remains in the Colonial Records of Massachusetts.

Other New England Colonies soon followed Massachusetts in the observance of Thanksgiving. The first Proclamation issued in Connecticut was in 1639. In 1692 Plymouth was united with Massachusetts Bay Colony under the name of Massachusetts.

After New York passed into the hands of England the English Governors, following the custom of their Dutch predecessors, ordered the observance of Thanksgiving.

During the Revolutionary War an annual Thanksgiving Day was observed by proclamation of the Continental Congress. A certain Thanksgiving celebration which occurred during this period of conflict is especially noteworthy at this time when our soldiers are being sent away to fight for the Colors in France. On May 6, 1778, following that notable winter at Valley Forge, General Washington, after receiving the glad news that France had concluded a treaty of alliance in acknowledgment of the Thirteen American States, issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation in which he outlined a most elaborate program of ceremonies for May 7, 1778.

On this occasion General Lafayette and
other French officers were present; also Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Green, Lady Stirling and many other ladies took part. There was a great display of artillery and discharge of cannon. After a discharge of 13 guns, and at a given signal the whole Army gave the huzza, "Long live the King of France!" After another discharge there followed a second huzza, "Long live the European Powers!" And finally, after a discharge of 13 pieces of artillery, a final huzza, "The American States!"

This program of ceremonies, as outlined by Washington in his "orderly book," has been preserved.

On October 3, 1789, Washington, as President of the United States, issued the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation. Various other Presidents followed the custom irregularly.

The day was not recognized in the South until 1857, when the Governor of Virginia issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation. Other Southern States also followed the custom. In the South it was always an occasion of marked hospitality.

At the outbreak of the Civil War these celebrations were abandoned until peace was again restored. President Lincoln issued a proclamation in 1864. The following year President Johnson appointed the last Thursday in November as our National Thanksgiving Day, which has been regularly adopted by each President since that time.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT
By Faith Baldwin
(of The Vigilantes)

*Write True!*
For on the cold and printed word
We wait; and breathless, turn the page
To seek the far-flung message heard
Above the cannon's sullen rage.
For us you walk in peril's way,
A dauntless soldier of the pen;
You guard our truth, by night, by day,
Down in the ranks of fighting men.
*Write true!*

*See clear!*
Yours is a subtle service, hot
With white enthusiasm's flame!
God grant you witness Glory, not
The craven cowardice of Shame!
Far out upon the battlefield,
You share red danger, unafraid
The tiny weapon which you wield
Turns, in your hand, a righteous blade.
*See clear!*

*Write true! See clear!* Through you alone
We learn the heartbreak and the pride,
We hear the undefeated moan,
And know of Right with Right allied!
THE LIFE AND AGE OF WOMAN
A Rare Old Print

Among historic treasures, sometimes not fully appreciated by their fortunate owners, are old prints. But once become a collector and the passion grows, and to-day foremost men are among those delving in musty attics and in old curiosity shops to secure unique and valuable prints, whose market price cannot sometimes be estimated by the uninitiated.

Mr. Ralph Smith, owner of "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe," of Litchfield, Conn., known throughout the State, had in his possession an exceedingly rare old colored print which, according to the legend it bears, depicts "The Stages of Woman's Life from the Cradle to the Grave."

Three steps, on which stand figures representing the new-born babe to young womanhood, lead up to the "platform of life," which bears three figures denoting the ages of thirty, fifty, and sixty. Three corresponding steps lead downward from the platform showing in the bent and shrivelled figures the gradual descent of woman into the grave.

A verse underneath each step chronicles each stage of life, and reads as follows:

In swaddling cloth
behold the bud
Of sweet and gentle womanhood.

Next she foreshews
with mimic plays,
The business of her future days.

Now glorious as a full-blown flower,
The heart of manhood feels her power.

A husband now her arms entwine
She clings around him like the vine.

Now bearing fruit she rears her boys,
And tastes a mother's pains and joys.

Like sparkling fountain gushing forth,
She proves a blessing to the earth.

A busy house-wife full of cares
The daily food her hand prepares.

As age creeps on she seeks for grace,
Always to church and in her place.

Now second childhood loosens all her tongue,
She talks of love and prattles with the young.

A useless cumberer on the earth,
From house to house they send her forth.

Chained to her chair by weight of years,
She listless knits till Death appears.

The woman's age is placed carefully over each figure in the print. The print was entered according to act of Congress in the year 1820, at the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.
ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS
Made by Saint Memin in 1796–1810
By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

The present world war has not checked the interest in Saint Memin's engraved portraits of American patriots—interest stimulated by the publication of the portraits in this magazine.

Recently a young soldier, one of the first to enlist in the Marine Corps after the declaration of war and now in France with the first American Expeditionary Force, stopped at the Corcoran Gallery of Art while on furlough in Washington and asked permission to have photographs of his patriot ancestors—of whom he found five in the Saint Memin collection—made for his mother, and sent them to her as his farewell present.

Thanks to Saint Memin's genius, the young soldier's mother can frame the photographs of her heroes of the Revolution together with the portrait of her gallant son who responded to the call to the colors with the same patriotic spirit which inspired his ancestors.

When the United States was in its infancy as a nation prominent foreigners braved the long voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to study conditions in the new republic. Among the Frenchmen who spent a year in the United States was Prince Talleyrand De Perigord. The career of Talleyrand, prince of diplomats, is too well known to require more than passing mention.

An unofficial mission taking him to England, Talleyrand was obliged to leave the island kingdom on the passage of an anti-alien bill. Fortified by an introduction from Lord Lansdowne, he sailed for the United States in 1794, but his stay was cut short by political conditions in Europe, and he returned to France the next year.

Talleyrand is acknowledged to have been the most farseeing and thoughtful statesman France ever possessed. His diplomatic triumphs, epigrams, and state papers have been handed down from generation to generation. Napoleon's summing up of his traits is characteristic of both men: "Talleyrand was always in a state of treason, but it was a treasonable complicity with fortune herself; his circumspection was extreme; he conducted himself toward his friends as if at some future time they might be his enemies, and toward his enemies as if they might become his friends."

Talleyrand served many masters and, during the Napoleonic wars and the period following immediately after he strove to create a peace policy for France to be maintained, said the French, at any price.

In 1797 Talleyrand in a state paper announced that, in spite of the American Revolution, the force of language, race, and interest must bind England and the United States as natural allies in the future!

The fact that he was a Quaker and therefore not supposed to bear arms did not deter Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., from engaging actively in the Revolutionary War. Morris, a descendant of Anthony Morris, Quaker preacher, who emigrated to America some time before 1683, was governor of the celebrated club known as "The State in
ST. MEMIN’S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

1st row, left to right: Gen. James Wilkinson; Gen. Henry Burbeck; 2d row: John Green; John Herbert Dent;
Schuylkill,” and president of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club. When the first troop of Philadelphia cavalry was organized, of which not less than twenty-two members came from the last mentioned club, Samuel Morris was elected captain. The troop served as Washington’s bodyguard through the campaign of 1776–1777, and participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Samuel Morris’ brother, Anthony, ensign of the troop, was killed in the latter engagement.

Washington temporarily relieved the troop from duty in January, 1777, and sent his most sincere thanks to Captain Morris, adding that, although the troop was “composed of gentlemen of fortune,” its members had “shown a noble example of discipline and subordination.”

Captain Morris, on account of his military career, was disowned by the Society of Friends, but he continued to wear the dress and use the Quaker language until his death in Philadelphia on July 7, 1812.

St. Memin frequently made portraits of every member of a family. The likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. John Lincklaen are fine specimens of his unique work. John Lincklaen, the son of Anthony and Gertrude Hoever Lincklaen, was born at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1768. He was educated in Switzerland, and at the age of fourteen entered the Dutch navy, attaining the rank of lieutenant under Admiral de Winter.

In 1790, on advice of Mr. Stadniski, manager of the Holland Land Company, he came to America, and after residing in Philadelphia, he visited central New York and explored a tract of land now the towns of Cazenovia, Nelson, DeRutger, Lincklaen, Fisher and German. The land was purchased by the Holland Company and Lincklaen was appointed agent for its settlement and sale, with an interest in the enterprise. He thereupon took up his residence in Cazenovia. During the remainder of his life he was actively interested in the clearing and cultivation of the land, and won a high place in the esteem of his neighbors by his kindness, energy and ability.

In 1797 Lincklaen married Miss Helen Ledyard, daughter of Benjamin Ledyard, of Groton, Conn. She was related to John Ledyard, “the traveler,” and Col. William Ledyard, of Fort Griswold fame. Her father married Catherine Forman, of Monmouth County, N. J., where his daughter was born. Ledyard attained the rank of major in the New York Line, Continental Army, and after the war was appointed clerk of the bounty lands of New York, and moved to Cayuga Lake, Aurora, N. Y.

While residing in Philadelphia, Saint Memin made a profile portrait of Samuel Hazlehurst, a prominent merchant of that city. Before and after the Revolution Hazlehurst was in partnership with the financiers, Stephen Girard and Robert Morris.

Hazlehurst was born in Philadelphia on September 25, 1772, and was married on October 22, 1801, by the Rt. Rev. William White, to Elizabeth Boynton, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Markoe, of Philadelphia. He died at his country estate, Clover Hill, near Mount Holly, N. J., on July 11, 1849, aged seventy-seven years.

One of the New York families prominent in Colonial as well as Revolutionary days is that of the Van Cortlandts. General Pierre Van Cortlandt, son of the first Lieutenant Governor of New York, was one of Saint Memin’s first sitters. Van Cortlandt’s career, both as legislator and major general of militia, was distin-
ST. MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS

1st row, left to right: Prince Talleyrand, Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt; 2nd row: Mr. and Mrs. John Lincklaen; 3rd row: Samuel Morris, Samuel Hazlitt.
guished. He was born in Cortlandt Manor on August 29, 1762, and died there in July, 1848. In 1811-1812 he represented Westchester County in Congress. One of his military aides was James Fenimore Cooper. After graduation from Rutgers College he studied law in Alexander Hamilton's office. He married first, in 1801, Catherine, daughter of Governor George Clinton and widow of Captain John Taylor, of the British Army; and, secondly, in 1813, Ann, daughter of John Stevenson and Magdalen Douw, of Albany, by whom he had one child, Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Henry Burbeck served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War, participating in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, as well as in the privations and sufferings of Valley Forge. He shared in the perils of the retreat across New Jersey and was present at the battle of Monmouth. In 1777 he was promoted to captain, and at the close of the war retired with the brevet rank of major. He re-entered the army in 1786 as captain of artillery and saw active service in the Indian campaign under General Anthony Wayne. In 1813 he received the brevet rank of brigadier general, and two years later was mustered out of service. General Burbeck was born in Boston, Mass., on June 8, 1754, and died at New London, Conn., on October 2, 1848.

General James Wilkinson's career is both interesting and novel; winning renown for gallant conduct and gaining notoriety for dubious transactions, first with the Conway cabal, then with Aaron Burr, and last with the Spanish Government. He was a close friend of Burr and Benedict Arnold, and accompanied the latter on his expedition to Canada. When Burgoyne surrendered, Wilkinson was made bearer of the news to Congress; he was eighteen days on the way, and the tidings were a week old when he finally delivered his despatches. A proposal was introduced into Congress a few days later to present him with a sword, whereupon Dr. John Witherspoon dryly remarked: “I think ye’d better gie the lad a pair of spurs.”

At the close of the war Wilkinson went to Lexington, Ky. His trading ventures not proving successful, he applied in 1791 for reinstatement in the army. He performed good service in the Indian campaign, and in 1792 was promoted to brigadier general, and to the supreme command of the army on the death of General Wayne, in 1796. He became governor of Louisiana in 1805. Later on he was promoted to be major general, and after the War of 1812 he was discharged from the service and went to Mexico. At the age of fifty-six he married Miss Trudeau, who was twenty years his junior. He died near the City of Mexico on December 28, 1825.

Saint Memin's inaccuracy in marking his portraits in the Corcoran Gallery collection has led to much confusion. A case in point is that of the portrait marked Stephen Decatur, which also bears the name of John G. Barnwell in the French artist's handwriting, and it is, according to Mrs. Maria Green Devereux, who owned the original copper plate, really a portrait of her father, John Green, purser or paymaster in the United States Navy. Green was born in Somerset County, Md., in 1782, and died in Washington, in 1850, at his home in Cleveland Park.

One of the doughty naval heroes who helped to establish American freedom on the high seas was John Cassin. He was born in Philadelphia about 1758 and died in Charleston, S. C., on March 24, 1822.
His adventurous seafaring experience included two shipwrecks. He was appointed from the merchant service to a lieutenany in the United States Navy on November 13, 1799; became master April 2, 1806, and post captain July 3, 1812. He commanded the naval forces in the Delaware River for the protection of Philadelphia during the War of 1812. He was a confidential friend of President James Madison. His son, Stephen, afterward became a commodore in the United States Navy.

Two other heroes of that period of history whose portraits were made by Saint Memin were Captain John Fenwick and Captain John Herbert Dent.

John Fenwick, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1780, first entered the Marine Corps in 1799, was made captain in 1809 and, leaving that branch of the service, was promoted to lieutenant colonel of light artillery in December, 1811. He was severely wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812, and was breveted colonel in March, 1813, for gallant conduct, and also on the same date was appointed adjutant general of the army with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Artillery in May, 1822, and brevet brigadier general in March of the following year. He died in Marseilles, France, on March 19, 1842.

John Herbert Dent was a Marylander; he was made a midshipman on March 16, 1798, under Truxon, in the United States frigate Constellation, and was on board when she captured the French frigate Insurgente. He was appointed a lieutenant on July 11, 1799, and was on board when the Constellation took the French frigate La Vengeance. Later Dent was in command of the schooners Nautilus and Scourge, in Commodore Preble's squadron during the Tripolitan War. He was commissioned master commander on September 5, 1804, and captain on December 29, 1811, having had a career marked by distinguished bravery and ability.  

(This series to be continued.)

THE "SAMMEES"

By Lawrence Mott
(of The Vigilantes)

"Les voici! They are coming! Listen to their song!"
The cry took flight from sobbing throats As the "Sammees" swung along.
Bronzed of face, with eyes intent, They marched in columns past; Shoulder to shoulder, file on file— "Bon Dieu, merci! At last!"

"Et puis encore! Voyez! More and still more there are!"
Thus gayly wept the women of France As the dusk-brown lines stretched far.

Bronzed of face, with eyes intent, They marched in columns past; Shoulder to shoulder, file on file— "Bon Dieu, merci! At last!"

A thousand women kneeling in a vast church dim, With hands in prayer uplifted, Pouring their thanks to Him!

Bronzed of face, with eyes intent, They marched in columns past; Shoulder to shoulder, file on file— "Bon Dieu, merci! At last!"

This series to be continued.

(continued.)
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT
Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

By order of the Continental Congress, all queries received from now to January 1, 1918, will be returned to sender. This action was rendered necessary owing to the accumulation of unprinted data on hand.

2. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired, and full credit will be given. The Genealogical Editor is not responsible for any statements, except given over her signature. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query; also state under Liber and Folio where the answer was procured.

3. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelope, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

QUERIES

5183. JENNINGS. Information is desired of the Jennings family who came from Virginia to Anson County, N. C. The following facts have been collected from records in the Anson County Court House.

Major John Jennings, born in 1761, married Elizabeth Lanier, daughter of Burwell Lanier, at what place is not known, but the Laniers were from Virginia, probably from the section about Brunswick County. He was living in Anson the 21st of April, 1790, and in October, 1798, was High Sheriff of the county. He died prior to 1808. He had a sister who married Thomas Pemberton whose mother was a Stith or Stitt. Also another sister, Mary Jennings, who died February 22, 1829.

Major John's children were:
First—John, Jr., who married twice. His first wife had four children, one named Sebastian. His second was Elizabeth Bates.
Second—Dr. Edmund, born in Anson April 23, 1792, and died in Shelby, N. C., the 2d of December, 1863. He married twice; first Isabella Beatty and secondly Lucy Martha Birchett.
Third—Dr. Thomas, who died September 4, 1822.
Fourth—Elizabeth H., who married Dr. D. R. Dunlap.
Fifth—Charlotte, who also married Dr. D. R. Dunlap.

A John and Mary Hattaway were intimately associated with Major John and Elizabeth Jennings as we find them owning land together.

As early as 1774 there was a John and Thomas Jennings buying land in that part of Anson that is now Montgomery County. Indications are that neither of these were parents of Major John, but were possibly relatives.

There was a Hiram Jennings in Anson (whether related to Major John or not is not clear) as early as 1823 and possibly earlier. He died in 1831, after having married Harriet H. Troy. He had a considerable estate. A caveat was entered by Joel Jennings, Hazel Jennings, Samuel Walker who married Dully Jennings, Francis child, late Francis Jennings, and Elliot Patton, guardian for the children of Ziza Jennings, all of Culpeper County, Virginia. Also an Elizabeth Jennings, administrator of the estate of James Jennings, of Prince William County, Virginia, deceased brother of Hiram. Her lawyer was James Richard, of Culpeper, Virginia. In the settlement of this estate there was also some kind of an argument between Harriet Jennings and Elizabeth C. P. McCamms, of Surry County, in either North Carolina or Virginia.

In the settlement mention is made of the fact that the whereabouts of some of the heirs of Hiram Jennings is unknown.

There was a Jonathan Jennings, of Virginia, who went to Tennessee and it is said that he passed through the Carolinas and lived for a time on the line between Anson, North Carolina, and Chesterfield, South Carolina. He also had a son, Edmund, which seems to be a favorite Jennings name. This Jonathan was killed by the Indians in 1781. He was possibly the father of Israel Jennings, who went to Kentucky and be-
came the great grandfather of William Jennings Bryan.

The father of Major John Jennings, of Anson, is thought to have been named William, though this is not positive. Any information relating to this family will be appreciated.—J. M. D.

5184. (1) DEAN. Wanted the Revolutionary services, and place and date of death of George Roger Dean, sometimes known as Roger Dean. He came to America with the King's army and was wounded in the Revolutionary War, was discharged, and afterward joined the Continental Army, probably in Pennsylvania or Virginia. He had two brothers, James and David, who are supposed to have been in the Continental Army. All information desired.—N. B. Y.

5185. (2) STEELE. Who were the parents of Jennett Steele, born Augusta County, Va., about 1769. She married Daniel Dean about 1791, and moved to Kentucky. Is said to have had a brother Archibald. Was she a daughter of Samuel Steele? Was her father in the Revolution?—N. B. Y.

5186. Boyd. Archibald Boyd served in Revolution from Pennsylvania, died 1802, and is buried in Prosperity Cemetery, Prosperity, S. C. Wanted the name of his first wife, supposed to have married about 1760 in Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania.—A. L. P.

5187. HICKS-REAGAN. Wanted the parentage of John Hicks, born about 1800, and of his wife, Nancy Reagan, supposed to have been born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Information desired of Jonathan Ragan, who was a Revolutionary soldier of the Georgia Line, and left his will in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, Will Book "B," 1807 to 1826.—A. L. P.

5188. PORTER-MCLEAN-ROGERS. John Porter, born 1800, in Clarke County, Georgia, married Sarah Macclane, or McLean, of Greene County, Georgia. John Porter said to be the son of George Porter and Miss Rogers, his wife, both of Georgia. Any information will be very gladly received.—A. L. P.

5189. LESLEY-WILSON. Thomas Lesley married Susan Wilson about 1820. He bought land in Coweta County, Georgia, from Nathaniel Lesley, of the State of South Carolina, Abbeville District, in 1840. He afterwards sold this land to his brother, Joseph, 1849, and removed to Alabama. Joseph married Susan Wilson's sister.

Thomas Lesley had two half-brothers, Robert and Nathaniel.

Thomas had a sister, Jane, who married Wm. Kennedy, and another sister, Mary, married Mr. McDill.

The Lesleys and Wilsons lived in Abbeville District, S. C. Wanted the parentage of Thomas and Susan.—A. L. P.

5190. VARNER. Wanted any record showing that Frederick Varner was a patriot or served in the Revolution from Maryland, Virginia or North Carolina. His wife was Sarah Graves. Correspondence desired.—Mrs. A. L. P.

5191. STEPHENS. (1) Joshua Stephens, Revolutionary soldier, and Priscilla Humphreys were married in Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church by Rev. Chas. Magnus Weaugel in 1766. Wanted (1) the names of the parents of Priscilla Humphreys, (2) the name of Joshua Stephens' parents, and date of their marriage.—L. D. M.

5192. KERR. (2) Mark Kerr, born in 1775, married Mary Jones. Had mill on Shenandoah River or branch of it in Greenbrier Co., Virginia. Had eight children—all born in Greenbrier. Wanted (1) to know name of parents of Mark Kerr with genealogical data. Think his father was a Revolutionary soldier, (2) name of parents of Mary Jones, who received seven slaves as her wedding dot.—L. D. M.

5193. WOODIN. (3) Amos Woodin, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, married Mary Wilsey, January 19, 1775. They lived in Victor, New York. Nine children were born to them. Wanted (1) to know name of parents of Mary Wilsey; (2) name of parents of Amos Woodin, Sr.—L. D. M.

5194. MOREMUS. (4) Margaret or Cretchia Moremus was born of Holland parentage in Albany, February 22, 1784. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier and the name was spelled Moremus, also Morenius. A daughter of Margaret Moremus, aged 98 years, is still living, but has forgotten the name of her grandparents. Wanted (1) the name of the parents of Margaret, who married Amos Woodin, Jr., and genealogical data, also name of any other living Moremus or Morenius descendants.—L. D. M.

5195. BARNEY (5) Sally Barney married William Monroe, of Windsor, Conn., who served in the Revolutionary War. After the war they removed to Chenango County, New York. Wanted, the name of the parents of Sally Barney.—L. D. M.

5196. RIGGIN. (6) David Riggin, of Delaware, served in the Revolutionary War. Had a daughter, Priscilla, who married Ephraim Moore. Had a son, Isaac C. Riggin, who owned land in Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex County, early in 1800. Wanted (1) the maiden name of David Riggin's
wife, date and place of his marriage, (2) date of the marriage of Priscilla.—L. D. M.

5197. Woos. Peter Woods with wife, Jale, lived in Norfolk, Virginia. One of their sons, Charles Woods, born 1791, who married Susan Jennings, at Franklin County, Tenn., March 19, 1812, served during War 1812, in Tennessee Militia under Captain Caperton. Can anyone give information with regard to Revolutionary service of Peter Woods or data concerning this family? Has any one entered the D. A. R. through this service?—M. A. C.

5198. Lane. (1) Benjamin Lane (August 8, 1780—May 5, 1856) married Lucy Hart, I think somewhere in Virginia, August 26, 1800. They had children, David Pittman, b. 1801; Sarah Woodard, b. 1802; Joseph, b. 1805; Lucy Gibbons, b. 1806. Lucy died October 15, 1806. Who were the parents of Benjamin and Lucy?—E. R. S.

5199. Sullivan. (2) Henry Sullivan was born in Maryland March 17, 1773? Married Elizabeth Lewis about 1796, Elizabeth born January 1, 1772. Who were their parents?—E. R. S.

6000. Mills. John Mills died at Warren, Mass, March 10, 1792, aged 68 years. He married Sarah, who also died at Warren October 27, 1790, aged 63 years. This John Mills had a son, John, who died at Warren, Mass., January 1, 1814, aged 52 years and 10 months. His wife, Mary, died at Warren April 18, 1818, aged 56 years. Where and when were these two John Mills born, married, and when did they move to Warren? The elder John Mills fought in the Revolution and his record has been published in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of Revolution, page 797, vol. x. His grave is marked with Revolutionary marker by New England Historical Society, but the National Society D. A. R. have asked that above questions be answered before they establish this line.—N. T. G. W.


A Thomas Gould, of Sturbridge, fought in the Revolution. Desired date of birth and place of birth of the above Thomas Gould.—N. T. G. W.

6002. Graham. Would like ancestry of Henry and Mary Graham, of Hartford, Conn., whose daughter Susan m Samuel Marvin (3), Reinold (2), Reinold (1), of Lyme and Saybrook.—C. D. H.

6003. Fyler. Who was Ann Fyler, wife of John Hoskins? He came from England in 1630, and to Windsor with the first party of settlers.—C. D. H.

6004. Trumbull. Can someone help me with the ancestry of Margery Trumbull, of Suffield, Conn., b 1785, d 1864, who m Zopher Griffin (5), (Seth (4), Nathaniel (3), Thomas (2), John (1)), of Granby, Conn.? Both are buried in the Copper Hill Cemetery in Granby.—C. D. H.

6005. Gillette. Can some one give me ancestry of Elizabeth Gillette, b 1729, d July 29, 1783, m May 4, 1744 Ezekiel Phelps (5), (Joseph (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), William (1)), probably of Granby, Conn.? He served in Rev. War, 8th Regiment, Capt. Holcomb’s Company.—C. D. H.

6006. Kent. Would like information concerning ancestry of Daniel Kent, probably of Suffield, Conn., or vicinity. Also name of his wife and her ancestry. They had a daughter, Esther, b 1718, d July 20, 1797, at Turkey Hills, East Granby, Conn., who was the wife of Elijah Phelps (3), Joseph (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), William (1).—C. D. H.

6007. Case—Goss. Wanted, ancestry of Tryphena, probably Case, or possibly Goss, m as second wife Dec. 10, 1751, Peter Holcomb (4) (Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (2) Thomas (1)), of Granby, Conn. She d Nov. 21, 1815.—C. D. H.

6008. Crissey. Would like information concerning ancestry of Liberty Crissey, probably b about 1775, Simsbury, Conn., or vicinity, and his wife Statira —. They had a daughter Lucena, b April 3, 1801, who m Daniel Hoskins (7) (Daniel (6), Daniel (5), Daniel (4), John (3), Anthony (2), John (1)), of Simsbury, Conn., September 12, 1821.—C. D. H.

6009. Bishop. Would like information concerning ancestry of Abigail Bishop. Have been told she was of Suffield, Conn. She m Deacon Judah Phelps (6) (Elijah (5), Joseph (4), Joseph (3), Joseph (2), William (1)), of Granby, Conn., who was b about 1744 and who enlisted October 23, 1775, in Capt. Abel Pettibone’s Company, Col. Josiah Spencer’s Regiment, Rev. War. They were the parents of Capt. Apollos Phelps, Abigail Phelps, b May 27, 1781, m June 4, 1798, Luke Viets, also Beulah, Anna, Sally, Judah
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Israel, Sylvanus, Joel and Justus Phelps.—C. D. H.


There was a Deborah Forward, b 1738, who m 1756 Abijah Rowe. They had a daughter, Deborah Rowe, who m in 1783 Strong. Have reason to believe Susannah had a brother, Forward. Were Susannah and Forward younger children of Abijah and Deboah (Forward) Rowe?—C. D. H.

6011. Fuller. Would like ancestry of Elizabeth Fuller, who m at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 23, 1646-47, Thomas Upson, later of Farmington and Waterbury.—C. D. H.

6012. McHenry. Were the parents of James McHenry (1753-1816) for whom Fort McHenry (Maryland) is named? Who were his brothers and sisters?—J. H.

6013. Frances. Would like the name of the wife of John Frances (who lived in Germantown around 1800, the date of their births, marriage and deaths; also the same about Chas. Frances, his father, who was in the Revolutionary War and in the Battle of Germantown.—C. D. H.

6014. Stephens. Giles Stephens, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in 1747, emigrated into Bedford County, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War in which he subsequently took a part. He married Nancy Tipton, a sister of Mesheck Tipton, so his pension record states. Who were Nancy Tipton's parents, and was her father a Revolutionary patriot?—G. S.


ANSWERS

3766. (3) Sampson-Hall. Sylvanus Sampson was the name of my great-grandfather and of his father. It may be that these children mentioned are nieces and nephews of the one, and grandchildren of the other. Sylvanus Sampson, my great-grandfather, married Ruth Burgess 1800. His father, Sylvanus (1747-1799) married 1772 Mary Wright (1754-.....).—(Mrs. Wm. F.) Sara A. Robertson, Gonzales, Texas.

4938. Dean. Charles Dean, of Mt. Vernon, Va., married Ursula Majacibanks and moved to Caswell County, North Carolina. Married 1744, and had the following children, Joel, who married Mary Brockman, Elisha, who married Frances—, Cyrus, who married Nancy Howe, Charles, Jr., who married Margaret Hornbuckle, John, who married Sarah Gilbert, and Job, who served in the War of 1812.

Charles Dean, Jr., was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, May 5, 1768, married December 17, 1789. Margaret Hornbuckle (b Oct. 18, 1771, d 1845). Charles Dean went to Mississippi in 1820, on a business trip, and died there. He had the following children: Cassandra, m Jas. Greer; Jesse, m Eliza Young; Mary, m — Wood; Elizabeth, m David Mayfield; Edward, m Margaret coele; Lemuel, m Eliza Havard, Mrs. Jones; Chas. Pinkney, m Lucinda Evans, Lucinda Horton; Hiram Hornbuckle, m Sarah Hudson; Thos. Jefferson, m Margaret Poole; Susan, m William Storey; Elmira, m Mr. Childress, John Massey, L.D.

5078. Smith— Paxson. The Bucks County Penna. Paxsons were nearly all Quakers, supposed to be a kin however the Virginia Penna's Paxtons who spelled their name differently and were Presbyterians. There are many Paxson notes in the minutes of Bucks County (Pa.) Meetings. There may have been Rev. Paxsons, but I think these will be found as Paxtons in Penna. (Cumb. Valley) or Va. E. M. Hiestand, Moore.


5118. Griswold. I am a Colonial Dame by descent from Nicholas Bishop, Mathew Griswold and John Walcott. If your Bridgman Griswold connects with Matthew Griswold, Jr., or Sr., I can help you. My ancestors were all in Connecticut.—Mrs. Charles O. Le Noir, 33 East Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

5120. Brown-Mills. Mr. Owen Brown, a tanner, and father of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, Va., was born in Torrington, Conn., in 1800 and was descended from Peter Brown, of the Mayflower, who lived near to Miles Standish in Duxbury, Mass., and most likely one of his soldiers. The house where he was born still stands." From life of John Brown, by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., in Orcott's History of Torrington. Owen Brown was also called Squire Owen Brown. The following notes from "The Public Life of Capt. John Brown, by Jas. Redpath, with an Autobiography of his childhood and youth," Thoyer Eldridge 114-116 Washington Street, Boston, 1860, were given me by
his descendant, Rev. Edward Brown, now dead, who claimed to be a cousin of John Brown of Harper's Ferry, and it may give further clues:

"Capt. John Brown commanded a company of volunteer minute men in the Revolution, raised in Canton, Conn., who joined the Army at New York, where he died September 3, 1776, leaving a widow and 11 children."—Mrs. F. C. Buckley, 1610 Sixteenth Street, Superior, Wis.

5157. PETTIBONE. As I am a lineal descendant of John Pettibone and Sarah Eggles- ton and have quite a complete Genealogy of the Pettibone family, I can furnish the names and part of the dates asked for correctly. John Pettibone was married at Windsor, Conn., February 16, 1664. He died July 15, 1713. His wife, Sarah Eggleston, daughter of Begot Eggleston, was born March 28, 1643, and died July 8, 1713, just one week before the death of her husband.

Begot Eggleston was the first of the E— family in America, coming from Exeter, England, to Dorchester, Mass., 1630, and removed to Windsor 1635. John and Sarah Pettibone had nine children, John, Sarah, Stephen, Samuel, Rebecca, Henry, Ann, Benjamin, Joseph. Stephen was born on October 3, 1669, and married Debora Bissell. She died 1739. Their children numbered five, Stephen, Jacob, Noah, David, Thankful—born December 19, 1721. Thankful married David Bush and lived in Pitts- field, Mass.—Mrs. T. H. Johnson, Clifton Avenue and Myrtle Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

5174. ARMSTEAD. My husband's mother was Martha Jane Armistead. She was a daughter of Francis Armistead and Hannah Price, both of Cumberland County, Virginia. They emigrated to Andrain County, Mo., 1833. We knew the grandfather's name was Francis also, but had never been able to get the connecting link with the Virginia family.

Will you kindly assist me in getting the desired data? According to your statement there were three Francis Armisteads, the latter of whom you mention as having married a daughter of Pleasants? Lucker; the old Bible says Martha Faulkner.

Can you give me anything of the parentage of Hannah Price, other than that given in your query? I am quite sure this is the same family. The family Bible says Francis Armistead and his wife, Hannah Price, were born in Cumberland County, Virginia.

Both Francis Armistead, Sr., and Francis Armistead, Jr., are mentioned. The War Department gives the name of Francis Armistead, Jr., as being a soldier of 1812. Whether this is the Francis who married Hannah Price or the Francis who married Martha Faulkner we have been unable to decide.—(Mrs. John W.) Cordelia Lunceford Beatty, Blackwell, Okla.

5178. ALWARD-AYERS. Miss Grace Ferdin- and Rockafellow, of 244 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, can give valu- able information to L. G. H., whose query concerning Benjamin Alward and Sarah (Ayers) Alward, his wife. — Benjamin Alward is buried in the churchyard of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, New Jer- sey. From the inscription on his tomb- stone I find that he died October 24, 1813, in his 62d year.—Miss Grace Ferdinand Rockafellow, 244 South River Street, Wilkes- Barre, Pennsylvania.

The above was contributed by Mrs. R. B. Claytor, 542 North Eighth St., Bedford, Va.

THE CLAYTOR FAMILY OF BEDFORD COUNTY

The Claytor family in Bedford County, Virginia. At a court held in Bedford County, 1774, a commission of three gentlemen was appointed to settle the accounts between Alvin Claytor’s orphans and Samuel Walker. There is no settlement recorded in Bedford; it must have been settled in another county in Virginia.

At this same court John Claytor chose his brother, Samuel Claytor, for his guardian.

Captain Samuel Claytor’s first wife was a Miss Rogers. They were not married in Bedford. Their children were as follows: Thomas R. Claytor; Margaret Claytor, married Samuel Mitchell; Mary Elinor Claytor, married John Robinson; Sally Claytor, married, first, Lewis, and, second, Thompson.

Captain Samuel Claytor’s second wife was Miss Martha Ann Mitchell, sister to Rev. James Mitchell, called “Father Mitchell.” Their children were Robert, James, Alvin, William, John, Samuel and Frances. Captain Samuel Claytor was an officer in the Revolutionary War, 1776, and his brother, Major John Claytor, married Miss Leftwich.

The above was contributed by Mrs. R. B. Claytor, 542 North Eighth St., Bedford, Va.
Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter (District of Columbia). We are linked to the past by indestructible ties of blood—those chains of heredity which bind us so tightly that it requires sometimes our strongest will to break loose from them even if we should so desire.

With thoughts such as these in mind, the Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter was planned and organized to take its place among the sister Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The prospective members were called together for the first meeting by coincidence on the anniversary of the birth of the French patriot, whose name was afterward chosen as a suitable inspiration for the life and work of the new Chapter. This meeting took place at the home of the founder and first Regent, Mrs. L. L. Morrill, on November 2, 1916.

At this first meeting matters were discussed relating to the new Chapter, and candidates were introduced to one another. In December and January similar preparatory meetings were held at which the name of the Chapter was chosen and voted upon, entrance papers planned, new members made welcome, and much preliminary work was undertaken.

In February, 1917, the Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter with sixteen eligible members was ready to make its bow to the public. Through the kindness of Mrs. Morrill, who had worked so earnestly to get all transactions into shape for the organization of the Chapter, invitations were sent out to friends of the new members announcing the organization to take place February 23d, from 2 until 4, at Mrs. Morrill’s home, and inviting these friends to a reception immediately following the installation functions.

The organization exercises were conducted under the leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. Brumbaugh. They were short but impressive, and closed with all the charter members standing during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. Although the weather was very stormy many friends came to greet the members of the new Chapter. American flags were used in the decorations and a picture of La Marquise De Lafayette draped with the tricolor was displayed on the mantel. Thus the Chapter was started in a most delightful way.

Three meetings were held subsequent to the organization. At these the members were made more familiar with the life of La Marquise De Lafayette, the brave and intrepid wife of our General Lafayette, who by her courage and wifely devotion made it possible for General Lafayette to come to the aid of the American colonists.

At the April meeting the members presented our Regent with an ivory gavel mounted in silver as a “token of their friendship and esteem.”

With the beginning of the summer season, regular meetings were postponed, but the interest in the life of the Chapter did not wane but grew with the passing of weeks, so that in September a most praiseworthy undertaking was formed and successfully launched. This was the now familiar “Chocolate Campaign,” or the campaign for raising money for a chocolate fund to buy sweet and sustaining chocolate for our Soldier Boys at home and abroad.

The idea was first suggested to the members of the Chapter by our Regent, who has worked laboriously to bring the idea to life and to put the proposition on a sound legal and financial basis. This has been done, and “The Adrienne de Lafayette Chocolate Fund” has recently opened headquarters in the business district of Washington. A force of helpers has been established and thousands of letters have been mailed all over the country soliciting funds for this worthy cause. Young women calling themselves “Chocolate Soldiers” are planning to canvass the city for money, and the work begun here, it is hoped, will spread in like manner throughout the land.

So the Chapter begins the new season with an immense undertaking, but with an enthusiasm and faith in keeping with the work at hand.

Florence Abbot, Historian.

Arkadelphia Chapter (Arkadelphia, Ark.). Daniel Webster, in his speech, December 22, 1849, said, “It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who are regardless of their ancestors do not perform their duty to the world.”

The Arkadelphia Chapter was organized June 9, 1916, in the beautiful parlors of Mrs. Dougal McMillan (Anna Askew) with 13 mem-
bers, "Emulating the example of our glorious Nation." Fate or accident, possibly both, have conspired to set the stage for the entrance of been appointed Organizing Regent by the National Society, and has taken an enthusiastic interest in getting up this Chapter. She made
Arkadelphia Chapter, as the sixteenth "Daughter" of our State organization. We have now thirty resident members. Mrs. McMillan had a most touching speech in her own attractive way that reached the hearts of all the Daughters, then put in nomination the name of Mrs.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Harry C. Anderson (Mary Lumpkin) as first Regent.

The work of our Chapter has been directed towards arousing patriotic interest in the history of our country and more especially a study of our Revolutionary ancestors. We have a great many Revolutionary relics, a wedding dress, a pair of andirons, a statue of George Washington, china, etc. We have organized a unit to do Red Cross work, and should the call “To Arms” come, would be willing to cast our lot with the fortunes of our country.

At one of our meetings the last number was a description of the D. A. R. insignia (hanging upon the wall) and an original poem, which Mrs. Anderson, our Regent, composed and dedicated to our Chapter. At the close of her poem Mrs. Anderson unfurled a large flag and from its folds there fluttered dozens of tiny flags falling over the large gathering of members and guests.

ANNA LUMPKEN SLOAN, Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, N. Y.) has not been found wanting in the amount of work for its country which it has been able to do during the past year. Since November last one day each week has been given to Red Cross work. In May we shipped a box containing 219$ surgical dressings and hospital garments to the Supply Station. The cost of these articles was defrayed by money appropriated by the Chapter and gifts of individual members. Since May we have worked one day every week at the County Red Cross Headquarters. $150 was raised for Belgian Relief Commission by the sale of tags; $200 in Liberty Bonds was invested by the Chapter from its sinking fund, aside from the amounts invested by its members individually. Members of the Chapter had charge of booths in the stores and hotels for one day during the Liberty Bond Campaign and $6580 worth of bonds were thus sold. The Regent, Miss Frances Cruger Ford, served on the Executive Committee, both for the sale of these bonds and also in the Red Cross War Relief Campaign. Our members assisted in copying the State Census Reports and also on the Registration Board, and assisted in the Food Conservation Movement in the canning done at the High School. We appropriated $50 to be applied on the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, and as in the past three years, $50 was sent to Maryville College to fulfil our pledge. Prizes were given as usual to the pupils of the High School having the highest average in American History. We also presented a large flag to the Susquehanna Valley Orphans’ Home. Washington’s Birthday we celebrated by a Colonial Tea at the home of one of our members, and on Bunker Hill Day we were the guests of the new Chapter at Newark Valley, N. Y., organized by former members of our own Chapter.

MINNIE E. WOODEBRIDGE, Historian.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter (Hastings, Mich.) has risen splendidly to the many extra demands and increased lines of work which the present crisis in our National affairs has brought to every Chapter. Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. William M. Stebbins, Regent, it has endeavored to cooperate in every way with Mrs. Waite, Michigan’s State Regent, in carrying out the work of the National Society.

The Chapter was largely instrumental in securing a fitting observation of Registration Day for the New National Army by placing flags in each registration booth and presenting to each young man registering an honor badge and a copy of the President’s war message. The Red Cross Society has been generously remembered with a contribution of $30 in money and the gift of an equipment for one patient which has just been completed at a cost of $25. At present the Chapter is working as an Auxiliary to the Red Cross upon pajamas and hospital bed shirts, sewing each Monday afternoon in the Red Cross Shop.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter had the honor of being the first in the State to adopt a French orphan. The money to adopt little Leontine Banzac was secured through the kindness of Miss Frances Burch, a talented young Hastings woman, who gave a song recital and related what she could of the war stories of returned heroes whom she had met in Chicago. The sons and daughters of Chapter members who were present were so inspired with the idea of this work that they wished to pledge the money for the adoption of the baby brother of Leontine; this was at once done through the Chapter, and the idea was unique in the State.

The War Relief Fund of the Chapter was further increased by a benefit recital given by Mrs. Vinnie Ream White of Atlanta, Ga., who gave Mary Shipman Andrews’ stirring story “The Call to the Colors.” Together with the other Michigan Chapters knitting has been done for the John Paul Jones Destroyer, and two complete sets have been forwarded to the State Regent. Clippings are also prepared each week for the crew of this same destroyer and a Comfort Bag has just been completed. The members have contributed one glass of jelly each so that 37 glasses
are stored with the Regent to be shipped upon call of the State Regent.

In the spirit of the times, in order that all energy and expense may be diverted into needed channels, the customary serving of light refreshments at Chapter meetings has been discontinued, printed programs given up and the flower fund money pledged for War Relief work.

All of this work has been accomplished by a Chapter with a resident membership of only eighteen.

SARAH ROBERTS COOK,
Historian.

Kennebec Chapter (Bingham, Me.) dedicated on November 6, 1916, a Memorial to Benedict Arnold at Carrying Place, Carratunk, Me., this being one of several such Memorials which the D. A. R. Chapters are placing at various points on the trail of Arnold to Quebec. That at Carrying Place was dedicated just one hundred and forty years after Arnold landed his soldiers at that point on the river. The Memorial is a granite boulder which was removed from the river to a conspicuous spot on the east bank of the Kennebec, directly opposite the place where Arnold and his soldiers encamped for two weeks. The bronze marker bears this inscription: "This tablet marks the place where Colonel Benedict Arnold with his soldiers left the Kennebec River, October, 1775, and marched from the west shore in a northwesterly direction to Dead River on their way to Quebec. Placed by the Kennebec Chapter, D. A. R., 1916."

The Memorial was presented by the Regent, Mrs. Annie E. W. Whitney, and unveiled by four small girls. Our State Regent, Mrs. Alice B. Steele, was present and spoke very interest-ingly of Daughters of the American Revolution work throughout Maine, and Mr E. W. Moore, a prominent citizen of Bingham, delivered an historical address in an able manner. The Chapter, although only organized in January, 1915, has solicited and collected $775 and brought the First Church an historical landmark.

The Chapter has observed Patriot's Day, Washington's Birthday, and Flag Day with appropriate exercises. It has contributed toward a scholarship for some worthy child of Revolutionary descent. It has had copies of the Flag Laws framed and placed in each school. Located the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers and placed two bronze markers Memorial Day. The Chapter has had a course of entertainments from a lyceum bureau, realizing $75 to be spent in restoring the old church; and is contributing to War Relief work. It was represented at the Continental Congress by our Regent, Mrs. Whitney, and on her return, presented a gavel to the Chapter bought at Mount Vernon.

ETHEL COOL BROWN,
Historian.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter (Grand Rapids, Mich.). On Flag Day, June 14, 1917, a beautiful bronze tablet was presented to our Chapter by the retiring Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel.

This memorial tablet marked the site of the largest Indian Village, tribe of Ottawas, located on the Grand River, in 1825. The Straight Street School building stood near the centre of this site and the tablet which was placed on this building bore the following inscription:

"This tablet marks the centre of the largest Indian Village, Tribe of Ottawas, located on Grand River, in 1825. Erected by Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Regent, in the name of the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, D. A. R., June 14, 1917."

The impressive service which attended this event was witnessed by a large concourse of people, about 200 school children being present. Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Regent, introduced the speakers, which included Mayor, Philo C. Fuller; Superintendent of Schools, Wm. A. Greeson; Capt. Chas. E. Belknap, and the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Henry Waite, of Ann Arbor, who gave a very stirring patriotic address.

The history of the Indian Village was given
by Mrs. Phila L. Hamilton, Chairman of the Local Landmark and Research Committee.

Me-gis-o-nee-nee (Mex-ci-ne-ne) the Chief who presided over this village was an eloquent speaker and one of the Indian Chiefs who went to Washington to negotiate the famous treaty of 1836, whereby the Indians were to sell their lands and move west of the Mississippi River.

General Andrew Jackson, who was President of the United States at the time, presented him with a suit of clothes. He died in 1843 and his funeral was attended by nearly the entire population of Grand Rapids, white as well as red men.

The history of the Indian trails, which afterwards became the streets of the city, was given in an interesting manner.

The tablet was unveiled by Miss Frances Louise Seydel, daughter of the Regent. Mrs. Seydel, who was the granddaughter of one of the early settlers of the Grand River Valley, formally presented the tablet, which was accepted in the name of the Chapter. The silk flag which veiled the tablet was presented to the Straight Street School by the Regent, and was graciously accepted by Miss Cora Riggs, Principal of the School.

One of the most interested spectators who was present upon this occasion was Eugene Winsor, the oldest living resident of Grand Rapids at the present time. He stated that he attended the funeral of Mex-ci-ne-ne, the Indian Chief of this village. He told of his burial back of this school building where he was buried in a reclining position; the funeral occurred in 1843. He vouched for the authenticity of the record of the Indian Village which he had heard read.

On the afternoon of the same day about 2000 of the children of the Republic Club met in the Park and marched to the Central High School building.

This procession was led by the bugle corps of the Boy Scouts.

Patriotism reigned supreme at this meeting which was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel.

The enthusiasm in the singing was marked, the program opening with the “Star Spangled Banner,” after which the children gave the Civic pledge and the flag salute. Superintendent Greeson told of the significance of Flag Day and made a strong plea for the reverence and respect due to the American Flag.

Mrs. Henry Waite, our State Regent, told the history of the flag and stated that Grand Rapids ranked first in Michigan in having the largest membership and number of Children of the Republic Clubs and next to Ohio, United States.

Recitations and music were given by the different clubs. A striking feature of the occasion was the Red Cross flag drill by the girls of the Benjamin Franklin Club of Madison School. The singing of “America” closed the program.

Mrs. P. L. Hamilton, Chairman, Local Research and Landmark Committee.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Ala.) by a change of By-laws has secured the gracious regency of Mrs. Gregory L. Smith for a third year. Having an enthusiastic membership of an even hundred, and, with additional Red Cross and Regimental Inspiration, much work has been accomplished. Copies of the Declaration of Independence and Patriotic Records for Victrolas have been distributed to the Public Schools. A live-oak was planted on Washington’s Birthday. Presented membership cards to Old Spanish Trail Association to the same Schools. Gave $25 to Alabama Patriotic Schools. Contributed to the education of a young girl at the Alabama Normal School, also one to Alabama Technical Institute.

Chapter voted our scholarship fund of $500 should be used according to the Rosenwall plan.

On Flag Day of 1916 we presented a handsome State Flag to the Post Office at Washington, D. C. We also presented a United States flag, with patriotic ceremonies, to Company E, First Regiment, A. N. G.

On Flag Day, 1917, our celebration was held at the camp of the First Regiment, A. N. G., with patriotic addresses and songs.

Washington’s Wedding Day was observed by a Tea at the home of our Vice-President General, Mrs. Rhett Goode.

Jefferson’s Birthday was celebrated socially at the home of Mrs. Plummer Burgett.

Divine Patriotic Service was held on February 21, 1917, in the memory of Washington’s Birthday, at All Saints Church, by the Rev. J. S. Plummer and enjoyed equally by many other patriotic societies of our city.

Mobile Chapter was the first Association in this city to buy a Liberty Bond. For educational, patriotic and philanthropic work we expended $500 (besides our scholarship fund for $500) for 1916 and 1917.

We have been saddened by the death of three of our valued members—Mrs. Agnes Winston Goldsby, Mrs. D. Shelby, Mrs. B. P. Davis.

Laura B. Gould, Historian.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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