WASHINGTON BEFORE THE TRENCHES AT YORKTOWN

Washington is accompanied by his staff and general officers—Hamilton, Lafayette, Knox, Lincoln and Rochambeau. Reproduced from original portrait by Rembrandt Peale, owned by The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association and now loaned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.
WASHINGTON'S VALLEY FORGE EXPENSES

By J. C. Fitzpatrick
Acting Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

This is the story of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge as told by the expense account, a homely, day-by-day record, kept in a hand-ruled folio volume by Captain Caleb Gibbs, Commandant of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. It is a story, heretofore untold, of the most famous of all headquarters of the United States Army and it loses no jot of interest just now because of the war, the food situation, and prices.

The Continental Army reached the camp site known as Valley Forge, December 19, 1777. The troops marched up the old Gulph Road and filed off to the right and left on the slopes of the rising ground that forms the true valley by pitching sharply down to Valley Creek from an undulating crest of 200 to 350 feet in height. Strictly speaking, the army was not at Valley Forge, but encamped on the slopes in front of the crested heights forming the valley. The lines formed the arc of a great circle, swung from the west bank of the Schuylkill to the southern face of Mount Joy, its flanks protected by the river and the mountain. Only Washington's Headquarters and the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, which was composed entirely of Virginians, were located in the valley proper. The outer line of entrenchments was along the crest of a 200-foot rise. They would have been difficult to carry by assault; but, whatever the issue here, the inner line, a mile beyond, flanked by the Washington and Huntington redoubts and just below the crest and eastern shoulder of Mount Joy, was practically impregnable. To-day the most impressive feature of Valley Forge is this line of sunken earthworks that speaks in unmistakable terms of the grim and desperate determination of the Army of the Revolution to stick to the bitter end.

On Christmas Day the Commander-in-Chief moved from his tent near the Artillery Park, over the crest of the rise and down into the real valley to the house of Deborah Hewes, near the mouth of Valley Creek. Up to now the Valley Forge Headquarters has been known as the Isaac Potts House, but this is an undeserved honor accorded an undeserving Quaker. Despite the cheap sentimentality of the prayer story, proof is lacking that Isaac Potts was at Valley Forge that winter, proof is lacking that he owned, in 1777-1778, the house now pointed out as...
Headquarters, and proof is sadly lacking of his patriotism and support of the patriot cause. The accounts show that Deborah Hewes was paid by Washington for the use of her house and furniture at Valley Forge, and it is an injustice to Mistress Hewes that she, up to now, has been ignored. Isaac Potts only came into possession of the house near the end of the war and not until forty years afterwards was the place pointed out as Washington's Headquarters. By then Potts' long residence had fixed it in the minds of the country folk as the Potts House. Rightfully it should be known as the Hewes House and Mistress Deborah's name should be recalled instead of the Quaker Isaac's.

The first matters of interest encountered in the expense book are the purchases immediately preceding December 25, from which it is possible to construct Washington's Christmas dinner. There are no entries of expenditures from December 9 to December 22, while the army was on the march, and, as the settled accounts on December 24 for the period from December 8 show an expenditure of only £9 18s. (about $25), there could have been no great surplus of provision in the hands of Steward Patrick McGuire on December 22. Here is the pitiful account from December 22 to December 24:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>22d</td>
<td>To 4 lb butter, @ 7/6.30/</td>
<td>To £ s. d.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cabbage 3/9</td>
<td>... 1: 13: 9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To potatoes 2/6—To Turnips</td>
<td>... 4: 6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 2 turkeys @ 12/6. 25/</td>
<td>... To 2 geese @ 10/20.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2 geese @ 10/20/</td>
<td>... 2: 5: 0</td>
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<td>To 4 geese @ 4/.16/—To 24</td>
<td>... To 4 fouls @ 4/ .16.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>lb mutton @ 1/2. 28/</td>
<td>... 2: 4: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>24th</td>
<td>To turnips 3/9—To potatoes</td>
<td>... 6: 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>To 3 lb butter @ 7/6. 22/6—</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 4 fouls @ 3/9.15/</td>
<td>... 1: 17: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To 48 lb veal @ 1/1. 52/</td>
<td>... 2: 12: 0</td>
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It is from these supplies that the Christmas dinner was provided. First, as to the number of persons to be fed and the quantities available. Each day the general and field officers of the day dined with the Commander-in-Chief at Headquarters by the standing invitation in general orders of November 7, 1777. These officers were five in number—the major-general of the day, the brigadier-general, two lieutenant-colonels and a brigade major. At Valley Forge Washington's staff, or "military family" as he called it, consisted of nine aides-de-camp; so, counting the Commander-in-Chief, his aides and the officers of the day, there were fifteen men at the table. Besides this number there were eight or ten servants—the steward, housekeeper, cook, washerwoman, hostlers, helpers and others, so that in the calculation of food consumption an allowance should be made for from twenty to twenty-five persons per day. Of course all of these, including the officers, were entitled to the ration, which, as then established, was 1¼ pounds of beef, 1¾ pounds of flour, ½ gill of rum and ½ pint of rice per day with certain substitutes; but being entitled to rations and being able to draw them at Valley Forge were two very different things. A report of December 23 showed that there were only 25 barrels of flour in camp and no beef, so there could have been little or no help from the commissary for the table at Headquarters even if the Commander-in-Chief would have availed himself of it at such a period of scarcity. From the items noted in the accounts therefore must be subtracted the quantities eaten by fifteen to twenty-five healthy, hungry adults in the nine meals before three o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas Day—the dinners and suppers of December 22, 23, and 24 and the break-
Looking due south from the Schuylkill River. The distance from the Star Redoubt southward across the hill to the outer line was about one mile.

The distance from the Huntington to the Washington Redoubt across the shoulder of Mount Joy was about two miles. The distance from the Huntington to the Schuylkill was about one mile.

From the near end of the inner line intrenchments to the far end, across the shoulder of Mount Joy, was about a mile. From the intrenchment to the Washington Redoubt was about one mile.
fasts of December 23, 24, and 25. Can what was left be imagined?

These were the men who sat at table the afternoon of Christmas Day while the heavy snow drifted down the gloomy little valley and banked in wet, clinging masses 'gainst frame and sill: George Washington, grave of mien and towering in physique even among the stalwarts of the Revolution; on his right the guest of honor, the Marquis de Lafayette; the Baron de Kalb, Major-general of the day; Brigadier-general John Paterson, of New Jersey; Lieutenant-colonels Thomas Paxton of the Pennsylvania militia and Robert Ballard of the Virginia line, and Brigade-major Simon Learned, of Massachusetts. The aides-de-camp were Robert Hanson Harrison, John Fitzgerald, Alexander Hamilton, Richard Kidder Meade, Peter Presley Thornton, John Laurens and Tench Tilghman; all lieutenant-colonels except Tilghman, the volunteer, who was giving his talents and health to the cause of liberty without thought or care for rank or pay. There were two others, acting aides by special appointments, Captain Caleb Gibbs and George Lewis, a lieutenant in the Guard and a well-liked nephew of the Commander-in-Chief. A goodly company! The young courtier from the most brilliant court in Europe, the seasoned and critically sardonic French veteran; an embryo judge of a supreme court, a Secretary of Treasury and a special ambassador to Europe among the young aides who were learning, as were the others, the greatest lessons of life from the quiet dominant figure at the head of the table. A hundred Valley Forges could not have broken the spirit of American manhood within the candlelight of that board.

And the dinner was this: A little veal, a little mutton, not much, for it is probable that the turkeys, geese and "fouls" were husbanded for the occasion. A small quantity of potatoes and cabbage and less of turnips. That was all! No tea, no coffee, no milk, a small amount of butter perhaps, but no bread, no eggs, no flour, so there were no pies, puddings or dessert. If there was either whiskey or rum, which is doubtful, as none was issued to the troops that day, there was no punch, for sugar was lacking. A minor, though irritating, difficulty was the probable lack of sufficient knives, forks and spoons, for Washington had been separated from his baggage during the Brandywine and Germantown manoeuvres and did not obtain it again until the middle of January.

The prices paid for the food of this Christmas dinner did not vary greatly from present-day values. Reckoning the Pennsylvania shilling at about $\frac{13}{4}$ cents of the present day, which was, probably, well above its purchasing value, mutton and veal cost about 15 cents a pound; potatoes a little over a dollar a bushel; turnips about a dollar and a half a bushel, and cabbages $\frac{13}{4}$ cents apiece. Butter was a dollar a pound, when obtainable, and the chickens, which Gibbs always wrote as "fouls," were fifty cents each, with the turkeys a dollar and a half and the geese a dollar and a quarter each. Two days after Christmas the scant supply of potatoes, turnips and cabbage was brightened by the advent of a few timid carrots, about thirty cents' worth, to be exact, and it requires dexterous mental arithmetic to figure how these could be fairly apportioned among fifteen hungry men. How the servants existed is an unsolved mystery. The last day in the year one pitiful rabbit was secured and the day after New Year's the Commander-in-Chief received a present of rockfish. From whom it came is unknown, but as the man who brought it was given
a gratuity of fifteen shillings, the amount of enthusiasm the fish aroused at Headquarters may be imagined. The second week in January something like a real supply of vegetables arrived, as the entry is broadly general:

To cabbage—fowls and onions ... 72s. 6

These were the first onions seen at Valley Forge. More arrived the last of the month and from then on the supply, if not great, was fairly continuous. Meat at Headquarters, when obtainable, was beef and mutton, with such changes as chickens, geese, turkeys, and ducks as could be found. A dozen partridges once graced the table, a pair of pigeons and a wild goose at another time; a piece of smoked venison is recorded in March, by the middle of which month hams, fresh pork and some smoked beef were obtained. Eggs did not figure in the daily supplies until after Mrs. Washington's arrival in camp, and whether the regularity of the egg purchases after that time was due to her or to the fact that they were then more easily obtained, cannot be determined. Butter came in with greater regularity and in increasing quantity after her arrival, though the lack of salt in the country is evident from the numerous entries for "fresh" butter that appear in the accounts. Mrs. Washington's influence is plainly seen in the record. Even before her arrival a general sprucing up of Headquarters is noticeable in the account book. The purchase of five brooms is not only a candid confession of the condition of Headquarters, but an eloquent tribute to Washington's knowledge of his wife's housekeeping standards. A broom for the stable was also bought and a touch of the cavalier courtier is seen in the purchase of a brush for the General's horses. Washington was rated among the best horsemen of his day, but care of his animals with him was secondary to utility. He seems always to have considered them a means to the end and seldom spared speed or endurance when necessity arose. Evidence of this is seen in the purchase, in February, of "antimony for the genl's horses"—a stock remedy of olden times for hard-driven, nerve-strained animals.

After Christmas the next entries in the accounts of more than usual interest are those around February 22, Washington's birthday. On this day the dinner was graced by the first parsnips of the season. Mr. Jameson, probably Col. John Jameson, at Whitemarsh, sent a present of "fowls" and Col. Clement Biddle, the Commissary General of Forage, sent the rare and well-liked luxury, tea, which at this time was selling for about $20 a pound. It is a matter of interest that the first public recognition of Washington's birthday occurred amid the cold and suffering at Valley Forge and came from the men in the ranks. Procter's 4th Continental Artillery Band serenaded Headquarters that day, and Washington's appreciation of the compliment is recorded in the gratuity distributed to the bandmen on February 27. Four years later, in Rhode Island, Comte de Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief of the French troops in America, gave to the day its first recognition as a public holiday by ordering a cessation of all labor by the French troops on February 12, as February 11, Washington's birthday, fell upon Sunday in 1781. Washington was born February 11, 1732, but the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by Great Britain in 1752 brought about a readjustment of dates so that his birthday ever since has fallen on February 22.

Carrots, "pasnips" and cheese came as refreshing additions to the menu in March and the practice of sending a man
into the country to buy supplies for Headquarters every week or ten days was inaugurated. Mrs. Washington's thrift appears in the purchase of a crock for the butter the middle of this month, when the supply situation in general began to show signs of improvement. The tastes of the Commander-in-Chief were known to his friends and the end of March Lord Stirling sent him the first oysters of the season. The drink problem at Headquarters was more or less settled in March by the arrival of the first barrels of cider and home-brewed beer. Washington cared little for whiskey, rum or strong, distilled liquors which were generally eschewed by the gentry of the day; but he had a discriminating taste for wine and claret. From March to June at Valley Forge seven barrels of beer and three barrels of cider were purchased for Headquarters. Milk was scarce, coffee there was none, and tea, at $20 a pound and over, was not in abundance. By April the food situation had so improved as to be beyond the point of bother, and apples, parsnips, carrots, cabbages and onions were obtainable in fair quantities.

The food situation in the winter of 1777-1778 was somewhat parallel to the food situation to-day. The quantity in the country at large was more than sufficient; the trouble lay in the transportation, the depreciated currency and large number of Tories in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The proportion of the population of the Thirteen Original Colonies who were loyalists during the Revolutionary War is not realized as generally as it should be. Our school histories have carelessly or intentionally ignored the facts, for the preponderance of the patriot feeling was not so great as we have been led to believe. It is doubtful if a referendum in all the Colonies on the question of independence, during the winter of 1777-1778 would have shown a healthy majority in its favor.

The first sign of Spring at Valley Forge is found in the purchase, on April 10, of a "mess of sprouts" and a dozen shad. Mrs. Washington's preparations to plunge into preserving are seen in the entries for the purchase of nutmegs, "peper" and allspice, and soon afterward, a sugar-loaf weighing 121½ lbs. was procured at the astounding cost of £91 2s. 6d. On the 18th of April fifteen shad were purchased and "1 mess of sallard," two large tea-pots, 4 lbs. of green tea, which then cost 59, and a bottle of snuff for 25 shillings. Such entries as these lend a colorful touch of intimacy to the record and it is interesting to see that Washington was akin to all dwellers of the Potomac River basin in his taste for shad and oysters. His liking for salad is beyond question, for, from April until the army moved from Valley Forge, the purchases of salad and greens are too numerous to be explained in any other way. The middle of May 7s. 6d. of "horse red-dish" was purchased and the welcome new delicacy of spring lamb arrived. Fish was a favorite food and the purchases of available kinds were numerous. Twice, in June, presents of strawberries were sent to Headquarters, one from a Mrs. Henry, who lived near Valley Forge, and one from Mr. Mitchell, of Potts Grove.

An element of humor lurks in the charge of a gratuity of £3 15s. paid for the detection of a thief whose bibulous tastes succumbed to the temptations of the beer and cider barrels at Headquarters. A reward of about $10 for this detective work seems to imply that the thefts were of some consequence and rather cleverly managed. In contrast to this is the grim note of the not generally
known execution of Thomas Shanks, a former ensign in the 10th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was hanged as a spy near the Grand Parade at guard-mount on the 3d of June.

Preparations for the campaign of 1778 appear in the accounts about the middle of April. Two pairs of spur-leathers and two saddle girths were purchased for the General and his spurs carefully mended. Two new black stocks cost £6 5s. (about $16.50) and three dozen and two large gilt buttons and three dozen small ones cost £9 6s. 8d. The middle of May saw a general overhauling and mending of all the saddlery by Jeremiah Low, a saddler belonging to the Commander-in-Chief’s Guard.

June 18, 1778, the British Army evacuated Philadelphia and started on its march across Jersey to New York City. The Continentals hastily broke camp and started in pursuit that same day and the last entry of expense at Valley Forge, as the Headquarters passed into history, is the record of payment to Deborah Hewes, of £100 Pennsylvania currency, “in full of all demands agt his Excellency Genl Washington, for the use of her house & furniture at V. Forge as pr. bill.”

EXTRACTS FROM AN ORDERLY BOOK

By Catherine Brittin Barlow
Curator General, N.S.D.A.R.

From an Orderly Book in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall are taken the following extracts. They seem particularly interesting at this time, when our country is again engaged in a great war, the retrospect throws a strong and strange contrast in the equipment of the armies of the two periods. The Continental Army was badly drilled, indifferently uniformed, and inadequately fed. Well may General Washington apologize to Lafayette, who arrived in Philadelphia at that time, of conditions as he saw them; but the gallant Lafayette replied, “I came to learn, not to teach.”

Col. Walter Stewart, His Orderly Book.
Commencing July 4, 1777, and Ending October 21, 1777.

Headquarters, July 7, 1777.
G. O.
Major Gen. tomorrow...........Lincoln.
Brigadier .......................Maxfield.
Field officer Col. Martin.......Major Hall.
Brigade Major .................Witherspoon.

“The General expects the strictest attention will be paid to the order of the 20th of last month for sizing the Men, and placing the shortest in the front, unless this is done whole fire of the rere rank will most be lost, especially if the files should happen, as is often the case, to be crowded together.

“Officers Commanding Regiments are requested to have all their Men fit for duty under Arms, & every morning for exercise in going thru their different maneuvers particular attention should be paid to the manner of wheeling and marching. All wheels should be performed compleat and with life, and instead of the short step which in Gen'l practice, they should be taught to throw their feet well before them, which may be done, with as much ease and in as good time with the Musick, as the other Method is more Graceful and gains ground faster. The Officers should make themselves acquainted with the Salutes as pointed in Gen'l orders of the 16th of June last, the less the Gentlemen seem to beat when marching off Guard from the Genl. parade is a disgrace to the character of an officer. It is strongly recommended to the Solidary of Genl. Weedon's Brigade to have their Hair cut short bytrimming it close before thinning it and cutting behind so as to leave it a short curl or bob. It prevents permint, keeps their Heads cool and is much more convenient in rainy weather; it is also dressed with more care and looks more Soldier-like.”

Head Quarters Wilmington Aug. 29th, 1777: "Information being given by the Commanding Genl. that it is at present impracticable to supply the Army with Hard Bread the Troops are to receive soft Bread or Flour, as the Commissary shall be able to supply them. The Commissaries are nevertheless to exert themselves to the utmost constantly to supply the Troops with Bread either hard or soft and without fail to have a Quantity of Hard Bread made ready to be used whenever the Army Marches.”
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

First and foremost in our thoughts to-day is the WAR which has come to us. Our men have gone over-seas and we share the grief of the women of those other countries because now we are giving our own as they gave theirs. And as they worked and are working so must we work and in that work do our part to aid our Government and our men.

Never in the history of our Country, of our Society or during our lifetime have we been in such constant need of remembering the counsel of Horace Mann when he said: "Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We must be purposely kind and generous, or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goes out of itself gets larger and full of joy. We do ourselves the most good doing something for others."

War Relief Service—that is what we must give, and I am proud to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution responded to the first call. I do not mean that all true American women have not responded, for they have done most nobly, but I am speaking for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the fall I visited various parts of the country and was delighted with what was being done by our members. Right here I would like to ask the Chapters to keep a record of all work done for war relief service—no matter what kind of work nor where it is done—and be prompt in sending such records when requested to do so. It is very vital that we keep our records up to date, for those records mean our history.

I should like to impress it upon the Chapter Regents that the communications sent them from the National Society, either directly from headquarters or through the National Committees, are to be presented to the Chapter—they are not personal letters to the Regent, but belong to the Chapters, as they are directions in regard to our work.

I cannot express to you all that I have felt in going over this wonderful work our Society has done—nor my pride in the work. But my feelings, though unexpressed, are deep, and with all my heart I congratulate you, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the untiring devotion to a great cause. It has meant much self-sacrifice; it has meant unremitting toil; but you have kept on and you have done and are doing and will do work that will cause you the peace and happiness of well-doing as you look back upon it. You are living up to the high ideals on which this Society is based and you are keeping alive the great and intrepid spirit of our ancestors.

We Daughters of the American Revolution must have but one idea during this war—our Country and our Country's good. American women have always come to the front—and in our mighty organization they will represent a power never before realized. In twenty-six years of our existence as a Society we have accomplished much; let us crown our past efforts with real achievement in time of need. Let us conserve our energies by directing them along the lines laid out for us by those who conceived the spirit of the Society. We are too apt to wander far afield and overlap the work of other organizations, so let us husband our own resources and be ready to meet all emergencies as they come. Let us stand together and be Daughters of the American Revolution in fact as well as spirit.

SARAH ELIZABETH GUERNSEY,
President General.
ACCORDING to authentic records at least twenty-eight celebrated artists painted portraits of George Washington from life. What Washington would have suffered in these days of cameras and moving-picture machines can only be imagined, but that his temper occasionally gave way under the strain of repeated requests for "sittings" is proved by the sometimes grudging consent given to artists who importuned him, and his frequent declaration that each "sitting" would be his last.

These requests for portraits were inevitable; everyone who could secure a likeness—from crowned heads down to the private in the ranks of the Continental Army—desired a memento of Washington, and fortunate it is that such was the case, for while

Art to his fame no aid hath lent,
His country is his monument!

each new development in history the more firmly establishes Washington’s preëminence, and advances the hero-worship for that great American.

Artists came from Switzerland, France, Sweden, and Denmark, aye, even from England, Scotland, and Ireland, to paint Washington’s portrait. Among those from the land of our Allies was the Marquise de Brehan, a woman of rare gifts, who accompanied her brother, Count de Moustier, French Minister to the United States, to this country.

The Marquise was a great admirer of Washington and painted her first miniature of him from memory in 1787. In the autumn of the following year she and her brother were at Mount Vernon where they were entertained with every courtesy due their rank, and Washington gave her an opportunity to paint a miniature from life which she presented to Mrs. Washington; and this medallion miniature is now owned by Mrs. Kate Upshur Moorhead, great-great-great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. Aside from its historic value and associations, this profile miniature is unique in having a profile likeness of Eleanor Parke (Nellie) Custis, then a girl of eleven years of age, on its reverse, made by the same artist. These two miniatures, en camaïeu, are painted on copper in blue and white, and framed back to back with a gold band.

Washington refers to the Marquise de Brehan in his diary under date of Saturday, October 3, 1788—"About two o’clock sat for Madame de Brehan (Brienne) to complete a profile picture of me which she had begun from memory, and which she has made exceedingly like the original."

The Marquise made several copies of this miniature, one of which was given to Mrs. Bingham in 1791; another, dispatched to Paris, was engraved, and from this plate she sent Washington several impressions which he autographed and gave to friends. One print had inscribed on it: "The President’s compliments ac-
company the enclosed to Mrs. Morris"; while still another print Washington sent to Mrs. General Stuart with the message: "Not for the representation or the value,

but because it is the production of a fair lady, the President takes the liberty of presenting the enclosed, with his best regards, to Mrs. Stuart, praying her acceptance of it —— Wednesday, 16th Mar. 1795."

Mrs. Moorhead's valuable collection of Washington heirlooms came to her by direct inheritance. Martha Washington had one grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, and three granddaughters, Eliza, who married Thomas Law; Martha, who married Thomas Peter, and Nellie, who was the wife of Lawrence Lewis, Washington's nephew, Martha Custis Peter had three daughters who were named Columbia, America, and Britannia Wellington. America married Captain William G. Williams, U. S. Corps of Engineers. Captain Williams served under General Zachary Taylor, in the Mexican War as Chief of Engineers. He was mortally wounded leading a charge at the Battle of Monterey, and a brother officer, Ulysses S. Grant (afterward President of the United States), carried his dying message to his family. "Tell my wife and children that I died at the head of my troops," was Williams' message.

Captain Williams' daughter Kate married John H. Upshur, U. S. Navy, and their daughter is Mrs. Moorhead.

Rear Admiral Upshur was one of the most gallant and highly esteemed officers of the American navy. He accompanied Commodore Perry on his expedition to
Japan when that empire was closed to all nations, and later, was as welcome when stationed at European ports as in his own country. Brilliant in conversation, polished in manner, he was well fitted for the profession which he adorned.

The most cherished piece of jewelry in Mrs. Moorhead's collection is the locket worn by General Washington for forty years and through all his battles. It is very small, oval in shape, and contains an exquisite miniature of Martha Washington. The locket was taken from Washington's neck by his servant just before the body was placed in its coffin. The back of the gold locket bears no inscription and the name of the artist who painted the miniature is not known. Through the kindness of Mrs. Moorhead permission was given to photograph this fascinating heirloom; and thus this miniature of Martha Washington is published.

Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

LOCKET CONTAINING MARTHA WASHINGTON'S MINIATURE

Worn by George Washington for forty years, and taken from his neck at Mount Vernon after his death. Reproduced here for first time. The reproduction is twice size of locket.
for the first time in its history in this magazine. The locket has been mentioned in several accounts of the Washington family and its heirlooms, but until now has not been successfully photographed for reproduction.

Other valuable jewelry in Mrs. Moorhead’s possession is a cross made from a pearl necklace owned by Martha Washington; a pearl-encircled brooch containing a lock of Washington’s hair; Martha Washington’s pearl and amethyst ring; a ring which belonged to John Parke Custis; a circular knee buckle set with topaz which Washington wore, and nineteen large topaz stones which belonged to a pair of his shoe-buckles.

Another Washington heirloom is a small solid silver cup which the General carried with him throughout the Revolutionary War, and used as a wine glass. It bears the Washington coat-of-arms engraved upon one side and is about the size of a cocktail glass of to-day.

Mrs. Moorhead is the fortunate possessor of another interesting miniature of her great-great-great-grandmother, and one that deserves to be better known. This miniature was painted by Robert Field, an English artist, after the death of Washington, and shows his wife at the age of sixty-nine, a beautiful and benign dame of the Eighteenth Century.

The back of the gold case of the miniature is deep blue enamel outlined with pearls and in the centre is a “mourning” picture made with locks of General Washington’s hair. The tomb, the two hearts entwined, and the angel carrying
a wreath are exquisitely done. Around the oval picture run the words: "Join'd by friendship—Crowned by love"

A novel ornament in Mrs. Moorhead's collection is a glass and gold locket, inside of which are woven in squares the hair of General and Mrs. Washington, the dark grey hair belonging to the former and the white that of his wife; it also contains locks of hair of Martha Washington's four grandchildren: Eliza Parke, Martha Parke, Eleanor Parke, and George Washington Parke Custis. On the crystal glass are the initials "W. C." (Washington-Custis) in large gold letters. The other side of the locket bears the gold initial "S," and contains the hair of Mrs. Washington's daughter-in-law, Nellie Calvert, daughter of Benedict Calvert, and first wife of John Parke Custis (Martha Washington's son), and after-
ward wife of Dr. David Stuart. With Mrs. Stuart's hair is some of the hair of the children of her second marriage.

The coining of the first gold "half eagle" in the United States in 1795 was made the occasion of much ceremony. Elias Boudinot, then director of the Mint in Philadelphia, invited General and Mrs. Washington to be present with a number of friends and government officials. The coin, so soon as finished, was presented to Mrs. Washington, and Mrs. Moorhead inherited it with her other heirlooms.

The coin has the head of "Liberty" on one side, while the word "Liberty" and the date, 1795, are joined by fifteen stars representing the original thirteen States and the States of Vermont and Kentucky, admitted to the Union in 1791 and 1792 respectively. On the reverse of the coin are the words: "United States of America" and in the centre an eagle bearing aloft a wreath of victory. In 1795 the money value of the "half eagle" was $5, but at the present time, with its historic association, its price is far above rubies.

The MAGAZINE is deeply indebted to Mrs. Moorhead for her courteous permission to publish photographs of her valuable collection of Washington and Custis heirlooms of which six are reproduced here for the first time.

DEPOSITION OF RACHEL PARKS

The deposition of Rachel Parks of Baltimore County, aged Forty years or thereabouts being first sworn deposeth and says, that she was well acquainted with William Raven of Middle River Neck in Baltimore County and that the said William Raven, went on Board the British Fleet at the time the said Fleet lay in Chesapeake Bay near Pools Island, which this deponent believes was some time in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or seven, and this deponent further sayeth that the said William Raven never returned from the said Fleet, to Baltimore County until some time in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and that the said William Raven departed this life some time in the year following in Back River Neck in the county aforesaid and further this deponent sayeth not.

Rachel e Parks

Sworn to and subscribed October 29, 1795, before
George Gould Presbury.

Recorded in Chancery Liber, No. 21, folio 692. Land Office of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland.
THE TRUE STORY OF ENOCH CROSBY—
REVOLUTIONARY SPY
The Original “Harvey Birch”

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, National Society D.A.R.

THE Standard Dictionary defines a spy as a “secret emissary who goes into an enemy’s camp or country to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer.”

Since the beginning of history, these emissaries of the secret service have played an important part both in peace and in war. The man or woman who enters upon such a career must possess strength of character and be endowed with all the qualifications of a good soldier and of a commanding officer besides. A soldier must possess bravery and courage, but a spy must be not only brave and courageous, but must also have what is called “nerve,” poise, self-possession, absolute control of facial expression, fearlessness, tact and discretion unequalled. For his is the most hazardous of all undertakings. Discovery means death, the penalty inflicted alike by all nations. It was under this law of nations that Major André, a spy from the British army, and Nathan Hale from the American army, were executed for such service during the American Revolution.

Seldom, however, has a man employed in this form of secret service met with the success in his undertaking, and become so famous a character of fiction, as did Enoch Crosby of Dutchess County, New York, who was the original of the character of “Harvey Birch” in James Fenimore Cooper’s story, “The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Country.”

Enoch Crosby was born in Harwich, Barnstable County, Mass., in 1750, and while a child his parents moved to the town of Southeast, Dutchess County, New York. At the age of sixteen years, according to the custom of the times, he was “bound out” to learn a trade, and he became a skilled shoemaker.

At the time of the Lexington alarm in April, 1775, he was living in Danbury, Conn., and when the news of the attack upon the Americans reached there, a company was immediately organized under Captain Benedict. One hundred and fifty young men enlisted in this company, and it is claimed that Enoch Crosby was the first to be enrolled.

His own story of his service, simply told under oath, in his application for a Government pension in 1832, is an interesting chapter in our history and is as follows:

“State of New York

County of Putnam ss. On the fifteenth day of October in the year 1832 personally appeared before the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery of the said county of Putnam, Enoch Crosby of the town of Southeast in the county of Putnam and state of New York aged eighty-two years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832, that he entered in the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

That in the month of April or in the fore-
part of May 1775 he enlisted in the town of Danbury in the state of Connecticut into Capt. Noble Benedict's company in Col. Waterbury's regiment of troops to defend the country for eight months service. The regiment met at Greenwich in Connecticut and staid there two or three weeks then went to New York under General Wooster, staid in New York a few weeks. The regiment was then carried to Albany in sloops & went directly to Halfmoon, was there a few days—went then to Ticonderoga, staid there a few days to have the batteaus finished which were to convey them further, General Schulyer had the command to the Isle aux Noix when General Schuyler being unwell, General Montgomery had the command.

The declarant went to St. Johns which being by us at that time besieged by the Americans in about five weeks surrendered & the fort was taken. The declarant then went to Montreal, that he came from there with Colonel Waterbury's regiment, and having served the eight months was at place (Albany) was permitted to leave the regiment and return home, and that he had no written discharge.

And this declarant further says, that in the latter part of the month of August in the year 1776 he enlisted into the regiment commanded by Col. Swartwout in Fredericksburgh, now Carmel, in the County of Putnam, and started to join the army at Kingsbridge, the company had left Fredericksburgh before declarant started, and he started alone after his said enlistment & on his way at a place in Westchester County about two miles from Pinesbridge he fell in company with a stranger, who accosted the deponent & asked him if he was going down, declarant replied he was: the stranger then asked if declarant was not afraid to venture alone, & said there were many rebels below & he would meet with difficulty in getting down. The declarant perceived from the observation of the stranger that he supposed the declarant intended to go to the British & willing to encourage that misapprehension & turn it to the best advantage, he asked if there was any mode which he, the stranger, could point out by which the declarant could get through safely. The stranger, after being satisfied that declarant was wishing to join the British army, told him that there was a company raising in that vicinity to join the British army, that it was nearly complete & in a few days would be ready to go down & that declarant had better join that company & go down with them. The stranger finally gave to the declarant his name, it was Bunker, & told the declarant where he lived & shewed the house in which he lived and also told him that —

Fowler was to be the captain of the company then raising and — Kipp, Lieutenant.

After having learned this much from Bunker the declarant told him that he was unwilling to wait until the company could be ready to march & would try to get through alone & parted from him on his way down, & continued until night when he stopped at the house of a man who was called Esquire Young, and put up there for the night. In the course of conversation with Esquire Young in the evening declarant learned that he was a member of the committee of safety for the county of Westchester, & then communicated to him the information he had obtained from Mr. Bunker. Esq' Young requested the declarant to accompany him the next morning to the Whiteplains in Westchester County as the committee of Safety for the County were on that day to meet at the Court house in that place.

The next morning the declarant in company with Esq' Young went to the Whiteplains & found the Committee there sitting. After Esq' Young had had an interview with the committee, the declarant was sent for, and went before the committee, then sitting in the Court room, and there communicated the information he had obtained from Bunker. The committee after learning the situation of declarant, that he was a soldier enlisted in Col. Swartwout's regiment & on his way to join it engaged to write to the Col. & explain the reason why he did not join it if he would consent to aid in the apprehension of the company then raising; it was by all thought best that he should not join the regiment but should act in a different character as he would thus be more useful to his country.

He was accordingly announced to Capt. Townsend, who then was at the Whiteplains commanding a company of rangers as a prisoner, & the captain was directed to keep him until further orders. In the evening, after he was placed as a prisoner under Capt. Townsend, he made an excuse to go out & was accompanied by a soldier, his excuse led him over a fence into a piece of corn then nearly or quite full grown, as soon as he was out of sight of the soldier he made the best of his way from the soldier, & when the soldier hailed him to return he was allmost beyond hearing, an alarm gun was fired but declarant was far from danger.

In the course of the night the declarant reached the house of said Bunker who got up & let him in. Declarant then related to Bunker the circumstance of his having been taken prisoner—of his going before the committee at the Court house, of being put under the charge of Capt. Townsend & of his escape; that he had
concluded to avail himself of the protection of the company raising in his neighborhood to get down.

The next morning Bunker went with declarant & introduced him as a good loyalist to several of the company. Declarant remained some days with different individuals of the company & until it was about to go down, when declarant went one night to the house of Esq' Young to give information of the state and progress of the company, the distance was four or five miles from Bunker's. At the house of Esq' Young declarant found Capt. Townsend with a great part of his company & after giving the information he returned to the neighborhood of Bunker's, & that night declarant, with a great part of the company which was preparing to go down were made prisoners. The next day all of them, about thirty in number, were marched to the Whiteplains, and remained there several days, a part of the time locked up in jail with the other prisoners, the residue of the time he was with the committee. The prisoners were finally ordered to Fishkill in the County of Dutchess where the State convention was then sitting. The declarant went as a prisoner to Fishkill. Capt. Townsend with his company of rangers took charge of the company.

At Fishkill a committee for detecting conspiracies was sitting composed of John Jay, afterwards Governor of N'York, Zepeniah Platt, afterwards first judge of Dutchess County, Colonel Duer of the County of Albany, & a Mr Sackett. The declarant was called before that committee, who understood the character of declarant & the nature of his services, this the committee must have learned either from Capt. Townsend or from the Committee at Whiteplains. The declarant was examined under oath & his examination reduced to writing. The prisoners with the declarant were kept, whilst declarant remained at Fishkill in a building which had been occupied as a Hatter's shop & they were guarded by a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Clark. The declarant remained about a week at Fishkill when he was bailed by Jonathan Hopkins, this was done to cover the character in which declarant acted.

Before the declarant was bailed the Fishkill committee had requested him to continue in their service, & on declarant mentioning the fact of his having enlisted in Col. Swartwout's company & the necessity there was of his joining it, he was informed that he should be indemnified from that enlistment, that they would write to the Col. & inform him that declarant was in their service. The committee then wished declarant to undertake a secret service over the river, he was furnished with a secret pass, which was a writing signed by the committee which is now lost, and directed to go to the house of Nicholas Brawer, near the mouth of the Wappinger creek who would take him across the river & then to proceed to the house of John Russell about ten miles from the river, & make such inquiries & discoveries as he could. He proceeded according to his directions to said Brawers & from thence to John Russells, & there hired himself to said Russell to work for him but for no definite time.

This was a neighborhood of Loyalists & it was expected that a company was there raising for the British army. The declarant remained about ten days in Russells employment & during that time ascertained that a company was then raising but was not completed. Before declarant left Fishkill on this service a time was fixed for him to recross the river & give information to some one of the committee who was to meet him; this time having arrived and the company not being completed the declarant recrossed the river & met Zepeniah Platt, one of the committee, & gave him all the information he had then obtained; declarant was directed to recross the river to the neighborhood of Russells & on a time then fixed, again to meet the committee on the east side of the river.

Declarant returned to Russells' neighborhood; soon became intimate with the Loyalists; was introduced to Capt. Robinson, said to be an English officer & who was to command the company then raising. Capt. Robinson occupied a cave in the mountains, & deponent, having agreed to go with the company, was invited & accepted of the invitation to lodge with Robinson in the cave. They slept together nearly a week in the cave & the time for the company to start having been fixed & the rout designated,—to pass Seversn, to Bush Carricks where they were to stop the first night. This time for starting having arrived before the appointed time to meet the committee on the east side of the river, the declarant, in order to get an opportunity to convey information to Fishkill, recommended that each man should the night before they started sleep where he chose & that each should be by himself, for if they should be discovered that night together all would be taken—which would be avoided if they were separated. This proposition was acceded to, and when they separated declarant, not having time to go to Fishkill, and as the only and as it appeared to him the best means of giving the information, was to go to a Mr. Purdy who was a stranger to declarant & all he knew of him was that the Tories called him a wicked rebel & said that he ought to die, declarant went & found Purdy, informed him of the situation of affairs, of the time the company was to start & the place at which they
THE TRUE STORY OF ENOCH CROSBY - REVOLUTIONARY SPY

Reproduced from an old engraving in the Print Division, Library of Congress. James Parton's Copper is supposed to have founded the

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE SPY RESISTANCE
were to stop the first night, & requested him to
go to Fishkill & give the information to the
committee. Purdy assured the declarant that
the information should be given.
Declarant returned to Russells and lodged
in his barn. The following evening the com-
pany assembled, consisting of about thirty men,
& started from Russells' house, which was in
the town of Marlborough & County of Ulster
for New York and in the course of the night
arrived at Bush Carricks, & went into the barn
to lodge after taking refreshments.

Before morning the barn was surrounded by
American troops, & the whole company includ-
ing Capt. Robinson were made prisoners. The
troops who took the company prisoners were
commanded by Capt. Melanchthon Smith, who
commanded a company of rangers at Fishkill,
his company crossed the river to perform this
service. Col. Duer was with Capt. Smith's
Company on this expedition. The prisoners,
including the declarant, were marched to Fish-
kill & confined in the stone church in which
there was near two hundred prisoners. After
remaining one night in the church the Com-
mittee sent for declarant & told him it was
unsafe for him to remain with the prisoners, as
the least suspicion of the course he had pur-
sued would prove fatal to him, & advised him
to leave the village of Fishkill but to remain
where they could call upon him if his services
should be wanted.

Declarant went to the house of a Dutchman
a farmer, whose name is forgotten, about five
miles from the village of Fishkill & there went
to work making shoes. After declarant had
made arrangements for working at shoes he
informed Mr. Sackett, one of the committee,
where he could be found if he should be
wanted. In about a week declarant rec'd a
letter from the committee requesting him to
meet some one of the Committee at the house
of Doct Orsborn about one mile from Fishkill.
Declarant, according to the request, went to
the house of Doct Orsborn & soon after John
Jay came there & inquired for the Doctor who
was absent, inquired for medicine but found
none that he wanted; he came out of the house
and went to his horse near which declarant
stood & as he passed, he said in a low voice
'it won't do, there are too many around, return
to your work.'

Declarant went back & went to work at
shoes but within a day or two was again noti-
fied, & a horse sent to him, requiring him to go
to Bennington in Vermont, & from thence
westerly to a place called Maloonscack, & there
call on one Hazard Wilcox, a Tory of much
notoriety, & ascertain if anything was going on
there injurious to the American cause. Declar-
ant followed his instruction, found Wilcox but
could not learn that any secret measure was
then projected against the interest of the coun-
try at that place, but learned from Wilcox a
list of persons friendly to the British cause
who could be safely trusted. From that place
quite down to the south part of Dutchess
County, declarant followed the directions of
said Wilcox and called on the different indi-
viduals as he mentioned but could discover
nothing of importance until he reached the
town of Pawlings in Dutchess County, where
he called upon a Doctor whose name he thinks
was Prosser, & informed him that he wished to
go below, but was fearful of some trouble.
The Doctor informed him that there was a
company raising in that vicinity to go to New
York to join the British army; that the Capt-
tains name was Sheldon, that he had been down
& got a commission, that he, Prosser, was doc-
tering the Lieutenant, whose name was Chase,
that if declarant would wait a few days, he
could safely go down with that company, that
he could stay about the neighborhood & should
be informed when the company was ready.

That declarant remained in that vicinity, be-
came acquainted with several of the persons
who were going with that company, was ac-
quainted with the Lieut. Chase, but never saw
the Captain to form any acquaintance with
him. The season had got so far advanced that
the company were about to start to join the
enemy to be ready for an early commencement
of the campaign in 1777. It was about the
last of February of that year, when a place
was fixed and also a time for meeting, it was
at a house situated half a mile from the road
& about three miles from a house then occu-
pied by a Col. Morehouse, a militia Colonel.

After the time was fixed for the marching of
Capt. Sheldon's company the deponent went in
the night to Col. Morehouse & informed him
of the situation of the company, the time ap-
pointed for meeting of the place, &c. At
Col. Morehouse informed declarant that they
should be attended to. The declarant remained about
one month in this neighborhood, & once in the
time met Mr. Sackett, one of the Committee at
Col. Ludington's, & apprised him of what was
then going on, and was to have given the com-
mittee intelligence when the company was to
march but the shortness of the time between
the final arrangement & the time of starting
was such that declarant was obliged to give
the information to Col. Morehouse.

The company, consisting of about thirty, met
at the time & place appointed, and after they
had been there an hour, Wilcox & two young men
of the company came in & said there was a
meeting under arms at Old Morehouse, the in-
quiry became general—what could it mean,
was there any traitors in the company? The
Capt. soon called one or two of the company out the door for the purpose of private conversation about the situation, and very soon declarant heard the cry of 'stand—stand.' Those out the door ran but were soon met by a company coming from a different direction; they were taken, the house surrounded & the company all made prisoners.

The Col. then ordered them to be tied together, two & two, they came to declarant & he begged to be excused from going as he was lame and could not travel; the Col. replied: 'you shall go dead or alive & if in no other way you shall be carried on the horse with me.' The rest were marched off & declarant put onto the horse with Col. Morehouse; all went to the house of Col. Morehouse and when the prisoners were marched into the house the declarant, with the permission of Morehouse, left them & made the best of his way to Col. Luddington's & there informed him of the operations of the night. He reached Col. Luddington's about daylight in the morning, from thence he went to Fishkill to the house of Doct Van Wyck where John Jay boarded, & there informed him of all the occurrences on that northern expedition. Said Jay requested the declarant to come before the committee the next night when they would be ready to receive him. He accordingly went before the committee where he declared under his oath all that had occurred since he had seen them.

The committee then directed him to go to the house of Col. Van Ness in Albany County & there take orders from him. He went to Van Ness's house & was directed by him to go to the North but declarant cannot tell the place, where the duty was performed, but nothing material discovered, further than that the confiscation of the personal property of the Tories & leasing of their lands had a great tendency to discourage them from joining the British army. Declarant returned to Pokeepsie, where Egbert Benson & Melanchthon Smith acted in the room of the Fishkill committee.

There was no more business at that time in which they wished to employ declarant, & he, being somewhat apprehensive that a longer continuance in that employment would be dangerous, & the time for which he enlisted in Col. Swartwout's regiment having expired he came home with the approbation of the committee. This was about the last of May, 1777, and in the course of the fall after, the declarant saw Col. Swartwout at his house in Fishkill and there talked over the subject of the employment of the declarant by the committee, & the Col. told declarant that he had drawn his pay the same as if he had been with the regiment, that the Paymaster of the regiment lived in the town of Hurly in Ulster County, declarant went to the paymaster and received his pay for nine months service or for the term for which the regiment was raised. The declarant was employed in the secret service for a period of full nine months.

This declarant further says that in the year 1779 in the month of May he enlisted into a company commanded by Capt. Jonah Hallett for six months; declarant enlisted as a sergeant in said Hallett's company. The term of enlistment was performed on the lines in the County of Westchester, moving from place to place to guard the country & detect Tories. That the company continued in this service until after Stony point was taken by Gen. Wayne & abandoned & also reoccupied & abandoned by the English troops, when this company was ordered over the river & joined the regiment at Stony point & continued there in making preparation for building a block house until the time of the expiration of the service, when the company was ordered to Pokeepsie to be discharged by the Governor. When they arrived the Governor was absent, the company was billeted out & declarant was billeted upon the family of Doct Tappan; after remaining a day or two, & the Governor not arriving, they were discharged. During this service in Westchester county the following occurrence took place. A British vesel of war lay at anchor near Tellers point & a party of sailors or marines came on shore & wandered a short distance from the water when a party of our men got between them and the river & made them prisoners, they were marched to the place where the company then lay a little east of Tellers point. The number of prisoners declarant thinks was twelve & the captors six. The prisoners were afterwards sent to Pokeepsie.

This declarant further says that in the month of May in the year 1780 he again enlisted for six months in a company commanded by Capt. Livingston in Col. Benschoutens Regiment. He enlisted as a sergeant, in the town of Fredericksburgh, now the town of Kent, in Putnam County, the Regiment assembled at Fishkill & marched to Westpoint & remained there a few days some ten or fifteen, a call was made for troops to fill up the Brigade or Brigades under the command of Gen De La Fayette, and they were to be raised by drafts or volunteers, a call first was made for volunteers & the declarant, with others, volunteered & made a company which was put under the care and charge of Capt. Daniel Delavan; this declarant continued to be a sergeant in Delavan's company, Col. Philip Van Cortland commanded the regiment to which Captain Delavan's company was attached. Soon after the company was formed they crossed the river from West point
& marched to Peekskill where they remained one night, the next day marched to Verplanck's point & crossed over to Stony point & from thence made the best of their way to New Jersey where they remained until late in the fall when the time of enlistment having expired they were discharged, after having fully & faithfully performed the service of six months for which he enlisted. During this campaign in N Jersey, Major Andre was arrested, condemned & executed, several of the soldiers of Capt. Delavans company went to see him executed. This declarant was sergeant of the guard that day & could not go to see the execution."

"The declarant was acquainted with the following officers who were with the troops where he served, General Schuyler, Gen. Montgomery, General Wooster, Col. Waterbury, Col. Holmes, Gen. De La Fayette, Gen. Poor, Col. Van Cortland, Col. Benschouten, Col. Ludington."

Readers of "The Spy" will recall the closing chapters, in one of which Cooper gives "Harvey Birch" (the fictitious Enoch Crosby), a touching and impressive interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, General Washington. This scene has been made the subject of a wonderful engraving.

It will be noted that Crosby made no mention of General Washington among the officers whom he knew when in the army, and yet it is more than probable that he had seen him while in the service. Whether this omission was due to the truth of the scene depicted by Cooper, or whether to the fact that no such interview ever occurred, but was only the creation of the fertile brain of the novelist (probably the latter), will never be definitely known. But to our great American novelist we owe an unbounded debt of gratitude for popularizing the deeds of a real hero of the Revolution, whose service might otherwise have been forgotten.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED AT SPECIAL BOARD MEETING

New members admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the special meeting of the National Board of Management on Friday, December 21, 1917, totalled 685.

The list of States and the number admitted from each is as follows:

Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 5; California, 16; Colorado, 21; Connecticut, 16; District of Columbia, 7; Florida, 9; Georgia, 33; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 33; Indiana, 23; Iowa, 30; Kansas, 16; Kentucky, 17; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 8; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 34; Michigan, 32; Minnesota, 6; Mississippi, 11; Missouri, 29; Nebraska, 13; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 13; New Mexico, 3; New York, 81; North Carolina, 14; Ohio, 26; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 43; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 11; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 11; Utah, 1; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 20; Washington, 24; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 21; Wyoming, 3.

WATCH FOR THE MARCH D. A. R. MAGAZINE!

Mr. Matthew Page Andrews, noted historian and editor of Educational Foundation, has an article, "The Cases of John Cabot and John Smith in American Historical Narrative," which will command attention.

The D.A.R. MAGAZINE is one of the few magazines not advancing its subscription price, $1 a year.

Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, whose historical books and stories have delighted enthusiastic readers, has contributed a series of articles commencing in the March magazine.

Send One Dollar to-day to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
NORTH DAKOTA WINS MAGAZINE PRIZE

The contest to secure subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for which the President General offered a fifty dollar prize to the State procuring the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to its membership, closed on December 31, 1917.

An official count was then made by the Treasurer General, and I take pleasure in announcing that the State of North Dakota has won the contest—having a D. A. R. membership of 51 persons, of whom 19 subscribe to the Magazine. This gives the State a percentage of 37.25.

The States and their percentages are as follows:

Alabama, 7.66; Alaska, 33.33; Arizona, 5.26; Arkansas, 9.03; California, 7.10; Colorado, 6.32; Connecticut, 12.00; Cuba, 4.16; Delaware, 15.97; District of Columbia, 11.16; Florida, 13.35; Georgia, 3.45; Hawaiian Islands, 11.26; Idaho, 13.72; Illinois, 7.57; Indiana, 5.11; Iowa, 8.22; Kansas, 11.15; Kentucky, 7.72; Louisiana, 4.17; Maine, 6.30; Maryland, 6.05; Massachusetts, 5.52; Michigan, 8.98; Minnesota, 5.19; Mississippi, 4.47; Missouri, 5.82; Montana, 17.44; Nebraska, 7.77; Nevada, 5.00; New Hampshire, 5.03; New Jersey, 9.36; New Mexico, 4.39; New York, 5.40; North Carolina, 5.86; North Dakota, 37.25; Ohio, 7.25; Oklahoma, 6.15; Oregon, 5.35; Pennsylvania, 9.91; Philippine Islands, 7.5; Rhode Island, 7.24; South Carolina, 4.34; South Dakota, 8.36; Tennessee, 3.24; Texas, 5.13; Utah, 2.64; Vermont, 4.10; Virginia, 8.23; Washington, 7.88; West Virginia, 16.68; Wisconsin, 7.88; Wyoming, 13.83; Canada, 6; Chile, 2; England, 2; France, 1; Japan, 1.

Announcement was made in the January Magazine of the second State magazine contest to run from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1918, and for which the President General has offered a fifty dollar Liberty Bond to the State securing during that time the greatest number of subscriptions—new, or renewals—regardless of the proportion of D. A. R. members in each State. All prizes will be awarded at the Continental Congress in April, 1918.

I wish to call attention to the prize offered by Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, of Illinois, to the Chapter securing the greatest number of magazine subscriptions—Mrs. Nelson has generously increased her offer of $50 to the Chapter securing the greatest number of subscribers, to include a second prize of $15 to the Chapter having the next largest number; and $10 to the Chapter coming in third. This contest closes April 5, 1918.

To facilitate the counting of subscriptions in this Chapter contest, each State Magazine Chairman must be responsible for the report from her State of the three Chapters having the largest number of subscribers—and thus eligible for first, second, and third prize.

This list must be sent to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., not later than April 13, so that announcement of the winners and the awarding of the prizes may be made during the Continental Congress.

Subscriptions are coming in fast—these are credited daily to the States for the new prize contest. Don't be a slacker—send your subscription to-day to the Treasurer General.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman of the Magazine Committee.
MUSTER ROLL OF YE THIRD COMPANY IN FALMOUTH, MASS., IN 1759

Through the kindness of Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Corresponding Secretary General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, permission has been granted to publish the muster roll of the Third Company in Falmouth, Massachusetts (now Maine), in 1759. Among other valuable heirlooms inherited from distinguished ancestors, Mrs. Pulsifer owns the original muster roll of which the following is a true copy:

A List of ye Third Company in Falmouth under the Command of Captain Isaac Ilsley. Taken March ye 8th, 1759, Joshua Freeman, Jr., clerk.

**Officers:** Lieutenant James Merrill, Ensign Peter Noyes; **Sergeants:** Sam' Lunt, Joseph Pride, Isaac Skillings, Jonathan Trasy, Hew Barber, Peter Cobb; **Drummers:** David Noyes, George Knight, Jr.; **Corporals:** Hew Barber, Peter Cobb, Sam' Knight, Zechariah Bracket, George Berry, Jr., Benj' Stevens.

**Soldiers:** Thomas Sawyer, John Blake, John Prockter, Sam' Prockter, Jr., Will' Prockter, Joshua Bracket, Lemuel Hicks, James Cobb, Andrew Gibb, Anthony Morss, James Dowty, Joseph Merrill, George Hewstun, Zechariah Sawyer, George Berry, Jr., Benj' Knights, Ezekiel Jones, Joseph Conant, Jr., Richard Merrill, Will' Ginnis, Thomas Pote, Jonathan Dowty, Pll Huston, Jonathan Ilsley, John Barker, Jr.; John Barber, ye 3d; Johnson Graves, Isaac Elder, John Martin, Jr., Daniel Ilsley, Benj' Pride, Benj. Stevens, Mark Knight, Henry Knight, Amos Knight, Anthony Sawyer, Joshua Knight, Josiah Berry, Obadiah Berry, Jasper Martin, Bartholomew Conant, Nathun Cobb, Nathan Knight, Richard Knight, George Dowty, Nath'n Wilson, John Graves, Jr., Joshua Stevens, Obadiah Sawyer, Will Gibbs, George Walker, Robert Barber, Abraham Bracket, George Knight, ye 3d; Nathun Merrill, Will' Lunt, John Hall, Sam' Lowell, Eph's J. Martin, Abraham Sawyer, George Frink, George Robarts, John Jink, Lemuel Hicks, Jr.; Sam' Libby, Chrispas Graves, John Baly, Jr., Andrew Cobb, Sam' Greeno, Jacob Clifford, Will' Prides, Isaac Skillling, James Johnson, Thomas Gustin, James Briant, Will' Pride, Michal Grows, John Gidi Bayley, ye 3d; Thomas Clough, Hou-chin Moody.

**Alaram List:** Major George Berry, Lieut. George Knight, John Snow, Isaac Knight, John Graves, Jasper Blake, John Martin, Cornelius Briggs, Thomas Bracket, John Baley, Jr., Thomas Dowty, Sam' Prockters, James Barber, Edmun Merrill, Joseph Conant, John Millit, Isaac Sawyer, Othniel Trip, Peleg Trip, John Frink, Zebulon Noyes, Josiah Berry, James Bayley.
A SAILOR HEROINE

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of “A History of the U. S. Navy”

To escape from an unhappy life, she donned a sailor suit, procured for her by a young officer (presumably handsome and dashing) of an American privateer then (1812) lying in the harbor of Boston. Previously to this (according to all the rules of well-established fiction) she had an unfortunate love affair and, although an only child, had been ordered out of her home by a stern and cold-hearted father. She was an innocent country maid (a year later than “sweet sixteen”) and her parents were highly respectable, living in comfort in a small town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, about forty miles from Boston.

In these preliminaries the career of Miss Lucy Brewer, alias Louisa Baker and afterward Mrs. Lucy West, conformed rigidly to the “opening chapter formula” of popular novels. But from here on, she violated many conventionalities of probability and possibility. In her sailor’s garb she entered a United States Navy recruiting office, enlisted as a marine and was duly escorted aboard the famous forty-four gun frigate Constitution, served in all the battles that ship was engaged in during this war without her sex having been discovered, was honorably discharged on the termination of hostilities, was received by her parents with open arms and was married to a respectable gentleman from New York.

Such, in outline, was the extraordinary career of Louisa Baker. On her discharge from the Navy, she published a pamphlet (detailing her adventures) which ran through several editions, the main features of which are given as follows: In the winter of 1809 Miss Baker left the home of her parents and came to Boston, where she remained three years, or until after the breaking out of the war between the United States and Great Britain. An officer of an American privateer, then lying in the port of Boston, secured for her a sailor’s suit. Miss Baker records: “Having provided everything necessary for my entrance into a new character on the stage of life, I seized upon a favorable opportunity early one morning to equip myself therefor. Being garbed completely in a sailor’s suit, I quit, unnoticed, my lodgings and passed into the public street. From my awkward appearance in attempting to assume the character of a male, I was not without my fears that I should be suspected. Nor were my apprehensions relieved until, passing through Court Street, I ventured to accost one of my own sex. She answered with a ready ‘Yes, Sir,’ which strengthened my confidence that I should pass for a male.

“I bent my course to the old market where, entering a victualing cellar, I procured breakfast. The remainder of the day I spent rambling about the town—highly pleased in being enabled to visit public places where females would not have been admitted. Lodging I obtained without difficulty and the next morning I sought a passage for the southward. This was difficult to obtain at this time, as the harbor, being closely blockaded, no vessels would venture abroad; and for the want of funds, not being able to travel
on land, I was compelled, reluctantly, to
give up the idea of a southern cruise.

"Passing through Fish Street, I en-
tered a house where there was a public
rendezvous for the enlistment of men to
go aboard one
of the United States frigates
then lying in
the harbor and
shortly bound
on a cruise.
Encouraged
by the active
part which
one of my sex
had taken in
the late Amer-
ican war (the
Revolution, in
which Miss
Deborah
Sampson
served as a
soldier while
disguised as a
man) without
exposing her
sex, I viewed
this as a fav-
orable oppor-
tunity to try
my fortune in
the public ser-
vice of my
country; pro-
vided I could
avoid the
search which
new recruits
must generally undergo. This I succeeded
in doing by an artful stratagem and en-
tered as a marine, receiving my advance
money and clothing; and the next day I
was taken aboard.

"New scenes now opened to my view.
Pains were taken by the officer of marines
to instruct me in the manual exercise... My good fortune in having for my com-
mander one of the most humane and ex-
perienced officers in the American Navy,
was much in
my favor, as
the respecten-
tertained for
him and the
other officers
caus ed the ut-
most harmony
to prevail
among the
ship's crew."

[Note: The
marine officer
referred to
was Lieuten-
ant William
S. Bush, who
was killed a
few days
later, when
the Const itu-
tion engaged
the British
frigate
Guerriere.
]

"In August
we sailed with
a fair wind
and in good
spirits. We
first stood an
easterly
course in
hopes of fall-
ing in with a
British frigate cruising in that direction.
I suffered a little confinement by seasick-
ness (so peculiar to fresh hands) which
was all the illness I experienced during
the whole cruise. In the use of my arms
I made great proficiency, which I soon

![Image of LOUISA BAKER, A NATIVE OF MASSACHUSETTS.]

Who, in disguise, served Three Years as a MARINE on board an American FRIGATE.

MRS. LUCY WEST, NEE BREWER, ALIAS BAKER

Who served as a marine on the U.S. frigate Constitution throughout the
War of 1812-1815. It will be noted that Miss Brewer trained her hair so as
to resemble the "mutton-chop" side whiskers affected by men of that day.
A SAILOR HEROINE

learnt to load and discharge with an expertness not surpassed by any in my corps. We passed near the isle of Sables and took a station off the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Cape Race, to intercept vessels bound either to or from Canada. While cruising off this station we captured two merchant vessels. Having received information that the British squadron was off the Grand Bank and not far distant, our brave commander (Captain Isaac Hull) determined to change his cruising ground and stood to the southward. On August 17th he was informed by the commander of an American privateer that a British war ship had been seen the day before, standing to the southwest and that she could not be far off. Our intrepid commander immediately made sail, intending, if possible, to fall in with her.

"On the 19th at 2 P.M. a vessel was discovered at the southward. Our ship instantly gave chase and soon gained on her." (Note: The stranger was the British frigate Guerriere.) “At 3 P.M. it could plainly be perceived that she was a ship under easy sail, close hauled to the wind. Soon she was ascertained to be a frigate. Our ship continued the chase. At about three miles distance, our commander ordered the light sails to be taken in, the courses to be hauled up, and the ship to be cleared for action. The chase now backed her main topsail and waited for our ship to come down.

“It is frequently observed by those who have been in battle, that at the commencement of an engagement, the most resolute feel daunted in some degree; but I can solemnly declare that I never felt more composed; as every person on board, even to the youngest lad, are on such occasions, anxious to distinguish themselves at their posts, so I felt an extreme desire to render myself conspicuous and to perform that which woman never before achieved. I was stationed in the top [probably the top of the main mast] and waited only with impatience for the battle to commence.

“As soon as our ship was ready for action, she bore down, intending to bring immediately to close quarters the English frigate which, about this time, hoisted her ensign. As soon as our ship came within gunshot, the British frigate fired her broadside, then filled away, wore and gave a broadside on the other tack. They, however, produced no effect; her shot fell short. The British frigate manoeuvred and wore several times for about three quarters of an hour in order to obtain a raking position, but not succeeding in this, she bore up under topsails and her jib, with the wind on her quarter. Our brave commander immediately made sail to bring his ship up with her. At five minutes before six P.M., our ship being alongside within pistol-shot, he ordered a brisk firing to be commenced from all her guns, which were double-shotted with round and grape, and so well directed and so warmly kept up was our fire that in fifteen minutes the mizenmast of the British frigate went by the board. Her hull was much injured and her rigging and sails were torn to pieces.

“I was at this time busily employed in the top, plying my faithful musket with the best success, whenever the smoke would permit me to see a bluejacket of the enemy. In the heat of the action, a grapeshot, striking and splintering the butt of my musket, it was noticed by one of my comrades who stood within a few feet from me. He patted me upon the shoulder and exclaimed: ‘Never mind it, George, you have already won sufficient laurels to recommend you to the pretty girls when you return to port.’
The grapeshot and small arms of our ship completely swept the decks of the British frigate. Thirty minutes after the commencement of the action, the mainmast and foremast of the British frigate went by the board, taking with them every spar except the bowsprit. She then struck her colors and, as soon as her crew could be removed and in consequence of her sinking condition, she was set fire to and blew up at quarter past three. She had fifteen men killed and sixty-one wounded, while our loss amounted to no more than seven killed and eight or ten wounded.

Soon after this noble achievement our gallant ship returned to port where she remained for some time undergoing necessary repairs. While here I had frequent opportunities to go ashore, and in more than one instance was actually in company with girls who were lately my associates, but who did not identify my person—so artfully did I disguise myself. I felt no disposition to resume my former dress. I conversed familiarly with many who, in my late situation knew me well, but to whom I was now a stranger, as I did not disclose the important secret. Curiosity alone induced me to visit a place which I had already spent too great a portion of my miserable life. It was here I resorted for an evening’s amusement with my shipmates where, over the cheerful glass, we could boast of the superior skill and judgment of our officers, and of the superior sailing of our ship.

As soon as refitted, our ship was ordered upon another cruise, during which I had another opportunity to assist my brethren in revenging their injuries. In December, while cruising along the coast of South America, two strange vessels were discovered on our weather bow. At ten they were discovered to be ships.” (Note: These were the British frigate Java and her prize, the American merchant ship William.) “One of them stood in for the land, the other stood off shore for our ship. At 10 our commander [Captain William Bainbridge] tacked to the southward and eastward, hauled up the mainsail and took in the royals.

“At a quarter past one, the ship in sight, proved to be an English frigate and being sufficiently distant from the land, our commander ordered the mainsails and royals to be taken in, to tack ship and stand for the enemy, who soon bore down with an intention of raking our ship, which we avoided by wearing. A general action now commenced with round and grapeshot. Both vessels for some time manœuvred to obtain a position that would enable them to rake or avoid being raked. About 3 o’clock, the head of the British vessel’s bowsprit and jibboom were shot away; and in the space of an hour her foremast was shot away by the board, her main topmast above the cap, etc.

“About 4 o’clock, the fire of the British vessel being silenced and her colors in the main rigging being down, she was supposed to have struck, but her flag soon after was discovered to be still flying. About a quarter of an hour after, the mainmast of the British vessel went by the board. About three-quarters of an hour after 4, our ship got into a very good position for raking, when the enemy prudently struck her flag, being then almost a wreck. She was a British frigate of 49 guns, with a complement of 400 men, of which 60 were killed and about 150 wounded. Our loss was comparatively small.

“In this engagement I did not attempt to signalize myself less than in the former. From the ship’s top I discharged my piece nineteen times which, as I now had learnt to take pretty exact aim, must, I
The capture of H.M. frigate JAVA by the U.S. frigate CONSTITUTION, after an action of 1 hour, 55 minutes.

THE CAPTURE OF H. B. M. FRIGATE JAVA BY THE U.S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, AFTER AN ACTION OF 1 HOUR, 55 MINUTES

American loss: 9 killed, 25 wounded; British loss: 60 killed, 170 wounded. Fought December 29, 1812
think, have done some execution. An accident soon after the conclusion of the engagement occurred which was near betraying my sex to the whole ship’s company. Attempting to go below, I made a misstep and fell from the shrouds overboard. Not knowing how to swim, I sank immediately. A boat was sent to my assistance, but before they could recover me and get me on board, life had become nearly extinct. As soon as they succeeded in getting me on board (as I had not strength to do it myself) some of my shipmates were ordered to strip off my clothes and to furnish me with a dry suit. They had nearly divested me of my outer dress when I mustered sufficient strength to beg to them to desist, as I then felt able to effect it myself.

"Not long after our late engagement, we returned to the United States, where our brave officers and whole ship’s crew were received by our countrymen with every demonstration of joy and esteem for our late gallant exploit. So closely were all our harbors blockaded at this time by large ships of the enemy, that it was thought imprudent for us to attempt to get out. We consequently lay a long time in port, during which, the time for which I enlisted expired; but I immediately re-entered and before the conclusion of peace, made two more successful cruises—at the expiration of which I received a regular discharge."

(Note: In the last cruise of the war, the Constitution made her famous capture of the Cyane and the Levant off the west coast of Africa.)

"Thus, for nearly three years had I passed and performed the duty of a marine on board a frigate, the most celebrated of any in the American navy; during which time I have been in three severe engagements, and never absent from my post in time of danger. I have, like others of the ship’s crew, freely associated with my shipmates, both at sea and on shore, and yet, as extraordinary as it may appear, I have not the most distant idea that a single soul on board ever had the least apprehension of my sex. I had thoroughly studied the memoirs of Miss Sampson and by a strict adherence to the precautionary means by which she was enabled to avoid exposure of her sex, I was, too, enabled to conceal mine.

"I now more than ever felt a disposition to return to my parents from whom I had been nearly six years absent. Having received my prize-money and wages, I now determined once more to resume the female character and to clad myself accordingly. To furnish myself with a few necessary articles of clothing, I went (as the ladies term it) ‘shopping’ and having made a purchase of a suit entire in Cornhill, with the assistance of a mantua maker and milliner, was enabled once more to appear in my original character.

"As I was under some apprehension that some one might possibly recognize my person in one of the two characters in which I had appeared, I did not think it advisable to continue long in Boston. I therefore, a few days later, set out for ———, my native home, which place I reached the succeeding day with safety.

"I entered my parents’ house at noon. They were at dinner. I smiled. They gazed but did not know me. By my mother I was invited to partake with them and it was not until I had thrown out hints relative to some past history of the family, that they recognized in me their long-lost child. Happy meeting. It was the return of the Prodigal Penitent to her afflicted parents. My friends, soon after my departure six years before, had traced me to Boston, but could never obtain any further information of me.
They listened with attention to my sorrowful tale of my adventures while the tears trickled down the cheeks of my parents at the recital of my adversities.”

In the fourth and final edition of her pamphlet, Miss Baker gave her real name and further interesting details of her adventures. She had gone to Boston under the name of “Louisa Baker.” Her real name was Lucy Brewer. Some time after her return home, she, in a spirit of adventure, again donned male attire and while traveling from Boston to New York by way of Newport, had occasion to demonstrate her fighting ability. In the stage coach was a young midshipman who, under the influence of liquor, was making himself offensive to a young lady passenger. Our heroine invited the stripling outside, gave him a trouncing and there was peace for the rest of the journey.

Arriving at New York, our heroine called at the home of the young lady she had protected in the stage, and met her brother, a Mr. West, whom she, Miss Brewer, subsequently married.

BOOK REVIEWS


The town was settled prior to the French and Indian war, but not incorporated until 1804. Unfortunately the early records are in bad condition and many are lost. The author has included in this volume the historical notes gathered by him during many years of research. The names of the early settlers, location of their farms, with names of later owners, makes the work of genealogical as well as historical value.


John Conditt was in Newark, New Jersey, in 1678. His only son, Peter, had six sons, whose descendants include nearly all of the name in America. This volume is a revised and enlarged edition of the one published in 1885, bringing the record up to the present time with nearly 2000 more numbered names. Dates of birth, marriage and death have been given whenever known, and as a number of the Condits served in the Revolutionary War this record is a most important aid in establishing their descent. An index of 25 pages completes a carefully prepared family history which is of great value to all of John Conditt’s descendants and to those interested in genealogy.
THE OLDEST HOTEL IN AMERICA

By Hilah Paulmier

THE little village of Rhinebeck, New York, in which is located the oldest hotel in America, lies about fifteen miles north of Poughkeepsie, on the old Post Road, the famous stage-coach road of Revolutionary times. The land now occupied by the village was purchased from the Indians in the middle 17th Century. Among the purchasers were Arie Roosa, Jan Elton, and William Beekman, a son of Governor Beekman, who came to New Amsterdam with Governor Stuyvesant in 1647. Records in the county clerk’s office state that the price paid for the land was: 6 buffaloes, 4 blankets, 5 kettles, 4 guns, 5 axes, 10 cans of powder, 8 shirts, 8 pairs of stockings, 40 pieces of wampum, 2 drawing-knives, 2 adzes, 10 knives, half an anker of rum, and 1 frying-pan.

The stone tavern is supposed to have been erected by Arent Traphagen in 1760. The site chosen was a wise one, for it stood at the corner of the River Road, or the King’s Highway, as it was called prior to the Revolution. Mr. Howard Morse, in his book, “Historic Old Rhinebeck,” says: “The old hotel gained a well-deserved reputation because of its bountiful table and well cooked food supplied to guests. This reputation it has never lost.” During the Revolution the proprietor was Evarardus Bogardus, a descendant of “Dominie” Bogardus, who was prominent in early New York history.

Rhinebeck was loyal to the colonies, and very few Tories found there a comfortable dwelling-place. The hotel yard was used as a drilling ground for the company of patriots which Rhinebeck was to give to her country. The tavern was the meeting-place of the colonists for miles around. Among those who met there to discuss the abominations which England was forcing upon her colonies were many who later won fame in the Revolution. There were the Schuylers, the Livingstons and the Montgomeries. Elizabeth, one of the Schuyler daughters, became the wife of Alexander Hamilton. The Livingston family gave to us the Hon. Edward Livingston, the great jurist who wrote the first code of laws for the state of Louisiana. Many of the great leaders of the Revolution stopped at the Bogardus tavern, among them Generals Washington, Lafayette, and Gates, also Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold.
One of the later tavern keepers, during the War of 1812, was Captain Jacques. Of him Mr. Morse says: "To stop with Captain Jacques was an event in the life of a traveller. His great chambers were never empty. He was handsome daughters was queen of the establishment." A frequent visitor at the hotel during this period was Martin Van Buren, who later became Secretary of State, Vice-president, and then President.

tall, broad, muscular, and had a commanding presence. His force of character was great, his will power strong, his physical prowess large. The hotel kept pace with the times. Aunt Polly (Mrs. Jacques) assisted by her

And so the old tavern, the oldest in America, still stands, a hale and hearty building. It is now called "Beekman Arms," appropriately named after that first purchaser of the land occupied by the village of Rhinebeck.

THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY
By Woodbury Pulsifer

Three thousand miles from sea to sea,
A great highway is built to span
The continent where man is free
And no man bends the knee to man.

Broad and straight and smooth and fine,
It binds the East unto the West,
And both may pass in God’s sunshine,
And each may learn it is not best,

But all is good in this fair land,
Tho’ West is West and East is East,
And Mother Nature’s lavish hand
Has set no Barmecidal feast.

No royal coach shall pass this way,
Nor lord of war in triumph ride;
No juggernaut of “kultur” prey
And cast its human wrecks aside.

But they who use this way shall see,
In plain and mountain, lake and glen,
A country fit for liberty—
For men who love their fellow-men.

And as they pass may truly sing
“Land of the Free,” since Lincoln taught,
And to his shrine a tribute bring,
And thank their God a Lincoln wrought.
PARLIAMENTARY PAGE
Conducted By General Henry M. Robert

Send all Parliamentary Questions, signed, to The Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. General Robert's answers will appear promptly in the Magazine.

Query: After an honorary title has been conferred on a retiring officer, such as honorary president, regent, etc., (a) May this person be later re-elected to active service in this same office? If so, (b) Is the honorary title dropped?

Answer: (a) Yes. (b) No.

Query: When a society votes for all its officers on one blanket ballot or on a voting machine, and provides in its constitution that the "majority of votes cast shall elect" how is the "majority of votes cast shall elect," how is censurable candidate for an office on the ballot have a majority of the total number of votes or ballots cast by the voting body, or only a majority of the votes cast for the office for which he is running, which may be a much smaller number? That is to say, the number of votes cast for each office may vary, while the total number of votes cast is an exact count of all the ballots. Which number determines the majority for any office?

Answer: When several officers are voted for at the same time on the same ballot or on a voting machine, each office is treated separately the same as if it was the only office to be filled. The "number of votes cast" is the number cast for that office. Those ballots that have no name of a candidate for that office are treated as blanks, so far as that office is concerned. The tellers' report must give a full report for each office, as shown on page 196, R. O. R.

Query: Must an organization abide by the decision of its parliamentarian?

Answer: No. The parliamentarian has no authority to decide questions for the organization. It is an incorrect use of parliamentary terms to speak of the "decision" or the "ruling" of the parliamentarian. The presiding officer is the only one authorized to decide questions of order or to make rulings. She has the right to call on persons of experience for their opinions on a point of order before making her decision, but no one has a right to express her opinion until requested to do so by the presiding officer. (See R. O. R., page 78.)

The term parliamentarian means one versed in parliamentary law and usage. In large conventions where there is a probability of difficult questions of parliamentary law arising it is well for the president to have a parliamentarian to assist her, unless she is quite familiar with the subject. Before the opening of the convention and during the recesses the president should consult the parliamentarian in regard to the business to be transacted, so as to avoid as far as possible having to consult her during the meeting. The parliamentarian should be very familiar with all the rules governing the body, as her principal duty during a meeting is to find quickly and hand to the chairman the rule applicable to a question which the chair must decide. She should sit behind and near to the presiding officer, so that she may be easily consulted without attracting attention. If she notices a serious mistake in the procedure that will establish a bad precedent, or in some other way will do harm, she should call the president's attention to it unobtrusively, which can be done by writing a few words on a slip of paper and passing it to her. She has no authority whatever nor any right to address the assembly except when requested to do so by the chair. She should never be a delegate, as the two positions are incompatible with each other. As a delegate she has a right to the floor to make motions or to debate, and she has the right to raise questions of order, to appeal, and to vote. As parliamentarian she has none of these rights, but is merely an adviser to the chairman, who may, or may not, follow her advice. On this account she should always be appointed by the president.

In legislative bodies the corresponding person is called the Clerk at the Speaker's Table, who is always a skilled parliamentarian familiar with the rules of the body and party usage. Of course is not a member of the legislature, but is a paid employee, having charge of the papers on the presiding officer's table.
STATE CONFERENCES

Massachusetts

The state conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Springfield on October 24 and 25, 1917, will be recorded as a notable event in the Society's history, for never before have so many distinguished speakers and guests honored a state conference in Massachusetts.

The Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield was the hostess Chapter, and left nothing undone to serve the requirements of the delegates. The Board of Trade of the city presented state officers and delegates with beautiful badges and an artistic brochure of Springfield.

There were about one hundred and fifty delegates gathered in the First Universalist Church on the morning of the first day, and this number later was increased by other members and guests. As the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, of Kansas, entered all rose and remained standing until she was seated on the platform. Mrs. Shepard W. Foster, Vice-president General from Georgia, was with her, also Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice-president General from Connecticut; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buell, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, State Regent of Rhode Island; Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, Historian General from Massachusetts, and Mrs. Charles H. Bond, former Vice-president General from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, welcomed the conference to Springfield, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, of Belmont, State Regent of Massachusetts, as presiding officer of the conference, responded for the delegates. A report of the War Relief Service Committee was given by the Vice-chairman, Mrs. Arthur L. Power, and showed that the ninety-seven Chapters of the state are all working enthusiastically, and also showed what effective work has been done by this committee, of which Mrs. Ellison is chairman. A large amount of work has been accomplished in knitting for the navy, surgical supplies, gifts, also money used for Liberty Bonds, the adoption of French orphans, and daily mending at Camp Devens. Certain Chapters in the vicinity of the Camp go regularly to mend for the boys, staying all day in some of the Y. M. C. A. huts. The knitted garments are all to be replaced during the war.

Mrs. Edward E. Synge, Chairman, reported on a patriotic religious meeting, which has become a yearly custom, and was to be held in Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church in November.

The afternoon was devoted to papers by some of the distinguished guests, chairmen of national committees. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee, and Vice-president General from Connecticut, spoke of the need for each Daughter of the American Revolution to feel a personal responsibility about subscribing for the Magazine; that it was the very best way to know about the national society, and what other states are doing. Mrs. Minor also dwelt in a convincing way on woman's place, efforts, and accomplishments in war work. Conservation in all its many phases was outlined by Mrs. Shepard W. Foster, Chairman, Vice-president General from Georgia, whose talk was presented in an unusual way with great eloquence and made a deep impression upon all who heard it. Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Boston, spoke on International Relations, as Chairman of that committee, and laid particular stress on the large part women could play after the war, in reconstruction work.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, gave an inspiring talk on the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a whole, and made a stirring appeal for the members to buy Liberty Bonds. During the call for the first Liberty Loan the D. A. R. from twenty-four states gave very nearly three million dollars; now the Chapters were asked to give one hundred thousand dollars to the new loan and also fifty thousand dollars for the restoration of the little village of Tilloloy in France. Mrs. Guernsey is one of nine women appointed by Secretary McAdoo for a war relief committee, and is arousing much enthusiasm over her plans for these special efforts of the D. A. R. The conference voted to subscribe for a $1,000 bond for the present loan; the money to be invested was from the Massachusetts permanent headquarters fund.

"America" was sung, followed by the "Salute to the Flag," at the opening of the conference, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung in the afternoon by Mrs. Ruby Beeching Farr. The keynote of the day was patriotism and loyal service in all directions.

In the evening a banquet was given in the large ballroom at the Hotel Kimball, pre-
ceed by a reception, under the direction of Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee.

Mrs. Ellison presided in a very gracious way at the banquet, and the honored guests, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Metcalf, responded, each in her individual and happy way, to the request of the State Regent. Mrs. John Laidlaw Buell made a stirring appeal to the patriotism of all present in her summing up of America’s position in regard to the war.

On the morning of October 25 there was held an important board meeting of more than fifty Regents and officers. Plans were discussed for raising the money requested by the National Society. Great enthusiasm and interest were shown, which has already borne fruit, as most of the Chapters have already raised a large part of their quota.

Following the board meeting a trip was taken to the top of Mount Tom in special cars. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to Mercy Warren Chapter, the Board of Trade of Springfield and all others who contributed to the success of one of the most enjoyable conferences ever held in Massachusetts.

(MRS. CHAS. D.) FRANCES MESERVE, State Historian.

Texas

The 18th annual conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Orange, November 1, 2 and 3, 1917, guests of the Hugh Ochiltree Chapter, the youngest member of the State D. A. R. family, Mrs. George Bancroft, Regent.

The business sessions, with the State Regent presiding, were held in the Orange Room of the Holland Hotel, which was made most attractive by the profuse use of ferns, flowers and flags; while the memorial services were conducted in the beautiful Lutcher Memorial Presbyterian Church. A delightful spirit of cooperation and comradeship prevailed, with patriotism and service the leading thought. No discordant note at any time marred the perfect harmony.

Reports of State officers, State Chairman, and Chapter Regents showed, in addition to usual D. A. R. activities, a remarkable amount of war relief service work accomplished since June. Fourteen Chapters alone sent to the State Regent for the Navy, 570 knitted garments, 77 comfort bags, 125 envelopes of clippings. A number had collected jellies to the amount of several hundred glasses for the army hospitals. More than half the Chapters reported war service in a general way—giving no statistical data; however, those giving detailed reports show:

Contributed by Chapters and members personally for Liberty Bonds, $100,500; contributed by Chapters and members personally for French Orphan Fund, $3,151.65; contributed by Chapters and members personally for Red Cross, $8,832.50.

All Chapters reported great activity in Red Cross work, and in many instances D. A. R. members active as leaders as well as workers. While the reports showed the splendid and helpful work of the Daughters, they also emphasized the need of complete reports of all work by each Chapter, to the end that history may properly record the war service of the D. A. R.

The importance of enlarged D. A. R. educational interests was stressed, as the problems and new conditions which will confront our country when the war is over will be such as to call for the highest type of educated citizenship. The prize of a magnificent silk U. S. flag offered by Mrs. Louis J. Wortham, Chairman of the State Normal Scholarship Fund, to the Chapter contributing for the year the largest amount to the fund, according to membership, was awarded the Esther McCrory Chapter of Amarillo.

A beautiful and touching feature of the meeting was the reading by Mrs. McFarland, State Registrar, of the “Honor Roll” composed of the Daughters in Texas who have given some near member of their family for the defense of their country, and while all stood with bowed heads the Chaplain, Mrs. Affleck, led in a most earnest prayer for the safe return of these boys.

Greetings from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, were appreciated and enjoyed, though the disappointment was great that she could not be present. Excerpts from report of Publicity Director, Mrs. W. H. Wait, of War Relief Service Committee, to the October National Board were read by Mrs. A. V. Lane, Vice-president General, who had just returned from Washington.

The social features of the conference were perfectly planned by the hostess, and served to lighten the atmosphere of seriousness which characterized the sessions. Among the hospitalities so graciously extended was a delicious hot luncheon each day; a delightful tea at the home of Mayor and Mrs. Hewson; an enjoyable boat ride on the Sabine River which gave the opportunity to see the construction, in four large shipyards under Government direction, of merchant ships for the Allied Nations; the closing function was a brilliant reception given
by Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft in their handsome and spacious Colonial home.

All State officers are elected biennially, and no officer can serve two successive terms. This being election year, the following splendid corps of officers were unanimously elected: Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, Beaumont; Vice Regent, Mrs. Louis J. Wortham, Fort Worth; Recording Secretary, Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Houston; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Stroeck, Beaumont; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Moore, Dallas; Registrar, Mrs. J. A. Walker, Brownwood; Historian, Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro, Bryan; Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Renick, Houston; Parliamentarian, Mrs. T. L. Westfield, Dallas.

(MRS. JAMES LOWRY) MARIE BYNUM SMITH, State Regent.

Montana

In response to an invitation from Yellowstone Park Chapter, the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution met at Livingston, Montana, October 19, 1917. It was the largest attended and most enthusiastic meeting in Montana's history. It was shown from the Historian's report that a large number of new members had been admitted during the year, and that three new Chapters had received charters, with active members of from fifty to sixty. The State Regent, Mrs. Emma M. Blackburn, and Vice Regent, Dr. Mary B. Atwater, were re-elected by the unanimous vote of the conference, and received a rising vote of appreciation for their efficient work during the past year. From the reports of each Chapter one could see that the Daughters everywhere in the State had taken increased devotion to that cause for which their fathers had given their last full measure of devotion and are untiring and ever faithful in the task of "making the world safe for Democracy."

(MRS. C. H.) VIRGINIA M. WRIGHT, State Historian.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Issued by Caesar Rodney

An historical document found among the archives of Maryland by the Genealogical Editor is the following appointments and instructions issued by Caesar Rodney to the several Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent:

Caesar Rodney (L. S.). The Delaware State to William Rhodds, Jacob Stourt, Samuel Wert, William Cahoon, John Clayton, John Davis, Edward White, James Raymond, Isaac Carty, Francis Many, Nehemiah Tilton, Stephen Lewis, Jenifer Taylor, John Gordon, Nathan Samuel, Turbett Wright, Benjamin Caton, Benjamin Coomb and John Dill of the County of Kent, Esquires. Greeting. Know ye that his Excellency Caesar Rodney, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the said State with the approbation of the privy council reposing especial trust and confidence in your integrity and ability hath assigned you jointly and severally Justices of the Peace in the County aforesaid to keep all Laws and Statutes made for the good of the peace and for the conversation of the same to keep and cause to be kept to chastize and punish all persons offending against the same as the Law doth or shall direct and also hath assigned you or any three or more of you Justices to enquire by the Oaths or affirmations of good and lawful men of the said County of Kent, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known of all and all manner of felonies and other misdeeds and

Delaware State, Sct:—

I do hereby certify that the above instrument of writing is a true copy taken from the Record now remaining in the Rolls Office at Dover for the County of Kent, in Book Z, folio 117.

Recorded in the State Land Office at Annapolis No. 19, folio 268.

Annapolis, Maryland.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication, Chapter Reports Must Be Typewritten.

EDITOR.

Wythougan Chapter (Plymouth, Ind.) has had a prosperous year. In October, 1916, an "Old Time Party" was given which was a success socially and financially. Early in the spring a Red Cross Chapter was formed; over a hundred knitted articles were sent to the battleship Indiana, in addition to many given to the Red Cross Society. Money has been donated to different societies, besides over $40 given by individual members for yarn.

In August, 1917, a beautiful flag was presented to the city. Appropriate services were held at Centennial Park, where the flagstaff had been raised. A delicious dinner was served the same day to the members of Company I, encamped there.

We hope the coming year will be even better than the past and to continue this patriotic work so long as it is needed.

Minnie Linnell Schrock, Historian.

Pilot Rock Chapter (Cherokee, Iowa). This Chapter was organized July 16, 1917, with seventeen charter members. We chose our name from the huge red rock in Pilot Township, this county, about five miles south of the city of Cherokee. It is the largest rock in the State of Iowa, besides being a natural curiosity, as it is supposed to have been a portion of a large comet, or to have been left in its present commanding position during the Glacial period. It was also a council rock for the Indians. Many arrowheads, Indian hatchets, and other relics have been found there by the early settlers. It was well known in those days as a meeting place of the Indian tribes.

The early settlers coming here from Milford, Mass., used this rock as a landmark and guide-post to find their way across the country, so it was especially because of the historic interest in this important landmark of the early days that our Chapter chose its name.

In the four months we have been organized we have, guided by our most excellent Regent, sewed once a week and sometimes oftener, for Red Cross; have filled sixteen comfort kits for Company "M" boys; have sold Red Cross thimbles, turning in for war work $84.70 from their sale. Upon the departure of Company "M" for Texas, our Chapter packed lunches for the boys. A sum of $117 was given by our Chapter to the woman's donation for the Wool Fund to be used for the knitted outfits for our soldiers. We have adopted one French orphan for support for one year.

Our program for the year was started October 6. We met for luncheon at the home of our Regent, Mrs. C. A. Stiles. Our regular meetings are October, December, February, April and June. Our Board meetings will be in January, March, May, July and September.

Organized at this time, we feel that, for the duration of the war, our work is really planned for us, and we join with all of our sister workers who are putting their time and love into their "bit" to help our country.

Lucile French Herrick, Historian.

The Elizabeth Marshall Martin Chapter (Trenton, Tenn.) is still an infant, being in the sixth year of its existence. Its membership numbers twenty-four, five of whom are non-residents.

During the twelve months between November 1, 1916, and November 1, 1917, we have lost no members, have gained four, one transferred from the Chapter at large, one reinstated, and two by application. We have had three Chapter Regents—Mrs. Quinton Rankin, the little mother of the Chapter, Mrs. Albert Elder, and the present Regent, Mrs. W. W. Wade.

Our meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month, from August, which is an anniversary meeting and social in its nature, at which distribution of the Year-Book is made, to June, when we disband for the summer.

The meetings are held in the homes of the members and are both social and instructive, a regular literary program being carried out along the line of Revolutionary history, one original reading being given, followed by a general discussion of topics of interest to D. A. R.

On February 22 a luncheon was given at the home of Mrs. Rankin at which some non-members were present as invited guests.

In May a miscellaneous shower was given at the home of the Regent for a member whose house with its contents was destroyed by fire.
It is an annual custom to present a medal to the pupil of Peabody High School making the highest grade in United States History. Last May the medal was awarded to Frederick Smith.

On June 5, Registration Day, our Chapter responded to its nation's call and took a prominent part in the patriotic display made by the citizens, decorating a large float in national colors and exhibiting the flags of the Allies, its members representing Columbia and the thirteen colonies. We also decorated the Court House for this occasion.

Our Chapter took the initiative steps in organizing the Gibson County Red Cross Chapter, having conceived the idea and obtaining from Mr. Snadely at Atlanta, Chairman of the Southern Division, authority to organize the same. Our members work with the Red Cross Chapter. We have sent many envelopes of clippings, stories, pictures, etc., to the Navy. We have stored away and made for hospital use thirty glasses of jelly.

We are supporting a French war orphan, having contributed $36.50 for the purpose.

At last we have entered the army of knitters and have ordered wool for knitting garments for the battleship Tennessee.

Mrs. G. Wallace Wade, Historian.

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, N. Y.) had devoted most of its energies to patriotic work and had done much relief work before the United States entered the war. Since our entry into the war the Chapter has consistently followed a plan, promptly adopted, to give up all social functions by the Chapter and to devote the amounts ordinarily spent on them for patriotic or relief work. In accordance with this plan Flag Day was observed by a meeting in the Chapter rooms when the newly-elected Regent, Miss Harriet Leach Gates, in her address of acceptance pledged the Chapter anew to the service of the Government wherever needed. The chief feature of the meeting was an inspiring talk on the Flag, given by Mrs. F. W. Merriam, Regent of Tioga Point Chapter.

September 29, Chapter Day, which is usually celebrated by a large luncheon, was this year observed by the raising of a flag upon the campus of Elmira College, the flag having been given by the Chapter, purchased with the money that would have been spent upon the luncheon. The flag was presented to the college by the Regent in a brief patriotic speech and accepted by Dr. John Balcom Shaw, president of the college, in a stirring address. The national anthem was sung by a young girl dressed as the Goddess of Liberty. The chief address of the day was given by Dr. Hollister Adelbert Hamilton, Professor of History in Elmira College. Dr. Hamilton's address was a powerful and inspiring presentation of what the flag should mean to us as Americans and of the ideals for which our nation stands and of what our nation must stand for both now and at the close of the great conflict in which we are engaged.

The Chapter has been zealous throughout the year in patriotic and relief work of many kinds. Beside the gift to the college it has given large flags to the Orphans' Home Building, the Women's Federation Building and to the Federation Tuberculosis Preventorium Building. We have made gifts of from $10 to $25 to the Boy Scouts, Belgian Relief, Christmas box for Soldiers' Ambulance Fund, Army and Navy League, Federation for Social Service. We gave $50 to the Red Cross Fund, beside paying for material and making large quantities of surgical dressings and supplies. The Chapter room has been open for Red Cross work daily throughout the summer and fall. Our report for the last three months of work showed over 6,000 pieces of surgical dressings made in that time. A large number of cans of fruit were contributed for the soldiers. Immigrant Guides were purchased for use in the night school and the vocational school and our usual gift to Continental Memorial Hall was increased by gifts pledged by the delegates in attendance at the Convention.

The Chapter had charge of the sale by all of the women's clubs of the city on "Liberty Bond Day," when about $50,000 bonds were sold. It has purchased bonds of each issue beside those purchased by individual members.

While devoting unusual energy to patriotic work of every kind the Chapter has not neglected any of its former philanthropic activities or lines of service, but is making an earnest effort to meet every worthy appeal.

Esther E. Satterlee, Historian.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter (Fort Worth, Tex.). The women of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter have for months responded to the many new calls made upon them in a spirit which would do honor to their ancestors. Yet, while meeting these new demands—caused by the war—they have neglected no phase of their regular work.

On June 14, the retiring Regent, Mrs. C. W. Connery, crowned her successful two years' leadership by presenting to the Chapter a beautiful silk flag.

In spite of the heat of a Texas summer the enthusiasm of the Chapter never waned. The
PRESENTATION OF FLAG TO ELMIRA COLLEGE BY CHEMUNG CHAPTER ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1917
work accomplished during these months was unprecedented. To the Regent, Mrs. David R. Umbenhour, all credit is due, for she met every duty with unflagging energy.

August 3 was a gala day in our history and was celebrated with a barbecue and patriotic program. Complimentary tickets were presented to the members of the Ambulance Corps of Fort Worth, who were honor guests. One hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents was cleared on this occasion and the sum applied to the War Relief and Red Cross work.

Even old clothes have been brought into service—$244.25 was realized from two rummage sales—which told of the good "old things" can do—the amount raised being used to buy yarn to knit garments for the boys in the navy and for other patriotic purposes.

From June 1 to date, our women have spent one day a week doing War Relief and Red Cross work. We have finished 224 hospital night shirts, nine dozen comfort bags and quantities of bandages and other surgical supplies. Busy fingers have also wrought seventeen full sets of knitted garments; five sweaters; five helmets; eleven mufflers; eleven pair of wristlets and four pair of socks.

We have given 250 glasses of jelly, for use in the base hospital at Camp Bowie, and last month we made the hospital a gift of seven comforts.

The Chapter has "adopted" two little French orphans. In fact, we have donated $411.88 to War Relief service and to the Fort Worth Red Cross Chapter. In the above amount is included a $100 Liberty Bond.

Among the calls not neglected are Texas University and Denton State Normal scholarships. Neither are the high schools in our midst forgotten, for, yearly, we give cash prizes to seniors for the best papers on American history.

I have mentioned only a few of the things "brought to pass" by the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, but I believe my readers will agree with me that we have a live arid patriotic Chapter with a capable Regent at the steering-wheel.

Rich Chapter (Anna, Ill.) was organized by Mrs. Carrie Rich Parks at her home, July 9, 1917, with twenty-four charter members. With the aid of our professional genealogist, Mrs. J. R. Rich, of Huntington, W. Va., we were enabled to organize within six months from date of authorization and appointment of organizing Regent, thereby receiving one dollar in return for every member, which is a great help to a new Chapter.

Under a banner of the "Spirit of '76" these twenty-four splendid women made their "pledge to the flag" after an address by the Regent and appointment of officers for one year.

The Chapter was named by Mrs. George W. Crawford and Mrs. E. N. Vilm, "to be known as the Rich Chapter," named for the Regent's patriot ancestor, whose complete history will be placed in the State Historical Library. The gavel was presented at the August meeting by Mrs. L. J. Hess, made from a piece of Indian wood given her by a soldier in the President's Palace, Havana, Cuba, engraved "D. A. R., 1917."

The charter was received, framed, and unveiled as a surprise at the November meeting by the youngest member in the Chapter, Gladys Spire Lentz, whose husband is "somewhere on the ocean," having enlisted as a musician in the navy last July.

We are following the line of work mapped out for us by the National Society, and truly hope to be on the Honor Roll in Illinois.

Our work to date for War Relief: comfort kits, $65; two barrels of jelly; $25 to Illinois Ambulance Fund; Y. M. C. A.—more than our quota; Liberty Bonds; 1,000 trench candles; sewing at Red Cross Rooms; knitting; weekly benefits for Red Cross.

Our efforts will now be centred on the restoration of Tilloloy, France.

Many prospective members, and two transfers.

Brigadier General John Glover Chapter (Lynn, Mass.) completed a most successful first year September 30, 1917, achieving a membership of thirty-six from an organization number of twenty. This is considered an extremely good showing, as the city has a very strong Daughters of the Revolution Chapter. Under the present régime the Chapter is thriving, taking an active part in the affairs of both the State and National Societies.

On January 26 the Old Essex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, presented our Chapter with a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the house of Brigadier General John Glover in Marblehead. It was fashioned of oak and bore a silver plate properly inscribed. Our Regent, Mrs. Mary Vose Potter, used a pleasing little parody on the "House that Jack Built," in reply to the presentation speech of Mr. C. Fred Smith, the president of the Old Essex Chapter.

The Chapter thought April 26, the anniversary of John Glover receiving his commission as Brigadier General, a fitting day for the presentation of the charter, and as the twenty-
The sixth Congress had just closed, "Echoes from Congress" was the subject of the speaker for the day. En route to this Congress our Chapter won a small eagle statue for having the largest delegation from any Chapter in the state.

The memory of the "amphibious" soldier for whom the Chapter is named has always received due attention, so on Memorial Day a special service was held at his grave in Marblehead, a fitting tribute laid thereon, and as many of the members attended as possibly could.

Among patriotic endeavors the Chapter has presented a Marblehead regiment with colors, has given money to the local Red Cross, and has had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. Wilson Gill, the originator of the Gill System of teaching school children citizenship, a movement which is of interest to all patriotic societies.

This Chapter, also, is busily knitting for soldiers, having already completed 13 sets of four pieces each, 12 of which went to outfit the crew of the U. S. S. Biddle. We understand only one other Chapter in the state has exceeded this number.

In order to prevent desecration of the flag a committee was formed in the spring, including Mrs. Potter, of the D. A. R. Chapter, and Mrs. Westermann, besides one other member from each Chapter.

We are joining in the food conservation movement even to the extent of limiting refreshments at our monthly meetings to tea and crackers.

RUTH BURBANK, Historian.

The Winchester Chapter (Winchester, Ind.) began the year 1917-1918 by having the first meeting on Tuesday evening, September 25, with the Regent, Mrs. Andrew J. Stakebake. Our custom has been to begin our year on the last Tuesday in October, but on account of wishing to have a meeting before our State Conference, in October, changed to the last Tuesday in September. We meet once a month and hold every alternate meeting in the evening, so we can have a number of our members with us who are unable to attend the afternoon meetings. We have thirty-five members, two of whom are granddaughters, and two life members. Three attended the State Conference, and heard much that was instructive. Readings and talks are given about the different countries, at the regular monthly meetings. We have contributed $10 to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, this year, as has been our custom for several years. All members joined the Red Cross and have knitted, sewed and made surgical dressings through the summer and fall. We have given $10 to the Red Cross, and $5 to the soldiers' library fund. A number of the members purchased Liberty Loan Bonds. We sent a Thanksgiving Box to Company F at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Company F being recruited from Randolph County, of which Winchester is the county seat. Gardens were zealously cultivated during the spring and summer, and while we are working for the Red Cross and along other lines we are not forgetting the great importance of food conservation and domestic economy.

ANN ELIZABETH JACQUA STAKEBAKE, Regent.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.). When the battleship West Virginia was launched in 1903, a member of James Wood Chapter, Katherine White, daughter of the Governor of the State, was selected as sponsor. After the declaration of war last spring, a request was made to the sponsors of battleships throughout the country to organize a movement to equip the sailors on these boats with knitted outfits—sweater, helmet, and wristlets. This called for five hundred outfits from West Virginia.

At a meeting of James Wood Chapter, a committee was appointed to arrange for complying with this request, the chairman sending an appeal to each Chapter in the state, asking it to pledge its assistance to this patriotic service. From many of the Chapters the spirit "to will, and to do," was beautifully illustrated, and help was cheerfully given.

The James Wood Chapter made itself responsible for the work pledged, and under the able guidance of its Regent, Mrs. William Morgan, furnished 175 outfits, also receiving, packing, and shipping the knitted sets contributed by other Chapters to the captain of the battleship.

This work added to Red Cross service, done in the summer time, under almost insurmountable difficulties, scarcity of yarn, increase in price, illness, and absence of members, was a task which could only be accomplished by untiring effort inspired by that love of country, the keynote of our splendid organization, the inborn patriotism inherited from our ancestors.

The "spirit of '76" still lives, and the affectionate thought for our sailors on the sea will be given to the needs of our soldiers in hospital and camp, wherever this war may lead.

MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, Chairman, Battleship Committee.

Willamette Chapter (Portland, Ore.). This Chapter, like the river on which the "Rose City" is located, takes its name from an old
Calapooian Indian word, “Willamth,” meaning, “running green water.”

For the regular meetings, appropriate historical and patriotic papers or readings have been presented. Flag Day is celebrated by the gift of a flag to some institution.

Columbia Society, C. A. R., was organized under the auspices of Willamette Chapter, January 6, 1917. It honors the ship “Columbia,” commanded by Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, in 1792, when he christened the great river of the Pacific. The president of this children’s society, Mrs. John J. Read, has compiled for her daughter, in two years, one hundred typewritten pages of verified genealogical data, although starting with very meagre information. It is a complete record of twenty lines of descent, and of connection with eight Revolutionary ancestors, also with the Taft, Emerson, Lowell, Fisk, and Hadley families.

Monday, July 2, a farewell luncheon was given our Regent, Mrs. E. A. Beals, who was soon to make her home in San Francisco. Both Chapters were well represented and all the ex-regents, Mrs. John F. Beaumont, Mrs. Horace Fenton and Mrs. John H. Bagley, were present.

On October 13, 1917, our Chapter dedicated an Old Trail marker, which stands on a corner of the Abernethy donation land claim held by the first Provisional Governor of Oregon. It is also on the Pacific Highway which passes through Oregon City. Mrs. J. M. Knight, of old pioneer stock, was chairman of the Old Trail Committee.

The exercises were opened with the salute to the flag and responsive readings from the D. A. R. Ritual and prayer by Rev. W. T. Millikin. The singing of “America,” led by Miss Metta Brown, was followed by the address of welcome of Mayor Hackett. He also alluded to the burial of the five Indians concerned in the murder of Doctor Whitman, about a quarter of a mile east of the site of the marker.

Mr. W. H. H. Dufur, of the Oregon Pioneers’ Association, gave the address of the day, referring to the prominence of Oregon in the history of our country, even dating from the christening of the Columbia River, on May 11, 1792. He cited the great hardships endured by the early settlers in the development of the state, and affirmed that the end of the trail had not been reached, as Oregon has been one of the foremost states of the Union, setting the example of advanced and progressive legislative acts, in favor of the masses. Mr. George Himes, of the Oregon Historical Society, related that Dr. Sam Parker was the first white man to see the site of Oregon City. Here in 1835 he stood and wondered how long before the falls would be used by man.

An original poem, dedicated to the occasion, written by a Chapter member, Mrs. June McMillan Ordway, was read by Mrs. J. M. Knight.

Seventy-one years after the first wagon-load of settlers drew up at the ford of the Abernethy, across which lay the site of the frontier town of Oregon City, their coming was commemorated. Two young girls in white, Miss Ruby Stark-weather, of old pioneer stock of 1847, and Miss Esther Scott, daughter of Mrs. W. D. Scott, State Director of the C. A. R., lifted the flag which veiled the marker. The bronze tablet on the face of the marker bore the inscription.

**OLD OREGON TRAIL**

1846

**Erected By**

Willamette Chapter

Daughters of the American Revolution

Portland, Ore.

1917
The Acting Regent, Mrs. W. H. T. Green, graciously made the speech of presentation to Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, State Regent, who graciously accepted the memorial. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by a quotation from Kipling's "Recessional," by the acting chaplain, Mrs. S. L. Albaugh.

The Berry School, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, and soldiers' families have received aid. The Chapter has voted to care for a French orphan and has taken two Liberty Bonds.

Willamette Chapter was glad to help make the final payment on the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, our State Regent, Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, being the bearer of our gift.

(MRS. R. F.) HENRIETTA G. WALTERS, Historian.

Louis Joliet Chapter (Joliet, Ill.) has for the past two years studied the history of Illinois preparatory to the celebration of the state's centennial in 1918. It endeavored to promote work toward the celebration in Joliet by formally requesting the public library trustees to arrange an historical exhibit in the library, agreeing to list articles to be loaned the library for such an exhibit.

The Chapter steadily adds to its own collection, housed in the Colonial home of Mrs. Martin Westphal.

The Flag Committee, Mrs. Lyra Browne Olin, Chairman, has done excellent work, such as attending naturalization at the county court and presenting each new citizen with a flag, attending army registration day and there presenting flags, going to the woman's state prison, speaking to the women and telling the story of the "Man Without a Country" and again giving the flags.

In June the past two years the Chapter has met with Mrs. McGowan, Superintendent Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington. The members have been glad to meet there Mrs. Lloyd, a member of Effingham Chapter and founder of a number of Chapters in that part of the state.

We have an annual Chapter Birthday celebration in January. The past year our State Regent, Mrs. Bahnsen, was present and greeted us. The previous year, the State Regent, Mrs. Page, was the honored guest. The historian gives her annual report preceding the speech by the State Regent.

A booklet on Conrad Will, for whom our county of Will was named, has been prepared by the Chapter the past year, and copies sent to each school library in the county. The previous year the D. A. R. posters, giving history of the flag, were given to every child entering the seventh grade in the county.

VILLA COLE CASE, Historian.

Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter (Crawford, Neb.). On October 27, 1917, just forty-one years to a day after the last signature of the Indians was attached to the Treaty of 1876, between this government and the various Sioux nations, was erected a handsome gray granite marker in the City Park at Crawford, Neb., in honor and commemoration of that treaty. The marker was dedicated and unveiled that afternoon under the auspices of Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, to whom belongs the inception and honor of securing such, after over two years of unceasing labor to bring about such a glorious finale. About 1500 people, many of them from a distance, were present at the unveiling and to witness the scenes connected therewith, among them being some fifty representatives of the various Sioux tribes from the Pine Ridge Agency, brought here for that purpose. After the opening of a prepared program for the occasion, the singing of the national anthem, "America," all joining; a flag drill by a class of school girls, and the ceremony of the unveiling, Regent Dr. Anna Cross presented the marker to the city of Crawford and the Black Hills people in the following address, quoted in part:

"When we revert back fifty years to the time when this part of the country was practically a wilderness, what marvellous changes have taken place!

"To-day our red brother and our white brother stand side by side in the struggle for peace, liberty and democracy. And it is befitting that we should commemorate the signing of the Black Hills Treaty here in Crawford, since Crawford is known as the Gateway to the Black Hills. It is also befitting that we honor the memory of this heroic character, Red Cloud, a statesman among the Indians, who kept his pact with the government.

"We all regret the inaccessibility of the exact location of the enactment of this most important event in the history of this western country. Pointed out by the Indians in a ravine about seven miles northeast of Crawford, in the heart of fenced fields, we were advised by noted educators of the state that a marker of this character should be placed where all could see and learn its significance. So it was decided that this prominent elevation, at the entrance of our beautiful park, and no doubt on the very ground where occurred many of the thrilling and startling events in the early development of this locality, is the most appropriate place.
"We have placed beneath this marker a metal box containing the Magazine of our National Society, our State Year-Book, and our local Chapter Year-Books of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a list of the members of our children of the American Revolution, the Crawford Chapter being the first and only chapter of the C. A. R. to be organized in the state. There is also in this box a list of the members of the Mayflower Society in Crawford, the financial statements of our banks, a list of the contributors to the erection of this monument, copies of our local papers and papers from various cities of the Black Hills country.

Tawasentha Chapter (Slingerlands, N. Y.), organized May 17, 1907, with sixteen members, took its name from the valley made famous by Longfellow in "Hiawatha." During the past year five new members have been added to the chapter roll, making a total membership of twenty-nine.

Under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. W. F. Winship, we have held nine regular and one special meeting during the year just closed. Chapter activities have included work for American Red Cross, the Child's Hospital, and St. Margaret's House of Albany, Vacation Home at Canaan, N. Y., where we have sent two children for two weeks during the past summer, and the care of individual cases where money and other forms of relief have been necessary.

One of the most interesting events of the October meeting, held at Mrs. Minors, was the displaying of the old flag belonging to our Chapter, and the modest and very interesting way our Flag Custodian, Mrs. Leah H. Haswell, gave the following history of it: The idea of this flag originated with her father, Mr. Albert I. Slingerland. The fund for it was raised in the vicinity and the bunting bought to make it. Some of the ladies of the village helped plan the flag. Mr. John Ostrander, father of Mrs. Gardner (one of our members), placed the stars as they should be, but Mrs.

"As there are those present here to-day to whom it will be a privilege to listen, I shall close my remarks by presenting as regent, on behalf of Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, of Crawford, this magnificent memorial. And as we see this stone of indestructible granite pointing heavenward, may it bring to the minds of all a just appreciation of the true character and rights of the Indians."

The closing portions of the program were transferred to the opera house, and the great historic day for Crawford and the Northwest was appropriately concluded.

Mrs. Belle Burleigh,
Historian.
Haswell did all the machine stitching on it herself. The flag was raised at a Fourth of July celebration in 1861, on the land between the present homes of Mr. Winship and Mr. Saxton, where it hung most of the time during the Civil War. The flag is seven feet by eleven feet; has thirty-four stars and thirteen stripes and was presented to our Chapter by Mrs. Haswell in May, 1909.

In November our Chapter was one of the hostess Chapters with Mohawk and Gansevoort Chapters at the Annual State Conference held in Albany, November 9 and 10, 1916. Our Regent, Mrs. Winship, was Chairman of Credentials and Badges at this conference and Mrs. Fisher M. Joslin was delegate, while other members served on different committees.

Prizes of money have been awarded to the pupils of the Slingerlands and Voorheesville schools for essays and spelling. The May meeting on Memorial Day was held in the Presbyterian Church at New Scotland, Mrs. Jacob Moak being hostess of the day. After the business program, a very interesting memorial service was held in the cemetery adjoining the church, where four Revolutionary soldiers are buried. The service opened with the Ritual, "America" was sung, then followed a speech by the Regent and fine patriotic addresses by the Rev. S. M. Adsit, of Voorheesville, and the Rev. M. A. Hammond, of Slingerlands. On the graves of James Ramsey, Jacob Moak, Anthony Wayne and John Furbeck, Revolutionary soldiers, were placed flags and bouquets of red, white and blue flowers. Later the members of the Historical Committee visited the graves of Frederick Britt and Christian Bender, Revolutionary soldiers buried in other cemeteries in the town of Bethlehem, and performed the same rites.

(Mrs. Wm. H.) Grace McKinlay Kennedy, Historian.

General Richard Montgomery Chapter (Gloversville, N. Y.). Last year the work of the Reciprocity Committee was divided, Mrs. A. C. Fisk, of New York, the chairman, having charge of the best papers prepared in the various Chapters, and Mrs. Ernest L. Merritt, of Gloversville, taking charge of the Year Books and Programs prepared by the different Chapters.

At the State Conference held in Albany last year, the Year Books and Programs for 1916-1917 were on exhibition. So far as has been learned from those who are in a position to know, no other state in our country has had an exhibition of this kind. So much interest was shown by the members of the Conference that it was decided to try the plan for another year.

This year cards were sent to the Regents of the various Chapters of the state, asking them to send their Year Books or Programs for the year 1917-1918 so that they might appear in the exhibit at the State Conference held in Troy. The response to the request was most encouraging. More Year Books and Programs were received than last year, notwithstanding the far more pressing demands made on our women at the present time. Several Chapters reported having no printed Year-Books for the year in order that the money saved might be used for War Relief Work. Other Chapters had typewritten programs done by some member of the Chapter, while others took for theirs those printed in their local newspapers. A few Chapters were to have Year-Books printed later, and others have none at all, but plan their programs from meeting to meeting.

Most of the money saved by economizing on Year-Books has been given to the Red Cross work, while some has been used to purchase Liberty Loan Bonds, to support French orphans and to help the Red Star work. In some Chapters Red Cross work is done at each meeting; in others any one knits at their meetings when they care to, the same as is being done everywhere this year.

The purpose of the committee in having this yearly exhibit of Year-Books is to give a greater number of members at the least possible expense a chance to see what other Chapters are doing and to gain new ideas from them to be carried out in their own work if desired, and in this way broaden the vision and purpose of practical patriotic service. It is the intention of the committee to make the exhibition of Year-Books and Programs a permanent part of the State Conference program, and we feel sure when the plan of the committee is thoroughly understood that every Chapter will respond in such a manner as to make the work of the Reciprocity Committee a living issue.

For the Committee,
Mrs. Ernest L. Merritt.

Ellen I. Sanger Chapter (Littleton, N. H.). The work of our Chapter during the past year has been devoted to patriotic needs. We have had twenty-four framed flag pictures placed in schools of our town, rural and village, hoping by so doing that we may help by keeping in the minds of the children the necessity of loyalty to the flag.

We have contributed to the Red Cross for surgical dressings, also to war library, and purchased a thrift certificate, also placing in public places copies of the United States Constitution.

Annah Stearns Harrington, Historian.
Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba). The first meeting of the Havana Chapter, D. A. R., took place December 8, at the residence of American Vice Consul Joseph Alden Springer, in the Vedado, Havana. The “Salute to the Flag” was given, with fervor, as the “Daughters” and their guests pledged allegiance to our country.

President Wilson’s war proclamation, “America’s Call to Arms,” occupied a prominent place and the American flag was placed above it, and a drum underneath. On the refreshment table was a boat made from the palm tree, and decked with the ten flags which have waved over our country since the northern part of America was discovered by John Cabot, to British occupation, and through the various phases the flag went through, to the flag of the United States, which now floats over our army in France. An American sailor stood at attention and raised the flag on the boat, a tiny representation of the blue-jacket, loyal and brave.

The Historian, Miss Inez Virginia Springer, prepared two rather unexpected up-to-date queries, “What are you doing for our soldier boys?” The answer was, “Sewing.” And to the query, “Why is it right to do so?” “Because as ye sow, so shall ye reap.”

The second was: “What are you doing for our sailor boys?” “Knitting,” and “It is fit to knit and do your bit.” The Chapter is doing Red Cross work and knitting for the U. S. Battleship “Maine,” being interested in that ship for its historic namesake the “Maine,” which was sunk in Cuban waters. INEZ V. SPRINGER, Historian.

The General Henry Dearborn Chapter (Chicago, Ill.), in April, 1917, organized “The Hospital Comfort Aid” independent of any other organization pledging its service to our Country’s cause in her stand for safety of World’s Democracy.

Mrs. M. W. Teufel, the originator of the idea, who was made Chairman secured rooms free of charge at 736 Michigan Avenue on the Lake front. Here an attractive window shows in the foreground an enlarged emblem of the D. A. R. insignia, about which are grouped the American flag, with those of the Allies. In the background are samples of all articles supplied.

A specified sum is pledged by the members for each month and groups of ladies choose a day of the week in which they give their services.

A number of outsiders have become interested and graciously give their services. The report of the November meeting showed:

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Blankets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baby comforts</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bags of gifts to Belgian children</td>
<td>100</td>
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Each article is marked and bears the stamp of General Henry Dearborn—D. A. R.

The ladies are not resting upon the laurels of their ancestors, but our service flag shows their sons are making worthy ancestors. LUCY A. HALL, Historian.

The Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Iowa) was organized January 2, 1918. Twenty-two ladies who had received certificates of membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were invited to the home of Mrs. W. T. Lynch for the purpose of forming a local Chapter.

At three o’clock P.M. the meeting was called to order by repeating the “Lord’s Prayer” in unison, and singing “America.” The State Regent, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt, of Knoxville, Iowa, was present and having examined the application papers, and being introduced, made appropriate remarks, and welcomed us to the ranks of D. A. R. She then called upon the Organizing Regent for the names of the temporary officers chosen, who were installed by the State Regent in the order given. Regent, Laura A. Rhule Lynch; Vice Regent, Carrie Johnson Easton; Recording Secretary, Florence C. Tourge; Corresponding Secretary, Ida E. Colcord Hubbard; Treasurer, Carrie Dean Pruyn; Historian, Hester Julia Jacob; Registrar, Gertrude Tubbs; Custodian, Ida M. Hatch Ketterman; Chaplain, Phoebe Smith Pierce. These, with three other members, to constitute the Executive Committee.

The State Regent then gave further instructions, followed by the members taking the D. A. R. pledge. She also told of the great work that has been and is being done by the National, State and local Chapters, for the good of humanity. Questions were solicited and answered.

The Organizing Regent was asked to name the local Chapter, which she did with a few remarks; whereupon the State Regent gave the D. A. R. salute, and declared the “Cumber-
land Valley” Chapter of Ida Grove, Iowa, with twenty-two charter members, duly organized in regular form.

In closing all stood and sang the “Star Spangled Banner.”

A hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. Lynch for planning such a pleasant start as D. A. R.’s. The decorations were American flags.

At six o’clock a delicious three-course dinner was served, Mrs. Lynch being hostess. After the members had found their places at the tables, and before being seated, Miss Joy Corriente Pierce recited very effectively, “Hats Off to the Flag.” The conversation at table was both instructive and entertaining, and was followed by further sociability before disbanding.

Each lady took with her a glass of jelly or jam, to be sent to the soldiers at the base hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

The following is a list of the charter members, whose names have not appeared in this report as officers: Mesdames Marion J. Jones, Harriet Pilcher Mein, Ethel I. Mein Gennelly, Edith Butcher Myers, Mabel Brown Moise, Jessie D. Larsen Eells, Ruth Peek Corrie, Anna Moorehead Goodrich, Alice Waters Deming, and the Misses Alice McWilliams, Sarah Good Jacob, Jennie Maria Pilcher, Joy Corriente Pierce.

By order of State and local Regents,
IDA E. C. HUBBARD,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Colonel John Evans Chapter (Morgantown, W. Va.). The Chapter members under the leadership of Mrs. Stephen G. Jackson, our charming and efficient Regent, not unmindful of the struggles of their forefathers in the many battles which they fought, in their efforts to establish both a sound and permanent foundation for democracy, not only in this country, but throughout the known civilized world, have given very largely of both their time and substance in the service of their country since the United States entered the great World War.

According to the latest reports (about January 1) members of the West Virginia Chapters are now furnishing support for seven French war orphans. Of this total the members of our little Chapter are now providing for five and they are laying plans to continue this support throughout the period of the war. The most active member of the Chapter in this work has been Mrs. Daise Wood Beall, newly elected State Treasurer of West Virginia D. A. R.

The members of our Chapter have actively joined in the movement with the members of the Elizabeth Luddington Hagans Chapter, which has resulted in one of the largest and most active Chapters of the Red Cross in the State.

In the War Service Committee work the making of trench candles was initiated by Mrs. Parks Fisher, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Life Regent of our Chapter, and many valuable results have already been accomplished. Plans are now being worked out for an active campaign for the National Trinket Fund, and articles collected. Fifty glasses of jelly were contributed by one member of the Chapter, Mrs. Joanna Hurxthal, to soldiers in camp. Valuable relics have been sent to the Museum. Revolutionary silver and woven articles antedating 1775 are on the way through the State Chairman of that branch of the work.

At the December meeting of the Chapter the program of the National Society with reference to the creation of a fund of $100,000 for investment in the next series of Liberty Bonds was unanimously indorsed, and the Chapter resolved to contribute its pro rata.

While the members of the Chapter have been giving much time to patriotic service to their country they have not overlooked any opportunities to honor faithful service by one of their own members, who has faithfully devoted largely of her time for years to the good of the cause. At the June meeting the Chapter presented Mrs. Parks Fisher (sister of the famous naval hero, Admiral Schley) with a beautiful Honorary State Regent’s pin.

The Col. John Evans Chapter may at all times be counted upon not only to honor the forefathers who laid the great foundation for democracy in America, and to recognize the leaders of our own time, but also to join in the support of every worthy cause either at home or abroad, no matter what the sacrifice in time or money imposed upon its members.

(MRS.) PHOEBE FROST COULTER,
Recording Secretary.
1. 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.

2. 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

6052. (1) FRY-McELROY-JOHNSTON. Benjamin Fry lived on Cedar Creek, Virginia, on the border between Shenandoah and Frederick Counties. He was twice married. By 1st wife — had two sons, Joseph and Jacob. By 2nd wife, Elizabeth McElroy (died Memphis, Tenn., May 5th, 1845), had a daughter Rhoda, born Frederick County, Virginia, September 4th, 1788; died September 10th, 1818. Rhoda Fry, married Atwell Johnston, born Frederick County, Virginia, January 8th, 1788; died New Market, Virginia, January 2nd, 1825. Atwell Johnston was son of Lancelot Johnston, born Fairfax County, Virginia, 1756; died Frederick County, Virginia, December 2nd, 1828. Was Lancelot's wife a Miss Atwell, of Frederick County? If so, who were her parents and what was her given name? Who were Benjamin Fry's parents and where did they live? Wanted, any genealogical and Revolutionary data relating to these Fry, McElroy and Johnston families.—E. J. D.

6052. (2) IKARD - ANTHONY - HARRISON. Anthony Ikard, born May 15th, 1773; died in Missouri, September 15th, 1821. His wife was Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Virginia. Anthony Ikard's parents were Abel Ikard, elder in Newton Church, Catawba County, N. C. (N. C. Col. Rec. by Wm. Saunders) and his wife Polly (Mary) Anthony. Abel Ikard said to have been killed at Bunker Hill. Wanted, proof of his Revolutionary service and any general information concerning him and his wife. Who were Polly Anthony's parents? How was Thomas Harrison related to William Henry Harrison? Desire names of Thomas Harrison's wife and parents and any genealogical data with Revolutionary service of his family.—E. J. D.

6053. (1) GORDON. Would like to learn who were the parents of Philip Gordon, born in Pennsylvania, 1775. He married Nancy Smiley in Millin County, Pennsylvania, 1803. Had ten children. Moved to Butler County, Ohio, 1804.—F. G. T.

6053. (2) ROCHESTER. Would like to know the name of the wife of Jeremiah Rochester. He died in Richmond County, Virginia, in 1828. They had a son Nimrod, born 1794.—F. G. T.

6054. (3) GILMAN. Would like the names of the parents of John Gilman. He lived in Gilmantown, N. H. Married Mary Nancy Lawrence, of Merideth, N. H., in 1796. Had two children, Hannah, born 1797, and John Lawrence, born 1802. He moved to Ohio, 1833.—F. G. T.

6054. (1) CRABB. Wanted, Revolutionary service and all general data of John Crabb, of North Carolina.—R. K. J.

6054. (2) MOORE. Wanted, names of sons and grandsons of James Moore, whose will was recorded at Bertie County, North Carolina, 1790.—R. K. J.

6055. My ancestor, Frederick Crisman (Christman or Chrestmann) married Catherine Besharrar (Besharrow, Beshire), of French descent, and died in 1815. He had Revolutionary service. Their children were: Abram, Besharrar, Rachel, Betsey (married Lazarus Stewart), Charles Frederick, Priscilla (married Louis M. Horton, of Illinois), Harriet, Jesse (married Polly Hartzell). Desired: date of birth and marriage, and date of his wife's birth and death. They built and ran the "Old Red Tavern," near Wilkesbarre, in Hanover Township, Pennsylvania; and after his death the tavern was run by his son Abram. Charles Frederick, my ancestor, married Martha Street and they had William Besharrar, Edwin Burnett, and
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Catherine. Desired: birth and death dates of Charles Frederick and his wife.—L. E. K.

6056. ACKLEY. Information desired of Oliver Ackley, born 1750, and his wife, Elizabeth Smith, born November 12, 1750. She was the daughter of Mathew and Sarah Church Smith, of East Hadden, Conn. Revolutionary service and all general data of both families desired.—J. S. B.

6057. (1) GORDON. Enoch Gordon, born in 1752, New Hampton, N. H., married Mehitable Ladd, who was born December 6, 1755. When were they married and when did they die?—M. C. D.

6057. (2) FLANDERS. Salley Flanders married Stephen Gordon, New Hampton, N. H., May 30, 1818. When was she born and when did she die? Information desired of her ancestry and Revolutionary service, if any.—M. C. D.

6057. (3) CASS. Jonathan Cass, born 1737, in Epping, N. H., married Sarah Eastman, who died July 9, 1816. When and where were they married, and when was she born?—M. C. D.

6057. (4) SWAIN. Caleb Swain, born 1725, at Hampton Falls, N. H., married Anna Fellows August 12, 1755, Kensington, N. H. She died March 11, 1816. When was she born and when did he die? Please give me his Revolutionary service.—M. C. D.

6057. (5) MCCLINTOCK. Alexander McClintock, born in Hillsboro, N. H., married Janet Gamble, February 12, 1760, of Manchester, N. H. When were they born and where did they die? What was his Revolutionary service?—M. C. D.

6057. (6) EATON. William Eaton married Betsey Swain, October 30, 1777, both of Seabrook, N. H. Who were his ancestors and did he have Revolutionary service?—M. C. D.

6057. (7) EASTMAN. Joseph Eastman, born in Salisbury, N. H., May 26, 1720, married Abigail Eastman. When and where did he die? When were they married? When she was born and where did she die? What was his Revolutionary service?—M. C. D.

6057. (8) SMALL. William Small, Jr., born in Danvers, Mass., 1714, died September 10, 1781, married wife Sarah. When and where?—M. C. D.

6058. (2) GILBERT. Elisha Gilbert lived in Erwin and Addison, N. Y. His daughter Rachel born November 19, 1782. Would like records and Revolutionary service, if any. I think Elisha Gilbert's wife's name was Gillespie. Wanted: ancestry and records and general data.—M. S. J.

6059. (1) MACKAY. Wanted: Revolutionary service of John Mackey, of North Carolina, whose wife was Ann Alexander, and whose son James was in the Battle of Bunker Hill when sixteen years of age.—R. J. H.

6059. (2) YOUNG. Wanted: correspondence with any descendant of Nathaniel Young or of any of the Youngs who fought in the Revolution from Virginia.—R. J. H.

6060. WILLIAMS-CARR. The Revolutionary record of George Williams, my great-great-grandfather, who was said to be an officer, requested. He married Elizabeth Carr and they both came from Virginia. I am inclined to think that he came from Prince George's County, but am not sure. Has any one joined the D. A. R. on the record of either?—B. N. W.

6061. (1) HUNT. Information desired on the parentage of William Hunt. He married a Miss Williamson, 1800. Issue an only son, Charles W. Hunt. He married Miss Lucy Ruffin about 1830. Removed from Virginia to Pennsylvania, prior to their marriage. Genealogy and Revolutionary service requested.—M. H. P.

6061. (2) GREEN. Gillie Avan Green. Tradition: a descendant of Nathaniel Green, married Austin Paslay. They removed from Mississippi to Lawrence, South Carolina. I was left an orphan and am most anxious to obtain family records and Revolutionary service.—M. H. P.

6062. (1) SHECKEL. Would like general data concerning family and ancestry of Mary Sheckle (Sheckel), who married Joseph Ray, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.—R. T. Q.

6062. (2) BEARD. Also general data and ancestry of Catherine Beard, who married John Sheckle Ray in 1787.—R. T. Q.

6062. (3) HAYS. Also data and ancestry concerning Nancy Hays, born 1803, Washington County, Kentucky, married Dennis Ray in 1821.—R. T. Q.

6062. (4) RAY. Can anyone tell me anything about William Ray, ancestors and family, who came to America about 1730, from Manchester, England, and settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland?—R. T. Q.

6063. (1) MCCARTER-MCARTHUR. McCarter (McArthur) William McCarter (McArthur), was born in York, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1756. Who were his parents, brothers and sisters? Said to have had one brother David, one Walter. He married Isabella Carson,
January 25, 1791, in North Carolina.—H. H. S.

6063. (2) WITHROW. James Withrow, born 1746, in Virginia. Served eight years in House of Commons, served in Revolution under Hampton. Died about 1836, age 90. Who were his parents, brothers, sisters and whom did he marry?—H. H. S.

6063. (3) CARSON. John Carson came from Pennsylvania to North Carolina after Braddock's defeat; married Mary Withrow, daughter of James, who were his parents? Where and when born?—H. H. S.

6063. (4) CAMP. Thomas Camp married a Miss Marshall in Halifax or Bedford County, Virginia, about 1717. Had three sons: Thomas, Marshall and John. Who were the parents of Miss Marshall, her given name and to whom was Thomas Camp, Jr., married? They were parents of twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter. This wife died about 1761. He came to Rutherford County, North Carolina and married a Miss Carney (?) and is buried there on his own land.—H. H. S.

6064. (1) HARVIE. John Harvie, immigrant 1730, from Gargonnoch, Scotland, married Miss Gaines and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia. They had nine children, among whom were: John, Jr., married Margaret Jones, daughter of Gabriel and Margaret Strotcher Jones (kin to Fairfax); Daniel, married Sally Talliafers, of Amherst County, Virginia; Margaret married Jno. Davenport; a daughter who married a Mr. Lewis. There is a Lewis connection by which Mrs. Davenport is said to have been the aunt of Wm. Lewis (father of Merriwether Lewis) and to have adopted him, leaving him "her fortune." Elizabeth Harvie married James Marks, of Albemarle County, Virginia. After the Revolution, the widow of Jno. Harvie, Sr., went with several of her children to Georgia, in the Matthews-Gilmer Company and lived in the Goose Pond Settlement on Broad River.

Please give the record of Jno. Harvie, Sr., during Revolutionary period, together with accompanying dates. Please do not confound the records of the two Jno. Harvie's, father and son. One was a member of the Continental Congress, 1778, and was a Signer of the Articles of Confederation, Philadelphia, 1778.—A. S. F.

6064. (2) MARKS. James Marks, of Albemarle County, Virginia, married Elizabeth Harvie. He was the brother of John Marks, who married Lucy Merriwether, the widow Lewis. The brothers, Jno. and Jas Marks, went to Wilkes County, Georgia. John was the father of two children, John, Jr., never married; Mary married William Moore (first) (?) Col. Nicholas Johnson (second) (?). James was the father of Merriwether, married Ann Matthews, granddaughter of General (Governor) George Matthews; Mary married Nicholas Johnson; Martha married Rev. Gurney; John Harvie married Susan Thompkins.

James Marks is believed to have been in the Revolutionary army under Gen. George Matthews, and to have served with Virginia troops. He is supposed to have received land by virtue of such service. His brother-in-law, Jno. Harvie, Jr., is said to have been Regent of the Land Office, Virginia, under Jefferson appointment.

Please supply required dates and proof of James Marks' Revolutionary service.—A. S. F.

ANSWERS

5073. CRAWFORD. Copy. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington. In response to your letter dated the thirtieth ultimo, you are advised that from the papers on file in this Bureau, it appears that William Crawford was an Indian Trader in 1767; in 1776 he became Colonel in the Virginia Line on the Continental Establishment; he superintended the recruiting of the 13th Virginia Regiment and was in several expeditions against the Indians, including the one under General McIntosh and Colonel Daniel Brodhead in 1778; also General Clark's Western Expedition against the Moravian Indians, and while on an expedition ordered by General Irvine, in 1782, he was captured and burned to death by the Indians.

His son John survived him, but died prior to May, 1820, at which time the soldier's only surviving children and heirs at law were Effye McCormick and Sarah Springer, wife of Uriah Springer, of Fayette County, Pa., who was Captain in the 9th Virginia Regiment during the Revolution and has served as a lieutenant under Colonel William Crawford.

On June 1, 1820, Warrant numbered 92 for 500 acres of bounty land, on account of the services of William Crawford as a Colonel of the Virginia troops, was issued in behalf of his daughters.

There is no further family data and no claim for pension on file in this Bureau.

It may be proper to add that the list of private claims presented to the House of Representatives, 2d Session, 23d Congress, shows that the heirs (names not stated) of Colonel William Crawford applied for seven years' half-pay on account of his services in the Virginia line.

There is no information relative to the said claim in this Bureau.—Very respectfully, G. M. Saltzgaber, Commissioner.

Note by E. M. Hestand—Moore. The will of
Colonel Crawford, probated in Westmoreland County, Pa., 1782, mentions his daughter, Sarah Harrison, who evidently had remarried at the date mentioned in the note above (1820).

The application for a pension on the part of Hannah Crawford, widow of Colonel William Crawford, is on file in the Pennsylvania Archives (Fifth Series) and was granted, according to that record. I have no idea how this could be traced. The Archives do not give anything but the bare statement that such application had been made and do not refer to Colonel Crawford's children. At the time of his death, 1782, he was a grandfather, so that the birth of John Crawford, his son, was at least twenty-five years earlier. If the birth of John Crawford was recorded in any church record, it was probably not in Pennsylvania. There was no early Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania before 1773. Augusta County or Rockbridge County, Va., are likely places. It is possible that there might be some trace of the Crawfords in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., where the Lyles, Paxtons, Houstons and other related families first settled after their arrival, which was about 1735. Following many difficulties about land-titles and because of Indian depredations, this group of settlers removed to Augusta County, Va., in 1740, some of their kinsmen having been in the Virginia Valley ahead of them. The First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, Pa., was established in 1736. A great many of the settlers around Fort Ligonier (Westmoreland County) went from this locality and it is possible that Colonel Crawford may have been in Carlisle, which was the home of Irvine and I think also of Brodhead. It should be remembered that in 1732, date of Colonel Crawford's birth, the State of Virginia included part of what is now Pennsylvania and that the Carlisle region was claimed by the Maryland Colony. The Cumberland Valley and the Virginia Valley represented one tract where the Scotch and Scotch-Irish settlers were all closely related.—E. M. H. M.

5153. PARKER-KEISER. I am working on the Keiser lines and am in correspondence with about ten people, trying to get this line straight.

I will be glad to hear from you, and will help in any way I can to find your line.

I am from the Rockingham and Augusta Counties, Virginia Keiser's, and have data back to 1766.—Mrs. Edith P. Head, Catonsville, Md.

5153. COCHRAN. Among the early settlers in Pennsylvania, there were many Cochrans and Cochranstown, Chester County, near Londonderry and Tagg's Manor (old Presbyterian strongholds) still marks the location of several pioneers.

The West Nottingham Congregation in Chester County, Pa., was also a Cochran Centre as early as 1740. From an old MS. I have had the privilege of examining, I have abstracted the only American branch fully recorded in it, though others are indicated. This MS. dated May 3, 1730, and is signed Robert Cochran. It stated that about 1570, John Cochran, of Fermois, Renfrewshire, Scotland, came to Ireland and settled on the border of County Donegal and County Tyrone, where he had certain rights over the Salmon fisheries granted by Lord Strabane. He had at least three sons, of whom John went to sea and is lost; Hugh left issue, but is not made the subject of the record; James, the youngest son, who married Janet Burns and headed the line recorded. This James Cochran was born apparently before 1570. No dates are supplied until the birth of Robert Cochran (1660–1740) is reached. This man was known as "Robert Doo" or Deaf Robert and his descent from John Cochran (1) is given as follows: Gens. 1, John Cochran and —; 2, James Cochran and Janet Burns; 3, Robert Cochran and Elizabeth Simson (Simpson); 4, Stephen Cochran and Margaret White; 5, Robert Cochran (Deaf Robert), 1660–1740, and Jean Stephenson (died 1740). The issue of Robert and Jean (Stephenson) Cochran were as follows: Janet, 1698–1735; Isabella, 1699–1760; Stephen, 1702—; Mary, 1703–1758; David, 1710–1771; Nathan, 1713—.

Mary Cochran (1703–1758) married a Mr. Robb. No data of the four sons is given.

Isabella Cochran (1699–1760) married a relative, James Cochran (1698–1766) and had issue as follows:

Anne Cochran (1), 1724; married (a) Alex Leiby and had a daughter Margaret Leiby (born 1746) who married David McClure (father of Richard McClure, born 1767). Ann Cochran Leiby, married (b) Dr. John Rowan and had issue: Isabella Rowan, 1751; Jane Rowan, 1753, married William Clingen; Anne Rowan, 1755, died young; Alex. Rowan, died in infancy; Elizabeth Rowan, 1758; Flooel Rowan, 1760; Mary Rowan, 1764.


(3), George Cochran, 1728–1786, married Nancy Henry, sister to Rev. Hugh Henry, a famous Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania, issue of George and Nancy H. Blair; Isabella, 1760; Samuel, 1763; Jenny, 1765; James, 1767–1804; Robert, 1769–1847; Elizabeth, 1772–1805; Anne, 1774–1850; Hannah, 1777–1779; Rebecca, 1780–1835; Jane, 1760, married Dr. Alexander Mitchell; James, 1760, single.
The ancestral line of James Cochran (1698-1766) who married Isabella Cochran (1698-1766), can be supplied, if necessary. It began in Pennsylvania, I believe, with Andrew Cochran, who came from Ireland with two sons, James and David. James was an Elder in West Nottingham Presbyterian Church, Chester County, Pa., as early as 1737. His name appears frequently in the records of the Donegal Presbytery, which are preserved in the Presbyterian Historical Society at Philadelphia.

There were many Cochrans in the Revolutionary War who belong to this family. The Archives of Pennsylvania show enlistments, especially in Chester and Lancaster Counties, Elizabeth Cochran, who married Alexander Blair, of Cumberland County, had a husband and four sons in the Continental service, and two of her sons were officers, Captain Thomas Blair and Lieutenant John Blair. In 1784, the Cochrans-Blairs went to Kentucky, all but Captain Thomas Blair (1757-1814), who died in Westmoreland County, Pa. He was crippled for life by a musket ball in his shoulder, being wounded at the Battle of Guelph's Mill. — (Dr.) Eleanor M. Heistand-Moore, 1708 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

5154. HYDE. (1) Dea. Samuel Hyde, born 1610, married Temperance —. Children: Samuel, born —, died July 4, 1725; Joshua, born March 12, 1642, died February 21, 1656; Sara, born May 19, 1644, —; Elizabeth, —.

(2) Job, born 1643, married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Fuller. Children: Elizabeth, born August 29, 1664; Samuel, born March 5, 1667; Job, born May 6, 1669, died young; Mary, born June 2, 1673; Sara, born February 8, 1675; Bethia, born February 24, 1678; Hannah, born March 20, 1680; John, born January 1, 1681.

(3) Jonathan, born March 23, 1684.

Job and wife Elizabeth both died November 4, 1685. Samuel Sen and John Fuller provided for Job's children.

(3) Jonathan married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Isaac Williams, January 3, 1700. Children: Isaac, born November 11, 1700; (4) Enoch, born November 14, 1704; Ephraim, born August 3, 1707; Nathaniel, born November 2, 1708; Jonathan, born —, 1709; Elizabeth, born November 6, 1711; Ebenezer, —.

(4) Enoch, born November 14, 1704. Married Elizabeth —. Children: David —, 1743; (5) Ephraim, born —, 1746; Hannah, born —, 1750; Esther, born —, 1752; Lucy, born —, 1755; Calvin, born —.

(5) Ephraim, born —, 1746, married Sara Laupheur. Children: Solomon, born —, 1781; married Sara Ellis; Enoch, born —, 1783; married Eunice Haynes; Calvin, born —, 1784, married Pamela Ellis; Aren, born —, 1787, married Lurancy Williard; Ephraim, born —, 1789, married Harriet Green; Lucius, born —, 1791; Sara, born —, 1793.


I find no Revolutionary service. I find quite an account of Dea. Samuel, also of Job. Then I can give you quite a little information on Captain Isaac Williams, also on John Fuller. Sorry, I can't help you to Revolutionary service, although there may be some. My information comes from the History of Newton, Mass.

5154. SCOTT. The Scotts you ask for: are they of the family of Thomas or Samuel, who married Mary Pynchon? I am looking for information on both.—Mrs. G. H. Ripley, Poulney, Rutland County, Vermont.

5156. MARTIN, GRIFFITH; MARQUIS-PARK. I am a direct descendant of the Griffith-Martin families. My great-grandmother being Sarah Griffith, who died 1838, aged 82 years and is buried in Cross Creek Cemetery, Washington County, Pa. She was the wife of John Marquis, brother of Rev. Thomas Marquis, who married Jane Park, who died January 19, 1841, aged 91 years, buried in Cross Creek Cemetery. Their son William was the first white child born at Vances Fort, in 1778. I do not think this Thomas Marquis was active in the Revolutionary War, because they were engaged with the Indians and in the wilderness at that time of Pennsylvania's west border.

His father, Thomas Marquis, son of William, the original Marquis who came to Frederick County, Virginia, in 1720 died, when quite a young man, the record says, before 1765, so he did not serve in the Revolutionary War.

His daughter married Major William Park. Among the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cross Creek Cemetery, is Adam Martin, John Marquis (my great-grandfather), Joseph Vance, who died May 6, 1832, aged 82 years, was the founder of Vances Fort, which is now Cross Creek.

Lettice Griffith, mother of John Griffith, who died 1825, aged 53 years, is buried beside him in Cross Creek Cemetery, but whether she was the Miss Martin, who married Edward Griffith, I cannot say. There is no date of her birth or death.

I have an uncle named Edward Griffith, so the family name is kept up.—Mrs. George A. Bassett, 21 Nineteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.

5157. PETTIBONE. I cannot give you any information regarding John Pettibone, of Simsbury, Connecticut, but I should be very grateful for any information which you can give me.
His daughter, Susannah Lorinda, born October 29, 1768, married Joel Cornish. Their daughter, Vilitia, was my grandmother, marrying Archer Crane, my father, Archer H. Crane, being their youngest child.

Is this the same John Pettibone, and if so, will you kindly furnish me with all the information you have about him, or if any printed material is available let me know where I may secure it.—Helen M. Crane, Valley City, North Dakota.

5162. SAMPSON. I have for several years been compiling Sampson data, as that is my maternal line. Your inquiry is very vague, for there was more than one Sampson, who was an officer in Colonel Theophilus Cotton’s Regiment and many Sampsons were in the Revolution from Duxbury, the primary Sampson home, also Pembroke, Plympton, Plymouth, Kingston, Conn.

If you will make out your genealogy back to your Sampson officer with all information of him and his wife that is possible and who all their children were, I am sure I can help you greatly, in all probability going back to the first ancestor, for I have scheduled every Sampson found for several years, with authentic references.

One Sampson officer married a Church. Is that yours? Have you ever heard of Asahel or Elisha?—Mabel Ingersoll Miller, 2223 Rucker Avenue, Everett, Mass.

5162. SAMPSON. Will you turn this letter to “S. A. R.,” who asks for name of Sampson who was an officer in Colonel Cotton’s Regiment, Plymouth, Mass., and asks to correspond with some one who had the genealogy of Plymouth and Duxbury Sampsons.

I have such a genealogy and I find that Rev. Ezra Sampson served as Chaplain of the regiment of Colonel Theophilus Cotton in the summer of 1775, at the Camp at Roxbury, a regiment raised in Middleborough and vicinity. Ezra is of the line of Abraham, who came in 1629 or 1630 from England.

I should be pleased to correspond with “S. A. R.” and give him any information I can from my Authenties.

“The Sampson Family” was compiled by John A. Tinton in 1864. I have a list of “Marshfield, Mass.,” by Marcia Sampson, 1854, also.—(Mrs.) Lulu D. Crandall, The Dalles, Oregon.

6001. GOULD. Thomas Gould died at Holland, Mass., married Hannah Williams inst., published at Pomfret, Conn., February 10, 1782, which has led me to ask if this Hannah was a daughter of Joseph Williams and Hannah Ritter.

Joseph and Hannah’s children were as follows: Levi born April 1767, d 1836; Joseph born June 4, 1771, d 1838; Samuel born April 8, 1776, d 1828–9; Eliza born June 28, 1780, d 1818; Mercy born July 15, 1788, d 1800; Hannah born March 6, 1769, d 1823; Richard born July 6, 1773, d 1822; Asenath born July 26, 1778, d November 13, 1850, married Oliver Woodcock; William born Nov. 2, 1783, d —; Annie born March 8, 1790, d 1826.

Richard Williams, with his brother Joseph, were born in East Hartford, Conn., resided there with his parents until 19 years of age, when he and his brother Joseph went to the Whitestown County, New York. They afterwards settled in Sangerfield Township, Oneida County, N. Y., where Richard married Sophia Morton November 1st, 1794.

They lived there until they had six children. In the spring of 1807 he exchanged his farm for land on the Holland Purchase. His brother-in-law, Oliver Woodcock, with his family, and Richard with his six children settled in Fredonia, N. Y., and were the founders of the town.

Richard named two of his daughters Hannah and Eliza. Possibly after his sisters and another daughter was named Adaline Gould. The name Gould has never been explained to me and the query caught my eye as a possible solution. I have no record of the Williams family back of Joseph and Hannah, which I should be pleased to have—and am hoping your query has led me to the right source.—Mrs. C. E. Morgan, Buffalo, New York.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of Chapters was called to order, in the absence of the President General, by the Recording Secretary General, Miss Crowell, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, 3:07 p.m., Friday, December 21, 1917. On motion of Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Moody, Vice President General from Delaware, was nominated for Chairman. Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded and carried, that nominations be closed and Mrs. Moody be unanimously elected Chairman of the meeting.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, brought to the members the thought of all the Christmas month, the challenge that the call of Christmas meant to the country and to the members of the organization, and being called in the interest of receiving new names into the membership of the Society brought to mind all of the wonderful names given Jesus Christ, 103 names listed in the Bible, covering a comprehensive range of all man’s needs. Miss Pierce read the prophecy contained in Isaiah 9: 6, also from the same prophet, 60: 1, 2, and from Matthew 1: 18-25. After an eloquent prayer for the protection of the men and women in the service of the country, the officers of the government and of the Society and its members, the Chaplain General led the members in the Lord’s Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: Active Officers, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Miss Barlow; State Regents, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Cook.

Miss Crowell stated that she felt, before the transaction of any business, the members would desire to take some action on the death of Miss Denniston, which, it was her sad duty to announce, had occurred on Monday of that week; that for three years Miss Denniston had been editor of the Magazine, and more recently the private secretary and personal friend of the President General, as well as close friend of many of the members of the Board. Mrs. Cook stated that as Regent of the State from which Miss Denniston came, and as one who had known her for a great many years, she wished to express her great sorrow and personal loss as well as the great loss that had come to the organization, and in whatever way was deemed proper to express the feeling that might go from the Board. Several of the members voiced their grief at the loss of this gifted member of the organization, and it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded and carried, that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be presented at the next Board meeting.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 685 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Pierce,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried, that these 685 applicants be accepted and the Secretary cast the ballot. The Recording Secretary General announced that she cast the ballot for the 685 applicants and the Chairman, Mrs. Moody, declared them elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Moody announced that she would appoint as the Committee to draft the resolutions Mrs. Cook, chairman; Miss Grace M. Pierce and Miss Crowell.

Mrs. Fletcher then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Lulu W. Hemingway Francis, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Nina E. K. Thompson, Brookings, S. D., and Miss Anna Leach Stevens, Seattle, Wash.; also Mrs. Gertrude Maytum, Paullina, Iowa.

The re-appointment of Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, N. Y., has been requested by the State Regent of New York.

The resignation of Miss Mary Ethel Strong as Organizing Regent at Mabton, Wash., has been reported.
The official disbandment of the Frances Scott Chapter of the District of Columbia is requested.*

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER, 
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Brumbaugh, and carried.

*This Chapter was disbanded under a misapprehension of a Board ruling and therefore the action is null and void.—E. L. C.

HOW TO SECURE D.A.R. LECTURE SLIDES

Committee members of the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures are requested to interest Chapters in their respective states in these lectures. Chapters are expected to pay all expressage, and orders for slides are filled as they are received. Please make all orders definite and concise to avoid confusion and delay. Time must be allowed this year for possible detention in express deliveries. Please remember this when placing an order.

No expenses, except expressage, are entailed in ordering the 38 Tilloloy slides.

Make all applications for slides to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, the chairman, Graham Court, 1925 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Bowron's committee comprises Mrs. Bertha M. Robins, Vice-chairman; Mrs. Robert Alexander, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin, Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Mrs. Edward Ferguson, Mrs. R. H. Edmondsou, Mrs. A. F. Fox, Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gehhart, Mrs. Clarence S. Hall, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Mrs. John Lloyd McNeil, Mrs. William P. Mercer, Mrs. William R. Painter, Mrs. Warren Perry, Mrs. Huling P. Robertson, Mrs. S. S. Wassell.

Miss Crowell reported for the Treasurer General total deceased since last meeting, 144; resigned, 73; reinstated, 6. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, that the six members be reinstated.

The members of the Board stood in silence for the deceased members reported.

On approval of the motions passed, adjournment was had at 3:38 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL, 
Recording Secretary General.

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