MARCH, 1919

Proclamation Issued October 18, 1783, by the Congress Disbanding the Continental Army

(Frontispiece)

Peace and Demobilization in 1783

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PROCLAMATION ISSUED OCTOBER 18, 1783, BY THE CONGRESS, DISBANDING THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL PROCLAMATION IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
PEACE AND DEMOBILIZATION IN 1783

By John C. Fitzpatrick
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

America, to-day at war, is waiting upon a peace negotiation in Europe. Twice before has the United States been in this same position. The first time marked our emergence from a war that gave us place among the nations of the world. It is a far cry from that war with its muskets and brass cannon to the machine-guns and field artillery of to-day; yet the diplomatic happenings and the demobilization of troops at the close of the American Revolution is, in some ways, curiously like the progress of affairs since the armistice of November.

The peace that ended the Revolutionary War was nearly two years in negotiation. Cornwallis surrendered in October, 1781, and it was not until November 30, 1782, that the Provisional Articles of Peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed at Paris. These Provisional Articles, or, as they are often called, the Preliminary Treaty of Peace, provided that, as agreed upon, they were to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace to be concluded later between Great Britain and the United States and this definitive treaty was not to be concluded until peace terms were agreed upon between Great Britain and France and, even then, not until His Britannic Majesty was ready to conclude such a treaty. An immediate cessation of all hostilities on land and sea was provided for in these Articles and that all prisoners should be liberated and the British troops and fleets withdrawn from the United States. The wording of these Articles, however, left Great Britain so entirely unhampered that Washington was of the opinion that one more campaign would be necessary before the war ended. An armistice for the mutual cessation of all hostilities was agreed upon and signed by both the British and American commissioners on January 20, 1783, at Versailles.

The first news of this was received from Lafayette, who dispatched a fast-
sailing corvette from Spain February 5, outstripping Benjamin Franklin's official despatches of January 21 by over two weeks and reaching Congress March 24, the same day that the Provisional Articles of Peace were received from Sir Guy Carleton, through Washington. The first real peace move in America was taken at once by Congress ordering the recall of all United States armed vessels from the sea. April 10, Franklin's despatches arrived and were read in Congress the next day. The proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities according to the terms of the armistice of January 20 was published by Congress April 11. Three days later the release of naval prisoners was ordered and the Commander-in-Chief directed to arrange for releasing all land prisoners. On April 18 Washington proclaimed in general orders that hostilities on the part of the Continental forces would cease at noon the next day, so that from the signing of the armistice at Versailles to the actual cessation of the war on the sea was exactly two months and five days, and on land, three months, lacking one day. The first gun of the Revolution had been fired April 19, 1775, and hostilities officially ceased by Washington's order April 19, 1783, so that the actual fighting period of the Revolution lasted eight years to the day.

The real treaty of peace, or rather the signatory agreement which made the Preliminary Articles definitive and permanent, was not signed until four months and a half later; but public opinion in America accepted the situation as so conclusive that Congress forced the release of the troops until the army was reduced to skeleton proportions almost at once. Toward the end of May Alexander Hamilton, then a member of Congress, moved and carried a resolution instructing the Commander-in-Chief to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers enlisted for the war, who were to be finally discharged as soon as the definitive peace was concluded. Officers, in proportion to the number of men furloughed, were to be released and the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War were to take measures for marching the troops to their respective homes in such manner as would be most convenient to the troops themselves and the states through which they had to pass.

Negotiations in Europe dragged along, but the feeling in America that peace was already an accomplished fact outstripped the fact itself. Had Franklin, Adams and Jay failed in their negotiation the resultant situation in the United States is difficult to imagine. Washington moved as directed by Congress, and six months after the signing of the Provisional Articles and four months after the armistice agreement the first steps were taken toward demobilizing the Continental Army. The first thing done was to prepare returns of the men entitled to furloughs. Soldiers who wished to remain in the service had the privilege of doing so; the officers who were to remain with the army were decided upon by agreement among themselves. The commanders of the various state lines were to make the necessary arrangements to march their commands home, select the routes and see that the men were properly officered; the contractors who supplied the army were ordered to lay up stores of provisions along the lines of march; the men were permitted to retain their arms and accoutrements and the musicians their drums and fifes.

The first troops to march from the Newburgh camp on June 5 were the Marylanders under Major Thomas Lansdale and his instructions were to proceed along a designated route to Baltimore"
the most easy and convenient manner for the troops and the inhabitants of the country through which they passed; his instructions concluded:

Relying on your attention to preserve good order and the reputation of your corps, and wishing you and them an agreeable march

I am, Sir,

With great esteem,

Your most humble Servt

Go: WASHINGTON

The army was so rapidly reduced by the steady departure of regiments that within a week orders were issued to discontinue the daily parade of all troops except the guards and in less than two weeks after the departure of the Maryland battalion the remnant of the army was ordered to break camp and take station at West Point; the light troops were formed into a special corps and moved down into Westchester County in anticipation of the evacuation of New York City by the British.

Before the army broke camp at Newburgh, however, the last Badges of Military Merit were bestowed upon the non-commissioned officers and privates who had won them by "singularly meritorious action." This badge consisted of the figure of a heart, in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding which the soldier wore on his facings over the left breast. Along with the badge went a certificate signed by the Commander-in-Chief and the honor man's name was recorded in a Book of Merit, kept for that purpose at the orderly office. The conferring of this honor was announced in general orders and in one case at least by the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation. Service stripes were another honor. The men who are to-day wearing a silver chevron on their left sleeve for every six months of service in the United States may feel an additional pride that the ancestry of the insignia traces back to a similar badge of honor in the Continental Army and the only difference between them is the length of service which each stripe represents and the material of which it is made. In the Continental Army they were called "honorary badges of distinction" and were awarded to privates and non-commissioned officers who had served more than three years "with bravery, fidelity and good conduct. The badge was "a narrow piece of white cloth of an angular form to be fixed to the left arm of the uniform coat. For six years' service two pieces set on parallel to each other in a similar form." The men thus distinguished were on all occasions "to be treated with particular confidence and consideration."

From June until September matters rested while the news from Europe was awaited with dragging patience. By August Washington was fairly confident that the war was really over and on September 19 he wrote to Congress regarding the furloughed men:

On the footing they stand at present a considerable expense without a prospect of an adequate benefit is incurred; unless the impolicy of giving by Public proclamation, while the British forces remain in New York, authenticity to the discharges can be deemed such—I call them discharges because it is in this light the Furloughs have been all along considered, and no call, I am persuaded, will bring the common soldiery back to their Colours—the whole matter therefore lies in balancing properly between the expense of delay and the public annunciation at an epoch which may be premature.

One result of this letter was a heated discussion in Congress between those who sought to reduce the federal expenses and those who were opposed to discharging the army while the British forces were still in America. A compromise was reached September 24th when Congress by a secret resolve attempted to put the entire responsibility on the shoulders of Washington by authorizing him to
discharge such part of the army as he deemed proper and expedient. Two days later Congress publicly authorized the furloughing of all general, medical, staff and engineer officers not needed for the troops in actual service. For nearly a month longer the question of discharging the troops was discussed; finally on October 18, Congress, "in consequence of a letter from General Washington of September 19, 1783," issued the proclamation disbanding the Continental Army on November 3 (a reproduction of this proclamation from the Continental Congress Papers in the Library of Congress is shown as the frontispiece). This proclamation, in discharging the troops, gave them "the thanks of their country for their long, eminent and faithful services."

The troops thus discharged had all reached their homes and by November 3d the vast majority of them were again absorbed in civil life. November 25, the British evacuated New York, but it was not until December 13 that news of the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, at Paris, on September 3, reached Congress. The Definitive Treaty was practically identical in wording with the Preliminary Articles signed, November 30, 1782, and was very short, consisting only of about 1500 words, if the preamble and promulgating paragraph are not counted. It was published by proclamation of Congress January 14, 1784.

The time consumed in negotiating this peace, in which France, Spain and Holland as well as the United States were concerned, stretched over two years, for the actual negotiations commenced early in 1782. It took nearly a year to evolve the Preliminary Articles, which were so very contingent as to raise grave doubts of their value to the United States. It took nearly two months to progress from the Preliminary Articles to a cessation of hostilities and over seven months after that to obtain a definite and binding treaty, while if we add to this the time taken for the news to reach America, peace was not officially obtained for over ten months after the fighting ceased.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE READ IN Y. M. C. A. HUTS

Among the letters received daily at Memorial Continental Hall commending the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is the following:

ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"With the Colors"

National Society of the D.A.R.
Washington, D. C.

To Whom It May Concern:
Enclosed find check for one dollar. Please enter me for subscription to your monthly magazine.

As a student of history and a Son of the American Revolution, I find it invaluable.

I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

February 2, 1919.

Harry W. Newman.

To Whom It May Concern:
Enclosed find check for one dollar. Please enter me for subscription to your monthly magazine.

As a student of history and a Son of the American Revolution, I find it invaluable.

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February 2, 1919.

Harry W. Newman.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is dead, admired and mourned alike by his adherents and opponents. I know of no better precept for our great organization than is contained in the last words he penned. “There can be no divided allegiance. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn’t an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, and we have room for but one soul, loyalty, and that is the loyalty of the American people. There must be no sagging in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over.”

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The time for thought about our Continental Congress is rapidly approaching. I look forward to a large attendance of earnest and enthusiastic Daughters. The speakers on the opening night this year will be prominent women; this is a departure from the usual custom, but one that will make us all proud that we are women.

Two evenings will be given to the State Regents’ reports. These reports will show such a volume of patriotic achievements that any delegate who fails to hear every word will regret it always.

Do not forget that this year action will be taken upon the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. Look over the proposed revision as sent to all Chapters and come to Congress prepared to act intelligently and promptly. The committee has been working for two years to present to Congress a Constitution in keeping with the magnitude and importance of our organization. Consider it carefully, looking only to the greatest good of the entire Society. Be prepared to discuss freely points upon which discussion will be helpful, and resolve in the end to acquiesce cheerfully to the requirements of the adopted Constitution, as agreed upon by the vote of the majority.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

In April, the anniversary of our country’s entrance into the world war, will begin the drive for the Fifth Liberty Loan, to be called the Victory Loan.

Let us resolve to make it our Victory Loan and redeem our pledge to the Government that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution would subscribe $100,000 in bonds to meet the nation’s needs.

We have already purchased $61,000 worth of registered bonds in the third and fourth issues, and have $5000 more for investment in the fifth loan.

If every Daughter will do her part, the entire $100,000 will be raised without hardship to any one. Will you not all work together to accomplish this end?

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Since I have been your President General it has been my good fortune to visit officially twenty state conferences, and in the years immediately before I became President General the conferences of eleven other states; one or more chapters in nine other states have also been visited in the past two years.

It has been a matter of real regret to me that I have been compelled, because of conflicting dates, to decline a number of invitations which would have given me much pleasure to accept.

These visits have taken me from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast twice, and from the far North to the far South. There are only thirteen of our states whose conferences or chapters have not been visited, three of these being Alaska, Hawaii and the Orient. With the exception of these three far-distant chapters (as each of these places has only one chapter), and the states of Arizona, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, South Carolina, Wyoming and the District of Columbia, I can speak from personal observation of the splendid patriotic work being done by our great Society.
A VIRGINIA PATRIOT
By Elise Thomson Clark

In the days of the Revolution, there was living in, Orange County, Virginia, a patriotic gentleman whom the Lord had blessed with twelve sons; ten of these he sent forth to war and the eleventh and twelfth would, no doubt, have joined their brothers had not the one died of smallpox fourteen years before the Colonies rebelled and the other been only seven years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

This patriot was George Taylor, who was born on February 11, 1707, and died on November 4, 1792. His first wife—the mother of eleven sons—was Rachel Gibson, who lost her life from smallpox soon after the death of the son from whom she had contracted the disease by insisting on acting as nurse. In 1767 Taylor married Mrs. Sarah Talliaferro Conway, widow of Captain Francis Conway, whose maiden name was Talliaferro.

The record of these ten brave soldier sons is so remarkable that I have thought it worthy a place in our magazine.

James Taylor (born 1738, died 1799) was sergeant major in the Continental Line and was rewarded for his services by a grant of 200 acres of bounty land.

Jonathan Taylor (born 1742, died 1804) was lieutenant in the Virginia Convention Guards. The prisoners taken at Burgoyne’s surrender, October, 1777, were called the Convention Troops and were located in a camp near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia. Congress, fearful lest Cornwallis might, by forced marches from the Carolinas, retake these prisoners, had issued orders for them to be closely guarded (see Wood’s “Albemarle County in Virginia”).

Edmund Taylor (born 1744, died 1788) was captain in the Virginia State Line.

It is a loss to us that Francis Taylor (born 1747, died 1799) was never married, for his descendants could point with pride to his rise—first captain in the Second Virginia Regiment; then major of Fifteenth Virginia Regiment; afterwards lieutenant colonel of the Virginia Convention Guards and finally colonel of the same regiment.

Richard Taylor (born 1749, died 1825) twice wounded in the defense of his country, was captain in the Virginia
navy and commanded a squadron in the Chesapeake Bay which captured several British vessels. A severe wound in his knee made him retire from active service in November, 1781, but as soon as Richard could hobble around on his crutches he was appointed by the governor chief officer of the navy and received the rank of commodore.

Anderson says ("Donald Robertson"): "The engagement in which he received this latter wound occurred in November, 1781, and was with a British cruiser off the capes of Virginia, near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. The sea was calm and the breeze insufficient to manipulate his vessel. Captain Taylor, therefore, determined to attack the Englishman in open boats, and board and capture her by a hand-to-hand fight. As his boats approached the enemy, they were the target for volley after volley from the guns of the British, but without damage to any of them. It looked as if the Americans would have an easy task in getting into close quarters and boarding the English ships as their gunners continued to overshoot the mark, when one of Captain Taylor's young and enthusiastic sailors cried out in foolish bravado to the English gunners, 'Why don't you elevate your metal?' (that is, elevate the breeches of their guns) whereupon the British, taking the hint, poured a well-aimed volley of grape-shot into Captain Taylor's boat, killing a number of his men and wounding him severely. It was the brave captain's last battle. He was compelled to beat a retreat and abandon all further attempts to capture the enemy."

At the close of the war Virginia's navy consisted only of Captain Taylor's old ships, the Patriot and the Tartar. Richard's bravery was inherited by his son, known as Colonel "Hopping Dick" on account of a lameness caused by a wound received in the War of 1812. Of him General Harrison was known to have said: "If I wanted a man to storm the gates of Hell, I would send Dick Taylor!"

The old patriot, Colonel George Taylor, had passed away many years before and did not live to rejoice in the bravery of his grandson.

John Taylor (born 1751, died —) lost his life for his country. He had risen from midshipman to lieutenant in his brother Richard's command when he was captured by the British and died on the
old Jersey prison ship at New York. William Taylor, not to be outdone by his brothers, advanced from first lieutenant in the Second Virginia Regiment to captain and then was made major of the Ninth Virginia Regiment. He had 5333 3/4 acres of bounty land.

Charles Taylor (born 1755, died 1821) went William one better with a grant of 6000 acres, so highly were his services appreciated as surgeon of the Virginia Convention Guards. He married Sarah Conway, the daughter of his father's second wife.

Reuben Taylor (born 1757, died —) was first lieutenant of the Canadian Regiment and soon rose to captain.

Benjamin Taylor, last but not least (born 1759, died —) served under his brother Richard as midshipman and received for his services 2666 2/3 acres of land.

George Taylor, the father, had an inheritance of courageous blood. He was the son of James Taylor, II, and his beautiful wife, Martha Thompson. In pioneer days they lived on the frontier where they had many opportunities to display bravery.

For an incident in the life of Martha we are indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Taylor-Buford, of San Bernardino, California, who gives the following account of her vivacious kinswoman: "One day, when her husband and elder sons were some distance from the house preparing a field for planting, three savages crept from the forest near by, and suddenly darted into the kitchen where she was superintending the preparation of dinner. Their intent was evidently hostile, but they were not prepared for her method of defense. As they pushed their way into the kitchen and made for the house..."
adjoining, she seized a ladle, dipped it into a pot of hot mush and dashed the boiling liquid on their naked bodies. Howling with rage and pain, they fled into the house and hid under a bed, where she bravely held them at bay, threatening them with further doses of the mush, until her husband and sons returned and captured them."

Beverly’s "History of Virginia" tells of James Taylor, II, being a colonel in a regiment of Colonial militia. He was also a member of the House of Burgesses from King and Queen County and surveyor-general for the Colony.

The ancestral home was called "Bloomsbury" which Colonel James Taylor built in the year 1722 when he moved to Orange, and it is said to be the oldest house in that county.

Mr. Anderson says that Colonel Taylor "towards the close of his life, gave this place to his eldest son James Taylor, III, and built for himself a house some two miles nearer to Orange Court House, which he named 'Greenfield,' and there he died June 23, 1729, aged fifty-five. His widow, Martha Thompson, survived him thirty-three years, until November 19, 1762, at which time she was eighty-three. Both were buried in the family grave-yard at 'Greenfield,' as were their children and grandchildren, whose tombs, though sadly neglected and broken, are still in existence.

"George Taylor's own home was known as 'Midland,' situated about two miles northeast of Orange Court House, between 'Bloomsbury' and 'Greenfield.' These three places were all in sight of each other, and it was the custom, whenever visitors arrived for dinner at any
one of them (which occurred nearly every day), to hoist a flag as a signal to the other houses and an invitation for the rest of the clan to come over and join in the festivities."

One of George Taylor's sisters married Ambrose Madison and was the grandmother of President Madison, and his brother, Zachary Taylor, was the grandfather of President Zachary Taylor, whose daughter, Sarah, was the first wife of President Jefferson Davis.

High connections these for the Orange County farmer who did not depend upon his children and relatives for prominence. He was repeatedly elected clerk of Orange County which he had served as justice of the peace and magistrate for eleven years; 1748-1758, he was a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1755 was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie, colonel of the Orange County militia. He served in the French and Indian Wars, was a member of the Orange County Committee of Safety in 1774 and a member of the Virginia Convention of 1775.

I have taken pains to verify all these Revolutionary records of the ten sons of the patriot. In this I had the assistance of Morgan P. Robinson, accomplished Archivist of Virginia State Library.

STATE CONFERENCES

VERMONT

The Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Burlington as guest of the Green Mountain Chapter on December 4, 1918.

Mrs. H. R. Watkins was State Regent presiding. Mrs. A. B. Engrem gave the invocation. Mrs. D. A. Loomis gave the welcome to Burlington, and the response by Mrs. L. C. Russell, of Middlebury. The report of the state officers and the record of the state meeting of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. Mrs. Watkins, of Montpelier, Chairman of the Patriotic Educational Committee, gave a very interesting appeal for the defective and degenerate children. Mrs. John P. Hume presented the "Desecration of the Flag." Mrs. Chas. Reed, of South Hero, brought questions from the Daughters of 1812. Miss Terrill gave a very interesting talk on food conservation and what must be done the coming year.

Reports from chapter regents showing how much work had been done for war relief work.

The Honorary Regent was present from Albany, N. Y., also Mrs. De Boer Coates and Mrs. Clayton North, of Shoreham.

Election of officers was as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, of Burlington; State Vice Regent, Miss Jemmie Valentine, of Bennington; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur S. Isham, of Burlington; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jerome F. Downing, of Essex Junction; State Treasurer, Mrs. Esther L. Edwards, of Poultney; State Auditor, Mrs. W. G. Root, of Brattleboro; State Historian, Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, of Woodstock; State Chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Engrem, of Rutland; State Librarian, Mrs. A. B. Lamb, of Burlington.

A reception was held in the evening at the beautiful home of Mrs. H. R. Watkins.

Ada Fairbanks Gillingham,
State Historian.
SKETCH OF
MRS. GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
Historian General of the Daughters of the American Revolution

LeLLEN MELISSA DUDLEY was born in Richmond, Maine, the eighth of the ten children of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley. She was eighth in descent from Governor Thomas Dudley, through his eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, New Hampshire. Thomas Dudley was the second Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and one of the most prominent of the first settlers of Massachusetts; was the chief founder of the town of Cambridge, and as Governor signed the original Charter of Harvard College.

Through the marriages of her Dudley ancestors Mrs. Clarke was descended from the families of Gilman, Folsom, Perkins and that of the Rev. Stephen Bachelder, all eminent in the annals of New Hampshire from its first settlement. Among her ancestors in Eastern Massachusetts were the early Fosters, Wares, Hunttings, Metcalfs and Fairbankses, all well known in the history of the Colony and Province.

On her mother's side she was descended in the eighth generation from Valentine Prentiss, who came to this country in 1631, and was numbered among the leading inhabitants of Roxbury. Mrs. Clarke's maternal grandfather, Jesse Prentiss, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and her great-grandfather, Valentine Prentiss, had a long and honorable record in the War of the American Revolution. Early in the war he enlisted for its entire period, as but few men did, saw the most severe service, including the winter at Valley Forge, and left the name of a genuine patriot. There are anecdotes of the expedients which his energetic young wife adopted to maintain the home and to care for her little children in those hard years.

Through the marriages of her Prentiss ancestors Mrs. Clarke was descended from the pioneer Walkers and Minors of Connecticut, the latter a prominent family, also from the families of Varney, Canney, Otis, Stoughton, Austin and others in New Hampshire and what is now Maine. Some of these progenitors of her mother were noted Friends or Quakers, and her Dudley ancestors had adopted that faith in the early part of the eighteenth century, and married accordingly. The famous Quaker preacher, Sybil Jones, was a cousin of her father. With such a heritage, and herself a typical New England woman, she felt an interest in the past and a profound reverence for the institutions that characterized New England and the United States.

When she was a small child her parents
removed to Massachusetts, living first in Fairhaven, shortly afterward locating in New Bedford for some years, and then establishing themselves finally in Cambridge, where Ellen graduated from the Cambridge High School.

On March 16, 1881, she was married to George Kuhn Clarke, who later became a lawyer, and who was the only son of Samuel Greeley Clarke, First Scholar in the Class of 1851 of Harvard University, and grandson on his mother's side of the Honorable George H. Kuhn of 66 Beacon Street, Boston. Mr. Clarke is well known in the business community, and has since his boyhood been interested not only in American history but in European history and politics. In recognition of his scholarship, Dartmouth College conferred upon him in 1905 the Honorary degree of A.M. He is a member of the Dedham Country and Polo Club, and of many historical societies. Only two of Mrs. Clarke's brothers lived to manhood, and they were both lawyers. She had one daughter, Miss Eleanor
Clarke, who is a member of the Junior League of Boston and of the Sewing Circle of 1912, her débutante year.

For years after Mrs. Clarke's marriage she devoted herself to her home, living fully half of the year in the historic house in Needham, which had been bought as a summer residence by the Honorable George H. Kuhn. This house was built in 1720, and was the home of the ministers of the First Church for more than a century. In a brick vault in the cellar had been stored the ammunition used at the battles of Lexington and Concord by the men of this locality. The East Company of militia was drawn up in the driveway early in the morning of the nineteenth of April, 1775, to receive the ammunition and their minister's blessing. Her husband and his family were closely associated with this town, and she identified herself with the social life there, and with the church work, as she did later extensively in Cambridge. In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Clarke built a house in Cambridge, on land which had been in his family since 1640. This was her winter home until her death. She was a home maker, a housekeeper of the old New England type, who kept everything in perfect order, and who neglected no details. Her skill with the needle was exceptional, and to the last she enjoyed doing elaborate and beautiful embroidery; she adorned her home largely by the work of her own hands. She had a gracious manner, was kindly and affectionate, and absolutely straightforward and honest. She was a beauty in her younger days, and a very handsome woman to the end.

When the descendants of the soldiers of the American Revolution began to organize, it appealed to her at once, and she early joined both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, becoming a member of the Bunker Hill Chapter of Boston in the former, and of the Sarah Hull Chapter of Newton in the latter. In a few years her interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution prevailed, and she resigned both from the Daughters of the Revolution and from the Daughters of 1812.

She had identified herself with the Paul Revere Chapter, D.A.R., of Boston, and from May 5, 1910, until May 1, 1913, was its Regent, and devoted much time to this service. In April, 1917, she was elected Historian General of the National Society for three years, and gave the best that she possessed to her work.

She had a logical mind, and for years belonged to classes in parliamentary law, and was an admirable presiding officer. She was a fine speaker, with a clear and far-reaching voice, and in her girlhood had excelled in amateur theatricals. It is a singular coincidence that her future husband first saw her when she was enacting a part in theatricals, and he was in the audience, and she first saw him when he was on the stage and she was in the audience. Mr. Clarke until recent years was greatly interested in the drama.

Among the organizations with which she has been associated are the following: The National Officers' Club, D.A.R., the Ex-Regents' Club of Massachusetts, D.A.R., the historic and aristocratic Fragment Society of Boston, the Boston Browning Society, the New England Women's Club, and the Needham Historical Society. At various periods she held the offices of director, treasurer, and president of the Cambridge Branch of the Women's Alliance of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, director of the South Middlesex (Massachusetts) Conference (Unitarian), director of the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association,
registrar of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of 1812, and chairman of the Tuesday Class of Cambridge. She was active in the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association, and in 1915 was one of its volunteer speakers.

When the New Year, 1919, came, she seemed to be in excellent health, and made her plans for months in advance. On Monday, January 13, she was the guest of the Old South Chapter of Boston, and had a pleasant time. On Tuesday evening she retired rather early, bidding her family a cheerful and affectionate good night, saying that she was to be in the receiving line at a reception of the D.A.R. at the Copley Plaza Hotel Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening was to attend a dinner given by the State Regent. Her family, who worshipped her, and who were very dependent upon her, never heard her voice again. Early in the morning of Wednesday she was stricken, and died in a few hours.

Her funeral was at her Cambridge home at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, January 18th, and the Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield, of Needham, officiated there and at Mount Auburn, where she was buried in the Kuhn-Clarke family lot. Through the thoughtfulness of the President General the Obsequies Flag was sent from Washington, and was suitably placed at the funeral. The presence of this flag, which had been used at the funerals of prominent women, was a tribute that she would have valued and appreciated. She had friends in many states, and every honor has been shown to her memory.

No organization ever lost a more loyal and devoted member than did the Daughters of the American Revolution when Ellen Dudley Clarke was taken suddenly, in her zenith, and, it seemed to those who loved her, with her life not yet all lived and her work in the world not yet completed.

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(MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD)

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman Magazine Committee.
COMMENT ON THE FOUNDERS OF LIBERTY IN AMERICA

By Matthew Page Andrews

Author of "A Heritage of Freedom"; "History of the United States"; "United States History for Young Americans"

ASK any American citizen: "Who was the central figure of the first permanent settlement on American shores?" and ninety-nine out of every hundred will promptly reply "John Smith." This answer will be given with equal readiness both by college professors and by the youthful graduate of the grammar school history class. It will doubtless appear, also, that the only other figure the majority of the ninety-nine will recall to mind is that of Pocahontas.

The remainder of our ideas of the Founders of American Liberty and of the beginnings of "government of the people, by the people, for the people," is somewhat vaguely involved in a general impression of the shiftlessness and incompetency of the rest of the settlers—the companions of that temporary colonist but royally-approved historian, Captain John Smith, who is generally thought to have led his fellow-colonists about as Moses conducted through the Wilderness the wayward and wilful Children of Israel. In short, Americans have lost sight of the worth and work of the true Founders of Liberty in America and have been following—of late, more and more doubtfully—the testimony of a man who is so palpably a falsifier that his unsupported word should not be accepted in any event.

Again, ask the average cultivated American, of colonial stock or not, to name one or more of the English founders of Liberty in America and check up the result. It will be found that almost nothing is known and little has ever been written, in proportion to its importance, of the active interest shown in the founding of the first Anglo-American colony by such Englishmen as Sir Francis Bacon, William Shakespeare, and Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, the early patron of the greatest of English dramatists. John and Nicholas Ferrar are almost wholly unknown, although they rescued from the destroying hands of James I at least some of the popular records of the Virginia Company, which body gave to America the actual phrase used by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence one hundred and sixty-seven years later—that free people should have no government "putt upon them except by their own consent." Moreover, Sir Edwin Sandys, the leading founder of both our first
great settlements—at Jamestown and at Plymouth—is rarely ever mentioned in our histories.

On the American side, in the place of the adventurous sojourner, John Smith, we should recognize and honor the services of Captains Gabriel Archer, John Martin and John Ratcliffe, who gave their lives and best efforts to the cause of colonization. They should further be remembered as the forerunners of the master spirits of the first free representative assembly in America, of 1619, in which were numbered many of the ancestors of our Revolutionary leaders.

A third group of Englishmen to whom we owe less, perhaps, than the other two groups, are those who served a while in America and returned to England. Among these are: Sir Christopher Newport, who brought over the first colonists in 1607; George Percy, soldier, governor, and adventurer; Sir Thomas Gates, who carried to Virginia the first Sandys-Bacon Charter of American Liberty in 1609; Lord De la Warr, who saved the colony in 1610; and then, in his proper place, Captain John Smith, whose world-wide experience in adventure with savage peoples was especially useful for purposes of exploration during his brief sojourn in the colony and in his subsequent survey of the New England coast.

To some degree, the English Founders of Liberty in America are beginning to “come into their own.” Nevertheless, Sir Edwin Sandys, liberal member of Parliament and the active head of the Virginia or London Company, should be given special recognition as preeminently the Father of the free political institutions of colonial America and an originator of the ideals, at least, of subsequent American religious toleration. To state briefly, he served the cause of freedom in upholding, on the one hand, the liberties of Englishmen against the autocratic encroachments of the king, James I, and, on the other hand, in chartering and providing for a far greater measure of liberty in America.

It should be recalled, also, that the great popular remonstrance of the Parliament of 1604–1611 was the joint production of Sir Edwin Sandys and Sir Francis Bacon, who, in this connection, were rightly described by the historian Hume as “two men of the greatest parts and knowledge in England.” As one of the incorporators of the Virginia Company, Sandys, not only led in establishing political liberty in America, but he held out the hope of religious toleration in welcoming to the Virginia settlements the Pilgrim Fathers, and later in encouraging their colonization in New England. Not only did Edwin Sandys, together with Francis Bacon, draw up the Virginia Charters of 1609 and 1612, which established political liberty in Anglo-America, but it is not improbable that but for his aid and encouragement the Pilgrims would have been, for a time at least, balked in their efforts to establish a home for themselves in the New World. Indeed, one of the complaints set down against Sandys by an upholder of James I was that he was “opposed to monarchical [absolute] government in general”: and that he “had moved the Archbishop of Canterbury to give leave to the Brownists and Separatists to go to Virginia and designed to make a free popular State there.” Furthermore, it is significant to note that, of the number of liberal Englishmen of that time who were the king’s political opponents, James I called Sandys “our greatest enemy.” This, in itself, is the
highest compliment that could have been paid to the staunchest friend of liberal
government in the Old World and the
leading founder of popular institutions
in the New.

Sir Edwin Sandys’ most loyal friend
and co-patriot, Henry Wriothesly, third
Earl of Southampton, is well known to
devotees of English literature as the
“friend of Shakespeare”; but his chief
title to fame and to the gratitude of
posterity lies in the fact that he was
second only to Sandys in furthering the
cause of free government. Therefore,
it is only just that Southampton should
ever be recognized primarily as a founder
of Anglo-American liberty rather than
almost solely as the patron of literature
and the friend of even so noble a
genius as William Shakespeare.

It is a fact worthy of special com-
ment that, only in the past year or tw-
a professor of English literature in the
University of California, seeking to
make some amends for the neglect of
the historians, took it upon himself to
set forth the political and historical
phase of Shakespeare’s interest in
American colonization, together with
the dramatist’s personal relations with
these inspired Englishmen, who, in spite
of the early suspicion and ultimate open
opposition of an exceptionally autocratic
monarch, deliberately planned what has
been well termed the “Greatest Politici-
Cal Experiment of the Ages.”

Now that the names of Archer,
Martin, and Ratcliffe have been
mentioned, it is doubtless useful to bear
in mind something in regard to their
services to the cause of Anglo-American
colonization and also to Anglo-Celtic
ideals of freedom.

Captain Gabriel Archer should be
honored as the first American to pro-
pose a colonial assembly of freemen—a
Parliament in the New World. He did
not, it is true, secure what he wished
under the government prescribed for the
first two years of the colony by King
James and which was then being con-
ducted by the King’s unpopular coun-
cilor, John Smith. Indeed, Archer pro-
posed a colonial assembly with the
worthy object in view of doing away with
arbitrary “Sovereign rule” set up by
Smith, who, as an appointee of the King,
entertained a similar contempt for gov-
ernment of and by the people.

A student of law, Archer had been the
recorder of the Gosnold voyage to the
New England coast in 1602. In Vir-
ginia, he was the first settler wounded
by the Indians and he was the first re-
corder or secretary of the Jamestown
colony. With Ratcliffe, Archer returned
to England in 1609, doubtless to encour-
age prospective immigrants and to give
valuable testimony to the free spirits
who were then framing the first charter
of our liberties in America.

And it is peculiarly significant that
after Captain Archer had returned to
Virginia and had, during the winter
of 1609, 1610, given his life for the set-
tlement, John Archer, as his brother’s
heir, was given a share of land in Vir-
ginia, while Captain Smith’s proffer of
his services was not only declined by the
Sandys or “Patriot” party in the Vir-
ginia Company, but was likewise re-
 fused by the Pilgrims some ten years later.
These comparative facts should be set
down to Archer’s credit, not with a view
to belittling John Smith, but in order to

1Professor Charles Mills Gayley: “Shakes-
peare and the Founders of Liberty in America.”
Professor Gayley has, in title and book, natur-
ally emphasized Shakespeare and English liter-
ature above Sandys and political theory and
practice.
offset this royally licensed historian's fierce criticism of Archer, from which unjust criticism the memory and services of the latter have suffered during the past three hundred years.

Captain John Martin, who has been dismissed from our Anglo-American narratives partly because in John Smith's long-accepted narrative he was numbered among the other so-called "tiffity-taffety" incompetents, is a character who deserves special mention as the longest-lived and altogether most successful of all the early settlers. As against Smith's two years' sojourn at Jamestown, Martin may be credited with a service in active colonization, of at least twenty years, or ten times that of the vaunted and redoubtable adventurer whose version of events has for so many years distorted our viewpoint of early American history.

In looking up the record of this "tiffity-taffety" ne'er-do-well, as described by Captain John Smith, it would seem not at all reasonable to suppose Martin was the incompetent insubordinate represented by Smith. Unlike Smith, Martin paid his debts to the colonization company and was a large subscriber thereto. He had taken a degree in law and had seen extended service in the British Navy. In 1585, 1586 he commanded one of the vessels in Drake's voyage, which visited and rescued the Roanoke colony. As a colonist, Martin survived all the ills of an unaccustomed climate, as well as the Indian massacre of 1622. In his undertakings he was so successful that from one who labored for greater freedom in Virginia, he came, in time, to be looked upon as dangerously powerful, and even something of a reactionary or a colonial Tory. Be this as it may, his very success showed clearly that the historical estimate of his ability, or rather the lack of it, as asserted by Smith, is a malicious falsehood. In the case of John Martin, the record of his long life in the colony—not referred to by himself but by others—makes it easier to disprove Smith's slander, in which the latter grouped together in condemnation so many of our first colonists.

In 1616, the Virginia Company "allowed Captain Martin in reward for his services ten shares of land." In 1622, the year of the Great Indian Massacre in Virginia, a large and influential group of Englishmen certified that John Martin had been for a long time "a faithful servant of the Colony in Virginia; a member of the First Council of Virginia; appointed Master of the Ordinance, fairly in open court; that he had endured all the miseries and calamities forepost Times, with the loss of his Blood, the death of his only son"; and that the Company had "granted him special privileges in his patent." The very broadness of this patent was the cause of dispute between Martin and the first House of Burgesses in Virginia; for by its terms he was "to enjoye his lands" at Martin's Brandon "in as lardge and ample manner, to all intentes and purposes, as any Lord of any Manours in England dothe hold his grounde."

This patent, with its special prerogatives, was probably too much for the more democratic spirit of the first American settlers. The early Virginians would not allow Martin to exercise these exceptional prerogatives. They accordingly abridged them and ultimately forced Martin to accept a new patent, in defiance of the King's wishes. Martin was naturally a fighter. He did not yield what
he held to be his rights without a protracted struggle, and it may be cited against him that he was one of the few Virginians who voted in 1623 to surrender the Virginia Charter to the Crown. Surely, however, Captain John Martin was no "tiffity-taffety" incompetent under either the brief régime of Captain John Smith, or at any other time. On the contrary, Martin succeeded in his undertakings so well that his fellow-colonists felt obliged to curb his claims built upon his own success and his patent of colonization.

Captain John Ratcliffe was the third member of the group especially consigned to infamy by Captain Smith. In the latter's vainglorious chronicles, Ratcliffe is not only numbered among the "tiffity-taffety" ne'er-do-wells of the first colony, but he is also called by Smith "a poor counterfeited imposture."

Unfortunately, we know less about Ratcliffe than the other first settlers consigned to ignominy by the author of "The Generall Historie of Virginia." Evidently, however, Ratcliffe was a friend of Captain Gabriel Archer; and it appears that he, with George Percy, saw considerable service in fighting the Spaniards in the Netherlands. There is some confusion about his name, a matter not uncommon in the seventeenth century, but he was no "counterfeited imposture" as Smith described him. He was President of the Virginia Council 1607, 1608. After visiting England in company with Archer, he returned to Jamestown in 1609 and was subsequently betrayed and murdered by the treacherous Powhatan, in the following winter. It is possible that, in the absence of true records of the colony, Ratcliffe's greatest claim to fame may be Captain Smith's denunciation of him on all possible occasions, the more especially as this denunciation is nearly always linked with abuse of Captains Martin and Archer, who are better known to us, not through any writings of their own, but by what the records show they have actually accomplished.

Let us remember and honor the names of these first settlers and give them the credit that is due them. Of the English founders, the name of Sir Edwin Sandys should be honored above the rest. With him should be remembered Southampton, the friend of Shakespeare, who enlisted, incidentally, the great dramatist's interest in America, and Sir Francis Bacon, who drew up the Great Charter of free American institutions.

Of the First Settlers who gave their lives to the cause of colonization, the greatest are those stigmatized by our first royally-licensed historian: viz., Captains Gabriel Archer, John Martin, and John Ratcliffe.

Finally, there are the men who served the First Colony in connection with other enterprises. Of this number were Captain John Smith, of doubtful memory as to good and ill; Sir Christopher Newport; Lord De la Warr; Admiral Gates; and George Percy.
In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

In the hub of the wheel is given the total active membership of the National Society.

The Magazine also has subscribers in Japan, Korea, Chili, France, West Indies, Cuba, Panama and Philippine Islands.

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1022 subscribers.
HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES*

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution

*This series commenced in the January, 1919, Magazine.

MAINE being a part of Massachusetts until 1820, at which date the enthusiasm for turnpikes had largely abated, did not of itself fall a victim to the toll-road mania. But a few roads were chartered by the Massachusetts legislation for the District of Maine of which we will take brief notice. Of those chartered, five were built: the First Cumberland, The Bath, The Wiscasset and Woolwich, The Wiscasset and Augusta and the Camden.

The First Cumberland Turnpike Corporation was incorporated June 24, 1802, and built the road in Scarborough which runs northeasterly about a mile and a half, commencing at Dunstan’s Corner or West Scarborough.

Just north of Old Orchard Beach is the narrow outlet of a broad area of marshland which extends inland for a distance of about three miles. The early road between Boston and Portland bore well inland to avoid this marshy tract and at West Scarborough made a wide detour around it, passing over Scottow’s Hill, and traversing a length of over
two and a half miles between points but little over a mile apart. Over this interval the turnpike was built, probably soon after the granting of the charter.

Having information that Mr. Noah Pillsbury of West Scarborough was once the toll gatherer on the old road, the author sought him at his home one raw January day. Although seventy-eight years old Mr. Pillsbury was out discharging his duties as rural mail carrier, but he soon returned and regaled his visitor with many items about the turnpike days. From 1847 to 1851 the road was free to all passers in consideration of annual payments of one hundred dollars which were made to the turnpike corporation by the proprietors of Vaughn's Bridge. That bridge extended from Portland to South Portland on the site of the monumental structure which recently settled to such an extent as to compel its closing. It was then a toll bridge and its owners, finding that the tolls collected by the First Cumberland diverted travellers from their bridge, took that method of removing the handicap.

The road finally was purchased by the county and town jointly for twenty-five hundred dollars, and made free about 1854.

The Camden Turnpike is today one of the picturesque drives of Maine. Although its toll collecting days were from 1802 to 1834, the road is still known as the "Turnpike."

Megunticook Lake lay at the foot of a high precipice which was a part of Megunticook Mountain and the early road from Camden Harbor to Lincolnville Center had to climb over the mountain. It passed through narrow defiles, over lofty cliffs, and on the edge of precipices where a misstep would result in horse and rider being hurled into rocky chasms hundreds of feet below.* Daniel Barrett made the journey safe and easy.

He secured a charter to build a road along the lake, much of the way where only deep water was found. Huge rocks, loosened from the mountain, were tumbled over the precipice into the lake until a causeway appeared above the water on which the road was built.

The Bath Turnpike was commonly known as Governor King's Turnpike from the fact that that official was its chief promoter and owner. Although the road was eight miles long the project was more of a toll bridge venture than a road, for the obstacle to travel offered by the New Meadows River was the difficulty to be overcome. But a turnpike was built and one which had a leading part in the development of central and eastern Maine. It followed the lines of the present Bath Street in Brunswick and Center Street in Bath, the westerly terminus being on High Street on the north side of the Court House. Connecting by means of Day's Ferry across the Kennebec, with the Wiscasset and Woolwich Turnpike which, in turn, connected with the Wiscasset and Augusta, it opened improved communication between Portland and the town which was to be the capital of the new state.

The Wiscasset and Woolwich Turnpike extended from the first named town to Day's Ferry which had been in operation since about 1755. The charter for the road was granted June 23, 1803.

The Wiscasset and Augusta Turnpike ran from the court house in Wiscasset to the newly built toll bridge

* Robinson's History of Camden and Rockport.
over the Kennebec River at Augusta. Although a very good route was offered to central New Hampshire by way of the Merrimac Valley, such a road passed through Massachusetts and a demand arose for a turnpike connecting Concord with the seacoast which should be wholly within New Hampshire.

This road, chartered in 1796, was promptly completed, covering a distance of thirty-six miles, and passing through the towns of Durham, L e e, Barrington, Nottingham, Nort hwood, E ps om, Chichester, P enbrooke and Concord.
MERRIMAC RIVER INTERVALE
REVISED NEW HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE APPROACHING CONCORD BRIDGE

Its eastern terminus was at the Piscataqua Bridge, which connected Durham and Newington over a half mile of water, and was considered in those days a marvel of bridge building. The western end was at the Federal Bridge over the Merrimac in Concord, and the road there is now known as Portsmouth Street. When the Concord Bridge was completed about 1803 an amendment to the charter allowed the road to branch off at the "Dark Plains" and run thence to the new bridge entering Concord over what is now Bridge Street.

Visitors to Concord see many neat granite stones marking spots of historic interest and if one will go to the east end of the Pennecook Street Bridge she will find there such a marker. From it she will learn that there is the site of the first ferry in 1727 and that the Federal Bridge appeared there in 1798. Another note should be cut on that stone as it also marks the westerly terminus of the First New Hampshire Turnpike about 1798.

Another road, officially known as the "Third Turnpike Road in New Hampshire," extended from Bellows Falls, through Keene to the Massachusetts line at the town of Townsend which it entered close to Walker Brook, thence continuing about four miles to Townsend Centre.

After this road was available it became common practice among the inhabitants of the region traversed to carry products to Boston in their own teams after snow fell, and it was not unusual to see twenty to forty sleds or sleighs making the journey over the turnpike together.

The location of this road at Bellows Falls was determined by the fact that a bridge across the Connecticut, the first one erected over that river, was already in place. Another turnpike
company was incorporated in Vermont six weeks before the act creating the Third New Hampshire. This company continued the line of travel from the bridge at Bellows Falls well along towards Rutland. Many turnpikes led the way for later railroad locations. Thus did the Third New Hampshire, the Cheshire railroad, now the Cheshire Branch of the Boston and Maine, in due time succeeding it. The road had a corporate life of a quarter of a century. It was made free in 1824.

The Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike ran from the Connecticut River, opposite White River, now White River Junction, to the Merrimac River at the Fisheville Bridge in Boscawen. This road was chartered in 1800 and was made free in 1840. Annual trips to Boston soon became customary on this road also and a local historian * records that, on many a pleasant winter evening the Common, east of Moulton’s Tavern in Andover, might have been seen covered with parked sleighs and sleds of many varieties, from the huge van drawn by eight horses to the little one horse pung filled with the butter, cheese, poultry, etc., of the New Hampshire or Vermont farmer seeking a market “down below.”

This road was the predecessor of the Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad from Concord to White River Junction, but took a much more direct course. Travellers by rail to-day may observe the old turnpike close beside the track between Andover and Potter Place stations, but elsewhere the two are far apart.

A notable effort resulted in the building of the Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike through what we now know as the Crawford Notch. Until a rough pioneer road was built about 1785 through that pass all access to Coos County was

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*N* Eastman—History of Andover (N. H.).
had by way of the Connecticut River, and only with the advent of the turnpike in 1803 was a practical route provided elsewhere. Lancaster by that time had become a trading point to be considered and the merchants of Portland looked eagerly for the business which naturally, passing the Notch, followed down the valley of the Saco River. Hence the turnpike with a charter allowing its construction "from the upper line in Bartlett through the Notch in the white hills, containing twenty miles."

In such brief words, was expressed the location of a road which for scenic grandeur has few equals in the world. Winding down through the bottom of that gigantic cleft in the mountains with the peaks towering thousands of feet almost directly overhead, and often hidden from view by the clouds, the builders of this road must have felt a reverential awe as if in the immediate presence of Divinity itself. The scene is thrilling enough to-day when viewed from passing railroad train or automobile; even more so when seen, as by the author, from on foot. But who can conceive the feelings of one who looked upon those mountain sides a century ago when in their primeval glory, and who was unprepared by painting or written description for the scene which burst upon him?

State, county and town histories agree that this road exerted a tremendous influence in building up the "North Country." There are commemorative tablets in the Notch. Why not one to pay tribute to the bold pioneers who built the turnpike?

The Willey House, well known from its mournful tragedy, was a turnpike tavern and the storm which caused the annihilation of the Willey family nearly obliterated the road. But with the help of contributions from Portland merchants the company made repairs and the collection of tolls continued until the advent of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, about 1876.

Although connection between Concord and Portsmouth was provided as already noted, it did not remove the desirability of intercourse with Boston and by 1804 we find efforts being made in that direction. Massachusetts turnpikes led from Boston through Andover and what is now the city of Lawrence to the New Hampshire line, where the duty was assumed by the Londonderry Turnpike, over which the traveller continued to Concord. The Merrimac River was crossed at "Islehookset Falls" when a toll bridge was long operated by the company.

The northerly terminus of the Londonderry Turnpike was at the corner of West and Main Streets in Concord, where a stone stood for many years, with the inscription "Boston 63 miles." Near this end stood and still stands the factory of the Abbott-Downing Company, famous the country over for its production of Concord coaches. The flag, seen in the distance in the illustration, is over that factory.

Passing southerly the road skirted the river through Bow and passed diagonally across the town of Hooksett. In Auburn it passed between the Massabesic Lakes and over Mount Misery and Rattlesnake Hill, leaving the future city of Manchester four miles to the west. Thence through Derry Centre and across the northerly end of Canobie Lake, to the Essex Turnpike at the Massachusetts line.
The early stage route from Boston to Montreal passed through Concord and then up the Merrimac and Pemigewasset Valleys to Plymouth, whence it bore northwesterly to the bridge at Wells River. Beyond that point it followed the old Hazen-Bayley military road to the Canada line. The Coos Turnpike Corporation was formed in 1805 to improve the portion of the route through the towns of Haverhill, Piermont and Warren, and the road which it built, for more than a generation, was the great thoroughfare in northern New Hampshire and made Haverhill, now the railroad town of Woodsville, the most important and lively town north of Concord. This road in turn gave way to the Concord and Montreal Railroad, now a part of the Boston and Maine's White Mountain Division.

One day the passengers on a south bound train passing through Warren noticed an old man who was eagerly gazing from the window as he rapidly went by the end of the old Coos Turnpike. At last, as he passed a dilapidated old building, he leaned back in his seat with the satisfied air of one who had found what he sought. On the conductor's sympathetic advances he finally told his story.

When a boy in St. Johnsbury he had been hired as a helper in driving a flock of five hundred turkeys from that town to Lowell, and the tumble-down old rookery which he had recognized had been one of the comfortable taverns at which he had stopped on the way. The drive became a notable procession and word of its coming was carried in advance by the more rapid travellers who passed it, so that whole villages were on the watch for its arrival. As the birds became accustomed to the manner of progressing, more ceremony developed, and soon our youthful custodian found that he could lead the way with the flock following him. A gobbler of especial dignity soon assumed a position beside the leader and thus the procession advanced at the rate of about twenty-three miles a day until its destination was reached, without the loss of a single bird.

Many toll roads were chartered and built in New Hampshire for the purpose of providing easy access to the mountain summits and other places of scenic interest. Among them were the well-known road from the Glen to the summit of Mount Washington, which way opened in August, 1861; the path up Moosilauk; the short road leading to the flume; and the Liberty Road up Mount Chocorua; all of which are still collecting toll.

Eighty-two corporations to build turnpikes were created by the New Hampshire legislature between 1796 and 1893. Of that number thirty-one, including the ten noted herein, built their roads, the remainder giving up the struggle against the enormous difficulties of financing in those early days.

(To be continued)
THE STORY OF THE BRITISH WAR PAINTINGS*
By Katharine Calvert Goodwin

England's pictorial record of the war! Such are the paintings, the etchings, the watercolors and the drawings exhibited under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information and now on tour in the United States. Twenty-four British artists are represented by these pictures, among them the very foremost painters of the day. By 1916 most of them had forsaken their artistic careers to enter military service: some went to officers' training camps, some enlisted as gunners in artillery, some as privates in the tank corps, others joined the Artists' Rifles. Thus they became admirably fitted to portray every phase of actual warfare.

Also by 1916 England had realized the value of perpetuating her glorious war annals through her artists as well as her writers. The Government therefore commissioned such men as Sir William Orpen, Sir John Lavery, Mr. James McBey and Mr. Muirhead Bone as official war painters. "Those physically fit were sent to the Front, while those unable to withstand the rigors of active service remained at home to chronicle the not less essential story of Britain's industrial, naval, or agricultural achievements."

Far away in northern France there is the little village of Cassel, a mile or so behind the lines, and here, day after day and month after month, Sir William Orpen, gazetted as a major, lived and painted. Gradually he fell away from his earlier style of rather exaggerated futurism, and with wonderful virility and sympathetic insight depicted his various impressions of the war on over a hundred canvases. There's the busy scene in the receiving room at the 42d Stationary Hospital, and there's the lonely desolation of the Thiepval Wood. He paints a certain picture and calls it "The Village: Evening." True, it is evening, for a lurid sunset sky is reflected in the lake, but the village itself is in ruins and the only inhabitants are two dead Germans lying in a ditch. He paints howitzers in action, soldiers resting, mines exploding, gunners' shelters, observation trees, stretcher bearers, wounded Tommies, captured Germans, graves, tanks and aeroplanes, the Grenadier guardsman, the Irish fusileer, every phase of action, every type of man, every effort, every sacrifice, every achievement that goes to make up England's story for the last four years.

As a portrait painter, Sir William Orpen is unsurpassed. His portraits of

*These paintings are reproduced through the courtesy of Walter Monroe Grant, Esq., Manager, Department of Exhibitions.
MAJOR J. B. Mccudden, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.M.

BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN

Photo by Handy, Washington
the two great marshals, Haig and Foch, besides being faultless likenesses, are also interesting from an historical standpoint. Take the established portrait painters of the Revolutionary period, Benjamin West, John Copley or Rembrandt Peele. On their canvases, background and setting are equally as important as the face. For instance, in Peele’s painting of Washington at Yorktown one almost forgets to notice the resemblance in order to marvel at the gorgeous uniform, the fiery horse and the detailed foliage of the landscape. But in Orpen’s portrait of Haig, the only background is a grayish, purplish blur, the uniform fades into insignificance, but the face—the face of the man whose tactics as Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, won the Allied offensive of 1915—that is indeed the wonder of the picture.

The portrait of Major J. B. McCudden is somehow peculiarly appealing. The highbred, eager face with the fine brown eyes and the firmly set mouth seem to embody every characteristic of the highest type of Englishman. This young aviator was one of the most decorated members of the Royal Air Force and received the Victoria Cross, the Military Medal, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order. He accounted for fifty-four enemy airplanes and then, last July, he was accidentally killed. Yet, surely it is the example of such men as he that inspired the youth of England in her critical hour. From every university, college and high school they poured forth the very day they were eligible for service, and every front and fighting area gave record and conclusive proof of Britain’s dominion of the air.

The Falling Bomb shows a terrified and half-naked group of people fleeing from the street to seek shelter in the basement of a house. Among them is a mother and tiny baby and towards the left of the picture is seen the glare of the exploding bomb. A repetition of the horrors of Scarborough and Whitby. Casualties of over four thousand, largely of non-combatants, have been the result of the enemy air raids on Britain.

One of England’s most effective answers to the Zeppelin, Gotha and submarine was the invention of the tank, the most important military innovation of the war. It was in September, 1915, that the first tank was used in battle, and it moved up the main street of Flers, France, firing on the Germans. Three years later, during the victorious Allied drive of last August, one hundred and fifty British tanks took part. Sir William Orpen’s picture of two monster tanks plowing over the crest of a hill is one of the most powerful conceptions of mechanical strength in the whole collection.

There’s another picture, “Adam and Eve at Péronne,” it is called, that strikes a gayer, merrier note than any other. There, under the main archway of the quaint old town, a young peasant girl is offering an apple to a British Tommy, probably a member of that Warwick regiment that entered Péronne in 1917. Hundreds of such scenes must have taken place, whether in Péronne, Grévillers, Bapaume or Épernay. It has proved no apple of discord as was the case in Eden, but marked the happy fraternization of two great peoples.

Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson enlisted in 1914 as a motor transport driver, and, although two years later he was invalided out, he has since been to the Front as an artist. His paintings show principally the cruel havoc of war; views of bombarded towns, remaking of roads after German retreats, bursting shells, looted coffins and such.

Spencer Pryse’s dramatic sketch of Belgium, 1914, fugitives, perhaps shows
ADAM AND EVE AT PÉRONNE
BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN
SHELL MAKING, SCOTLAND
BY SIR JOHN LAVERY
a group of exiles who have arrived at Folkestone. Hundreds of thousands of Belgium outcasts have found a sanctuary in Britain, with homes and employment awaiting them. In northern England there is a large munition town, Elizabethville, named after the Queen of the Belgians, and whose population is entirely Belgian. The quiet, resourceful life of these people show that the recrudescence of Belgium has indeed begun.

The small painting entitled “Shell Making; Scotland,” by Sir John Lavery, is but another example of woman’s work during the war. In 1918 one million British women were working in munition factories, producing in two weeks more shells than were made in the entire first year of the war. Then, Great Britain had exactly three arsenals, now she has two hundred national arsenals, besides over five thousand controlled factories and workshops. While hospital work has always been a woman’s sphere and the valor of the British nurses is now a matter of history, still the astounding efficiency of the British women in munition factories and in every possible administrative office has revolutionized all preconceived ideas of woman’s field of action. Making every part of an airplane from the billet to the plane, handling the deadly fulminate of mercury, building guns and testing metals are only a few instances of their work. Incidentally, five thousand girls from the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (“Waacs”) have been sent to render clerical and social aid to the American Army in France.

While the decisive battles of the war were won on the Western Front, still complete victory would not have been possible without the effective British campaign in the East. England’s occupation of Egypt and Palestine are the themes of the striking water colors of Mr. James McBey, who went to those countries as official artist in 1917. Imagine tractors in Jerusalem, cavalry dashing up the road to Jericho and mine sweepers bombarding the coast of Gaza! His painting entitled “A Hospital Ward” is a scene in the great general hospital at Port Said, which was formerly a building of the Suez Canal Company. According to the report of the Red Cross Society for 1918, over 73,000 officers, men and nurses have passed through the Red Cross hospitals and homes in Egypt.

Mr. Muirhead Bone went to France as official artist in 1916, and although his wonderful drypoints and etchings show many excellent military and industrial scenes, he stands out notably as a marine artist. Battleships, destroyers, minesweepers, torpedoes, shipyards, every sort of naval panorama are among his drawings, and should be of especial interest to us because of the heavy debt of gratitude America owes to the British Navy. British ships have carried across two-thirds of our men and escorted one-half of them. During the first eighteen months of the war, Great Britain built a fleet of new vessels which approximately equaled the whole of the German Navy when war broke out, while the minesweepers and patrol boats, which in 1914 numbered twelve, now number 3300. By her blockade system, England strangled German trade, thus opening Allied ports to America, and captured over five million tons of enemy shipping. There is one picture of “The Bridge of a British Merchant Ship at Sea” which shows the type of crew of the merchant marine. They had the task of supplying food to the Allies besides bearing the full brunt of submarine warfare. The casualties suffered in the British Navy were even greater in proportion than those of the Army, yet the cost was not too dear, for the memory of the
Dogger Bank, Jutland, and the Battle of the Falkland Isles will live forever.

Mr. Bone's picture of the American River Steamer in an English Harbour shows a boat that was brought to England to carry our men from Southampton to Havre or Rouen. And surely these very men will hold among their dearest memories their welcome in old England. For the British have made every possible effort to entertain our soldiers and sailors. Magnificent houses are their clubs, Hyde Park is their baseball field and two of the largest theatres are reserved exclusively for them. It does seem as if the words of Thomas Jefferson, expressed a century ago, had reechoed through the years, when he bade us cherish cordial friendship with Great Britain, for "nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause."

D. A. R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is your work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Nebraska. Stephen Bennett Chapter, of Fairmont, has doubled its quota for Tilloloy Fund, check for full amount having been sent to the Treasurer General.

Ohio. The State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, has sent the following letter to the sixty-eight Ohio chapters. It so adequately explains the reasons for and the importance of filling out the Report blanks (Bulletins 41 A and B) for the compilation of the national War Work Report for the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, that it is here published for the benefit of all the readers of the magazine:

January 13, 1919.

My Dear Chapter Regent:

One of the most important factors in winning the war was unity—"unity of aim, unity of effort and unity of direction and command."

Now let us apply this principle of unity to these reports—obeying cheerfully the expressed desire, the "direction and command" of our President General to make them as complete as possible.

You and the members of your chapter, fired by love of country, have given liberally to many causes connected with the war—given not only money but time and strength.

Before you can call your work finished it must be recorded, not from any motive of self-glory, but because you have been making history—the history of the Society you love and to which you pledged your allegiance when you became a member. Also, you wish the Daughters of the American Revolution to be understood and appreciated by future generations.

Working in "unity of aim and effort" our state report will be a credit to Ohio and the National Society.

Faithfully yours,
EVA GOULD HARRIS,
State Regent.

N. B.—This report must be in the hands of the State Regent on or before February 11, 1919. Do not send to Publicity Director.
THE LITTLE BUGLER OF THE AISNE*

By Woodbury Pulsifer

The poilus in their trenches stood.
The order passed along the line,
To cross the stream and take the wood,
Which crowned the lofty, steep incline.

With wild huzzah, and gun in hand,
That gallant band in dingy blue
Crossed, and, ere the next command,
Their weary bodies prostrate threw.

Atop the hill the barb'rous horde,
From dread machines in close array,
A murd'rous hail of bullets poured
Upon the poilus as they lay.

Full well they knew their only hope,
Ere yet death's harvest were too great,
To charge like demons up the slope,
And, steel 'gainst steel, to try their fate.

"And will the order never sound?
And must we here like cattle die?
Is there no bugler to be found?
O God in Heaven, hear our cry!"

Hark! Hark! the longed-for bugle note;
The charge! the charge! in tones that thrill.
Ere yet the message ceased to float
The men were surging up the hill.

Though many a gallant poilu fell,
The brave undaunted band pressed on.
The clash! the groans! the exultant yell!
Which tells the tale of victory won.

Who blew the charge and saved the day?
The grateful victors sought the truth.
Who blew that charge no man could say;
But one had seen a sturdy youth—

"By yonder house abreast our right,
With hands uplifted to his face,
And in those hands was something bright—"
"Enough." They hastened to the place.

And there no living thing they found;
But fragments of a youthful form,
Near where a shell had torn the ground,
A horn, a hand no longer warm.

O little bugler of the Aisne!
Who gave the most that man can give;
The echoes of thy clarion strain
In many a grateful heart shall live;

And many a lad in many a land,
In better lines than these portrayed,
Thy story'll pass from hand to hand;
O little bugler, unafraid!

* Doctor Pulsifer's poem is founded on an incident of the battle related by Lieutenant Labat, of the French High Commission, who participated in that action. After reading the poem, Lieutenant Labat wrote Doctor Pulsifer: "... The dramatic anecdote could not be better expressed in poetry."—EDITOR.
SERVICE MEDALS OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS

On England’s annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

So the master-pen of Longfellow depicted Florence Nightingale, and to this day memory reverts to her whenever mention is made of heroic women in hospitals, and the vision comes of wounded and dying men turning to kiss her shadow on their pillows as she passed, lighted lamp in hand, on her missions of mercy in the Crimean War.

More than half a century later, the women of Great Britain and her Colonies were as quick as Florence Nightingale to respond to their country’s need, and upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 rallied to the aid of the British Red Cross. From the humblest cottage and from the ranks of royalty they came, and their devotion to duty in the face of every danger, in the face of horrors such as the world had never before known, has added a page of undying glory to England’s history.

The British Red Cross was created as a national society as early as 1870, when it was called upon to mitigate suffering in the Franco-Prussian War, but it was not until after the International Conference in Vienna, in 1897, that a Central Red Cross Committee was established to coordinate its work with the St. John’s Ambulance Association and the Army Nursing Reserve.

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

("Under the Red Cross Flag," by Mabel T. Boardman.)

The British nurse’s decoration is the Royal Red Cross established by Queen Victoria in 1883. The cross is of crimson enamel bearing the words: Faith, Hope, Charity, and an effigy of the reigning sovereign. Its bestowal entitles the recipient to place the initials: “R.R.C.” after her name. This medal, awarded to foreigners as well as British subjects, is as greatly coveted as the war decorations of the Allies.

The accompanying illustration shows eleven insignia and badges of the British Red Cross.

Number 1 is the Society’s brooch for women; Number 2, the button for men, to be worn in the lapel of the coat; Number 3, the medallion for the National Fire Brigade Union; Number 4 is the trained nurse’s badge; Number 5, the medical officer’s badge; Number 6, the pharmacist’s badge; Number 7 is the badge given for proficiency in hygiene and sanitation; Number 8, that given for proficiency in first aid work, and Number 9, for proficiency in nursing. Number 10 is the County badge, and Number 11, the most coveted of all, is given only for unusually meritorious service.
INeGINIA OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS
URING the last Congress it was found that a great many did not know that there was such an organization as the Children of the American Revolution, or else did not know how to form chapters or societies as they are called in the C.A.R. I decided to appeal to you through the medium of our splendid magazine to take a more vital interest in the Children of the American Revolution.

The forming of societies of the C.A.R. is a very simple matter for the Daughters, and only needs real interest. That obtained, it is not long before an interesting and flourishing society is living.

First, the president of each society must be a member of the D.A.R. The C.A.R. is a separate organization from the D.A.R., having a National President and an Official Board of its own. There is no limit of number for membership in societies. Four or five children may start one, though it is preferable that as many as ten or twelve be organized if possible. The president must apply to the state director for permission to organize. In nearly all cases the state director is chairman of the C.A.R. Committee of the D.A.R. Her name is then sent by the state director to the C.A.R. board for approval, and if satisfactory to the board she is appointed. The other officers of the society are the children, and they are taught how to hold office.
some cases where the societies are very large the vice president is a D.A.R. and takes charge of the Juniors. The societies are divided into Junior and Senior, the former composed of very young children up to twelve years of age. When they enter their teens they are transferred to the Senior Society where the girls remain until they are eighteen and the boys until they are twenty-one. They are then transferred to the D.A.R. and S.A.R. respectively, within the year, without the extra new membership fee, being now recognized as regular members of both organizations.

There should be a meeting of each society at least once a month, the whole work being that of a miniature D.A.R. chapter. Thus, it is really a school for future D.A.R.'s and S.A.R.'s. The membership papers are exactly similar to those of the D.A.R. with the same requirements (direct descent on either the mother's or father's side). The dues are fifty cents a year, twenty-five cents for the Society treasury and twenty-five cents for the National treasury.

For those already interested in the work of the C.A.R., I would refer you to my report to our State Committee last April which was published in the May issue of the magazine. This gives an idea of the many things the children of the District of Columbia have done and are doing for the Red Cross.

We fully expect to help in Rechickenizing France. Ten cents buys an egg for an incubator in France, and twenty-five cents places a chicken on a French farm. A button is given to every donator of the price of a chicken.

The societies are supposed to take up some historical topic or subject of interest to study at their meetings. In one society in the District the meaning and origin of the different state seals were studied, in another, historical local landmarks, in another, Revolutionary heroes. Papers are written and read about them, or some person gives a short talk on the subject. The Pledge to the Fag, The Ode to the Flag, all the verses of America and the Star Spangled Banner are taught.

Do not leave it too long to put on record the ancestry of your little C.A.R. A record is kept of all the work of each child during the war and now for the reconstruction period. Your little girl or boy should have his or her work on record, and in years to come will be proud to show it. It is a record our nation will be proud to have, for remember, we are responsible for Young America.
Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.). Since my last report the Chapter has made history so fast that it is hard for me to give a short report.

Our “Flag Day” meeting was held June 14th at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Bryant. The talk on the “Flag” by Rev. Robert N. Spencer was exceedingly impressive. The following resolutions were adopted that day:

First: That the mayor and council of the city be petitioned to pass an ordinance providing that no force be employed to compel any traitor or disloyal person to kiss the American flag.

Second: To adopt five French orphans for one year at a cost to the Chapter of $182.50.

Third: To secure a bed in the American Military Hospital at Neuilly, France, the Chapter members to donate $600 to cover the expense for one year.

On June 16th, the Historical Society of Kansas City placed a memorial tablet in Penn Valley Park to the memory of C. C. Spaulding, Kansas City’s Pioneer Prophet. On June 28th some of our members sold Thrift Stamps amounting to $6300.

The Fourth of July celebration was held at Swope Park, commencing in the morning with a parade of all the Allied Nations, followed by speeches by prominent citizens.

The Tag Day, July 7th, to raise money for the benefit of the “Community House Mothers’ Fund” was a great success. One thousand women from the different patriotic organizations volunteered their time and services, and they were successful in raising $10,000.

Bastille Day, June 14th, was celebrated for the first time in Kansas City. We were requested to hang the Allied Flags with our own and all citizens responded. Some of our members in Martha Washington costumes took part in the “Passing of the Flag.” The parade was led by Major Thomas M. Murphy and the Seventh Regiment, followed by the Boy Scouts and United States soldiers and sailors.

The unveiling of the mural decoration, “The Call of Missouri,” took place July 19th at the Public Library. It was a gift from our Chapter to the city and is valued at $20,000.

In August some of our members assisted in raising $600 for the Salvation Army overseas work. Two of our members adopted two Belgian soldiers and sent money for their August vacations.

The Santa Fé Trail Committee, assisted by the Park Board, placed three Santa Fé Trail monuments in August, and the two bronze tablets will be placed very shortly.

A proclamation was made in Missouri to observe August 26th as “Pershing Day,” and all were requested to purchase War Savings Stamps on that day.

On September 2d the Chapter received permission from the Treasury Department at Washington to place a bell on the Federal building, to be rung each day at noon, to call attention of the citizens of Kansas City to a moment of silent prayer for the victory of our armies.

This bell was loaned to us by the Richard & Conover Hardware Company for the duration of the war. On September 13th, the dedication took place. Our Regent, Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, was assisted by Rev. Robert N. Spencer in the ceremonies. The bell was rung for the first time by Miss Jessie Rogers, a great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross. She dedicated herself to the patriotic service of ringing the bell at noon each day until peace was declared.

A resolution was adopted at our business meeting, September 2d, to set aside a day in November for memorial services for our deceased members and those of our Chapter’s Service Flag who had given their lives in this great war for humanity. There are now seventy-two stars on our flag.

On September 24th, plans were made to erect a “living memorial” for our soldiers,
by planting an avenue of trees, each tree to commemorate a soldier who makes the "Supreme Sacrifice." This "Avenue of Heroes" will be placed at the entrance of our largest public park.

"When a man plants a tree, he plants himself, every root is an anchor. These and seeds he plants are his prayers, and by them he works grander miracles every day than ever were written."

At the State Conference, held October 1st to 4th, at Jefferson City, our Chapter presented and dedicated to the state a bronze tablet with the names of 282 men who helped make our state's history. The ceremonies were held October 2d in the Historical Rooms of the new Capitol.

Sixty members of the French Foreign Legion were guests of our city during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. One of their members, Captain Paul Tamperli, became ill and died of influenza while here. Flowers were sent to him by our Chapter during his illness.

Many of our members took active part in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, and greatly assisted in making it such a wonderful success, as our city oversubscribed $1,500,000. Kansas City leads in the selling of War Savings Stamps.

The 426th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was celebrated on October 13th. Flags were flying from all the public buildings, many business houses and thousands of homes.

Our Chapter still takes Wednesday weekly for work at the Red Cross rooms, and the members who attend have done splendidly.

Plans are being perfected by a committee of prominent citizens, including one of our Chapter members, Mrs. George Fuller, to place a memorial monument on the plaza in front of the Union Station.

Mrs. Connelly and her committee, formed of our Chapter members, did splendid work at the post office in the indexing of 5000 names of soldiers to whom Christmas boxes were shipped to France.

The Children of the American Revolution have a membership of twenty-five. They arranged an entertainment given at the Shubert Theatre on December 27th for the benefit of rechickening France.

The "War Records" our Chapter started in April have rapidly grown until we have thousands of pictures and accounts of our men and women in service here and abroad.

Linnie Leona Allen,
(Mrs. Chas. Channing) Historian.

Col. Andrew Lynn Chapter (Uniontown, Pa.). This Chapter was organized in Fayette County, November 4, 1914, by twelve of the present members, all descendants of Col. Andrew Lynn.

It was the first chapter to be organized in Fayette County, and in the four years of its existence it has grown to almost three times its original membership. Having lost one by death and one by dismissal, we have at present thirty-three members and six application papers pending, while others are asking admission.

Soon after adjusting our private work in the Chapter the world war commenced. Most of our members joined the Red Cross and helped with the various work along that line. Some members worked for the Navy, others sewed, knitted, etc., and some did nursing during the influenza epidemic. A goodly share of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps were bought, and money was given towards the restoration of Tilloloy and various other needs.

Before the war we helped in a small way to purchase the ground adjoining Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, D. C. We had some marking done on the Old Trails' Roads in our own county, and also published some accounts of historic places in the county.

Most of our money has been raised by free-will offerings of the Chapter members and their friends, while a few small sums have been raised in some special way by individual members.

In our early days we were successful in winning a ten-dollar gold piece as a prize for the largest number of subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We were fortunate in having a silk flag presented to the Chapter by Lewis Evans Lynn, another descendant of our worthy ancestor. We had one visit from our State Regent, Miss Emma Crowell, who gave us a very beautiful gavel of historic origin.

The Chapter headquarters were first at Brownsville, the oldest town in the county, in early days known as Fort Bird. We have recently moved to Uniontown, the county capital.

Martha D. Lynn,
Historian.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter (Greenwich, N. J.). This Chapter has passed through a deeper experience than in any previous year since its organization in July, 1914.

The eight monthly meetings have been held with a goody attendance, and the instructive and entertaining programs carefully carried out; yet the watchword has been "Service." We mourned with our beloved Regent the
loss of her husband in January, and missed her presence and inspiration from some of our meetings in consequence.

The Chapter activities have been along varied lines. Contributions were made to Berry School, Red Cross Sustaining Fund, Soldiers’ Relief, Philippine Scholarship Fund for French Orphans, and other work. One Liberty Bond was taken by the Chapter and $3500 worth of bonds were bought by sixteen of the members.

The social committee arranged a Colonial Tea, which was held at the home of the Ex-Regent, Mrs. Tomlinson, and a card party given in the County Historical Rooms. Both were delightful affairs and neat sums realized thereby for war relief work.

Flag rules were framed and placed in the various schools of the city. Many garments have been knitted, and over 3000 pieces of surgical dressings made. All have given freely and gladly of their time, their means and the labor of their hands. Two sons and two grandsons of members have been in active service.

Sarah J. Lummis, Historian.

Fort McIntosh Chapter (Beaver, Pa.), unveiled a marker in honor of General Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary hero, who had his winter headquarters at Legionville, Pennsylvania.

Legionville was selected by General Wayne as a training camp for the drilling of his soldiers, and the preparations for that campaign against the Red Men, which was so successfully carried out in the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794.

On this site, which is located on the Lincoln Highway, on the bank of the Ohio River, the marker was placed, bearing the following inscription:

“This marks the site of the camp of General Anthony Wayne during the winter of 1792 and 1793. Erected by Fort McIntosh Chapter, No. 636, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

The tablet was unveiled by the following children: Mary Louise Haun, Agnes Margaret Galton, Robert Machesney and Guy Shugert. The introductory address was given by the Regent, Mrs. Annie O. LeRoy, and this was followed by a very interesting history of the site, from the period of the first settler in that territory to the present residents, by District Attorney Lewis E. Graham, of Beaver, Pa.

Mrs. E. M. Standley, Historian.

Sioux Lookout Chapter (North Platte, Neb.), was organized November 22, 1916. The initial meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. F. Iddings, following a dinner given at the home of Mrs. T. C. Patterson. Mrs. C. H. Aull, of Omaha, State Regent, since made Vice-President General, was with us, also Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, State Treasurer, of this city, who acted as Organizing Regent.
The presence of two such efficient women at our first meeting, and having Mrs. Spencer with us at subsequent meetings, have aided us greatly in getting properly organized and working upon true D. A. R. principles.

We have a charter membership of fifty-four, the largest in the state, with a total enrollment of sixty-three. Because of this rapid growth, we are today the proud possessors of the beautiful flag awarded each year at the State Conference to the chapter making the greatest gain in membership.

Brief literary programs at our monthly meetings have proved highly inspirational to so young a chapter. Several lineage books and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been placed upon the shelves of the city library. A relic exhibition was held on the date of our first anniversary, to which the public was invited. Ladies in Colonial costumes served tea during the three afternoons. It was interesting to note the large number of relics of the Revolutionary period that were to be found here in the West, so far from their original settings. The exhibition was not only entertaining, but attained its objective in acting as a stimulus for greater effort in preserving historical places and articles.

The Daughters have been found actively engaged in all practical patriotic efforts, giving of their time and resources without reserve. The Chapter has purchased two Liberty Bonds and contributed liberally to the Red Cross. On Registration Day an informal reception was held for all registrants. A program of song was one of the enjoyable features of the afternoon.

Sioux Lookout Chapter was very ably represented at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress by Mrs. Y. A. Hinman, local Registrar, attending as a delegate, and by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hinman, and Miss Nanine Iddings, acting as pages. The annual State Conference of the Nebraska D. A. R. will be held in this city during the spring of 1919. It will be our pleasure to welcome all visiting and representative D. A. R.'s at this time.

THERESA B. MEHLMANN, Historian.

Hannibal Chapter (Hannibal, Mo.) has the honor to report the following activities for the eighteen months ending November 1, 1918:

Relative to the personnel of the Chapter, there has been 1 withdrawal to the National Society, 4 deaths, 1 addition by transfer and 2 by new membership. Incident to the membership there has been 1 marriage and 3 births. Sons and daughters of members of the Chapter are performing active service for their country as follows: 4 in active service, 1 in Red Cross work in Italy, 4 in Students' Army Training Corps.

The unusual opportunities for service have demanded many funds in excess of our annual membership dues. This patriotic emergency fund has been derived from activities as follows: At the beginning of this period we gave a party at the Elks Club which netted the Chapter $53.35. Under our auspices a carnival street dance was given, which netted $103.53. On account of the great demand for the personal services of every one of our members to Red Cross work and other war activities, we decided in May, 1918, to discontinue our Home Makers' Club. Part of the equipment was sold for $21.50 and added to our War Fund, and the rest of the equipment was donated to our new "Home," at that time called the "Home for the Friendless." To comply with the Food Administration, in October, 1917, the Chapter officially decided to discontinue serving refreshments at meetings. Each hostess in lieu donated $1.50, which went to the maintenance of the Home Makers. Upon the discontinuance of the Home Makers for more urgent demands of Red Cross work, these contributions became part of our War Fund.

To Company E, Missouri National Guard, we donated 130 first-aid kits at 30 cents each, besides making 150 bandages for them of old linens. To Company D, Illinois National Guard, guarding the Hannibal Bridge, we sent 3 gallons of ice cream and 4 large homemade cakes.

We bought a $50 bond for the Chapter and contributed $59 to the $100,000 bond of the National Society and $10 to the United War Work Fund. To the Ambulance Fund we gave $25; to the Camp Mother Fund $60; to the Navy Comfort League $5, and to the Levering Hospital $5. We contributed $29.50 to the rebuilding of Tilloloy. One year's subscription to the Saturday Evening Post was sent to the battleship Missouri; 6 aviator's vests were made; 6 victrola records were sent and $5 for the purchase of additional records for our soldiers. Individual members have mailed quantities of books and magazines directly to soldiers and sailors. The Hannibal Chapter is supporting one French war orphan and indirectly, through one of its members, one other.

A great amount of our energies and activities has been exercised through the Red Cross. One of our members was Chairman of the Women's Work; another is Chairman of the Women's Division of the Council of
Defense; another is Chairman of the Surgical Dressings Department, while still another is director of the Cutting Department of Surgical Dressings. Five members are instructors in surgical dressings, 3 are captains in the Red Cross workroom, and 6 are engaged in local canteen service. Every member of our Chapter has a membership in the Red Cross. Early in the Red Cross campaign our Chapter gave one bolt of gauze to the local Red Cross Chapter and sent 60 pints of jelly to a French hospital for convalescent soldiers. Before the Red Cross Chapter was established here we knitted many sweaters, wristlets, helmets, scarfs and socks, which were turned over to the Navy Comforts League. Besides these we sent one complete set to the State Regent.

Our Chapter entertained the Governor George Wyllis Chapter on Flag Day, 1917, at a buffet luncheon. We introduced into the public schools of Hannibal the “Salute to the Flag” and we contributed a subscription of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to the Hannibal Public Library.

Greater social activity of a local nature was eliminated, because we felt that it was our privilege to render specific service that would in some way aid in securing the blessings of freedom and humanity to the world.

MARY B. CHANDLER.
Secretary.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Ind.) has a membership of 550. In February, 1917, Mrs. Merritt A. Potter was elected Regent for the ensuing two official years. After the declaration of war Mrs. S. E. Perkins, then Regent, appointed Mrs. Potter Chairman of Red Cross work. This she superintended until June, when she took the Regent’s chair, appointing Mrs. Walter C. Marmon Red Cross Chairman. Events have made Mrs. Potter our war Regent. How entirely adequate to the situation she has been the report of work done by the Chapter will show.

We have kept up the regular monthly meetings, but they have been given over largely to patriotic music, to hearing reports of war work committees and to planning the coming month’s work. We have allowed ourselves but two festive days, Washington’s Birthday and Flag Day. We celebrated February 22d with a musicale in honor of our charter members. The history of our Chapter, its objects and its early struggles, was told by Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, the organizer and our first Regent.

On June 14th, Mrs. Potter gave a break-
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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MARKER ERECTED BY CAPT. JESSE LEAVENWORTH CHAPTER ON OLD STONE WALL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, JUNE 14, 1917

This wall was built in 1827 as a defence against the Indians.

Placed by

Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1917

Its work with the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and is still being carried on for the returning soldiers. Personal visits to the hospitals carried sympathy and cheer. Hundreds of dollars' worth of delicacies and comforts provided by the Chapter have been wisely given out—books, magazines, flowers, fruit and Christmas boxes. An important part of the work has been the entertainment of soldiers in homes.

There was enthusiastic demand among our members that we send an ambulance of our own to France. One was purchased at a cost of $625, and somewhere in France wounded and sick soldiers were carried in an ambulance bearing this marking: "Donated by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Indianapolis, Indiana."

When the first Liberty Bonds were offered we withdrew a reserve fund invested at a better rate of interest and bought $3000 worth of bonds. Members bought in the Second and Third Loans $115,800 worth of bonds. One member sold $25,000 of War Savings Stamps. We have pledged $550 for the National Bond Endowment, of which $230 has been paid and the remainder is promised. We contributed to the Red Cross $1048.50; Y. M. C. A., $500; Y. W. C. A., $510; Tilloloy Fund, $276; $117 for smileage books, and $170.40 for comfort kits for the battleship Indiana.

At our last Flag Day celebration our Regent suggested that next Flag Day a celebration be arranged for the foreigners whom we are trying to Americanize, the Chapter going for this to Foreigners' House, a community centre. This suggestion seems to me worthy of wide acceptance, perhaps of becoming a permanent D. A. R. custom.

As a Chapter we believe the war has born in us a new patriotism, a fresh gratitude that we come of liberty-loving ancestors, a new devotion to unselfishness.

MRS. W. W. WOOLLEN,
Historian.

The Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter (Leavenworth, Kan.) was organized in 1906 and named for a Revolutionary officer whose son, Gen. Henry Leavenworth, established our post, May 8, 1827.

The Chapter is limited to 50 members; we have about 10 non-resident members at the present time.

During the war our Chapter has been quite active and has given its full quota to the National Liberty Loan fund. We donated

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During the war our Chapter has been quite active and has given its full quota to the National Liberty Loan fund. We donated
$30 for the restoration of Tilloloy; $100 to the fund for a D. A. R. Kansas Camp Mother, and have taken a $100 Liberty Bond for the Chapter. Have also adopted a French orphan, to whom we send a Christmas and birthday gift box. We have given our quota of $12 for the standard of colors presented to the Kansas Regiment of the Rainbow Division, now in France; $25 for purchasing yarn for the 7th U. S. Engineers, which was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. During the past year, we have given 25 dancing parties for the student officers at the garrison, which were commended by the commanding officers at the post as being of great value to the young men as a recreation during their hard course of study. More than $2000 was collected and the profits spent for war relief work. $942.72 has been expended by the Chapter for yarn, which was knitted for the Army and Navy. Our list included 277 sweaters, 75 helmets, 147 pairs of socks, 172 wristlets, and 18 mufflers. We furnished our Leavenworth County, Company E, volunteer boys, with complete knitted sets, and sent them for Christmas 87 comfort kits at a cost of $175.

Our Chapter raised $566 for the War Camp Community House by giving a tag day. The Chapter members have entertained over 1000 soldiers in their homes and have lent their cars for drives for the soldiers during the summer. We have sent numerous books, scrapbooks, magazines and flowers to the sick soldiers at the post hospital. We were among the group of women's clubs of the city to raise money for cigarettes and flowers for the hospital by giving ice-cream socials during the summer: our members are on the visiting list for the hospital at Fort Leavenworth.

We gave a Baby Bond as a prize to the 7th and 8th grades of our public schools for the contest on war posters. We also give a $10 gold D. A. R. medal each year to the pupil writing the best essay on some historical subject selected by our Chapter and the City Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We have a most interesting room in the court-house, which the Board of County Commissioners has given to us for our historical collection, and we possess some very rare articles both of Revolutionary and state interest. Our service flag has 22 stars, and it has been dedicated and hung in our room. We are indeed proud of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Francis Bush Loveland, who is 94 years old and lives in Soldier, Kan. At our December meeting each member brings a gift and we pack a Christmas box. On her birthday, in August, we send her a useful present.

We have given a flag to our Public Library and also one to the Community House. We maintain a room in Cushing Hospital, which we have furnished and decorated in our colors, buff and blue. Numerous gifts have been given to our soldiers. Our members have all given to the Red Cross generously and have taken out several thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds. We have worked constantly with the Red Cross and have made hundreds of surgical dressings and garments.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1917, we placed a marker on the old stone wall at Fort Leavenworth, which our Chapter had preserved. After several selections of patriotic music by the Military Band, the Rev. Stephen Butcher, Scout Master, delivered the invocation. The Regent then gave a talk in regard to the early settlement of the post and county, after which the tablet was unveiled by Edith Marie Carroll and Elizabeth Maris Lloyd, granddaughter of the Vice Regent and niece of the Regent. The program was very interesting, the Boy Scouts taking an active part. Two wreaths were placed beneath the tablet in memory of General Henry Leavenworth and his command, who established the post in 1827 and also erected the stone fortification. The Regent, Mrs. Van Tuyl, presented the tablet to Colonel Walker, who accepted it for the United States Government. The services closed with the "Star Spangled Banner." Several hundred officers and civilians were present.

(MRS. WM. R.) EFFIE HIATT VAN TUYL, Regent.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Ill.). On December 3, 1918, the state of Illinois celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her statehood. At first there was some question as to whether plans for that celebration should not be abandoned because of the war. It was decided, however, that this celebration would be a great means of patriotic propaganda. Many meetings commemorating historic events were held in all parts of the state, and Ottawa, the home of Illini Chapter, being unusually rich in historic lore, especially of the early French explorers, it was fitting that Illini Chapter should present to the state a beautiful fountain in memory of René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle.

This fountain was placed on state grounds, which surround a beautiful armory, and was presented by the Regent, Mrs. F. A. Sapp. Music by the band was followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, the presentation by Mrs. Sapp, and the unveiling by Misses Marian Sapp, Louise Gilman, Frances Clegg.
and Virginia Gleim. The acceptance for the state was by Senator Wendling. In presenting the Memorial Fountain, Mrs. Sapp spoke as follows:

"Among all those French names connected with early Illinois history the one which looms largest is that of René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. America owes him an enduring memory: Illinois especially should forever do honor to his name.

"In 1679 he left Ft. Frontenac, Canada, with the gigantic plan of establishing a series of military and trading posts along the whole length of the Great Lakes and upon all the important points of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He would thus, in the name of the King of France, take military possession of the whole territory. One hundred and seventeen days later—on December 3, just 239 years ago today—the party left Ft. Miami, Mich., in eight canoes to find the headwaters of the Kankakee, which is the eastern branch of the Illinois River, and a few days later the adventurers swept along within less than 400 yards of where we are standing today. On down the entire length of the Illinois they paddled, and their journey ended only when the mouth of the Mississippi was reached.

"La Salle's trip was intricately entangled with the earliest history of Illinois. As he proceeded down the Illinois River, he established settlements and fortifications at many points, most notable of these being Ft. St. Louis, on the crest of Starved Rock; Ft. Crevecoeur, about three miles below what is now Peoria, and Kaskaskia, which became a city of prominence before the first settler had staked his claim on the site of Chicago, and which later became the first capital of Illinois. So it seemed that, at this time, when we are celebrating the centennial anniversary of Illinois' admission into the Union, something should be done to perpetuate the memory of this intrepid Frenchman, who did so much to give the state a fair start in life, and for whom our county was named.

"This fountain, which we are about to unveil and to dedicate, was erected by Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a perpetual reminder of the part played by La Salle in the making of Illinois, and will be known as the 'D. A. R. Centennial Memorial to René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle.' Early this year the Chapter decided upon a La Salle memorial, and a committee composed of Miss Lelah Lincoln, Mrs. Charles E. Hook, Mrs. Clarence Griggs and Mrs. Milton Pope was appointed by the Regent to select a suitable fountain and to supervise its emplacement on these grounds, permission having been previously secured from General Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant General of Illinois, to erect it on state property.

"Senator Frank B. Wendling has kindly consented to be here today to accept this memorial on behalf of the state, and I, representing Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, now dedicate this fountain to the memory of René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, and present it, in perpetuity, to the Commonwealth of Illinois."

During the summer of 1918 Illini Chapter, D. A. R., Ottawa, Ill., placed a D. A. R. marker at the grave of its only Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Lansing. Appropriate ceremonies were held at the time.

(MRS. B. F.) MARY O. LINCOLN, Historian.
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6310. Layne (or Lane).—John Layne m Sarah McReynolds, of Va. Wanted, the Rev service of John Layne, and the ancestry and Rev service of my McReynolds ancestor.—I. L. A.

6311. Meeker.—Cornelius Meeker lived at Parsippany, N. J., and d there about 1832; m Mary Tichenar, a sister of Isaac Tichenar, of Vt. Give date and place of his b, date of m, and date and place of d, and service given in Rev. Also how he was related to Capt. Obadiah Meeker, of the Elizabethtown Light Horse Company in that war, also how he was related to William Meeker, who was one of the Associated Founders of Elizabethtown.—G. M.

6312. Matteson.—Wanted, history of the Matteson family, of Shaftsbury, Vt., especially Job Matteson. What relation was he, if any, to the Thomas Matteson, selectman of Shaftsbury? Are descendants of Job Matteson eligible to D. A. R.?—M. M. E.

6313. Jackson.—Full genealogical information desired of the Jackson family that lived in Griffin, Spaulding Co., Ga., especially of one whose sons and daus were named Ld, Jethro, Benjamin, Warren and Laura Ann. His name and that of his wife and their parents, with Rev services greatly desired. Were they related to the family of "Stonewall" Jackson, or of Andrew Jackson?—A. B. W.

(2) Greer.—Thomas Greer m Martha Perkins, b and reared on the James River in Va. At time of her marriage to Thomas Greer she was a widow, Cone, with 2 children, Asa and Winifred. Information and dates desired of Thomas Greer, with his Rev service, and of Martha Perkins' family in Va.—A. B. W.

6314. Cook-Cavott.—Joseph Cook (Oct. 26, 1761—Sept. 14, 1823), m Mariam (May 20, 1762—Apr. 17, 1833). They had 9 ch.: Caleb, b Mar. 27, 1783; Olive, b Sept. 8, 1784; Daniel, b Aug. 31, 1787; Beulah, b Nov. 25, 1789; Elizabeth, b May 11, 1792; Henry, b May 3, 1794; George, b Sept. 27, 1796; Alfred, b July 14, 1800, and Susan, b Jan. 2, 1803. The son Daniel m Susan (July 1, 1786—Aug. 23, 1861), and they also had 9 ch.: George Benjamin (May 17, 1811—Sept. 11, 1868); William Liorinoz (Mar. 12, 1813—May 29, 1854); Alma (July 18, 1815—Feb. 14, 1875); Jane (b Jan. 27, 1818, m Mills, d Sept. 21, 1863); Harvey (b June 1, 1820, m Delia Cavott, d Nov. 13, 1844); Charles, b May 3, 1822; Harriet, b Mar. 31, 1824; Albert, b May 30, 1829—Sept. 26, 1867); Henry H. (b Jan. 18, 1827, at Hartwick, N. Y., and had 3 children, Sarah A., Hattie M., and Eugene H., d Mar. 17, 1903). This information on a paper dated Ellisburgh, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1814. Ancestry desired of Joseph and Mariam Cook and Delia Cavott, also Rev service of Joseph or his father.—E. A. J.

6315. Rives-Neal.—Thomas Rives, of Dinwiddie Co., Va., m a Miss Neal. I desire her Christian name, also the name of her father. Thomas Rives had 1 son, William Guffy, b 1767. Did Thomas render Rev service? Any information about either the Neal or the Rives line will be greatly appreciated.

(2) Turner-Hamner.—Terisha Turner, of Amherst Co., Va., had a son, Stephen Turner, who m Susan Hamner, of Albemarle Co., dau of William Hamner. Did Terisha Turner, Stephen Turner, or William Hamner serve in the Rev? Stephen Turner and Susan Hamner had a dau Mary, b 1771. Would be glad to get any dates concerning the above.—M. R. B.

6316. Fowler-Wood.—Wanted, names of parents of Philip Fowler and Esther Wood.
They were in the town of Lewksbury, Mass., Apr. 1, 1762.—M. F. G.

6317. Britt.-My great-great-grandfather, William Britt, of Goochland Co., Va., soldier in Rev. d at Valley Forge, 1778, m a Miss Randolph, of Va. Can a descendant of the Randolph line give first name of said wife of William Britt and further data concerning family? William Britt, son of the above William Britt, moved from Goochland Co., Va., to Todd Co., Ky., in 1811. We think he m in 1784 a Miss Sarah Poor, of Va. Can descendants of the Poor family of Va. give information?—M. B. H.

(2) Howard.-My grandfather, Bolling Britt, m Mary Gantier, Logan Co., Ky., 1820. Mary Gantier's mother was Mary Howard, who was m to my great-grandfather, Nicholas Gantier, in Muhlenberg Co., Ky. They settled in Todd Co., Ky., in 1811. We think he m in 1784 a Miss Sarah Poor, of Va. Can descendants of the Poor family of Va. give information?—M. B. H.

6317. Britt.-My great-great-grandfather, William Britt, of Goochland Co., Va., soldier in Rev. d at Valley Forge, 1778, m a Miss Randolph, of Va. Can a descendant of the Randolph line give first name of said wife of William Britt and further data concerning family? William Britt, son of the above William Britt, moved from Goochland Co., Va., to Todd Co., Ky., in 1811. We think he m in 1784 a Miss Sarah Poor, of Va. Can descendants of the Poor family of Va. give information?—M. B. H.

6318. Brinn.-—Information regarding Rev service of "Capt." Ebenezer Spencer, 1721-1796, of East Haddam, Conn. Does anyone know if he served on either Com. of Safety or Correspondence?

(2) Drury.—Jonathan Drury, b 1745, Framingham; son of Caleb, 1713-1760; moved to Worthington about 1781. Wanted, full name of his wife Mary, 1743-1817, and date and place of m. Also his Rev service.

(3) Davis.—Thadeus Davis, Jr., b 1742, Greenfield Hill, Conn., m Deborah Hall, later living at Watervliet, N. Y. Date of m and place wanted, also his Rev service and genealogy of his wife.

(4) Relyea.-Genealogy of Yonache Relyea, b 1761, m in 1782 to William Davis, son of Thadeus.

(5) Clark.-Does anyone know who were the parents of Martha Cordelia Clark, b 1762, d 1849, of Sandisfield, Mass.; m Ashur Knight, of Monson, Mass.?—M. K. D.

6319. Gale.-Wanted, the ancestry of Jesse Gale, of Goshen, N. Y., b 1751, d June 24, 1817, and of his wife, Lucretia Lee, b 1759, d Aug. 18, 1828, who, according to family tradition, was connected with the Lees of Va.

(2) Baker-Wendel.—Sarah Baker, who m John Burger, of N. Y. City, Jan. 20, 1767, was the dau of Jacob Baker or Backer, who m a Miss Wendel. Can anyone give me further information about them?

(3) Vanderhoof-King-Keyser-Tuthill.—Cornelius Vanderhoof, b at N. Y. City, bapt Aug. 21, 1720, d there Mar. 3, 1775, m Anneke Koning or King, who d Nov. 2, 1773. Their son, Cornelius Vanderhoof, b at N. Y. City, Apr. 12, 1752, d there, Apr. 22, 1793, m Margaret Keyser. Their son, Matthew Vanderhoof, b at Secon River, N. J., Dec. 16, 1781, d at N. Y. City, Oct. 18, 1872, m Elizabeth Tuthill, b Sept. 1, 1782, d at N. Y. City, Apr. 14, 1861. She had a nephew, Leonard Suydam. I should be grateful for any information as to the ancestry of Anneke King, Margaret Keyser, or Elizabeth Tuthill.—G. L.

6320. Trippe.—Anne Trippe, b Feb. 12, 1752, d Jan. 21, 1828, m Jan. 7, 1776, John Christy, b Sept. 29, 1755, d Mar. 19, 1833. They were residents of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their ch were Benjamin, b 1776, m Esther Hall; Margaret, b 1778, m Joseph Lockwood; Richard, b 1780, m Margaret Rogers; Sarah, b 1782, m David Corwin; Leonard, b 1784, m Ruth Hall; John, b 1787, m Martha Townsend; William, b 1780, m Margaret Brownell; Anne, b 1792, m Robert Ingraham. John Christy was the son of Dennis and Corneles (Stewart) Christy or Christie. Ancestry of Anne Trippe desired, with Rev service.

(2) Skidmore.—Elizabeth Skidmore, b June 25, 1746, d Mar. 13, 1771, m Oct., 1763, Benjamin Hall (5), John (4), William (3), William (2), William (1), b North Kingston, R. L., Dec. 16, 1740, d Clove, Dutchess Co., N. Y., April, 1815. Their ch were Mary, b 1764 at Clove, m Jonathan Gidley; Abigail, b 1766, m (1) John Woolley, (2) Peter Lade; Phebe, b 1768, m Samuel Thorn; John, b 1771, m Elizabeth Bentley. Elizabeth (Skidmore) Hall was the dau of John and Elizabeth Skidmore. Wanted, dates and places of b, d and m of her parents with Rev service, civil or military, of John Skidmore. Was he the John Skidmore who m Elizabeth Whitehead?

(3) Herrick.—Nancy Herrick m Asa Metherbe, who b in Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 10, 1783, and d in Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1852. They were residents of Brant (or Evans), Erie Co., N. Y. The ch who lived to maturity were Sylvenus, b 1817, m Elizabeth Jessup; Mary, b about 1819, m Erastus Grannis; Maranda, b 1821, m George Russell; Barbara, b 1824, m Harry Carley; John b 1825, m Ruth Roberts; Dorcas, b 1826, m John Kewley; William Asa, b 1829, m Emily Husfutudler; Charles Paul, b 1831, m Margaret Scott. Other children d young. Nancy Herrick d in Brant (or Evans) about 1833 or 1834. The census of 1820 gives her age as over 16 and under 26. As they apparently had 4 children at that time, she was doubtless nearer the latter age. I should like date and place of b and m, with her ancestry, and the Rev service, if any, of her father or grandfather. Any clue to her parentage will be most gratefully received.—E. M. C.

6321. Beheathland (Betherland)-Berryman-Taliaferro.—Capt. Robert Beheathland was one of Capt. John Smith's companions in 1607. This name appears as the first name in
the families of Storke, Taliaferro, Gibson and Bernard. The name descends in the Taliaferro family as follows: Beheathland Taliaferro, dau of Capt. Richard and Rose (Berryman) Taliaferro; Beheathland (Taliaferro) Mercer, dau of John and Mary (Hardin) Taliaferro; Beheathland Berryman (Lingo) Johnson, dau of Elijah and Mary Hardin (Taliaferro) Lingo; Beheathland Jones, dau of John L. and Lucy (Taliaferro) Jones. Does the name Beheathland enter the Taliaferro family through Rose Berryman, who m Capt. Richard Taliaferro, of Caroline Co., Va., June, 1726? Wanted ancestry, with dates of Rose (Berryman) Taliaferro.

(2) Strother.—Anthony Strother m in 1733 Beheathland Storke, a granddau of Neemiah Storke, who m Beheathland Gilson, who was a dau of Major Andrew Gilson and his wife, Mrs. Beheathland Dade, nee Bernard, the dau of William Bernard and his wife, Anne Beheathland. Was Anne a dau of the above-mentioned Capt. Robert Beheathland? Wanted, history of the Beheathland family.

(3) Taliaferro.—Who was the wife of Zachariah Taliaferro, 3d son of Lieut. John and Sarah (Smith) Taliaferro? Sarah (Smith) Taliaferro was a dau of Col. Lawrence Smith, of Gloucester. Zachariah Taliaferro was b 1683, d 1745. He was father of Capt. Richard Taliaferro, who m Rose Berryman. Name and ancestry, with dates of Zachariah Taliaferro's wife, desired.—L. E. J.

6322. Sherley.—I want to establish the fact that Thomas Sherley, a Rev soldier, b in Fairfield Co., S. C., living in 1832, in Jackson Co., Ill., was the father of Lydia Sherley who m John Ward and lived in Spartanburg Co., S. C. Thomas Sherley received a pension for his services and in 1835 was living with his children in Washington Co., Mo.

(2) Mason.—James Mason and Susannah Tapp, of Culpeper Co., Va., were m in 1793. His father's Christian name and whom he m desired. Seven James Masons served in the Rev. This James Mason had a bro named Broderick, who came to S. C. before 1790, and James himself came to S. C. a few years after that.—R. D. W.

6323. Owlsley.—The war record of John Bryant of the Rev period shows that he m, 1786, Mary Owlsley, in Lincoln Co., Ky. Have you any record of Mary Owlsley's father having been a Rev soldier?

(2) Malone.—Johnathan Malone was b in S. C. abt 1760, m Mary Duncare abt 1780. Was Johnathan Malone a Rev soldier?—M. A. C.

6324. McCall.—Can you tell me anything of the name McCall or Call from Augusta Co., Va.?—R. D. A.

6325. Carter.—John Carter, my grand-
(4) **Smith.**—Any data concerning Charles Smith, Rev officer? Son or grandson was Fletcher Smith, Methodist minister, Oomee Co., S. C.


(7) **Taylor.**—Can you give me the address of any one who has joined D. A. R. on the Taylor line? Settled in Columbia abt 1750. John Taylor m ———. Martha Taylor, his dau, m, 1st, Maj. Nathan Center. She m, 2d, George Wade. Taylor genealogy before 1750 desired. —W. P. R.

6330. **Davis.**—Rev record of Samuel Davis, of Bedford Co., Va., desired. He was my double great-grandfather. I noted mention in March magazine that his will was included in the "Clemen Index of Bedford Co. Wills," and I sent for the publication.—P. S. M.

6331. **Trowbridge.**—Thomas Trowbridge, a cloth manufacturer and of a good English family, came to America in 1637 and settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1639. One of the connection migrated to the Shenandoah Valley soon after the Rev. We have no certain knowledge that he himself came to Pendleton Co., now W. Va. Nearly or quite all of his ch. were living in Preston Co., W. Va., abt 1804. Of the sons, Jonathan and Joseph went to Mo. abt 1820. David, Samuel R., and Jesse stayed in W. Va. Nearly or quite all of his ch. were living in Preston Co., W. Va., in 1804. Of the sons, Jonathan and Joseph went to Mo. abt 1820. David, Samuel R., and Jesse stayed in W. Va. and reared large families. General data and rev service if any desired.—S. D. McC.

6332. **Heath.**—I am interested in obtaining knowledge abt a certain Heath, who was in the Arnold expedition to Quebec. He also fought in the French and Indian Wars. What regiments went with Col. Arnold in his expedition through the Wilderness? Were they all from Conn.?—W. J. Y.

6333. **Bowles.**—Thomas Bowles m Eleanor Price. Thomas d in 1800. Eleanor d in 1813. Who was Eleanor Price's father and did he have Rev service?

(2) **Shannon.**—Robert Shannon, b in Great Britain 1667, d at Evansburg, Pa., was in Montgomery Co. in 1734. Thomas Shannon was in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1738. William Shannon was in Peters township, Cumberland Co. (now Franklin), took out a patent in 1751. Any information as to where these men, especially William, came from desired.—V. S. F.

6334. **Hart.**—Thomas Hart received 800 acres by a land grant bearing date June 15, 1784, at Register Office, Va. He once lived in Berkley Co., Va. Issue: Josiah m Judith Tauner. John. Ruth m Daniel Van Meter. One dau m Upon Craft. I think he was twice married. I have an indenture made betw Thomas Hart and his wife Nancy in yr 1796. Want whom he m and also dates of b, d and m of him and wife or wives.

(2) **Hill.**—John Hill m Elizabeth Philips. Issue: Polly, b in Permelis Co., Va., m Rev. Richard Epperson; Elizabeth m Hudson Martin. Wanted, dates of b, d and m of John Hill and his wife, also the Rev record of John Hill. —L. T. H.

6335. **Marshall.**—Information desired concerning my great-great-grandfather, Francis Marshall, b Feb. 24, 1752, and d Feb. 7, 1804. He m Deborah Dean, Oct. 21, 1773. Deborah Dean was b June 17, 1751, and d Jan. 6, 1803. Their ch were: Sarah, b Aug. 14, 1774; David, b Nov. 22, 1777; Hannah, b Jan. 4, 1780; Anne, b Apr. 11, 1785; Abbe, b Jan. 4, 1788; Elisha F., b June 30, 1794, and Samuel D., my great-grandfather, b Mar. 11, 1782. Samuel Marshall was b in New York state, near Saratoga. Did Francis Marshall serve in the Rev? Is he connected with the family of Chief Justice Marshall?—A. L. C.

6336. **Wayatt.**—Who were the parents of Catherine Wyatt, of Gloucester Co., Va., who m Wm. Hall? Their dau, Ann Hall, b 1777, m Francis Stubbs. Would like to know if a book has been published on the Wayatt family of Gloucester Co., Va.

(2) **Stubbs.**—Is there a Rev record of Lawrence Stubbs, of Gloucester Co., Va., who was b 1738, d 1797, m 1763, Ellis Dubal. Would appreciate any information.—M. B.

6337. **Spenser.**—John Spenser came from England to Va. when a mere boy before the Rev. He m Nancy Lacy. I have their children's names. My ancestor, John, Jr., m Nancy Carr. They lived at one time in Rockingham Co., N. C., going later to Tenn., and finally to Tuscaloosa, Ala. John, Sr., is said to have been a soldier in the Rev, and possibly his son John. I am anxious to find complete data and Rev service of Spencer Lacy and Carr, and will gladly give the information I already have to anyone desiring it.

(2) **Walker-Spenser.**—Henry Walker, of Lunenburg Co., Va., or Tenn., abt 1794. His wife was —— Jeffries. Their son Henry b 1775, m Mary Gibson Spenser, dau of John Spenser, Jr., in 1801, near Franklin, Tenn. Would like genealogy and Rev service of Walker line.—E. E. C.

6338. **Grinnell-Leonard-Crane.** —Ezra Grinnell's mother was a Crane, and tradition says her father or grandfather Crane was the only survivor of his company after enduring untold hardships in the Rev War. Ezra m

(2) Manchester-Sanford.—Deborah Manchester, b 1814, d 1846, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1st wife of Marcus Grinnell. Her parents were Benson Manchester and Thankful Sanford, of West Bane or East Shelly, N. Y. Ancestry and Rev service desired.—F. C. B.

6339. Combs.—Cuthbert Combs and wife Sally, lived in what is now Clark Co., Ky., in 1782. The Va. census of 1785 shows they were living in Stafford Co. at that time, his will was proved in said county in 1815. Cuthbert Combs’ mother and bro Fielding were living at the time his will was written in 1814. Ch of Cuthbert Combs and Sally ——: Betsey, m Edwards; Joseph, m Susanna Clark; Benjamin, m Betsy Payne; Polly, m Evans; John; Sythie, m William H. Payne; Susanna, m Richard Hichman; Cuthbert, m Rebeckah Allen; Sally, m Silas Evans; Nancy, m Dennis Payne; Trilding; Ennis, m Polly Hands. Wanted, Rev record of Cuthbert Combs.

(2) Wall.—Richard Wall and a bro Robert left Va. when ch and with their parents moved to N. C. Richard Wall was b Mar. 17, 1767. He m Susan Vernon. What was his father’s name? Wanted, genealogical data.—E. P.

6340. Thornburgh.—Thos. Thornburgh m Sarah Gibbons in 1745. Would like names of parents of both. Any Rev service?

(2) Goodenough.—Adino Goodenough had a bro living in Middlebury, Vt. in 1810. What was his name? Also the names of their parents.

—N. M.

6341. Sebree.—Richard Sebree, b in Orange Co., Va., Mar. 29, 1752. A soldier in the Rev, after war went to Ky., near Scott Co. Received pension; d in Ky. abt 1835. Who were his parents? Had he bros? Family names: John Reuben-Muriel-Richard-William. James Lercy-Elizabeth. Richard Sebree’s wife’s name was thought to have been Kezeah Watts, called Jzzy.—S. F. S.

6342. Harris-Moseley.—John Mortimore Harris, son of Benjamin Harris, of Buckingham Co., Va., m Evelyn Monley, sister of Alex Monley, Editor of “The Richmond Whig.” Issue of John Mortimore and Evelyn Monley Harris: Amanda, who m Robert Bolling; Louise, who m Wm. Steptoe and Major Boatsworth; Virginia, m William Henry Hammon; Evelyn, m Robt. Chambers; Norburn Eugene m ——; John Woods m Mary Elizabeth Christmas. Ancestors and other family data desired.—L. H. L.

6343. Denton.—One Joseph Denton signed article of compact by settlers on Cumberland, May 1, 1780. Who were his parents, and whom did he m and when? Was he the father of one James Denton who m Patsy Woodruff in Nashville on May 11, 1812. Did this James have a sister Tabitha?—E. W.

6344. Brewer.—Two bros, John and Paul Brewer, m, respectively, two sisters, Hannah and Grace Timpson, in N. J. These men served in the N. J. Continental Line in the Rev War. What county did they reside in and when were they m?—S. C.

6345. Clark.—David Clark claimed to be a Rev soldier and his wife, Tamar Jeffries, lived in Beaver Co., Pa. Among their ch were David, Allen and John. Can anyone furnish David Clark’s Rev service and dates of his b and d, his wife’s b and d dates and their marriage?

(2) Truesdale.—Hugh Truesdale, a Rev soldier, had a son James, who m Elizabeth Clark, and a dau Mary, who m John Clark, a bro of Elizabeth. John Clark lived in Beaver Co., Pa., and moved to Williamsfield, O. In 1880, Rev. J. C. Truesdale, of Apple Creek, Wayne Co., O., was made historian of this family. Can he or his descendants furnish the record of Hugh Truesdale?—C. J. C.

6346. Hicklin.—Would like military history and family record of Capt. Thomas Hicklin, of Staunton, Augusta Co. (now Bath and Highland Co.), Va., who served in Rev from 1776 to 1781. Was said to have been in battle at Yorktown and detailed to convey Hessian soldiers to Winchester, Va. Supposed to have d in Bath or Highland Co., Va. Owned the Hamilton farm in Augusta Co. Who did he m and when was his son Jonathan b, and when and where did Jonathan Hicklin m Jane Lockridge, of Augusta Co., later of Lexington, Ky.?—F. M.

(2) Adams.—Would like family record of Elisha Adams, who was b May 4, 1753. Lived at Dedham, Mass., and joined Rev army, Apr. 6, 1777, serving 3 years as private. His son David b Mar. 28, 1794, at Amhurst, Mass., was my great-grandson. Who did he m, when and where can records be found?—R. M.

6347. Blackburn - Scruggs.—Information wanted as to parentage of Julius Blackburn and his wife, Betsy Scruggs, of Spotsylvania Co., Va.—A. B. G.

6348. Chase.—Who were the parents of Lydia Chase, wife of John Waite or White, Creek or Cambridge, N. Y.?

(2) Lawton.—Who were the parents of Joseph Lawton, who m Sarah Sherman? Joseph Lawton lived in Pittstown, N. Y., having moved from Dartmouth, R. I.—M. B. L.

6349. Williams.—Sarah Sophia Williams was b at Attica, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1811, and m Nathaniel Hamlin (or Hamblin) West in the same town, May 29, 1834. Her ancestry, with any other data and Rev service, is requested.
(2) Hannah Hamlin (or Hamilin) was the wife of —— West, and they lived in Genesee Co., N. Y., where their son Nathaniel H. was b July 1, 1808. Was there Rev service in either line? — E. G. B. 6350. Adams - Fowler. — Joel Adams, of Suffield, Conn., a Rev soldier, was b in 1729, d 1820, m in 1761, Elizabeth Fowler. Desire genealogical data of his parents, also of his brothers and sisters and their m. Same information desired in regard to Elizabeth Fowler. Did her father render patriotic service?

(2) Bentley-Matthias (or Matthews). — William Bentley, a Rev soldier, b probably in Mass., Apr., 1765, d in Antwerp, N. Y., May, 1850; m 1st in January, 1785, Anna Matthias (or Matthews), b Oct., 1769, d June, 1835. They lived many years in Montgomery Co., N. Y. Ancestry of both desired, with all genealogical data. Patriotic service desired.

(3) Chandler. — Lucy Chandler, of Duxbury, Mass., m Feb., 1762, Stephen Otis, son of James and Sarah (Ludor) Otis, of Montville and East Haddam, Conn. Lucy was b June 21, 1738, d Mar. 4, 1837, probably in Halifax, Vt. They lived in Colchester, Conn., where their 12 ch were born, afterward in Shelburne, Mass., and in Halifax, Vt., where Stephen d Dec. 1, 1831. Parentage of Lucy Chandler desired, with all genealogical data and Rev service.

(4) Coates - Turner. — Eliphalet, son of James and Martha (Rhodes) Coates, was b at Killingly, Conn., July 25, 1734, m abt 1761, Susannah Turner, said to have been the “dau of John Turner, a sea captain of Boston”; births of 8 of their ch: Susannah, Hannah, 2 Arubahs, Lydia, Eliphalet, Jr., John and Nancy recorded at Killingly. They removed to Vt., and later to Oneida Co., N. Y., where Eliphalet d aged abt 70; his wife d at Holland Patent, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1828. Rev service of Eliphalet Coates (Coats or Cotes) desired. Did Susannah’s father serve in the Rev? All genealogical data of Susannah and her parents desired.


(7) Potter-Parker. — Ephraim Potter was b July, 1760, served in the Rev, d Aug. 8, 1832, m in 1781, Elizabath Parker. Wanted, place of his b, m and d, the parentage of both Ephraim and Elizabath, with genealogical data. Did Ephraim’s father or Elizabath’s father serve in the Rev? — J. E. M.

6351. Ware-Harrison. — John, son of James Ware, m Ann Harrison in Goochland Co., Va., May 20, 1756, dau of Andrew Harrison, of Goochland Co., who later moved to N. C., and d there, Does anyone know when this Andrew Harrison first appeared in Goochland Co., and where he came from? Who were his parents? John Ware was always spoken of in our family as “Captain” John Ware, and is thus set down in my grandfather’s Bible. Did he have military service? Was he the John Ware serving on the Goochland Co. Committee of 1775? This Committee list appears in “Wm. and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 4.” Issue of John and Ann (Harrison) Ware: (1) James, (2) Nicholas, (3) Molly, (4) Mildred (?), (5) William, m Susan Payne, (6) Jane, m John H. Mosby, and were the ancestors of the Confederate Col. Jack Mosby, (7) Anne (“Nancy”), b 1171, m Rich’d Wyatt on Dec. 8, 1796. Would like to correspond with any Ware and Harrison descendants.

(2) Scott-Coleman. — Robert, son of Robert and Hannah (Branskill) Scott, was b in Va., 1767, and d 1850. He m Anne Coleman, Feb. 21, 1799. Anne Coleman, b in Va., 1783, d 1851, dau of Thomas Coleman (b 1745), and his wife Mary Woolfolk, whom he m Mar. 26, 1776. Who was Mary Woolfolk’s father, and did he have military service? Robert and Anne Coleman) Scott lived in Caroline Co., Va., and their ch were: (1) Samuel C., m Louisa McGruder, (2) Mary, m Samuel Wortham, (3) Hannah, m Warner W. Guy, (4) Elizabeth, m Robert S. Peatross, (5) Martha Frances, m Wm. R. B. Wyatt, in 1832, (6) Thomas L., m Ann E. Minor, (7) Rich’d W., m Jane Scott, (8) Susan, m Nicholas Ware, (9) Jane M., (10) Amelia, (11) Isabella, m Wm. R. B. Wyatt (2d wife), (12) Ellen.

(3) Harris - King. — Overton Harris, of Va., son of Overton and Ann (Nelson) Harris, b 1767, d 1813. He m 1st, Barbara Wayatt, of Caroline Co., Va., and had: (1) Amelia Ann Harris, m Samuel White, (2) John Wayatt Harris m Judith Cox. Overton Harris m his 2d wife, Martha (“Patsey”) King, Nov. 28, 1805. Their ch were: (1) Evelina Overton, m Henley Cowles Dowsell, (2) Martha Ann, and (3) Barbara, were twins, b 1808, (4) Harriet King Harris, b 1811, m Richard Ware Wyatt, and had a twin brother, Henry King (of whom our family has a beautiful painted miniature). Who were the parents of Patsey and Henry King, of Va.? Was there military service?

(4) New-Anderson. — Anthony New, an
officer in the Rev, was b 1747 in Va. (supposedly Gloucester Co.), and d in Todd Co., Ky. He is buried at "Dunheath," his old home, near Elkton. He was a notable man and a member of Congress, both from Va. and Ky. His 1st wife was Ann Anderson, a dau of Rob't Anderson, of "Goldmine," Hanover Co., Va., and sister to Rich'd Clough Anderson, a distinguished Rev patriot. Can anyone give me the date of Ann's m to Anthony New and the date of her d? (She was b Jan. 21, 1745.) Their dau, Mary Anderson New, b Oct. 27, 1779, m William S. Wyatt, of Caroline Co., Va., Nov. 12, 1801. In 1782 Anthony New m his 2d wife, Nancy Wyatt, of Caroline Co. Their ch to the best of my knowledge were: (1) Lucy, m Gatewood, (2) Eliza Gregory, m Col. Bolling Starke in 1819, (3) Barbara, m Rob't Tucker Baylor, (4) Ann, m William Tate, (5) Emily, m Boone, bro. or cousin of Daniel Boone, (6) William, m Ann Bryan or Bryant, (7) Joseph, and (8) Richard, unmarried, (9) Walter Wyatt, m Courtenaye Baylor, (10) Anthony, m Miss Thruston (or Bracken). Anthony New was said to have been half bro to the eminent surgeon, Dr. Baynham, and certainly connected with him in some way. Anything that would throw light on the parentage of Anthony New desired, or any fact pertaining to him.—M. W. W.

ANSWERS

5085. MADDOX.—Notley Maddox, b in Md., Apr. 13, 1731, m 1758, Susannah Burch at Trinity Parish by Rev. Isaac Camphill. Issue: Mary Ann Maddox, b Jan. 4, 1759, m Joshua Turner; Justinian Maddox, b Dec. 16.—(?); Sarah Maddox b Mar. 13, 1764; Samuel Maddox b June 1, 1766; Susannah Maddox, b Aug. 12, 1768; Nancy Maddox, b July 7, 1770; Notley Maddox, b Mar. 28, 1773; Elizabeth Maddox, b Dec. 9, 1776; John Maddox, b Apr. 13, 1778, Benett Maddox, b May, 1780 (Betto Records). Notley Maddox was chosen, Nov. 18, 1774, on the committee of Observation to represent and act for Charles Co., Md. (Maryland Archives). Notley Maddox served in Capt. Jas. Pendleton's Co. of artillery. He enlisted Feb. 7, 1777, to serve during the war, and his name appears on roll for Jan., Feb. and Mar., 1782. He received a land grant, warrant 1-460, 200 acres. Aug. 1, 1783. This grant is near Flint Hill, Va., and a descendant of his owns a part of the grant. Notley Maddox moved to Ky. alt 1813, and located near Pleasureville, where he d Mar. 11, 1820. His oldest ch, Mary Ann, was my great-grandmother. She lived to be 99 yrs of age. John Maddox was a surveyor. I have in my possession a hand-made arithmetic, pen-and-ink drawing, which he taught in the Blue Ridge Mts. of Va.—Mrs. Walter Matthews, Lexington, Ky.


6149. MEES-SMITH.—I am a lineal descendant of Werner Smith. If you will write me, I may be able to aid you.—Allyn Smith, Cotter, Ark.

(2) CLARK.—Joseph Clark, b abt 1770, d 1807, at Clarke Co., Va. On Oct. 8, 1789, he m Mary Reynolds, b 1768, d 1817. She was a dau of Capt. John Reynolds, of Washington Co., Md., who served in the Rev. Ch of the above: Joseph, m Elizabeth Dennis; Margret, m Jas. Brown; William, m Sarah Harnesberger; Jane; Elizabeth, m John Hill; Frances, m John Anderson; 2 ch d in childhood.—Mrs. Edith P. Head, b Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6149. SMITH.—Dennis Smith served in the Rev at Valley Forge. His son, Peter Smith, served in the War of 1812, m Priscilla Cooper. Their dau, Mrs. Hannah Hufford, a resident of Amwell township, d in her 95th year, Nov. 9, 1918, Washington Co., Pa.—Mrs. J. G. Hall, 227 Jefferson Ave., Washington Co., Pa.

6176. TALBOT.—I trace my ancestor back to one Benjamin Talbot who m Eliza Ball on Nov. 11, 1734. This Eliza Ball was one of the dau's of Col. Joseph Ball and a sister of Mary Ball, mother of Geo. Washington. Benjamin Talbot and Mary Ball had a son Joseph. Joseph had a son Benjamin; Benjamin, a son Caleb; Caleb, a son Reese; and Reese was the father of my mother. I have a good many of the dates, but not of the two Benjamins and Joseph. We evidently trace from the same source, only different branches of the family. I do not quite understand your first query as to the Talbots, since you seem to be interested in an Annie Ball, and as it was Eliza Ball that m a Benjamin Talbot and Mary Ball had a son Joseph. Joseph had a son Benjamin; Benjamin, a son Caleb; Caleb, a son Reese; and Reese was the father of my mother. I have a good many of the dates, but not of the two Benjamins and Joseph. We evidently trace from the same source, only different branches of the family. I do not quite understand your first query as to the Talbots, since you seem to be interested in an Annie Ball, and as it was Eliza Ball that m a Benjamin Talbot. My uncle living in Penn. has the marriage certificate of Benjamin Talbot and Eliza Ball in his possession. However, I am sure that the Matthew Talbot you speak of is my ancestor, as our family came from a titled house of England.—Mrs. Carthare L. Sears, Keelie Apts., Centalia, Washington, D. C.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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