DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LIII Contents No. 10

OCTOBER, 1919

AEROPLANE VIEW OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL (Frontispiece) .................................................. 579
PERSHING'S ORDER OF BATTLE MAP .................................................. 579
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL .................................................. 585
THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION .................................................. 586
By Grace M. Pierce
MADAME JUSSERAND AND THE FRENCH WAR ORPHANS .................................................. 594
A HERO OF TWO WARS .................................................. 596
WHEN AMERICA HARBORED A NEPHEW OF NAPOLEON .................................................. 602
By Clara Ryder Hayden
SKETCHES OF TWO REAL DAUGHTERS .................................................. 607
A FORGOTTEN NAVAL BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION .................................................. 610
By Edgar Stanton Maclay
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS .................................................. 614
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT .................................................. 626
HONOR ROLL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE .................................................. 635
THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—
OFFICIAL LIST OF .................................................. 636

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn. Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

ENTERED DECEMBER 13, 1917, AT THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER UNDER
THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Single Copy, 15 Cents Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

COPYRIGHT, 1919, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
VIEW OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, TAKEN BY A UNITED STATES NAVAL AVIATOR FROM AN AEROPLANE
THE HALL IS IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND; THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING IN THE CENTER, AND THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART ON THE RIGHT. IN THE
BACKGROUND, ON THE LEFT, APPEARS A SECTION OF THE HUGE MUNITION BUILDING, WAR DEPARTMENT. DIRECTLY BEHIND MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL IS
THE TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING ERECTED ON D. A. R. LAND FOR THE USE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
PERSHING’S ORDER OF BATTLE MAP

The desperate plight in which the German armies found themselves on the western front just before the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, is revealed with startling clarity by a glance at the “Combined Order of Battle Map” which has recently been brought back to this country from the General Headquarters in France, and set up exactly as it stood there. The map has been placed in the U. S. National Museum at Washington and is one of the most interesting relics of the great war.

This map, guarded with the utmost secrecy while hostilities were on, because on it was shown the disposition of all the Allied forces as well as those of Germany, was devised for the use of the officers of the General Headquarters Staff, responsible for the disposition of the American troops for combat. It originated from suggestions made by Brigadier General LeRoy Eltinge, Deputy Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., and Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff, Third Section, G. H. Q. It was designed, constructed and maintained under the supervision of Lt. Col. X. H. Price, General Staff, by five officers and men. The map was always locked up, except when actually being consulted, and, in addition, was kept in the little cubical formed by the closed screen. Furthermore, access to this map was a privilege permitted only to the half dozen chiefs of the General Headquarters Staff Sections whose functions were directly affected by the changes shown by the map. This map seems to have been unique of its kind. The Staff Officers from the different Allied headquarters who visited G. H. Q. at various times and who saw it declared it to be the most complete representation of the opposing forces that they had seen.

The Combined Order of Battle Map was drawn on the scale of 1/200,000 (one inch equals 31.6 miles). By means of colored pins and tags all the salient data of the actual combat forces on the western front were shown. As the map has now been set up, it shows the situation as it existed in the war zone at the moment of the cessation of hostilities, 11 A.M., November 11, 1918.
Long before America's entry into the war, experience had shown both sides that the largest unit which could be consistently transported without losing its individual composition was the division. It was in the terms of this convenient unit that the higher commands of both sides usually dealt in their plans of operations. The primary aim of the map, therefore, was to show the divisions, both of the Allied armies and of the enemy. As an aid to further clearness and in order to obviate the necessity of referring to a legend, national flags were used where possible in the make-up of the tags for the divisions of each country. On the map the American divisions were colored red, so that they might meet the eye instantly.

The information on the map was derived from various sources and was corrected each day. The enemy order of battle was furnished daily by "G-2" (the "Intelligence Section") of the G. H. Q. Staff, whose function was to obtain all information possible about the enemy. G-2 compiled the enemy order of battle from information furnished by our combat units at the front, which information was gained by interrogating prisoners and deserters, and by examining bodies of the enemy's dead, etc.; information was gained also from the enemy press, from captured documents, from our agents in enemy territory, etc. The British, French and Americans kept each other informed as to the enemy order of battle.

As for the Allied order of battle, this was supplied by the British and French, who also insisted upon the preservation of absolute secrecy.

By way of explanation it is pointed out that the enemy order of battle is of only probable accuracy, representing as it does a compilation of the most correct information which the Allies and the Americans possessed. The enemy, of course, used every effort to guard the secrecy of his troop dispositions. When, for instance, an enemy division entered the line there was no likelihood that knowledge of this move would be obtained by the Allies until a raid was made and prisoners or dead were taken from it or prisoners from a neighboring unit. So that the map would show this particular unit as still being in reserve until such time as it had been identified in line. Similarly a division might have been withdrawn, but no knowledge of this would have reached our forces until it had been identified elsewhere either in line or in reserve, or until it had been demonstrated that its place in line had been taken over by other troops. In practice it was customary to regard a division as not being in line until it was identified, and as not being out of line until a week had elapsed since it had last been identified in line. Therefore, the probability is that some of the enemy divisions shown as being in line on November 11th may have been withdrawn during the seven days prior to that time. It is, however, not likely that any divisions were in line other than those shown, because at that time constant fighting was going on along a greater part of the front and identifications were made about as soon as the unit entered the line.

Again, except in the few cases where known to be "in close support," the enemy divisions in reserve are shown as simply being not in line, no attempt being made to show the exact location of these units. In the latter days of the war the enemy shuffled his divisions around so rapidly and put them
into line and withdrew them so frequently that any attempt to locate a division in reserve was useless except so far as the army to which it was assigned was known; this gave the required indication as to the disposition of the enemy reserves.

The enemy divisions were classified by G-2 into four groups, shown on the map by the coloring of the centre of the tags: Red, excellent; pink, good; blue, fair; white, poor. This classification was based upon the past performance of the units in action.

The enemy forces under the Great G. H. Q. at Spa were divided into four “groups of Armies” under the command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Imperial Crown Prince, General Von Gallwitz, and the Duke of Wurttemburg, respectively. (The limits of these groups are marked by blue pins.) To each group of armies a certain number of armies were assigned, e.g., to Duke of Wurttemburg, whose headquarters were at Strassburg, the 19th Army under Von Bothmer with headquarters at St. Avold, the Army Detachment “A” under Von Roedern with headquarters at Molsheim, and the Army Detachment “B” with headquarters at Colmar under a new commander whose identity had not been established on November 11th. (The limits between armies are marked on the map by pink pins.) To each army, divisions were assigned as the higher command might see fit, this assignment changing constantly. The Army Corps, composed of several divisions, functioned to relieve the Army Staff of detail rather than as actual determinate combat units, and are not shown on the map.

As with the enemy, the Allied forces were divided into Groups of Armies, the limits of these groups being shown on the map by blue pins. The Group of Armies of Flanders, commanded by King Albert I, with headquarters at Hondschoote, was composed of the Belgian forces and the French 6th Army; the British Expeditionary Force under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, whose headquarters were at Montreuil, was composed of five armies, numbered one to five; the French “Group of Armies of the Reserve” under General Fayolle, with headquarters at Lutorials, was composed of the 1st and 3d Armies; the “Group of Armies of the Center” under General Maistre, with headquarters at Chalons-sur-Marne, was composed of the 5th and 4th Armies; the “Group of Armies of the East” under General Castelnau, with headquarters at Mirecourt, was composed of the 8th and 7th Armies; and finally the American Expeditionary Forces under General John J. Pershing, with headquarters at Chaumont, was composed of the 1st Army under General Liggett (headquarters at Souilly), and the 2nd Army under General Bullard (headquarters at Toul).

The three French groups were all under the command of General (afterwards Marshal) Petain, who had his headquarters at Provins. Finally, all the Allied forces were under the supreme command of Marshal Foch who had established his headquarters at Senlis.

When a division was withdrawn from the line in an active sector its men and animals were, of course, physically tired and its material in various states of disrepair, so that time was needed for refitting and for receiving and training replacements. A division under such circumstances was called a “tired” division, which condition is indicated
on the map by a white thumbtack. After a time this unit would again be brought up to its full numerical strength and ready for action, the period of time not being by any means uniform, depending upon the speed with which replacements arrived, the availability of new material and the discipline of the unit. Having reached this condition the division was considered as "fresh," indicated on the map by a blue thumbtack. Although the period required for refitting was not uniform, it was necessary to establish a standard by which the condition of a division, especially an enemy division, could be judged at sight. Taking into consideration the conclusions reached after experience in this matter by both the Allies and the enemy, this standard was set as one month; that is to say, after a division had been withdrawn from line in an active sector it remained "tired" until one month had elapsed. If it went back into the line before the month had elapsed it was considered still "tired." Incidentally, a division was considered as capable of recuperating in a quiet sector in six weeks even if actually in line.

It will be seen that at the time of the cessation of hostilities most of the American divisions were in the area occupied by the 1st and 2nd American Armies. The exceptions are the 37th and 91st Divisions which were operating with the 6th French Army in Flanders; also the 2nd Corps composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions which had been out of line for nearly a month. These two divisions always operated with the British forces during their stay in France. They received their training in the line in the Ypres sector and did excellent work in the breach- ing of the Hindenburg Line and subsequent operations in the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector in September-October, 1918. The 93d Division (colored troops), too, operated at all times apart from the mass of American troops; it functioned as four separate infantry regiments, attached to certain French divisions.

The American sector was divided into two Army sectors; in each Army there were several Army Corps of which the headquarters are shown. To each Corps certain divisions were assigned, these divisions varying from time to time with their condition and the general situation. On the 11th of November the 1st Army had completed its advance to the Meuse at Sedan and was withdrawing into the changed sector shown by the blue pins (the 77th Division being still in the process of moving), and the direction of attack of the 1st Army was changing from a northerly direction to northeasterly, the east bank of the Meuse being in process of exploitation by the American divisions there. The 2nd Army had just been making strong reconnaissances of the enemy positions on the plain of the Woëvre preparatory to the attack which was scheduled for November 14th and which was forestalled by the signing of the Armistice.

The map shows the concentration which was being made by Marshal Foch for this attack of November 14th. It was to be made in the region of Metz by the French and Americans. The French were to breach the enemy lines, which were held by poor and comparatively few troops, in front of Château-Salins; the Americans on the left of the French. The massing of French and American troops can be seen in the region of Nancy, Toul, Mirecourt, while other divisions were close to the railroad from Chalons to Nancy; note
It will be noticed that behind the German front destined for attack there were no divisions whatever in reserve; in fact, nowhere in the whole region between Longwy, north of Metz, and the Swiss border had the enemy a division in reserve except for a single fourth-rate division stationed in Alsace; this division had recently arrived from the Russian front where conditions of discipline were so demoralized that the enemy had apparently doubted the wisdom of putting it into line. Again the Franco-American attack down the valley of the Meuse had put out of action the enemy’s main line of supply running east-west, the railroad through Mezieres-Sedan-Montmedy. This was the only railroad parallel to the front which the enemy might have been able to employ with the battle line standing anywhere in the region it did, it was the road over which he would want to move any troops which he might bring to Lorraine from his reserves in southwest Belgium. North of this railroad stretched the region of the Ardennes where railroad communication was both limited, and for this purpose, indirect. It meant that to reinforce the Lorraine front the enemy would have had to move his troops over the circuitous route Namur-Arlon, or even through Liege. Now, when one considers that the enemy required about fifty trains of, say, fifty cars each, to move a division, the hopelessness of this task becomes manifest. Had this attack been launched the probability is that the attacking force would have met little or no opposition; the enemy armies in Alsace would have been cut off from the main body, and the enemy’s left wing in Belgium crumpled up. This the Germans undoubtedly fully realized, and helps to explain their desire for an armistice at any price.

Note, too, the concentration on the Flanders front which, coupled with the corresponding German concentration in the same region, seems to indicate the possibility of turning the enemy’s right wing and reaching Liege before the mass of the enemy’s troops. It can be seen that Liege lies in the comparatively narrow “pass” between Dutch territory and the Ardennes. All east and west railroads from Belgium to Germany converge and pass through Liege. The success, therefore, of such an operation would mean that all the bulk of the enemy troops which escaped immediate capture would have been compelled to retire through the Ardennes, which, with the lack of railroads and poor road communication there, would have been disastrous. The probability of success of such a move can be gauged by comparing the number of fresh reserve units available to the Allies and to the enemy.

The chart “Status of Divisions on the Western Front” shows clearly the ascendance which the Allies had gained over the enemy since the desperate days of March-July, 1918. The list of “Dissolved Enemy Divisions” shows, too, the straits to which the enemy had been put, dissolving, as he did, these regular divisions in order to secure replacements for the rest. It must be pointed out that the divisions of the different armies were by no means of the same man-power; the German division at this period was about 9000 strong, the Belgian brigade about 4500, the British division about 11,000, the French division about 10,500, and the American division about 23,000. From the chart one can see that the enemy
had 144 divisions in line against 86 on our side, whereas, in reserve the enemy had but 41 against our 127 (including 14 United States divisions).

Of the German reserve divisions, only two were "fresh," one third-rate, and one fourth-rate division, both recently from the Russian front. Of the German 39 "tired" divisions, 32 had not been out of line more than ten days! On the other hand, the Allies had 33 "fresh" divisions in reserve including, notably, the five divisions forming the Australian Corps, and also four American divisions. Furthermore, the 30th and 27th American divisions, forming the II American Army Corps, would have become "fresh" (by our standard) in four and six days, respectively. It is well to point out here that experience showed that American divisions did not need the full month specified in order to recuperate. This was due partly to the newness of these war conditions to our men, partly to their splendid physique, and partly to the excellent supply system in the A. E. F.

It becomes evident, therefore, that the enemy was on the brink of disaster. Both the superior strategy and the actual numerical preponderance of the Allies and the Americans had enabled them to reach the situation shown by this map, and it was only the alacrity with which the enemy proffered his request for an armistice under conditions which amounted to unconditional surrender which saved him from immediate and complete military disaster.

It was not until the middle of January, 1918, that the Americans held any sector of their own on this western front. A frontage of 10 kms. taken over at that time had grown by March 21st, when the German storm broke upon the Allies, to 28 kms. By July 18th, that momentous day when the tide changed in favor of the Allies, the Americans were holding 89 Kms. of the western front. On November 11th the length of the front occupied by American troops had grown to:

1st and 2d Armies
front ................128 Kms. (All active.)
37th and 91st Divisions 6 Kms. (All active.)
Regts. of 93d Division 11 Kms. (3 regiments in the Vosges, a quiet sector.)

Total ...............145 Kilometers.
Approximately 90 miles.

Leaving out of consideration the decisive effect upon the morale of the Allies caused by America's entrance into the war, no greater argument can be presented than the figures below to show the actual physical weight which we threw in to turn the balance.

LENGTH OF FRONT HELD BY ALLIES AT THE CESSION OF HOSTILITIES.
American.........145 Kilometers.
French..........344 Kilometers. (80 Kilometers in the Vosges Mountains; a very quiet sector.)
English.........113 Kilometers.
Belgian.........40 Kilometers.

Total...........642
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, sailed for France on August 26th on board the White Star liner Lapland. Mrs. Guernsey is making the trip in the interest of the National Society's reconstruction work in France. Upon landing, she will visit the site of Tilloloy, the village for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have raised the generous sum of $42,365.84 to aid in its restoration. Mrs. Guernsey will also visit the headquarters of the Fatherless Children of France, another charitable committee to which members of the National Society have contributed $137,994.28 for the support of French war orphans.

It is interesting to note that during her administration, Mrs. Guernsey has visited officially twenty State Conferences, and one or more chapters in nine other states, crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and from Maine to Florida, as well as to France, without expense to the Society.

As the War President General of the largest patriotic organization of women in America, she put all her time and strength and energy into the various measures to assist the United States Government, especially in placing the Liberty Loans and promoting patriotism.

With the approval of the National Board of Management, she leased to the Government, without compensation, all land in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall owned by the Society, for the erection of a temporary building for the use of the Council of National Defense. The additional property afterward acquired by the Society through Mrs. Guernsey was already under lease to the Government at $2000 a year, and this lease the Society took over with their deed to the land, thus adding the $2000 to their annual revenue.

When the call came to cooperate with the Government during this reconstruction period, Mrs. Guernsey offered the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury the influence and practical help of this well-organized National Society in the Government's plan for Americanization of the foreign-born and the U. S. Treasury's thrift campaign.

In the two years and more of Mrs. Guernsey's leadership she has adjusted the work of the Society to the business policy to which her administration was pledged. She introduced needed reforms and successfully improved ways and means by which the work of the Society should be conducted, retaining at the same time proved methods of procedure projected by her predecessors in office.

In the matter of committees, the old rule of appointing many persons on the large working committees was abandoned, and the better rule adopted of having only the State Chairman, appointed by the State Regent, responsible for the work in her state and representing her state on the National Committee.

Mrs. Guernsey promoted and encouraged the change in procedure in the office of the Historian General, whereby four or five volumes of the Lineage Book are published annually, instead of the two volumes heretofore issued each year.

Notwithstanding the necessity for conserving every dollar of the Society's funds which confronted Mrs. Guernsey when she took office, she realized that it would be false economy to save money by permitting Memorial Continental Hall to run down, and she, therefore, saw that all necessary repairs were made as soon as possible, so that the building, erected by the Daughters at such sacrifice, should be preserved in all its pristine beauty.

Mrs. Guernsey secured a settlement in full of the bill of J. E. Caldwell and Company against the Society for the Block certificates, resulting in the presentation by that company to the Society of the certificates and the cancelling of the charge of $7555.61.

It is not amiss in this connection to state that the President General's business acumen has been signally displayed in the way she has met the difficulties surrounding the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE situation. The heavy deficit, incurred in 1916 when the magazine was sent free to all members of the National Society, has been entirely paid, and Mrs. Guernsey, aided by the Treasurer General and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, has established the official publication on a sound financial basis. It is now accepted as part of the regular annual expense of the National Society, and the magazine revenue to-day defrays over three-fifths of publication. With the steady increase of subscriptions the cost to the Society will gradually disappear.

THE EDITOR.

585
HEN the American colonists received their charters from the home government, they had been granted with them the full rights of English citizens, which were theirs by inheritance. Many of these rights remained inviolate for nearly one hundred and fifty years, and as such the descendants of the original colonists were determined to maintain them. The several attempts by Parliament to levy upon them certain taxes, the colonists considered as an infringement of the chartered and established rights of their forefathers, and in their efforts, during a period of years, to resist these encroachments upon their sovereignty, there was no thought or intention of proceeding to revolution, or rebellion, against the home government. Their sole purpose was to insist upon the maintenance of rights already secured to them. The American Revolution of 1776 was not undertaken to overthrow, or subvert, existing government, nor to revolutionize established customs. Its sole purpose in the beginning was to stand fast for the rights received by their forefathers and secured to them by charters issued under royal decree.

In the several wars of the colonial period between England and France, the English colonists had fought for the protection of their homes, but they had also fought for the interests of the home government. For these purposes, and for protection against the Indians, military companies had existed in the colonies since the days of Captain John Smith and Captain Miles Standish. Each locality maintained its military organization and the young men of each generation were trained in military discipline. Many individuals owned their arms, but fire-arms and ammunition were also furnished to organized companies from the public or town magazine.

The last French war, or the Seven Years War, closed in 1763, and drew more heavily upon the colonies than any previous war for support and troops; and, as a result, left in its wake
many experienced veterans who were to become the leaders in later difficulties. The years between 1763 and 1775 were the formative years of the Revolutionary period. And, while up to the time of the immediate outbreak of hostilities, the colonists as a body had expected that non-importation and non-consumption acts would bring about the result they desired and secure to them the continued recognition and maintenance of their chartered rights. There were those who feared that an open rupture with force of arms might be necessary, and to this end they were looking forward to precautionary measures.

In November, 1772, Samuel Adams, of Boston, proposed that the towns of Massachusetts should create Committees of Correspondence, the members of which should be regularly elected by the voters at town meetings, whose duty it should be to keep in touch with public affairs, and in communication with each other, in case concerted action between communities might be desirable. When news of this plan reached Virginia, Richard Henry Lee proposed that similar committees should be established in the counties of the southern colonies and between all of the colonies themselves for the interchange of information for the common welfare, in order that all might be welded together for closer concert of action.

Boston was at this time the most important commercial centre of the English colonies in America, and Massachusetts was particularly prosperous. When the determination of the British Parliament to force their measures upon the colonies increased, Boston and Massachusetts were selected as the most strategic points upon which to centre the attack, as success there must perforce compel all the rest of the country to submission also.

To restrain trade and starve the people of Boston into submitting to the measures imposed upon them, the Boston Port Bill was passed by Parliament; signed on March 31, 1774, it went into effect on the first day of June. The execution of this measure was delegated to Thomas Gage, then appointed Captain General and Governor of Massachusetts to succeed Hutchinson. Governor Gage arrived in the province on the 13th of May, 1774, and to assist him in the execution of his duties, additional troops were sent to him from England, and others ordered to Boston from Quebec, New York, and New Jersey. The Port Bill went into operation amid the tolling of bells, fasting and prayer. It effectually closed all industries, all avenues of trade, and all classes of people suffered heavily. Instead, however, of the expected submission by the people of Boston and Massachusetts, to say nothing of the rest of the country, the contrary effect was produced. Every colony and community came to its relief. Supplies of food, clothing, and other necessaries were hurried forward to Boston from every colony from Canada to Georgia, and from communities on the frontiers as well as the nearby towns. The bill failed of its purpose, while the result had been to draw the colonies closer together in a common cause, and all eyes were now turned to Boston and New England, anxiously awaiting the next issue of events. Meanwhile, in September, 1774, the First Continental Congress, composed of delegates from the several colonies met in Philadelphia.

Following the passage of the Port
Bill, the British Parliament passed two other bills in May, 1774, aimed at the chartered government of Massachusetts. One entitled “The better regulating of the government of Massachusetts Bay,” provided that the Colonial Councillors then chosen annually by the representatives, should be appointed by the King and should serve according to his pleasure; that all civil officers, judges, sheriffs, etc., should be appointed by the governor, or in his absence by the lieutenant governor; and that town meetings, except the annual ones, should not be held except with the permission of the governor. The second act “for the more impartial administration of justice” in the province, provided that offenders against the laws might be carried to other colonies, or to England, for trial.

These two acts absolutely undermined the fundamental principles on which the political system of the colony was based. The issue was no longer on the principle of “taxation without representation,” but a struggle for the very existence of the chartered rights of the commonwealth, and at once became the real issue of the Revolution.

The colonists were not without spirit or leadership, and county delegations were soon holding meetings to protest. The newly appointed judges were not allowed to hold courts at Great Barrington, and on August 26, 1774, at Faneuil Hall in Boston, delegates from Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk, and Middlesex Counties met with the Committee of Correspondence and drafted a series of resolutions, in substance as follows: That a Provincial Congress should be held; that the courts ought to be opposed; that officers under the late acts should be regarded as traitors, and that laborers should refuse to work for them and merchants refuse to sell them goods; that every defender of the rights of the province, or of the continent, ought to be supported by the whole county, and, if need be, by the province; and last, “as a necessary means to secure the rights of the people, the military art, according to the Norfolk plan, ought to be attentively practised.” This seems to have been the first official, or pseudo-official, suggestion looking to the possibility of using military organizations in this difficulty.

The “Norfolk plan” is explained as a plan for the military of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, extracted from the plan of discipline for the Norfolk militia, and was published in Boston in 1768.

During the days of colonial warfare the colonial stock of powder was stored in the magazine on Quarry Hill at Charlestown. This powder was apportioned among the towns for the use of the military organizations, and a certain portion reserved for the use of the colony government. During the month of August, 1774, incited by the serious trend of affairs, the towns quietly withdrew their portions from the public stores, leaving only that powder which was the property of the government of the province. This fact being made known to Governor Gage, at sunrise on the morning of September first, he sent a detachment to carry away the remainder of the powder to Castle William, and another detachment was sent to Cambridge which carried away two field pieces lately procured for the regiment of that place. Excitement and indignation ran high among the colonists over this affair, and immediately guns, ammunition, and military stores began to be carried secretly out of Boston to places of security. Both
parties worked secretly and by night, endeavoring to get possession of local cannon and stores. To add to the excitement, General Gage began the fortifications of Boston Neck.

In the meantime, the patriots had forced the resignation of all officers appointed by the governor and the King under the new acts of Parliament. Thus matters stood on September 1, 1774, when the governor issued an order for the election of the Representatives to the General Court, to be held in Salem on the fifth of October. On the twenty-eighth of September he issued a second proclamation, annulling the first. Nearly all the representatives had been elected, however, and ninety of them met at Salem, October 5, 1774. All day they waited for the governor or some properly accredited officer to appear and administer the oaths to them. After becoming satisfied that the governor did not intend to attend, the convention was called to order, John Hancock was elected chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln clerk. On October 7, certain resolutions were adopted declaring that the governor’s action in preventing the General Court from being held was unconstitutional, and they, thereupon, resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress, and adjourned to meet at Concord, October the eleventh. On that day they addressed a message to Governor Gage, setting forth the conditions as they saw them, and after arranging for the payment of the tax money then due, they adjourned to meet in Cambridge October 17. On the eighteenth, a committee was appointed to make inquiry into the present state and operation of the army, and on the following day another committee was appointed to consider what was necessary to be done for the defense and safety of the province. On October 24, a committee was appointed to consider and report “the most proper time for this province to provide a stock of powder, ordnance, and ordnance stores.” Later in the day, this same committee, with the addition of several members, was instructed to take into consideration and report the quantity of such stores now necessary for the province stock, and an estimate of the cost thereof. The committee reported on the following day, recommending the purchase of necessary supplies amounting to £20,837.

On October 26, 1774, a series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the existing conditions of affairs and recommending the appointment of a Committee of Safety, which should have authority to arm, equip, and call out the militia of the province, whenever in its opinion “the safety and defense of the inhabitants demand such action”; to provide for paying the militia; to purchase military stores not to exceed £20,837; to appoint the officers to command the militia; to provide for the election of officers of the companies of militia, etc., and directing the election of field officers for the said companies. The resolutions further provided “that the field officers so elected, forthwith endeavor to enlist one-quarter, at the least, of the number of the respective companies, and form them into companies of fifty privates, at the least, who shall equip and hold themselves in readiness, on the shortest notice from the said committee of safety, to march to the place of rendezvous; and that each and every company so formed choose a captain and two lieutenants to command them on any such emergent and necessary service as they may be called to by the committee of safety
and said captains and subalterns so elected, form the said companies into battalions, to consist of nine companies each; and that the captains and subalterns of each battalion so formed, proceed to elect field officers to command the same.” The final clause of the above paragraph is of particular historical interest, as it is the first official authorization and provision for the embodiment of that famous military organization known as the “Minute Men” of the American Revolution. The other colonies quickly followed the initiative of Massachusetts and authorized similar organizations within their boundaries.

To have the chief command of the militia forces when called into action the Hon. Jedediah Preble was selected, with the Hon. Artemas Ward, and Col. Seth Pomeroy, second and third in command respectively. And at the next session of the Congress, Col. John Thomas and Col. William Heath were added to this list of general officers.

The denunciation of the acts of this Congress by General Gage, had little or no effect upon the patriots of the province, and the Second Provincial Congress, which convened February 1, 1775, renewed the acts of its predecessor, and it gave more explicit directions to the Committee of Safety regarding the militia. Meantime, the towns were raising their quotas of money to equip their local militia and to meet other necessary expenses; particularly were they desirous to provide supplies for the Minute Men; to be a member of these companies was considered an honor, and to be chosen an officer in them was a mark of the highest distinction. Ministers and deacons were enrolled upon their rosters, and all were drilling frequently and assiduously. Training days generally included an entertainment at the town house and a patriotic sermon at the meeting-house. Economy of supplies was such that towns whose companies trained in military tactics without using powder, seem to have been especially commended. The stores gathered by the Committee of Safety during the winter were stored at Worcester and Concord.

Meanwhile, British troops continued to arrive in Boston, and conditions became more and more tense. Public sentiment grew apace, and it was only a question of time when the inevitable clash must come. Every colony had felt the cause of Massachusetts as its own, from the day that the British Parliament had enacted the bill against the chartered rights of that colony. Through the Committees of Correspondence a line of communication was kept alive and the patriots of every province were in touch with each other. Organizations of “Minute Men” and militia were effected in every colony, supplies of arms and ammunition were being assembled, and war-like preparations were quietly but constantly going on in every community.

Early in April of 1775, announcement was made that additional troops were being sent to Boston, and on the fifth instant, the Provincial Congress adopted rules and regulations for the establishment of an army. On the seventh, it sent letters to the Committees of Correspondence “most earnestly recommending that the Militia and Minute Men be found in the best posture of defense, whenever any exigence might require their aid, but at whatever expense of patience and forbearance to act only on the defensive.” On the eighth it voted to send delegates to New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode
Island to explain the determination to raise an army for the defense of "the province, New England, and the Continent," and ask for the cooperation of those colonies. On the thirteenth it voted to raise six paid companies of artillery and to keep them constantly in service. On the fifteenth it appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and adjourned until May 10th.

During the next few days, the Committee of Safety, alarmed by the movement of British troops in and around Boston, were removing part of their supplies from Concord and vicinity to other places, concealing cannon, establishing a constant guard, and arranging for relays of messengers should occasion arise.

On the night of the eighteenth, the signal agreed upon flashed forth "from the belfry tower of the old North Church," and in an instant the messengers of alarm were off across country, speeding over the roads to every hamlet and farm with the alarm to which the Minute Men were organized to respond. Nor did they stop with the awakening of the men of the near-by towns, or the province of Massachusetts. On into the night rode messenger after messenger, only stopping for fresh horses, or as other riders took their places. Into the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, to the towns on the coast of Maine, westward over the "old bay-path," down the shore road through Rhode Island and Connecticut to New York, and away across the Jerseys to the "city of Brotherly Love" on the Delaware; and thence away to the southland. For days and nights men rode, and everywhere as they went that wonderful army of true-hearted Americans, the Minute Men of the Revolution, sprang to answer the call, caught up their muskets and powder horns, and marched for the relief of New England—marched until they met other messengers speeding the message that the immediate danger was past.

In the meantime the men of Massachusetts had responded to the alarm, and company after company of Minute Men marched for the protection of the stores at Concord. Lexington, Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Acton, Stow, Charlestown, Cambridge, Needham, Watertown, Framingham, Dedham, Bedford, Woburn, Medford, Roxbury, Brookline, Billerica, Chelmsford, Salem, Newton, Danvers, Beverley, Lynn—all had their killed or wounded in that memorable battle which was the beginning of the struggle for American liberty.

This battle of the Minute Men stands out conspicuously in American history. It was the victory, not of a mob or a body of untrained men, but of an organized, thoroughly trained force, who had believed in preparedness, and who were imbued with the justice of their cause and the principles of the chartered rights which they had inherited from their forefathers, and which they resolved should be transmitted to their children and their children's children. Invoking the blessing of God upon their cause, they marched forth a typical American organization, representing the true American spirit—an army for righteousness, which elicited from the British commander, Lord Percy, the commendation that he had "never seen anything to equal the intrepidity of the New England Minute Men."

On April 20th, the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts issued letters to all the towns, calling out the militia, and urging them to hasten and encourage the enlistment of men to form an army. April 26th, the Committee appealed to
the other New England colonies for all the troops they could spare. On April 22d the Provincial Congress assembled and resolved that an army of thirty thousand men was necessary for the defense of the country. As the proportion of Massachusetts it resolved to raise thirteen thousand six hundred men. Ten companies of fifty-nine men each were to form a regiment, and those who raised companies or regiments were promised commissions to command them. Artemas Ward was appointed Commander-in-Chief, as General, John Thomas, Lieutenant General, and Richard Gridley, Chief Engineer, and a train of artillery was authorized.

On April 22d, Rhode Island resolved to raise fifteen hundred men as an "Army of Observation," "with all the expedition and dispatch that the nature of the thing will admit of," "to repel any insult or violence that may be offered to the inhabitants," and also, "if it be necessary for the safety and preservation of any of the colonies to march out of this colony and join and cooperate with the forces of the neighboring colonies." These forces were to comprise three regiments of eight companies each, under Cols. James Varnum, Daniel Hitchcock, and Thomas Church, with Nathaniel Greene as Brigadier General.

April 26th Connecticut voted six thousand men, in six regiments of ten companies of one hundred men each. Joseph Spencer was the ranking general, Gen. Israel Putnam being already at Cambridge.

New Hampshire on May 23d voted three regiments under Col. John Stark, Col. James Reed, and Col. Enoch Poor, under Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, sometime later succeeded by Gen. John Sullivan. Pending this action by the Congress of New Hampshire, Col. John Stark, who had caught up his musket, left his mill and hurried forward in response to the messenger of the Lexington alarm, sending back word to "Molly" "to send on his regimentals," and to the Hampshire men "to meet him at Medford," had remained at Medford and had recruited his regiment at the famous old tavern there. Massachusetts, meanwhile, enlisted sixteen of its regiments including Gridley's regiment of artillery. It was this army of State Troops from the four New England colonies, not fully organized or equipped, which fought the battle of Bunker Hill. Colonel Poor's regiment had not arrived from New Hampshire at this time, nor had all the Connecticut and Massachusetts regiments reported. They arrived, however, soon afterward.

General Washington arrived at Cambridge July 2, 1775, and on the following day assumed command of this army, in compliance with his election as General and Commander-in-chief, and instructions received from the Continental Congress. The return of the army made pursuant to a general order at this date, July 3, 1775, showed thirty-five regiments as follows:

Massachusetts, 26 regiments, 11,680 men; Connecticut, 3 regiments, 2333 men; New Hampshire, 3 regiments, 1664 men; Rhode Island, 3 regiments, 1085 men. This summary did not include Colonel Gridley's regiment of artillery containing 489 men, and a company of artillery from Rhode Island under Captain Train of 96 men. These make a total of 17,355 men. This force was disposed about Boston, placing that city and the British army in a state of siege, in three grand divisions of two
brigades, or twelve regiments each, as follows: The right wing was under Major General Ward, the brigade under General Thomas being composed of seven Massachusetts regiments; the brigade under General Spencer, composed of three Connecticut and three Massachusetts regiments. This wing was stationed at Roxbury and vicinity. The centre was at Cambridge under Major General Putnam; the first brigade of six Massachusetts regiments under General Heath; the second brigade under the senior officer consisted of General Putnam's Connecticut regiment and five Massachusetts regiments. The left wing was under Major General Charles Lee, the first brigade of three New Hampshire and three Massachusetts regiments under General Sullivan was at Winter Hill; the second brigade under General Greene was at Prospect Hill and comprised the three Rhode Island and four Massachusetts regiments. Thus organized, the army before Boston, composed of New England troops formed the nucleus of the famous Continental Army.

GLEANINGS ABOUT OUR FLAG
By Mary E. L. Hall

First flag known to have been raised over a school was over a log school-house on Catamount Hill, Colrain, Mass., in May, 1812. The second war with Great Britain was then threatening, and the Flag was raised in an outburst of patriotism and loyalty to the Government of the United States.

Three days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, a flag was raised over a school building or grounds in Chicago, Ill.—the Washington School. The principal, Benjamin F. Cutter, bought the bunting and four of his teachers made the flag. One of these ladies was a native of Maine, one from Massachusetts, one from New York State, and the fourth was Mrs. Calista R. Jones from Vermont, a past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps.

On May 11, 1861, at New Bedford, Mass., a flag was raised over the Fifth Street Grammar School. This flag has been an inspiration to the students of this school for over forty years, being unfurled every school day during that time.

The first "Flag Day" of the Twentieth Century was Friday, June 14, 1901. June 14, 1777, Continental Congress passed a resolution "That the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on the blue field, representing a new constellation. The stars to be arranged in a circle. This date, June 14, 1777, marks the beginning of the authentic history of our flag—the official birthday of the Stars and Stripes.

The "Pledge of Allegiance" was given, under the leadership of The Youth's Companion, by more than 12,000,000 public school pupils during the National Public School Celebration" of October 21, 1892. In 1893 the Woman's Relief Corps was the first to introduce the salute to the flag in the public schools.

Saluting the flag was instituted in Philadelphia in 1893 by Dr. Edward Brooks, who was at that time superintendent of schools. In April, 1898, New York enacted a law to salute the flag at the opening of each day of school and patriotic exercises.

Going into the history of the flags of all nations, the following are the dates on which they were adopted as national emblems:

- Star and Stripes, 1777.
- Spanish: Yellow and red flag in 1785.
- French: Tri-color flag, 1794.
- Portuguese: 1830.
- Sardinian or Italian: 1848.
- Austria-Hungary flag: 1867.
- Chinese and Japanese flag: About 1870.

Stars and Stripes were planted nearest to the North Pole by Commodore Robert E. Peary of Maine and the District of Columbia.
HE following letter from Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, was recently received by the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, at Memorial Continental Hall, and as it gives authoritative news of the French war orphans its publication will interest the many Daughters of the American Revolution who gave so liberally to the support of these future citizens of France.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
A Washington.

MY DEAR MRS. JOHNSTON:

When I left Washington for France early in December, I fully expected to be back here in time to be present at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, and it was with sincere regret that I missed that occasion to join in the tribute of admiration to Mrs. Scott for her splendid work as Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee. I should have greatly liked to express my heart-felt gratitude to her, and also to the members of the Committee, and to the Chapters who so sympathetically and generously came to the assistance of the little children of France whose fathers had given their lives in our great struggle for liberty.

Since then I have learned from you that although the War Relief Service Committee has closed, yet part of its work is to continue, and in particular the aid to the French orphans, which has been put under your care. I am, therefore, doubly anxious to thank those many kind friends of our children who have done, and are still doing, so much to help them through the period of their early youth, when too great privations might handicap them for the rest of their lives. We know only too well, alas, the effect of such privations, for the children of the reconquered provinces of northern France were found there in a pitiable condition.

Professor Calmette, the head of the Pasteur Institute in Lille, who remained there throughout the four years of German occupation and who had the anguish of seeing his wife carried off in mid-winter to a German prison camp as a hostage, told me that practically every child in the big towns, such as Lille, Tourcoing, and Valenciennes, was stunted of four years' growth. In the agricultural regions they suffered a little less, because on the farms it was possible to keep a little food and conceal it from the enemy, but in the towns the inhabitants had no food except what Mr. Hoover's admirable Relief Commission distributed, and that was only two-thirds of the
quantity normally necessary. The adults could suffer and survive, but the children could not grow and develop, and so one sees everywhere children of twelve who seem to be eight, and boys and girls of sixteen who look like children of twelve. One of the chief tasks of France now is to save her young population from tuberculosis and the other diseases to which it is so likely to fall a prey.

I wish the Daughters of the American Revolution who have “adopted” our little ones could realize, as I do, who am just back from France, all that their help and sympathy mean to them. It means sometimes the proper food necessary for a child’s health, sometimes the pair of shoes which can enable the child to go to school, and at all times it means carrying the word “America” into thousands of French homes where it will remain a symbol of fraternity, ever respected and beloved.

As an example of what timely aid can do, I will cite one family that came under my personal notice. The father fought through the first few years of the war, and after several attacks of bronchitis was discharged supposedly cured; but, after a few months at home, tuberculosis set in and he was removed to a hospital where he died. The mother was left with two boys of eight and ten years, who had always been healthy, but after contact with their father they began to lose weight and strength. Having only her small pension, and a little assistance from the municipality, and having besides run into debt during her husband’s illness, she could not give the children all they needed.

At this juncture they were “adopted” in America. This supplementary help allowed her to send them for the summer to board in the country where the physicians say there is every chance that the open air life will make them strong and well again, and the mother has been able, meantime, to give up her lodgings and go to work, thus saving rent to pay her debts and put by something for next winter when she will have her boys back.

Who can say what they and their mother will owe throughout their lives to American help?

I understood what the name “America” meant to all those little ones when I saw one day, in one of the poorer quarters of Paris, hundreds of children “adopted” in that far-off land, walk by the Mairie (district building) each carrying a little American flag, and in the school house heard them shout “Vive l’Amerique!” while the older ones sang in very credible English, “The Star Spangled Banner,” as if it were their own national hymn. I do not think, when these children grow up, they will ever forget the sentiment which will have been bred in their childish hearts.

In thanking the Fairy Godmothers of France’s future citizens, I would not forget the generous friends of our country who are still raising funds for Tilloy, and I would like to tell you of the ruined and ravaged regions we visited and of the courage and perseverance of the people returning to their destroyed fire-sides; but this letter is too long already, so I will only ask you to accept our heart-felt thanks for your devotion to the work, and to believe me, with deep gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution,

Yours sincerely,

Elise Jusserand.
A HERO OF TWO WARS

HE historic relics recently presented to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall take our minds back about a century and a half to the noted sailor-patriot, Commodore Joshua Barney, U.S.N., to whom they belonged. These relics were donated to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mr. Richard H. Thompson of Baltimore, Vice-President of the Maryland Assurance Corporation and direct descendant of Commodore Barney. Mr. Thompson’s gifts comprise: a miniature of Commodore Barney, painted by Isabey in Paris; a ring set with diamonds surrounded by pearls, which was presented to Commodore Barney, according to family records, by Napoleon Bonaparte or by General Lafayette; a pair of epaulets made of gold bullion, worn during his term of service; two handsomely carved swords in scabbards, belt buckle worn while in service, together with an officer’s collar of dark blue velvet combined with gold embroidery; a pair of shoe buckles worn by Commodore Barney when presented at the French Court by General Lafayette; Commodore Barney’s favorite chair, and another presented to him by George Washington which came from Mt. Vernon; British musket-ball which Commodore Barney received at the Battle of Bladensburg and which was extracted after his death (the bullet is mounted in a silver ring which bears an inscription telling its history).

Never in the annals of our country has a naval officer rendered more distinguished service than Commodore Barney. Born in Baltimore July 6, 1759, the seventh child of the fourteen children of William and Frances Holland (Watts),
Barney, he began his naval career at the age of twelve, when he embarked on his first voyage, and four years later took command of a merchant reserve ship. It is interesting to compare some points in the life of Barney with that of the other great naval hero of the times, Commodore John Paul Jones. Although the latter was a naval lieutenant when twenty-six years old, Barney received his commission at the early age of seventeen, and while Jones was a captain when twenty-nine, Barney obtained that rank when only twenty-three. By the time he was twenty-five, he had been in the service nine years, with an interesting and varied career behind him.

In October, 1775, the sixth month after the opening of hostilities, and when British warships were zealously guarding the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, the task fell to Lieutenant Barney of recruiting a crew for the Hornet, Captain William Stone. At the opportune moment an American flag arrived, a gift to the ship from Commodore Hopkins of Philadelphia. Barney unfurled the flag from the ship's mast, the first Stars and Stripes ever seen in Maryland, and the enthu-
siasm and excitement were such that he had no difficulty in gaining recruits for his vessel. Lieutenant Barney was also one of the two officers who received the first salute paid by a foreigner. This happened in the West Indies in 1776, just after the Declaration of Independence, when Barney's ship, the Andrea Doria, Captain Robinson, fired a salute to the fort at St. Eustatia. The salute was hastily but imprudently returned by the governor, thereby acknowledging the independence of the Colonies, and for this act he was later displaced by the British Government.

Four times was Lieutenant Barney taken prisoner of war before he rendered his most conspicuous Revolutionary service in 1782, the year he received his captaincy. On April 8, 1782, while commanding the Hyder-Ally, a small ship mounting sixteen six-pounders and carrying 110 men, a terrific engagement ensued at the entrance of Delaware Bay between this vessel and the General Monk, commanded by Captain Rogers, R.N., and superior in both metal and number of men. The battle lasted one-half hour, when the General Monk struck her colors,
having lost every officer on board with the exception of one midshipman. Great was the rejoicing on the streets of Philadelphia when the Hyder-Allen sailed into port with her capture, and many poems and ballads were written commemorating the occasion. The Legislature of Pennsylvania evidently agreed with the historian Cooper that this action “was one of the most brilliant that ever occurred under the American flag,” for a vote of thanks was passed to Captain Barney and a gold-hilted sword presented to him in the name of the state.

Captain Barney not only had all the elements of an excellent officer but at an early date showed the traits of an efficient and tactful diplomat. The very year of the success of the Hyder-Allen, Barney was selected to convey important despatches to Benjamin Franklin in Paris and bring back a quantity of bullion lent by the French king to the United States. It was on this trip that a kiss was publicly bestowed on him at a Court function by Queen Marie Antoinette, which was the origin of the old song, “Barney leave the girls alone,” composed by an Irish officer who witnessed the affair.

“Barney you’re a wicked boy,
And you do always play and toy
With all the gals you see.

“Mr. Barney leave the girls alone!
Why don’t you leave the girls alone,
And let them quiet be?”

The next year Captain Barney made another trip to France, curiously enough on a vessel named the George Washington. All this happened exactly one hundred and thirty-six years ago. He
BULLET SET IN SILVER, BEARING INSCRIPTION GIVING ITS HISTORY. BARNEY’S CONDUCT AT BLADENSBURG GAINED HIM ADDED RENOWN

SWORD PRESENTED TO COMMODORE BARNEY BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1782 (RIGHT) BOTH SWORDS USED BY COMMODORE BARNEY

DIAMOND AND PEARL RING PRESENTED TO COMMODORE BARNEY, ACCORDING TO FAMILY RECORDS, BY NAPOLEON OR BY GENERAL LA FAYETTE
was the last officer to retire from the service in 1784, having been for many months the only officer retained by the United States Navy. Barney was in command of the ship which conveyed Ex-President Monroe as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France in 1794, and, on this same visit, bore the American flag to the National Convention then meeting at Paris.

Barney entered the French navy in 1795 and the following year received the rank of Commodore. In 1802 he demanded his discharge, which was at first refused by Napoleon but eventually granted later in the year. He now returned to his home in Baltimore, where some time previous he had married Miss Anne Bedford of Philadelphia, and for years to come he was closely identified with the political and social life of Maryland's capital. When Jerome Bonaparte visited this country he spent several weeks at the home of Commodore Barney, who did everything in his power to make the stay of the young brother of the First Consul a success. Barney did, however, try to prevent the very unsuitable match between Bonaparte and Miss Elizabeth Patterson, but without avail, and from this event eleven years later comes one of the first important divorce scandals of this country. So now we come to the War of 1812, when Commodore Barney again rendered as conspicuous service as in the days of the Revolution. By August, 1812, after a cruise along the eastern coast, he had captured fifteen vessels, nine of which he had burned or sunk. Two years later, August, 1814, occurred the Battle of Bladensburg, the second great crisis in Barney's life which served to make him famous. Under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, Barney sailed with the boats under his command to the defense of Washington. "With a battery and 600 marines, he was stationed by an old mill which is still standing, near the bridge spanning the river, and seems to have done most of the fighting. Of the British loss, the greater number was at this point. The Americans stood their ground against the British veterans for a time, and the British Colonel in command was killed. Commodore Bar-
ney, during the fight, was very badly wounded. The battle lasted from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon. Our forces were pursued by the enemy, who entered Washington that evening. Barney was taken prisoner by General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, and immediately paroled. "Had half your army been composed of such men as the Commodore," said General Ross, "with the advantage you had in choosing your position, we should never have gotten to your city." A wonderful eulogy, this, of one enemy to another.

Again was a handsome sword presented to Barney, this time by his native city, Baltimore, and the following inscription appears on its blade: "In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Commodore Joshua Barney, and the handful of men under his command in the defense of the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth of August, 1814—the Corporation of this city have bestowed on him this sword."

In May, 1815, Commodore Barney made his last trip to Europe, bearing dispatches to several American envoys.

Four years later, while Barney and his family were travelling to Kentucky, where they intended to settle, he was stricken with a short illness in Pittsburgh, and died on December 4, 1818. He was buried with military honors in the Allegheny Cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. An extract from the Pittsburgh Mercury, of December 4, 1818, speaks of Commodore Barney as one who "highly distinguished himself during the Revolution and the last war, by his ardent attachment to his country, by the signal services he rendered her, and by the interpidity of his conduct in the most trying and dangerous situations."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since this article was put in type more Barney heirlooms have been generously presented to the National Society by Mr. Richard H. Thompson.
WHEN AMERICA HARBORED A NEPHEW OF NAPOLEON

By Clara Ryder Hayden

Very few who have been reading with interest of President Wilson's "White House" in Paris, are aware of the fact that for years the United States harbored a prince of the House of Murat. A man who not only claimed the distinction of being a French prince, but at one time was the royal heir to the throne of Naples.

A stranger going to Tallahassee, the old capital city of Florida, becomes deeply interested in its many stories of historical romance, chief among them being the absorbing story of the French prince, who lies beside his princess, in the Episcopal burying grounds.

Prince Murat was the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and the son of Napoleon's sister Caroline and her husband Joachim Murat, one time King of Naples, and the self-acclaimed King of the two Sicilies.

The story of Joachim Murat's life reads like a page from the Middle Ages, full of bold adventure and daring intrigue — the son of an innkeeper, raised to one of the highest estates in the power of Napoleon to bestow. His father had planned that he should become a priest but this was a career entirely too retiring for the ambitious Joachim. The
PRINCE MURAT

THIS PORTRAIT WAS FOUND IN A RUBBISH PILE BY A COLORED MAID YEARS AFTER PRINCESS MURAT'S DEATH
nearest he got to carrying out his father's plan was to study cannon-law at the University of Toulouse. His adventurous temperament led him into the life of the army, and he became one of the Guard of Louis XVI, from which he was shortly dismissed because of his revolutionary tendencies.

In 1795 he met Napoleon, and in his gay, bold manner soon won an influence over the "little Corporal" that was destined to play a part in the history of southern Europe. His rise, like many of his time, was phenomenal. He was First Aide de Camp to General Bonaparte in Italy; was Commandant at Rome and accompanied Napoleon to Egypt; in 1804 he held the post of Governor of Paris and Marshal of the Empire; was made Great Admiral of the French fleet, and in 1806 was appointed King of Naples. From that time on he was obsessed with the desire to possess Sicily, which resulted ultimately in a break with Napoleon and his downfall. He also dreamed of becoming a National Italian King.

His Queen Catherine and their children were living in the royal palace in Naples when Ferdinand IV of Austria began his advance on the city. They were hurriedly deported to Triest where they were later joined by the deposed king.

His last play, to win back his fame and fortune, was his most daring one. After the battle of Waterloo, when the French were heart-sick and desperate, and willing to listen to any wild scheme of his, he organized a flotilla of six vessels, carrying about 250 armed men. Their objective point was the Calabria, but they were overtaken by a storm, and only two ships with thirty men landed with him at Pizzo. Here Murat was seized, court-martialed and shot on the 13th of October, 1815.

Six years after the death of his father, Charles, the eldest son, finding himself with the rest of his family, an exile from France and Italy, immigrated to America, finally settling in Jefferson County, Florida, where he served as a country postmaster for several years.

It was while here that he met and married the lovely young widow, Catherine Willis Gray, a daughter of Colonel Bird Willis, of Virginia, and Mary Willis Lewis, the niece of George Washington. Catherine Willis, born in 1803, at the age of thirteen married Atcheson Gray, who died the same year.

There is no evidence that Prince Murat possessed any of the aggressive spirit of his father or the military genius of his uncle, but after a time he grew tired of the pioneer life in Florida, and sailed for Europe, making his home for a short while in Brussels. The King of
PRINCESS MURAT, GREAT NIECE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

PRINCESS MURAT WAS THE HONORED GUEST OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE A SHORT WHILE BEFORE HER DEATH IN 1867
Belgium placed him in the Belgian service, but his remarkable physical resemblance to Napoleon attracted so widely the attention of the old soldiers that he was forced to take leave of military life, and seek a home in England. It is written that in bidding good-bye to his regiment, he addressed them in seven different languages.

This home in London proved a haven for members of the Bonaparte family. The future Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon, spent much of his time there, and grew very fond of Princess Murat, calling her "Cousin Kate." After he became ruler of France he was very lavish with gifts to his Cousin Kate, and insisted that she use the royal livery, which she did. He sent them many handsome pieces of furniture bearing the royal insignia of France, some of which are still to be found in Tallahassee.

After remaining several years in England, Murat grew restless again, and they returned to Florida, living in St. Augustine for a short while. They then moved to New Orleans, where he entered into the practice of law, and engaged in planting on a large sugar plantation. During one of the Indian wars he returned to Florida, and gave valuable assistance to General R. K. Call.

Prince Murat carried with him into his adopted home many customs of his European life, which sometimes caused him to be spoken of as eccentric, but always as hospitable, cultured and extremely chivalrous. He died April 15, 1847, at his plantation in Florida, and his body was carried to Tallahassee, where it lay in state at the old Gamble home, which is still standing. The funeral was said to be a very impressive ceremony and one fitting to a prince of France and a nephew of the great Napoleon.

Prince Murat had published several books which showed his love for his adopted land, and his keen appreciation of the friendships he had formed. One, published in Paris in 1830, was entitled "Lettres d'un citoyen des États-Unis à un des ses amis d'Europe."

After his death, Madam Murat, as she preferred to be called, was extended an invitation by Louis Napoleon to make her home in France, near the returning Murat and Bonaparte exiles. She refused, however, saying, "My people," meaning their negro slaves, "need the care of their mistress."

The princess died in 1867. Thus the descendents from two of the greatest names in history lie peacefully under the sod in the old Florida cemetery.

LOOK FOR THE NOVEMBER D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The leading article in the November, 1919, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE will be "Battlefield Trophies Tell War History," written for this magazine by Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General. The article is graphically told and will be of particular interest to our readers. Only a limited edition of magazines is published each month, therefore get your subscription in before the edition for November has been exhausted.
Georgia has very few “Real Daughters” left. In the old ancestral home, “Strawberry Hill,” at Forkland, Ala., resides the only living “Real Daughter” of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Justina Walton Webb.

Mrs. Webb’s father, when quite a small boy, was sent with clothes for his brother Tillman, who was serving with General Washington. The general was so impressed by this little boy that he appointed him his messenger. Tillman was in the boat with Washington when the general crossed the Delaware.

Mrs. Webb was born October 17, 1831, the youngest child by a second marriage. She was educated in a seminary at Marion, Ala., and in a French school in Mobile. With her cousin, Madame Octavia Levert, who was known on two continents for her beauty, wit, and mental attainments, she spent a happy girlhood, attending parties and balls in Mobile and other southern cities.

Her grandmother, Amelia Smith, arrived from Edinburgh, Scotland, the night that the tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor, and her grandmother often said that it was the most noted tea-party she ever attended.

George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a cousin of Mrs. Webb. Her uncle, Caleb Whiteford, was secretary of the British Peace Commission. Mrs. Webb owns a fine engraving of her uncle made by S. W. Reynolds in 1795.
A Real Daughter of Michigan
By Ida Farrar McFarland
1st Vice Regent, Lucy Walcott Barnum Chapter

A long life but a short life-story is the heritage of Mrs. Emeline Palmer, "Real Daughter," and beloved member of the Lucy Walcott Barnum Chapter of Adrian, Michigan; she, whom the Chapter delights to honor and calls itself most fortunate to have upon its roll.

If eighty-four years of service for others could be unfolded there would be no more beautiful story told; but while love, service, and devotion to home duties bless those who come within their influence, and are rich in memories that keep the heart warm, they do not so easily lend themselves to a pen and ink story. Our dear Mrs. Palmer will live to bless the world in her splendid children, three daughters and a son, long after she has herself ceased to be interested in our worldly affairs.

Emeline Buker Palmer was born March 26, 1835, in Coshocton County, Ohio, the youngest child of Israel H. Buker and Sarah Black Buker. Her father, Israel H. Buker, was born in Bridgewater, County of Plymouth, Mass., April 17, 1756, and she was born when her father was seventy-nine years of age, the youngest child of a second marriage.

Following the immigration to the "Ohio Country"
after the War of 1812, Mr. Buker was one of the pioneers of Coshocton County, Ohio, where he owned a beautiful farm and where Mrs. Palmer spent her early girlhood.

At the age of twenty she was married to Martin R. Palmer of Otsego, Ohio, and to them were born seven children, four of whom are living. In 1882, she, with her husband and children, moved to Adrian, Michigan, that their children might be educated at Adrian College, Mr. Palmer being a trustee of that institution.

Since the death of Mr. Palmer in 1898, Mrs. Palmer, with the courage and devotion that has characterized her life, has still kept the home a sacred place where her children and friends have loved to gather. Though eighty-four years of age, Mrs. Palmer is still a sprightly woman, keeping in touch with the stirring events of the present, and actively interested in the work of her church. She and her two daughters, Miss Cora and Miss Sadie Palmer, are at present residing in Highland Park, Michigan, but she still retains her membership in the Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of Adrian, of which she was a charter member.

Mrs. Palmer's father died when she was fourteen years old, but she remembers him as wearing the ruffled shirt and queue of those old days, and has many vivid memories of his war reminiscences. She recalls his story of being present at the execution of Major André, and how the distinguished captive on the way to the final scene took off his hat to wipe his brow, exclaiming, "It is a warm day, gentlemen," when, as a matter of fact, it was really quite a cool day. She remembers her father's warm admiration for General La Fayette, his stories of the hard days at Valley Forge where he was connected with the bodyguard of Washington, and the presentation to him of a sword for faithful service.

Mr. Buker was an ardent Whig, and only a few days before his death at ninety-two years of age he voted for Zachary Taylor. He was a man of intense patriotism as well, and the war records show that he served in the Massachusetts regiments for the entire period of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1783, with promotion to sergeant.

He was the true type of the sturdy old patriots of the eighteenth century, and in his old age his life-long passion made him desire to be buried—when death should take him—wrapped in the folds of the starry flag he loved and had served with such fidelity.
NAVAL battle, which for more than a century seems to have entirely escaped official and historical mention has recently been brought to light through the restoration of a tombstone in a cemetery in Rochester Center, in the southwestern corner of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Incidentally, this discovery illustrates the practical value of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution and similar organizations in preserving and restoring old-time records dealing with the formation and development of this great nation.

According to the inscription on this tombstone, this naval battle took place in the Bay of Biscay, off the French port of Nantes, on September 9, 1780. It has long been recognized in historical research that mortuary records are among the most reliable. The solemnity inspired by the presence of death, the considerable expense of chiseling inscriptions on stone, and the sobering effect of an open grave, all tend to give reliability to statistics made on such occasions; and thus we have every reason to believe that a sea fight in the cause of American independence took place as stated by the simple inscription on this Rochester Center tombstone.

This inscription is as follows:

MEMENTO MORI

Here lieth the remains of Mr. Elnathan Haskell.
He died the 16th, April, 1783, in the 58th Year of his Age.
Lieut. Nathan Haskell, son of Mr. E. Haskell, fell in an engagement in latitude 47 & 18 N., on the coast of France ye 9th Sept., 1780, in the 20th Year of his age.

It is fortunate that patriotic societies like the Daughters of the American Revolution have so widely created the spirit of preserving and restoring ancient records bearing on our national career, for this little burial plot, in an obscure corner of the Bay State, had not even the distinction of a name. Like many another cemetery in New England, it was near the site of the first
“training-ground,” “green” or “meetinghouse”—those centres of social, religious, and political life in the early days of American democracy. These burial places were the depositories of records of men who “dared to do and die” for the cause of liberty, and it is regrettable that so many of them have suffered through neglect. In too many instances, grave stones bearing data of genealogical and historical importance, have become illegible, while whole cemeteries have been swept away by the ruthless advance of commerce and manufacture.

Americans are indebted to the patriotism and munificence of Charles Leonard, of Rochester, who established a fund, the revenue from which was devoted to preserving and restoring, so far as possible, the valuable records found in this local graveyard. Among the notables buried here were Col. Charles Sturtevant, an ancestor of Charles Sturtevant Randell (member of Congress from the New Bedford district), and of Lieut. William Pritchard Randell, who was in the wooden warship Cumberland when attacked by the Confederate ironclad Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, and Rev. Timothy Ruggles, born in Rochester in 1711, who went to Harwich, Mass., and became a member of the Stamp Act Congress—although he finally became a Tory. In her play entitled “The Group,” Mercy Warren portrays Ruggles as “Brigadier Haitall,” as Pope depicted some of his contemporaries in the “Dunciad.” Tristam Burgess who, as a congressman, had some lively tilts with John Randolph of Roanoke, also is buried here, the only mark of his birthplace being an old apple tree.

Unfortunately, we have little more information about this naval battle that took place “on the coast of France ye 9th Sept.” than this simple inscription on the Rochester Center tombstone. For more than a hundred years American histories have ignored the fight, probably because of the scant details available regarding it; but recent research has shown that such a battle occurred on the date and locality mentioned, and that the American craft was the Massachusetts warship Mars. But, as in too many instances of our struggle for independence on the ocean, adequate details of this battle seem to have been lost. Men do not obtain victories over other men without the display of
heroism on the part of many individual participants. Without doubt, there were deeds of personal heroism, and performance of conspicuous gallantry in this neglected "engagement in latitude 47 & 18 N." that would have added lustre to the pages of American history.

But while we are deficient in details of this battle, we know something of Lieutenant Haskell, "what manner of man" he was, and that he came from "fighting stock" that always gave a good account of itself when in a righteous cause. There is a monument on Manhattan Island in memory of Nathan Hale who regretted that he had only one life to give to his country. Just across East River in Brooklyn is a magnificent shaft in commemoration of the thousands of martyrs who perished in the prison ships of Wale Bogt. Should not this young officer, who laid down his life in defense of the flag somewhere "on the coast of France," at least have mention of his sacrifice made in the history of his country?

Young Haskell came from one of the "grand old families" of New England, his paternal ancestor having been Roger Haskell, of Salem, whose son, Mark, came to Rochester in 1692 so as to avoid serving as jurymen in a witchcraft case. Lieutenant Haskell's brother, Elnathan Haskell, was a major in the Continental Army during the Revolution, and, while serving as an aide to Washington, had occasion to visit Mount Vernon several times. Major Haskell's face appears in Trumbull's famous painting, entitled "Burgoyne's Surrender," which is preserved in the Capitol at Washington. From this we may presume that he took part in the great campaign in northern New York, which terminated in the capture of the British invading army. That this Haskell family had a fondness for the name Nathan is shown in variations it underwent—there having been Nathans, Nathaniels, Elnathans and Jonathans.

The only direct corroborative record we have of Lieutenant Nathan Haskell having taken part in this naval battle "on the coast of France ye 9th Sept." is had in the Massachusetts archives of the Revolution, where, under the head "Haskell, Nathan," we find the following entry: "Lieutenant of marines, ship Mars, commanded by Captain Simeon Samson; petition signed by said Haskell and other officers of the Mars, intended to call at a port in France, complaining of the rating of prize shares as established by the Council, and requesting that the same be altered in order that the vessel might be manned effectively. Referred to the Committee in Council, July 6, 1780, and their report allowing to the seamen of the Mars one-half of all the prizes captured was accepted July 7, 1780."

In the same records we find another entry regarding young Haskell which refers to him as "lieutenant of marines, ship Mars, commanded by Capt. Simeon Samson; list of officers of State navy; commissioned July 21, 1780." Another entry notes that Lieutenant Haskell was "engaged June 5, 1780; discharged September 9, 1780; served three months, four days. Reported entitled to a share in brig Tryall, if made a prize; also reported deceased. Roll dated Boston." From this scanty record it would appear that young Haskell was commissioned a lieutenant in the Massachusetts State Navy on June 5, 1780, and was assigned to the State cruiser Mars, Captain Simeon Samson, and that on her voyage across the Atlantic to France, she made at least one prize in the brig Tryall,
a share of which was to be Haskell's if the prize was brought safely into port.

So far as the writer knows, there are no relatives of Lieutenant Haskell living in or near Rochester, Mass., to-day. His nearest relative was Miss Eugenia Haskell, a grandniece of the hero, born May 25, 1818, and died March 11, 1907. She is reputed to have been a remarkable woman, excelling in conversational power and possessing a clear memory. "Abigail Rockwell," a character in the novel "Saint Abigail of the Pines" (Boston, 1906), by William Allen Knight, is said to have been based on the author's acquaintance with Miss Eugenia Haskell. But, clear as Miss Haskell's memory was in regard to her ancestry, it seems that she never could recall anything definite of her grand-uncle, Lieutenant Haskell. However, we have sufficient data to know that Lieutenant Nathan Haskell was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution will see that his heroism is not lost to history.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since August 1st are:


James A. Garfield, Memorial Address by James G. Blaine. Gift of Miss Kathryn D. Burrows.


Received through Miss Effie Epler, D. A. R. State Librarian, the following:


Sixty Years on the Upper Mississippi. S. W. McMaster, 1893.

The Bandits of the Prairies. E. Bonney. Both presented by Mary Little Deere Chapter.


Past and Present of Rock Island, Ill. Chicago, 1877.

Historic Rock Island County. Rock Island, 1908. Both presented by Fort Armstrong and Mary Little Deere Chapters.

The First American Composer. Songs. By Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791). This copy presented by Mrs. Simon Baruch through the courtesy of the Mayor of New York.

PAMPHLETS

The following three pamphlets were received through Miss Effie Epler, the gift of Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn.

The Days We Celebrate. Julia Mills Dunn, Moline, 1895.

Fifty Years, 1844-1894, of the First Congregational Church, Moline, Ill.

Historical Souvenir of Moline and Vicinity. Compiled by Julia Mills Dunn.
Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.). The following is a report of Quassaick Chapter's activities during the year beginning June 6, 1918, and ending June 5, 1919:

The membership is ninety-three active and one honorary. One member, Miss Olla Hazelton, is in service overseas with a navy base hospital unit. There is one life member enrolled. Mrs. George Rains, a charter member, died March 27, 1919. There have been no transfers, no resignations, no marriages. Five new members were welcomed. Eight sons of members went into the service, two going overseas, while two others were killed.

October 9, 1918, the Chapter celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. At the luncheon on February 22, 1919, the Countess von Krockow gave an interesting description of life in Germany before the world war as seen by a young American woman.

In its response to the call of patriotism and civic pride the Chapter has contributed the following:

Five dollars to the local Y. M. C. A. canteen committee; $25 to the Newburgh Red Cross Chapter; $25 to the maintenance of the D. A. R. room at St. Luke's Chapter; $10 to the Fourth of July Celebration Fund; $9.40 to the N. Y. State Utility Fund.

Individual members served on the Canteen Committee, donated pies and other delicacies to the Aqueduct Guard, and, as members of the Quassaick Red Cross Auxiliary, made hospital supplies and garments for Belgian relief.

IDA C. LEROY, Recording Secretary.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (District of Columbia) has had another pleasant harmonious year, working together with a spirit of love and pride for home and country, which characterizes all true Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our meetings are opened with the salute to the Flag and the Americans' creed repeated in concert. The members whose privilege it has been to unite with us can truly say that we are steadily going forward, and good feeling and patriotic work is increasing each year.

New Year's greetings were received from our President General and the State Regent of the District and read by our Regent, Mrs. Florie Harrison Barr. The Chapter gave a Daughters of the American Revolution emblem to our first bride, Mrs. Emily Reid Smith, who was married to Consul A. Ray and sailed for Africa. Mrs. Milton Johnson, our Vice-Regent, presented us with a beautiful "gavel," a souvenir made from the first flag pole that was used on Memorial Continental Hall, when the Daughters of the American Revolution unfurled the Stars and Stripes, thus typifying the undying patriotism of the descendants of the Revolution.

Mrs. Tolbert Willoughby Hanger was authorized by the National Board to organize a Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in Paris, France, she being transferred from the "Sarah Franklin" Chapter in order to enable her to take up this work, as she expects to make her home permanently in France. As a large number of Americans are now living in Paris, the prospect for a chapter is very bright and the name "Benjamin Franklin" has been chosen.

The following is a report of our war work: Liberty bonds purchased by individual members, over $10,000; subscriptions to the $100,000 loan; two of our members had sons serving in France; two members received "service badges" from the Red Cross for working over eight hundred hours.

Mrs. James Alexander, one of our members, took care of five hundred soldiers during the past year, entertaining them as well as writing to their families. We have contributed to Friendship House and also to Patriotic Education, sent gifts to Memorial Continental Hall Museum and responded unanimously to the request for subscriptions toward the restoration of Tilloloy. This was done in appreciation of France's aid in the struggle for American Independence to establish this republic in the family of nations.

Our Vice Regent was appointed by the Regent of the District to act as Vice Chairman of International Relations.

The D. A. R. Magazine is growing in

LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. T. P. HISEY; MISS I. I. PETTIT; MISS B. B. MORRISON; MRS. C. W. CARTER, REGENT, MARTIN SEVERANCE CHAPTER; BOY SCOUTS
MRS. C. C. COTTLE, CALIFORNIA STATE REGENT; MISS L. P. MERRITT; MRS. I. H. LOWREY AND MRS. T. HILL
interest among our members and many subscriptions are taken. We have responded to national and state calls for war work and individually continue our services in the interest of peace. Patriotism is the keynote for which our faithful members are working hand in hand.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON, Historian.

Martin Severance Chapter (Pasadena, Cal.). Tribute was paid to the earliest settlers of California when the old Mill, or El Molino, as the Spaniards called it, was marked by the unveiling of a tablet placed upon it by Martin Severance Chapter, July 8, 1919.

In California, where we have no Revolutionary history, we can only mark roads or buildings which embody the history of the oldest civilized Christian races.

The Spaniards, already settled in Mexico, sent their priests or "Padres" northward and built a chain of Missions in what now is California, each one's journey from the other and connected by a good road called "El Camino Real."

The San Diego Mission, built in 1769, came first, and San Gabriel, which is nearest to Pasadena, was built in 1771, and stands in the beautiful and fertile valley of San Gabriel. The waving fields of grain which soon sprung into life under the régime of the mission padres required a grist mill; thus, after a time, was built the mill upon which was placed the tablet bearing the date of its completion in its present form in 1810. It was built to serve as a block-house for defense against hostile Indians or enemies of any kind. The walls are three feet thick, one foot of adobe and two feet of brick, the outside covered with a coat of plaster one inch thick; the roof still covered with the old Spanish tiles, and arched wheel-chambers are under the building. Upon the north side may be seen the various crude arrangements of masonry for the running in of water and the turning of the wheel; upon three corners are massive buttresses, one of which covered a spring which could supply a besieged garrison with water in case of need. Inside the building are huge rough-hewn rafters, and the open fireplaces of olden time. The mill stands on a hillside and formerly overlooked a small body of water, a mill-pond in fact, which has now retreated some quarter of a mile to the south. This old mill is usually considered to stand in Pasadena, being near the Hotel Huntington, but it is really just over the line in the City of San Marino.

Upon the afternoon of the unveiling ceremonies a goodly number of our fellow-citizens had assembled upon the wide space before the building, sitting in the shade of the lofty pine and pepper trees and fanned by the gentle breezes of a perfect day; the Fife and Drum Corps of the Pasadena G. A. R. Post played lively music as the audience assembled; over the ancient doorway an American flag draped the tablet and upon the little platform before the door stood our own silken flag upon its D. A. R. pedestal, and each speaker appeared beside it in turn, with the open doorway as a most effective background.

Our Chapter regent, Mrs. C. W. Carter, presided with her accustomed ability and introduced each speaker. She welcomed the audience in a few happy words, then came the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. R. R. Harpole; next the Invocation by Dr. Leslie Learned, of All Saints' Church, Pasadena. Then in the doorway appeared the Boy Scout bugler and bravely his notes rang out in the silent air; and from behind the building came a squad of Boy Scouts with their leader, Mr. Trask. They grouped themselves at one side of the steps and with them stood the two grand-children of our regent, Elizabeth and Henry Carter. The little children and the Boy Scouts pulled a rope which raised the flag above the doorway and unveiled the tablet. The tablet contains the following inscription, surmounted by the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

El Molino
The Mill erected by the Padres of San Gabriel Mission
1810
this tablet placed by
Daughters of the American Revolution
Martin Severance Chapter of
Pasadena
1919

The report of the chapter committee on Old Trails, Roads and Historic Spots, was given by Miss L. P. Merritt, chairman; she mentioned the interesting fact that the tablet was made as near home as possible, that is, in Los Angeles. Mrs. C. C. Cottle, State Regent of California, in a most interesting and appropriate address presented the tablet to the City of San Marino in the name of Martin Severance Chapter. A member of the City Council of San Marino accepted the tablet in behalf of the city, with a few interesting remarks. Then followed a fine historical paper by Mrs. F. B. Schneider, of Los Angeles, who brought vividly before the audience the struggles of the pioneers and their daily life around and within this building of the olden time. Miss L. P. Merritt read an original poem which told in a humorous manner one of the legends of El Molino.

Mr. T. H. Trask, Boy Scout Executive for Pasadena Council, spoke of the work of his organization: how it aims to make the boy a conservator and not a destroyer of ancient
Landmarks. Mr. Trask pledged his boys to preserve and defend “El Molino.”

The exercises closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by the Fife and Drum Corps of Civil War Veterans, who also discoursed patriotic and lively music while the audience dispersed about the Mill, exploring all its nooks and corners, inside and out.

So closed one of the most pleasant and profitable experiences of Martin Severance Chapter.

This Chapter is 100 per cent. on the National Liberty Loan Bond and on the Tilloty Fund.

Louisa P. Merritt, Historian.

Cornelia Greene Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.).

The present membership is 74, including 12 non-resident members. Nineteen new members have been admitted, eight were dropped or transferred, and two deaths and two births have been recorded.

The most important event in the Chapter’s history was the unanimous election of Mrs. John Trigg Moss to the Missouri State Regency at the Eighteenth Annual State Conference, held at Marshall, Mo., in October, 1917. In November the newly elected Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ray A. Burns, was hostess at a special open meeting in honor of Mrs. Moss, the retiring Chapter Regent and State Regent-elect, the officers of other local Chapters being guests. At the conclusion of the program the Regent presented Mrs. Moss with a hand-wrought silver vase from the Chapter.

Chapter and Board meetings have been held monthly, continuing through the summer during the period of the war.

A silk Service Flag now containing twenty blue stars was made and presented to the Chapter by the Regent, and Cornelia Greene Chapter was the first local Chapter to display a Service Flag.

Immediately following the declaration of war, the Chapter Red Cross Sewing Unit was organized by Mrs. L. M. Ottofy and 8340 hospital garments have been completed. A Surgical Dressing Unit was also organized and the surgical dressing supplies totaled 17,045. Many of the members spent their spare time knitting and 876 knitted garments were made for the Red Cross. At the summer meetings 400 tray cloths, napkins, etc., were made and sent to the Red Cross.

The Chapter invested $194 in Liberty Bonds and the Bonds taken by individual members totaled $18,550. The Bonds sold by members during the several drives amounted to $16,900. The Chapter took charge of the Thrift Stamp booth in a down-town store one day each month, and the sales totaled $2818.86. Chapter members contributed $275 to the Red Cross and secured 908 memberships at $1 each. During the Y. M. C. A. Drive the Chapter raised $500, and for the Belgian Babies’ Fund $424.12 was secured. The members made 128 “Bed-side Bags” of bright chintz and cretonne, which were sent to the American Fund for French Wounded.

Company D, 138th Regiment Infantry, was adopted by the Chapter in August, 1917, and has been supplied with meals, comfort kits, knitted garments, Victrola records, and Thanksgiving and Christmas barrels containing fruit, jelly, homemade cookies, and candy. The recent “Welcome-Home Dance,” given by the Chapter for Company D at Hotel Statler in June, was a most enjoyable occasion.

To the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Club of St. Louis $5 per month was sent, and the Regent served as a member of the Executive Board. Over 2350 magazines and books were sent to soldiers in various camps. A Hospital Cheer Committee was formed in the Chapter and visited Jefferson Barracks frequently, taking stamped postal cards, flowers, Victrola records, tobacco and games to the convalescent soldiers there.

Mrs. John Trigg Moss, the State Regent, was one of the “Four-minute Speakers,” and Mrs. Burns, the Chapter Regent, who is a reader and impersonator, gave recitals and arranged entertainments for soldiers stationed at local camps.

In addition to extensive war activities, the customary local philanthropic and Xmas work has been continued. The Chapter supports a child at the St. Louis Open-air School for Tubercular Children and also maintains a Scholarship in the Ozark School.

The Xmas Work each year includes a visit to the City Infirmary with gifts for all of the 700 inmates; a Xmas Tree, celebration, and gifts for 100 poor children at The Sunshine Mission; and 3 bountifully-filled boxes sent respectively to the Cornelia Greene Scholarship Girl at the Ozark School, to the child at the Open-air School, and to a deserving old lady. This year the three French Orphans adopted by the Chapter will be remembered. Last March the Chapter purchased a new $115 Victrola, which, with 40 records, was presented to the Sunshine Mission.

A series of small card-parties given by the members totaled $150 and four “Rummage Sales” netted $428. A large Patriotic Card-Party given at Hotel Statler added $300 to the Treasury. Mrs. Moss won the prize offered by the Regent for selling the most tickets and received an ex-Regent’s pin.

Washington’s Birthday, Memorial Day, and Flag Day have been observed jointly with the other local Chapters. The D. A. R. Parliamentary Club and Old Trails Chapter, C. A. R.,
are both flourishing. In June of each year a picnic is given by the Chapter for the members of the C. A. R. and their friends.

In June the Chapter gave a garden-party in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Moss, sending out several hundred invitations to local Daughters and State Officers. The spacious grounds surrounding the residence of Miss Mary V. Sherer were appropriately decorated, and music, refreshments, and a "Garland Dance" added to the pleasure of the occasion. During the afternoon, the Regent, in the name of the Chapter, presented Mrs. Moss with an ebony gavel, mounted with the D. A. R. insignia.

All obligations, including State and National taxes, have been met, and the following contributions were made: Total expenditure for Co. D., $328; Bethesda Home, $10; Tubercular Child Open-air School, $93.60; Ozark School Scholarship, $150; Provident Ass'n, $5; Community Kitchens Ass'n, $10; Food Conservation Fund, $5; Tilloloy (50 cents per capita), $33; Third Liberty Loan ($1.36 per capita), $94; Liberty Bonds, $100; Xmas gifts City Infirmary, $285; Xmas gifts to Poor Children, $275; Xmas gifts to Old Lady, $30; Xmas gifts to Tubercular Children, $35; Xmas Box to Ozark School Girl, $15; French Orphans, $109.50; Baseball outfits for soldiers, $10; Woman's Committee, Council of Defense, $10; Knitted set for battleship, $8.82; Jefferson Barracks Hospital Cheer Fund, $10; United War Work Campaign, $24; Two Old Ladies, $15; Hostess Room of Patriotic Societies during St. Louis Biennial, $2; Fruit Trees for France, $1.50; League of Nations Campaign Fund, $5; Bedside Bags, for soldiers, $44.80; Municipal Carnival for St. Louis Regiments, $6; Soldiers' Library Fund, $5; Chair for Museum, $13.50; Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, $67.50; Camp Mother Fund, $105; Victrola Sunshine Mission, $115; Missouri State D. A. R. Reconstruction Fund, $185; total contributions, $2206.22.

(MRS. RAY A.) PAULINE J. BURNS, Regent.

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, N. Y.) is passing the 22d year since its organization. With the signing of the Armistice, the different war activities of the chapter slowed up and gradually ceased. Our room, which for two years had been turned over to making surgical dressings, was now returned to us. Members of our chapter, for the past year, has been doing Red Cross work, as an auxiliary to the Red Cross headquarters. Every woman has sewed, knitted or made surgical dressings, and some did all three. Our chapter has furnished many chairmakers for women's work in the Red Cross. Mrs. Jonas Eckdall is Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. J. P. Ramseyer has been on duty every day as Director of women's work for Lyon Co.; Mrs. W. A. Randolph has been the General Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Brancher, supervisor of all the packing, and Miss Mary Whitney, Chairman of the State Normal Auxiliary. Our chapter has seven service stars.

The members have entertained hundreds of soldiers in their homes, soldiers passing through our city, and S. A. T. C. boys attending school in Elmira. Members have given generously to the Red Cross and purchased thousands of dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds. We are 100 per cent. contributors to the Tilloloy fund. We have given our quota for the Stand of Colors presented to the Kansas Regiment of the Rainbow Division. Over 100 glasses of jelly were sent to the hospital at Ft. Riley; shoes and clothing were given for Belgian relief. Every member filled a Christmas box to a friendless soldier overseas. We made 25 scrap-books for the Northern Pacific Steamship, which went over as a transport and returned a hospital ship; also sent scrap-books to a hospital in New York City for sick and wounded soldiers. We gave $25 to the Berry School in Georgia.

We have 62 members at present. One of our
members, Miss Adelaide Morse, is State Recording Secretary. The first death in our chapter since our organization, 7 years ago, was that of Mrs. Sarah Pierce, who died January 30th. She was a regular attendant and an enthusiastic D. A. R.

Our meetings have been full of interest. Papers on "Conservation," "Women in the Next Generation," and different phases of war work and reconstruction have been given. On one occasion, Mrs. William Allen White showed us a wonderful collection of French war posters, telling us the story of each poster.

Our Regent, Mrs. Gertrude Boughton Ireland, is a capable leader, and a successful, useful year is before the chapter. At the last meeting, it was decided to begin educational work among the many Mexican children in Emporia. Classes will be held and mothers of the children will also be permitted to enroll. The children will be taught cooking, sewing and English.

ADELAIDE MORSE,  
State Secretary.

Jonathan Cass Chapter (Weeping Water, Neb.). We have held 5 business meetings and a Flag Day picnic at the homes of members. The average attendance at these meetings was 11. The chapter has subscribed to the Martha Berry School and the Tilloloy funds. During the year we have added 12 new members. We still have a Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury.

We are the custodians, for the year, of the beautiful flag awarded at the State Conference to the chapter making the greatest per cent. gain in membership.

ESTHER C. SHELDON,  
Secretary.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) has 217 members. In the past year there have been 3 deaths; Mrs. Walter B. Swindell, Sr., Mrs. Edward Stabler and Mrs. I. P. Gaugh. In taking the census of the chapter, it was found that in two instances mother, daughter and granddaughter belonged to this chapter, 16 mothers and daughters, 19 sisters, and in 3 instances, 3 sisters.

We have had the usual chapter meetings. A Victory Reception was held in December to the Daughters and their friends and to the State Regent, State Officers and Chapter Regents.

Our Historian, Mrs. A. P. Gore, has given us most interesting and instructive papers, and we have been addressed by prominent speakers—Mr. Edmonds on the "Evil of German Propaganda," and Madame Sartoris on "Reconstruction in France." At the Washington's Birthday celebration, the cake was cut by Master Herbert Grant Sartoris, the great-grandson of General Grant.

Every chapter member has been fully alive to her war obligations, but in an organization as large as this, it is impossible to get accurate statistics of the work accomplished. A stocking machine, worked by a member's daughter, has turned out scores of stockings and, together with the hand-knit ones, has run the number...
of stockings and sweaters up in the hundreds. Woolen outfits were contributed to the men of the Mt. Shasta, and 84 outfits for the Commodore Joshua Barney. Dozens of women met for sewing and surgical dressings and one member alone averaged 2700 dressings a week for one year.

Every request from the National and State Society has been met by the chapter. Two billiard tables were secured for the convalescent soldiers at Ft. McHenry. The usual scholarships have been subscribed to, and through this chapter, Mr. Walter B. Swindell has added another scholarship to St. Mary's Seminary as a memorial to his wife, all expenses as to tuition and furnishings of the room being met by him.

The greatest interest of the year has been the Club House at 207 W. Franklin Street, run by patriotic women as an annex to the Fayette Street Service Club. The handsome reading and writing rooms on the second floor were furnished by the chapter, and have more than 1000 books, periodicals and daily papers. We have also provided a great comfort in the way of a fine shower bath. Different members have been in daily attendance. The work of the club is prospering and will continue as long as it is needed.

Individual card parties, dances and theatre benefits have been given to meet the increased activities of the past year. The following is a list of the expenditures: Service Club, $980; Liberty Bonds as chapter reserve and Memorial, $100; individual contributions to National Society Liberty Bond, $83; Tilloloy, $525; insignia for Ex-State Regent, $30; scholarships, $177; amount contributed to miscellaneous patriotic appeals, $190; sick soldiers, $336; total, $2421.

BETTIE M. SIPPEL, Regent.

The San Fernando Valley Chapter (San Fernando, Cal.). On June 7, 1919, the chapter passed an interesting day at the Arcadia Balloon School at the invitation of the commanding officer, Lt. Col. Mygatt. We motored the 30 miles from San Fernando, having with us several guests and a bountiful picnic luncheon. At Arcadia, we were welcomed by our Founder and first Regent, Mrs. J. M. Powell. Our State Regent, Mrs. Cottle, and a number of other guests were with her. Under a magnificently live oak, we found tables and chairs prepared for us.

After the business session, Mrs. Powell presented the chapter with a gavel made from the wood of Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. She asked us to take a special pledge of devotion to our country. She then read the pledge, which we straightway adopted, whereupon Mrs. Powell put it into a tiny phial and asked Col. Mygatt to insert it under the bark of the oak. He did this so skilfully that the cut was hardly visible. Col. Mygatt invited us to return each year at the same time to celebrate our Charter Day under the oak. Mrs. Egbert, our Regent, graciously responded, after which we joined hands and marched around the tree, singing America.

Various speeches followed. Colonel Mygatt spoke earnestly of the need that patriotic women continue their work for the boys still in the service. He said that as our men return and are demobilized, we are in danger of forgetting the many still in the service, and who need the same sort of clean amusement provided during the war. We agreed to do all in our power to help and to spread his message through the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

A most interesting hour was spent inspecting one of the giant balloons and also some of the marvellous instruments of the Weather Bureau, so essential in the air service. The ride home through our beautiful San Fernando valley ended a day we shall long remember.

ALICE B. LEWIS, Historian.

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Ia.). During the year ending May 7, 1919, the chapter has held 9 regular meetings with an average attendance of 23. In addition to being a regular meeting, the June meeting was Flag Day and the April meeting was a Guest Day. Sixteen have been elected to membership, 2 of whom were received by transfer; 1 was lost by death, Mrs. Augusta Dean; 1 was transferred to a Chicago chapter, Mrs. H. H. Jarvis; 3 members were married, Mrs. Margaret Herrick Judd, Mrs. Dorothy Ford Heikes, Mrs. Mary Flournoy Hicks. At the June meeting, pursuant to the recommendation of the National Board, the constitution was amended, changing the regular monthly meeting from the 2d to the 1st Wednesday in the month. Two vacancies on the Advisory Board were filled at the June meeting, Mrs. H. W. Brackney and Mrs. Sara E. Bliven were elected.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Regent: Miss Rose E. Chapman, Program Committee; Mrs. H. W. Brackney, Mrs. R. H. Brown, Mrs. O. B. Talley, Social Committee; Chairman for each month beginning in July and following in the order given: Mrs. Line, Hoyt, Krummam, Kiepura, Large, Line, Segwick, Marshall, Berry, Miss Brown, Mrs. Brackney, Solberg; Calling Committee: Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Solberg; Flag Committee: Mrs. W. M. Orcutt. Special Committees—Child Welfare, Mrs. Line, Solberg, Kiepura, Miss Hoyt; French orphan cans, Mrs. Bliven,
Mrs. Line; southern school (clothing), Mrs. Line, Mrs. Cooper; jam and jelly, Mrs. Snyder; Iowa Flag (for sale of flags at Interstate Fair), Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Four French orphans were adopted and all are paid for. The chapter purchased a $50 Liberty Bond. In November the Treasurer, Mrs. Solberg, resigned and Mrs. Evelyn Haakinson was elected to fill the vacancy. In February the chapter received a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Carrie F. Mann, of Onawa. At this meeting $5 was given to each of the following schools: Piney Woods, Helen Dunlap Memorial, and Martha Berry, and $1 to the D. A. R. Scholarship International School.

The monthly reports of the Secretary have been full of Red Cross activities. Weekly meetings for Red Cross work have been held almost continuously throughout the year. The chapter is 100 per cent. in giving to the National Society, Liberty Bond and the Tilloloy fund.

In April the chapter sponsored the play "Fifi of the Toy Shop." The play was a success artistically and financially, netting $335.33.

Kathryn P. Munger, Recording Secretary.

Stephen Bennett Chapter (Fairmont, Neb.). As peace had been declared and our war duties had diminished to a minimum, we began the New Year of 1919 by the observance of the 1917-18 recorded program for January, again feeling at liberty to continue our meetings at regular intervals.

At our March meeting, Sergt. John Dean, husband of our hostess, exhibited and explained numerous trophies brought from the battlefields of France, from which he had recently returned. Since the regular meeting of the previous month, 4 new members had been added to our roster, making a total membership of 24.

Our chapter was represented at the 17th Annual State Conference (March 18, 19, 20), in Omaha, by the following members: Miss Roxy V. Ammerman, alternate to the Regent; Mrs. Geo. A. Williams, delegate, and Misses Elizabeth Wright and Mary Badger, visitors, the former Chairman of the International Peace Arbitration Committee.

At the conference our chapter reported that several members held responsible positions in our local Red Cross Chapter and 3 had received the 800-hour work medals. Our oldest daughter (88 years of age) knit 4 sweaters. Our chapter was listed on the Honor Roll at the State Conference as being 100 per cent. in Red Cross membership, membership donation toward purchase of National Society Liberty Bond, and donation toward the Tilloloy fund.

In the past, the eighth grade historical contests have proved so successful that they have automatically created for themselves a permanent place on our annual programs. The subject submitted this year was "Our Debt of Gratitude to Lafayette." Gold and silver coins were the prizes awarded, and appropriate exercises were held.

The Historian is compiling the names, and war service record, whenever available, of every soldier of Fairmont and vicinity. These records are being compiled in order that there will be an authentic reference in our community for the benefit of present and future generations.

Roxy H. Ammerman, Historian.

Berger Chapter (Jersey City, N. J.). As a part of its patriotic educational work the chapter planned a series of illustrated lectures on Americanism, especially concerning American history, to be given to the foreign-born in the city. The first of these took place in May, in cooperation with the Y. W. C. A. The National Society's slides with a lecture on "America To-day" was given in Italian. By the courtesy of the Board of Education the public school in the Italian section was used and an audience of over 2000 crowded the big auditorium. The editor of the Italian newspaper read the lecture and the pictures were enthusiastically applauded. The chapter plans to continue lectures of this kind to aid in every effort to Americanize the foreigner. It was a source of much gratification to us to be the only chapter to report such work at the recent State Conference.

Our war work has included entertaining convalescent soldiers from nearby hospitals. Last fall, 3 wounded men were chapter guests for the day. They were entertained at luncheon and had a pleasant auto ride back to the Base Hospital. In April we gave a party and supper for 20 convalescents at the War Camp Community Service Club. Games and a chicken supper were enjoyed, each man having a book and cigarettes as souvenirs. The chapter has sent much material and several knitted blankets to Colonia, the reconstruction hospital in New Jersey. Several of the members had men from this hospital as guests for Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays.

Bergen Chapter is the proud possessor of a silk American flag and standard, the gift of the husband of one of its members. The chapter has given its full quota to the National Society's Liberty Bond, and for the reconstruction of Tilloloy. It has contributed its share to the fund of the State D. A. R. to make it a founder of the New Jersey State College for Women, affiliated with Rutgers University. The work for the summer of 1918 was making layettes.
for Belgian babies. These were sent through the Red Cross but the full expense was borne by chapter members.

Reconstruction work on a broad and liberal basis, cooperating with every other organization interested in such a program, is the plan for the next few months, emphasis being put on any effort that will make for real Americanism, the perpetuation of the ideals and principles that stimulated the men of 1776.

Ada Davenport Fuller, Historian.

Lake Dunmore Chapter (Brandon, Vt.) has held 10 regular meetings with 2 afternoons for entertainment. We have now 54 members, but more than half are non-resident, and 2 associate members. Four of these were transferred from other chapters, 1 new one has come in, and 1 has been dropped for non-payment of dues.

We purchased a $100 bond of the 3rd issue and a $100 bond of the 4th issue; also, about half of the members have personal bonds.

We have paid the necessary expenses of our Chapter House—insurance and some repairs, $5; for Rail, at Washington, per capita tax, $5.30; bought and hemmed 150 towels for American Society for French Wounded, and purchased 50 more for future work; 3 bolts of towelling having been given by individual members of the D. A. R. Each member is working for the Red Cross, doing surgical dressings and knitting, etc.

Twelve card tables have been donated by as many members and 14 packs of cards for use at our card parties, given occasionally to raise funds for our own use or for Red Cross. Two of our members have given the chapter a beautiful electric light for the outside of the Chapter House, patterned from the insignia of the D. A. R.—the wheel, distaff, etc. This was greatly appreciated by us all.

The 18th Vermont State Conference was held with our chapter at Brandon Inn, October 23, 1917, and was a very enjoyable occasion and well attended. We had with us the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who gave a short talk in the afternoon. Our new Chapter House was opened to the Daughters for afternoon tea and a reception was held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. E. S. Marsh, in the evening, with music and refreshments.

Mrs. Helen R. Peck, Regent.

Scranton City Chapter (Scranton, Pa.) reports its work ending May, 1919, the Official Poard of this year succeeding themselves from the preceding year. Our entire quota, $156, has been paid for the National Society Liberty Bond; $78 for restoration of Tilloloy; $73 for support of French orphan; $34.25 toward State Ambulance fund; $10 for scholarship fund in honor of 16 Pennsylvania Daughters overseas; $5 toward diet kitchen at Camp Colt, and also financial help to local charities. A subscription of our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was donated to our Public Library by one of our members, Mrs. B. L. Lathrop.

Our chapter, which has 156 members, has furnished and maintains its own room in the Century Club-house, one of the most pretentious club-houses of our city, where all Board meetings are held and members are permitted to entertain at any time.

Our members have not worked collectively in the Government service, but individually; they have been among the city's foremost women in Red Cross, war relief, selling of Liberty Bonds and all patriotic work. Two members were appointed censors of Four-minute speakers for the Government; an ex-Regent, Mrs. J. M. Shackford, received a service pin from the Red Cross, the highest award given by that organization for continuous war service. Our honor roster contains many names of husbands, sons and brothers of chapter members who were in service; 1 member, Miss Clara Waring, was also in service in France. We have lost 3 members by death in the past year: Mrs. Ida F. Greene, Mrs. Walter Coursen and Mrs. Huldah Crawford.

The interesting social event of the year occurred on March 21, when Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President-General, and Miss Emma Crowell, Recording Secretary-General, were with us. A delicious luncheon was served to 110 guests, at the close of which our Regent, Mrs. F. H. Doane, introduced Mrs. Guernsey, who gave an interesting and inspiring talk. Miss Crowell, who is a resident and former official of our state, was also heard with pleasure.

So closes a year of many activities. May the new Historian report still better things for the coming year!

E. Maude DePue, Historian.

Tierra Alta Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal), during the year just closed, has felt the impulse of new zeal. Despite the difficulties under which the year opened, because of the influenza ban, which greatly interfered with organized efforts, the essential features of the programs as outlined by our committee have been appreciated and enjoyed by our members. These programs consisted of interesting papers on topics of the day, as well as musical numbers.

The activities of the chapter have not been confined to literary and social affairs alone, for
as a chapter it has taken an active part in many lines of work during the past year. Two hundred articles have been knitted for the Red Cross and many others donated for that work. Over 300 garments have been provided for the war relief work and many articles given for local charity.

We have helped in a financial way Berry School, Albion School and a local Maternity Cottage. We have raised the chapter quota to the Liberty Loan and to the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy.

Upon request for data concerning our Roll of Honor, 38 names were secured and sent for filing with the State Historian. We have received 5 new members and other names have been proposed. Just recently we were saddened by the death of Mrs. B. N. Coffman, one of our charter members.

This much having been accomplished during a year of unusual conditions, when our members have cheerfully rendered their quota of service in other organizations as well, it would seem that the chapter, enriched by the experience of the past year and strengthened by the addition of new members, can look forward with confident hope of accomplishing much in the year to come.

(Mrs. T. G.) Mary Vail Burt, Historian.

Fort Larned Chapter (Larned, Kan.) has a membership of 29. Of these, sixteen are resident active members. This chapter has for the past two years devoted itself loyally to patriotic service.

Three hundred dollars represents the purchase of articles to outfit Company F, the local Company of National Guard. The Regent presented the kits before their departure for Camp Funston. Five dollars was given for a stand of colors for the Rainbow Division; to the Liberty Bonds and restoration of French Village, $37.

Hospital and other garments made, 225; knitted garments, 264; surgical dressings, 3000, and three Christmas boxes were sent to France. We made 12 scrap-books and sent 1850 books and magazines. Cash contributed by chapter and individuals to Red Cross, $1164.50. To the Y. M. C. A., $258. Liberty Bonds sold by the Daughters, $180,000. Liberty Bonds bought individually for two years, $20,700.

We have had many representatives in every department of Red Cross activities and War Relief work: The Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of Red Cross, seven chairmen of departments and five Captains, President of First Aid and Chairman of County Defense. We have had five speakers and made one hundred speeches.

Our monthly meetings are both literary and social. Our annual Flag Day picnic was held at the home of our present Regent, Miss Eva Beer. Luncheon was served on the lawn to a large number of Daughters and invited guests. An address was given by Col. W. R Adams, original owner of that site and Kansas pioneer. Two trees, the first that were planted in Larned, were marked with tablets by the chapter. These trees were planted by Col. Adams in 1874 when this site, now in the center of the town, was a bare stretch of prairie land. It is the wish of the chapter to mark and preserve the old landmarks, for this town was connected with the early history of the State; lying on the pathway to the Southwest, known as the Santa Fé Trail, and in early times traversed by wagon trains and troops. It was near Larned that Fort Larned, a military outpost (after which our chapter is named), stood until the eighties.

The present year, 1919, has begun auspiciously with the annual Flag Day picnic. Our year book shows a good program with papers on historical subjects.

Whatever lies before us of service we will endeavor faithfully to adhere to the principles to which we are pledged.

Anna E. VanVoorhees, Historian.

Abigail Whitman Chapter (Norway, Me.) has had another year of real service. Practically all members have worked with the local Red Cross. One member, Miss Stella B. Prince, has done all the buying of materials, Miss Zilpha Prince and Mrs. Elizabeth Sampson have had charge of the cutting, while Mrs. Lena Andrews was chairman of surgical dressings for some time. Almost everyone has done a large amount of knitting. Over $96 has been given in working materials to the Red Cross by two of our members.

Besides the war work done in direct connection with the Red Cross we have accomplished the following: Made sweaters for 6 of our own soldiers; sent 100 bean bags to Y. M. C. A.; contributed $10 toward restoration of Tilloloy; gave $1 to French war orphan fund and adopted an orphan, earning the money by a food sale. From the sale of chicken pins we were able to contribute $75 to the Committee on Devastated France. We have given $10 to the United War Work Campaign. On December 4th we held a public meeting in the interest of Food Conservation, as requested by our State Regent. Over $12,300 in Liberty Loans have been taken by individual members of our Chapter and our Regent, Mrs. Georgia M. Andrews, sold $1100 in the 4th Loan. Mrs. Doris Morrill acted as stenographer for the County Food Administrator and also assisted the Chairman of Public Safety Committee.
Miss Genevieve Barker was clerk on the Local Exemption Board for nearly 4 months.

On Memorial Day a large delegation attended exercises and afterward decorated the graves of four deceased members. During the year a large flag was purchased in conjunction with the Woman's Relief Corps, and on June 4th this was presented to the High School by our former Secretary, Miss Margaret Baker, with a most commendable address. The exercises were very impressive, and the flag was carried by children or grandchildren of members of the two organizations.

Our Regent placed the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in the Norway Public Library for one year and the chapter plans to continue the subscription. We have had many interesting programs this year and have sent two papers to the Reciprocity Bureau, "The Life of Lafayette," by Mrs. Stella Addington, and "Bravard Institute," by Miss Maud Pike. Recently we contributed $5 to the Berry School, Georgia, for boys and girls in the mountain district of the South. This year we united with the other women's patriotic orders of the town in furnishing dinner on Memorial Day to the veterans of the Civil, Spanish and late wars.

We are still a small chapter of less than 35 members. Our officers for this year have been: Mrs. Georgia M. Andrews, Regent; Mrs. Evis Cook, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Harriette Brown, Secretary; Miss Margaret Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. Doris Morrill, Registrar; Miss Genevieve Barker, Historian.

Eschscholtzia, the California poppy, was chosen for its name. The first chapter in California was named Sequoia, for the big trees of the north, and it seemed fitting that the second chapter should receive the name of the poppy which covers the fields and hills of the south. In the 25 years of its history, Eschscholtzia has had more than 400 names enrolled on the books and the Chapter now has a membership of 225, the largest in the state. Of the charter members, only 4 remain on the roll: Mrs. Francis A. Eastman, Mrs. Mary H. Banning, Miss Clara Helen Houghton and Miss Eliza Poore Houghton.

Early in the life of the Chapter, we decided that making good citizens should be our special work and much good has been done among the Mexicans and other foreigners in our midst. We have also been active in helping the George Junior Republic, an institution for the training of delinquent boys and others without homes or parents. The chapter, and individual members through the chapter, support 11 French orphans. It has 6 Liberty Bonds of the different issues; members helped in the Victory Loan Drive, when $30,750 worth of bonds were sold by Los Angeles chapters.

Our meetings of the past year have been of great interest. According to the plan as outlined by our regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, each meeting was devoted to one of the allied nations, with one special afternoon devoted to the French orphans.

A very valued member of our chapter, Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont, died on May 28th. She was the oldest child and only daughter of General John C. and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, whose names are so well known in the history of our country. We were proud and honored to have her name on our membership roll for 25 years.

EUGENIA HOBBS, Historian.

Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Tex.)

With the organization of our Red Cross Chapter in the summer of 1917, a new impetus was given to our work.

The work was done by the Red Cross in the summer, its boxes of surgical dressings and hospital garments, its production of skilled workers and instructors, was but the prelude to our participation in the purchase of Liberty Bonds of all 3 issues in 1918; in the campaigns for these bonds, for conservation, for Red Cross membership, and in the establishment of a permanent chapter workroom. Many of the knitted articles of the chapter have gone to the Navy, to fields near home as well as abroad, and comforts in many forms have been provided for the men in Texas camps. The chapter work was, in 1917–1918, so concentrated on these lines that an outline of the separate meetings would be but a repetition of the general accomplishment. One day stands out especially, however, when the chapter presented to the squadrons of Camp Dick the satin guidons to be used in formal and dress parades.

The outstanding event of the chapter year for
1919 was the State Conference in November, with its interesting meetings and social gatherings. Jane Douglas shared duties as hostess at the first luncheon with the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The December meeting was made memorable by the presence of Mme. Bernard, who spoke on behalf of her countrywomen and the problems faced and met by their splendid courage. The chapter was glad that at that meeting she could pledge her support to Tilolojy and report her interest in the adoption of French war orphans.

Out beloved regent, Mrs. M. B. Templeton, died in March.

MARY ELEANOR PETERS, Historian.

White Plains Chapter (White Plains, N. Y.). At the annual meeting in May, 1918, the biennial election of officers took place. The January meeting was held in the Contemporary Club rooms with the Contemporary Club and several members of the Pleasantville Chapter. In February, a Washington Tea was given at the home of the Regent with Bronx Chapter as guests. Dr. A. C. McCrea, Y. M. C. A., gave an intensely interesting account of his work. Mrs. West, in behalf of the chapter, presented a flag to Miss Mary Hubbard, who was soon to sail for Armenia for reconstruction work. At the April meeting, the prize essay was read by Miss Virginia Miller. Topic, Life of Lafayette. Interesting reports of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution were given by the Regent and the Vice Regent.

At the business meetings during the year it was voted to contribute $5 toward the Welcome Home banner for the boys of the city; $5 for an orchestra for an entertainment at the Burke Foundation for convalescent sailors; $25 toward a monument to be erected in honor of the sailors, marines, and soldiers who entered service during the war; $5 to the Barrie School in North Carolina. A flag was presented to the canteen on Mitchell Place, 4 flags were presented to the State Guards at the Aqueduct, and 1 to the Salvation Army Hut.

Other chapter activities were: A lawn fete at the home of Mrs. J. T. Lockwood; a picnic at Washington's Headquarters, held jointly with Bronx Chapter; a patriotic meeting, held on the anniversary of the battle of White Plains; an entertainment given at the Burke Foundation for convalescent sailors; a variety sale that added $81 to the treasury.

The annual prize of $5 for the best essay by a student of the White Plains High School on a topic selected by the chapter was awarded to Miss Virginia Miller and a certificate of honorable mention to Edward Gleason. Mrs. West made the presentation in Assembly Hall, the students and many friends being present.

A luncheon in honor of Miss Posten was given at the White Plains Club with many out-of-town guests present. Miss Posten, after arriving in France organized the nursing staff of the Base Hospital No. 117, for the treatment of neurosis patients.

Our Regent made the proposal that we place a naval gun, belonging to the chapter, on the lawn of the Court House in White Plains, in honor of the men who gave their lives in the war, and that a suitable tablet be placed on the gun. The motion was approved and the permission of the supervisors asked and unanimously granted.

ELIZABETH T. JONES, Historian.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

6484. Blair.—James Blair, "Scottish emigrant, settled in Vermont," b 1763, place unknown, enlisted as a Pvt in Mar. 1781, in N. H., served till 1783 in Continental Army. The last yr of service was in Gen. Washington's guard. M in 1787 Molly —. From 1818 to 1848 resided in Erie Co., Pa. Drew a pension from 1818. Would like to learn if possible date of m, place, names of w, of ch other than Elizabeth, my grandmother. Information concerning place of b required.—C. E. O.

6485. Putman.—Wanted the names of the parents & grandparents of Aphia Putman, who m Samuel Andross (or Andrews). Their dau Lucy m Giles Capron. 1748. Giles Capron said to be a capt in Rev.—E. L. D.

6486. McGuire.—Wanted, complete or partial list of the Hampshire Co., Va., Mil of Rev. Information desired of the McGuire families who lived in Hampshire Co., Va., prior to 1790.—S. D. B.

6487. Elliott.—Benjamin Elliott (Elliott) settled in York Co., Pa., at a very early date. (The Co. of York was formed 1749). Benjamin was witness at wedding of Sarah Elliott to Thomas Davison at Manches Township, York Co., 1743. The Elliott family of Pa. is Scotch-Irish. The 1st of the family in Ireland was Sir John, who went as servitor to Castle Rahan of Ulster. Several of his descendants came to America prior to 1700. They settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia & belonged to Marion & Sadsbury Meeting. Benjamin took up large tracts of land in Cumberland & Huntington Cos. He sold this land probably abt 1802 when he went west. His original home is still standing in York Co., built 1769. Line of descent-generation (1) Samuel or Jos-eph Elliott; (2) Benjamin Elliott; (3) Absalom Elliott; (4) James Elliott, b 1791. Benjamin also had a dau Lydia who m Enoch Van Scoyor. Am anxious to find gen data & Rev service. 2 men by the name of Benjamin Elliott served in Cumberland Co. Militia. Was this Benjamin Elliott one?—V. E. B.

6488. Ayres.—Who was the w of John Ayres, b June 4, 1750, who served as a sol in the Rev in the State troops of N. J.? He lived in Morristown, N. J., & later the family moved to O. Any data previous to 1750 would be appreciated. (2) Gunckel.—Adam Gunckel, a sol in the Rev, Lt. of 1st Bat. Northampton Co., Pa., Militia in 1783. Wanted, name of his w & if he had sons, Phillip & Michael. Any data concerning the family prior to 1766 is desired.—H. S. G.

6489. Green.—Oliver Green m Abigail Wills, probably in R I., previous to 1770. Who were their parents & did Oliver Green serve in Rev?—E. W. G.

6490. Osborn-Howell.—"Stryker's Jersey-men in the Revolutionary War," pp. 216–637, names 2 Jonathan Howells, sols in Rev. Which one was father of Pieah Howell, b 1785, of N. J.? Their son Jonathan Howell Osborn, b 1743, d Dec. 2, 1792, m Jan. 1766 Deborah Hart, b 1743, d Dec. 2, 1783, dau of Jeremiah Hart. Their ch Jeremiah Hart Osborn, who m (1) Dec. 23, 1789, Polly Squire (d Nov. 21, 1793), m (2) Polly Clark; Jane, b July 16, 1770, m David Parsons; Rhoda, m Moses Potter, son of Amos Potter of Elizabethtown, N. J. Moses Potter moved to O. 1797. (2) Sutphen-Nichols.—Who were the parents of Deborah Nichols, who m Abram Sutphen Apr. 25, 1773? They lived & d in
6491. Myles.—Who were the parents of John Myles, d 1837, m Hannah Hanna? Her parents emigrated from Ireland & settled in Pa., removed thence to Berkeley Co., W. Va., & from thence to Mercer Co, Ky. General information & Rev service desired.

(2) Bradley.—Ann Bradley, b 1755, m Wm. Haynie, who enlisted in Caswell Co., N. C. Later removed to Smith Co., Pa. Who were her parents?—R. E. L.

6490. Walker.—William Walker, b 1749, d 1790, m Jane Walker (his cousin). Family record mentions Rev service. "Genealogical History of the descendants of John Walker of Wighton, Scotland," by E. S. White; see p. 290 & note p. 367. His brothers took turns going to war and assisting at home. William's older brother John's war record is from Pa. (Walker's History, p. 264). William's next brother, James, was a soldier from Va. (p. 296). William was b & lived in Va., Rockbridge or Augusta Co., but his father came from Pa. Many relatives lived in Pa., some of the Va. boys went to Pa. for army service. William Walker, son of Alexander, had the following children: Alexander Walker, m Jane Tieford; Nancy Walker, m Benjamin Rice; Wm. Walker, m Ann Walker; Jane Walker, m Alexander Tieford; Elizabeth (Betsey) Walker, m Hugh McLeary; John Walker, m Jane Walker; Joseph Walker, m Mary McDonald. Verification of Rev service of William Walker will be appreciated.—A. W.

6491. Rockwell.—A Maniard Rockwell was b Feb. 15, 1740, near Annapolis, Md., & Sarah Nelson, w of Maniard Rockwell, was b Dec. 15, 1747, in Md. Who was the father of Maniard Rockwell? The family record says he was a soldier & mentions a Plummer's Creek or Plummers Run.—E. G. R.

6492. Greene-Rounds.—Sanford Greene, 1786-1851, of Rhode Island or Stonington, Conn., m Barbara Rounds. Later moved to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He had the following children: Jacob, b 1787; Patience, b 1790; George, b 1791; Ara, b 1793; Pardon, b 1795; William, b 1798; Richard, b 1803; Lillian, b 1804; Croford, b 1805; Gardner, b 1809. Gen & Rev service, if any, of both parents desired. Is the gen of this family published & if so, where can it be procured? Was Sanford Greene descended from John Greene, surgeon, of Eng., who emigrated to this country in 1635, & settled at Warwick, R. I.?—J. E. B.

6493. Baker.—Information desired in regard to John Baker of Thetford, Vt. His w was Elizabeth Rich & their ch: Lovina; Samuel; Zachariah; Simon; Anne, & Abigail. John Baker said to have been sol in Rev.

(2) Rich.—Wanted, information regarding ancestry of Elizabeth Rich. Her sister Bathsheba m Richard Wallace of Thetford. The Rich family may have been from Stafford, Vt.—C. McI. P.

6494. Waterman.—My grandfather, Wm. Waterman & his brother Derias served on the Colony ship Oliver Cromwell in 1778 as marines. Darius Waterman, Sr., served in French & Indian Wars, & was said to have been one of the "Sons of Liberty" who marched to the relief of Boston, from Conn. Tradition says there was a large family of boys. I have the names of some of them. Can anyone supply complete record of this family of Darius, Sr., date and place of death? Two were living in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1790.

(2) Newton-Ball.—Daniel Newton, Rev sol, & w Mary, had 2 dau—Nellie & Caroline, & probably son Ezra. My ancestor was Nellie, b 1772 in Southboro, Mass., & d in Brad. Co., Pa. She m — Ball, probably in Va., as her parents removed there & lived at Putney, Vt. Who was the father of Wm A., an atty. at Binghamton, N. Y.? Wm. House was the father of Wm A., an atty. at Montrose in 1863, & later became Gov. of N. J. Can any one supply name of my ancestor Ball, dates of his m, b & d—also where & when Daniel Newton & w Mary? Did he leave a will? Are there descendants of this Daniel Newton other than those of Nellie Ball & Caroline House? Has any Ball descendants?

(3) Johnson-Wells.—Peter Johnson, of English descent, b of American parentage, d between 1827-30, & buried at Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. Tradition that he served in Rev. Ch: Horton; Hubbard; John James; Andrew, & some daus. Andrew, b 1793, m Eliza, dau of Wm. Wells of Orange Co., N. Y., later removed to Susquehanna Co. Some brothers removed to other states. From what line does this Peter Johnson descend, whom did he m, where & when & was he b? Did he m Comfort Clark, Sept. 22, 1773, at Woodridge, Conn., or Eunice Blanchard in N. H. or Mass.? All data much desired. Is there Rev service of the above Wm. Wells, & has anyone joined the D. A. R. or S. A. R. from him?

(4) Bishop-Perkins-Thorpe.—Miriam Bishop, b 1743, d 99 yrs old in North Haven, Conn., m Titus Thorpe, Feb. 16, 1764. Served in French & Indian War; tradition in our family that he was in Rev; that he came home with 2 ill soldiers & Miriam nursed them; that 2 of her ch contracted the disease & the little boy d. Would like proof of Thorpe service. Miriam said to be gr-granddau of James
Bishop, Secy. & Lieut.-Gov. of New Haven Colony. Can any one supply dates? Her parents were Joy & Miriam (Perkins) Bishop. Is there a Bishop Gen. of this line or one of Perkins?—E. E. J.

6495. WORDSON-MIMME-DRURY-POOR.—The families of Mimmes & Poor emigrated from Eng. to America, settled in Va. on the James River, near Goochland Co. Any data on Woodson, Mimmes, Drury, Poor families will be appreciated.—N. B. D. K.

6496. HEAD.—Would like names of ch of George Hay of Va. who m a dau of President Monroe; names of ch of William Hay & the widow of Gregg. William Hay was from York Co., Va., & member of the House of Burgesses. My father was Randall Luke Scales Hay, son of Phillips Thomhill Hay & Mary Elizabeth Scales. I believe name of his grandfather was William Henry Hay. His sisters: Margaret Hay m Gen. W. H. Kilpatrick of Miss., Sarah m Dr. Agnew, Lydia m Mr. Butt from Va., Mary m Mr. Wall from N. C. My father said his ancestors came to this country from Scotland. I believe Nathaniel Macklein & Pleasant Adrean were names of bros.—R. L. P.

6497. HOUSTON.—All general data of Wm. Houston, of Abbeville District, S. C., desired.—M. L. N.

6498. CRANFORD.—My ancestor William Cranford, of Ireland, but of Scotch ancestry, lived in S. C. & m Rebecca Reed. During Rev exempt from service as he ran a flour mill. He was a Whig & killed by Tories. His son was Samuel Cranford, b 1767 in S. C. He m Mary Long of S. C., b in 1778. In what part of S. C. did they live before moving to Ga.? Was Mary H. Long's father a Rev sol.?—F. M. B.

6499. HEAD.—Ancestry of Head family desired. My gr-grandfather & gr-grandmother were John A. & Polly (Head). Polly Head was dau of Benj. Head who m Millie Long. John A. Head's father was John Head who m a Miss Tunly. Benjamin Head came to Ky. shortly after Rev & settled in Franklin Co. Both families originally b in Va. Rev services of Benj. Head wanted; also proof of the relationship to Molly Pitcher. Tradition states she was a sister of Milly Long. Has a history of the Head family been published?—L. L. M.

6500. ROBINSON.—James Robinson, Pvt in Capt. Reed Ferry's Co., 3rd class of Col. Ross' Bat., the 6th of York Co., Pa., Militia of the Rev. Wanted, dates of b, m, d. The full name of his w, with the name of her father & mother with date of b & d. James Robinson, Jr., son of Jane, was b Sept. 17, 1774, d Apr. 20, 1823. Eleanor Robinson, dau of James, Jr., b Jan. 7, 1809, d Jan. 15, 1879, m Jan. 1, 1828, Robert Snodgrass, b Dec. 2, 1800, d Feb. 12, 1878, all of York Co., Pa.—J. B.

6501. BALDWIN.—Information wanted of Isaac Baldwin whose w was a sister of Elbert Urbin & Albert Haine. John Hudgins, a bro of Ambrose Hudgins, m another sister of the Hainey's. Isaac Baldwin's ch are Richard, Urbin, Simeon, Buford, Blanton, Wm., & Amelia. From Va. they went into Ky., then to Ill. or Mo. before 1820.—M. P. D.


6503. HUGHES.—My grandfather's name was William Hughes of Va. He had 2 bros., Rice & Nicholas. He m a descendant of Orlando Hughes of Gouchland Co., Va. I take it, assuming 30 yrs, that my grandfather, William Hughes, was b abt 1778. In land grants in Gouchland, Powhattan, & Cumberland Co., Va., there was one to Rice Hughes, north-side of York River, Mar. 8, 1652, & one in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent, Oct. 9, 1698, & one in St. Paul's Parish, New Kent, Dec., 1714. I want to find the missing links between this Rice Hughes & my grandfather, William. I do not doubt the relationship but lack the records, possibly Wills or Administrations in some of the counties from Gouchland down to Lee Co., Va.—F. T. H.

6504. BYRD-BAIRD.—The record shows my maternal grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Jones, was a dau of Lady Mary Byrd, or Baird, who came to this country during the Rev & assisted the Colonists with her money and influence. She was a sister of young Lord Baird or Byrd, who came over & fought with the Colonists. He never m. Lady Mary m Lord Spencer, they settled in either N. C. or S. C. Col. Isaac Jones, who m Lady Mary's dau, is recorded as having commanded the N. C. Regt of volunteers at the Battle of New Orleans. The N. C. Historical Society or Commission cannot as yet locate him with the N. C. Vols., & the state may be S. C. or Tenn. Our family records show that the young Lord B. who came over & Lady Mary never claimed their parents' English estates, & that false heirs obtained possession.—J. W. McN.

6505. McCLELLAN.—Can you give me the ancestry of Chas. McClellan, Congressman from Indiana?—H. R. G.

6506. VERNON - EVERTT - WALL.—Wanted, given names of Mr. & Mrs. Vernon, who lived in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1790; also her maiden
name & dates of their b, m, and d, names of their ch, also parents. We think they went from Md. to Va. They were the parents of Susan, b Oct. 17, 1767, Mildred & Dag. Mildred m a Lindsay (think his name was John). He had a son Reuben, b 1787. Susan m Richard Wall in Culpeper Co., Va., 1790, & later moved to Rockingham Co., N. C. An Anthony Vernon m Wm. Ward in 1782, both in Culpeper Co., Va.; do not know if they were related to Mildred, Susan, & Dag. Vernon. Richard Wall’s parents were Zachariah Wall & w. Miss Everett of Md.; 1790 they were living in Culpeper Co., Va. What was the given name of Miss Everett, & what were the given names of her & Zachariah Wall’s parents & bros and sisters? What were the dates of the Vernons’ & Zachariah Wall’s arrival in Md.? Zachariah’s ch: Mrs. Amey Sims, b Sept. 3, 1761; Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman; Mrs. Sarah Smith; Mrs. Anne Fenel, b April 3, 1769; Robert, the oldest son; Richard, the 2nd son, b Mar. 17, 1767; Wm. the 3rd son. What are the dates of b, m, & d of Zachariah Wall & w? There were Everettts in Rev from Anne Arundel, Charles & Calvert Co., Md.—S.

6507. Prather.—Who was Joseph Prather’s w & parents? His w, I think, was the niece of George Washington. Joseph Prather emigrated from Mass. to Lincoln or Wilkes Co., Ga. Some of Joseph Prather’s ch: James, m —; Bennie, m Betsy Zellers; Billy (a Baptist minister) m Miss Arnette; Tom, m Miss Jones; Richard, b abt 1787, m Jiney Jones (a sister of Tom’s w). Their father was Joseph Jones & their mother was Mary Florence. All gen data & Rev service desired.

6508. Atkins.—Wanted, the names of the sons & grandsons of Nathaniel Atkins who m Sarah Haskins, Oct. 17, 1917. Did they render Rev service?—B. L. M.


6510. Spickerman. —Can you give me any matter of interest concerning the Andrew Spickerman family?—A. B. H.

6511. Revel. —Can you give me data abt the m of Randall Revell to dau of Col. Edward Scarborough?—M. L. T.

6512. Webber.—(1) Joseph Webber m Polly Bowles, dau of Benj. Bowles & — Holman, Hanover Co., Va. Mathew Webber, m Susan Bowles, dau of the same Benj. Bowles & — Harris. Who were the parents of Joseph & Mathew Webber & what is known of their descendants?

6507. Ford.—Information wanted of the descendants of Reuben Ford (1742-1823) in Hanover Co., Va. He m Mary Bowles (1748-1815), dau of John & Mary Bowles of Middlesex Co., Va.; was a Baptist minister; his ch: Reuben, b 1770; Elizabeth, b 1772; Timothy, b 1773; Polly, b 1774; William Augustus, b 1778; Benj., b 1780; Daniel, b 1781; Sally Gardner, b 1783. Timothy was my gr-grandfather & emigrated to Ky., & Benj. also emigrated to Ky. (Scott Co.), where his descendants are living. Would like to correspond with some of the descendants of Benj. or with any descendants of his bros or sisters in order to get family data.

6508. England.—Spotswood England m Mary Woolfolk Ford, dau of Timothy Ford of Goochland Co. Va., & granddaughter of Reuben Ford of Hanover Co., Va. Ch: James Spotswood England & Isabella, who m — Sutton. I think these ch were b in Jessamine Co., Ky. Who were the ancestors of Spotswood England & where are the descendants of his dau Isabella?

6509. Storms.—Georgiana Reynolds, dau of Wm. Reynolds of Jessamine Co. Ky., m — Storms & had dau Lucy. What is known of the ancestors of — Storms; what was his Christian name & did Lucy have any descendants?

6510. Dorral.—In vol. x of Ill. & Mary Magazine, p. 57, is the fol: “Wm. Hotton resided in Hanover Co., Va., and m Elizabeth Dorrhall Ford, sister of Rev. Reuben Ford, a Baptist minister, and had issue.” Who were Elizabeth’s parents; what other bros & sisters had she & has she any descendants living?

6511. Stiles.—In the Western Citizen, Paris, Ky., was the following obituary: “Wm. Ford, Sr., died Dec. 20, 1850, in 82d year.” Information wanted concerning his parentage & descendants.—M. F. R.

6514. Powell.—Wanted, ancestry of the Powell family, descendants of Archibald Powell, b in Duchess Co., N. Y., 1763. His father and 5 bros were in Rev. On account of his youth & inability to bear arms, he drove a wagon. I cannot find any war record of him in our library. This Archibald Powell had a son, Abram Powell, thought to have been named for his grandfather (father of Archibald). I do not find in the N. Y. Rev War Roll any Abram Powell but an Abram Powell from Dutchess Co. Would like to know if this is the father of Archibald or if there is another by name of Abram?

(2) Townsend.—There was an Elihu Townsend b in Duchess Co., N. Y., 1761. It is thought that he gave Rev service, but I fail to find his name. He is the grandson of Elihu Townsend, b 1704. Want name of father, who served in Rev according to family statements.

(3) Hosmer.—Nicholas Hosmer, b 1763, said to have given Rev service, although his name is not on the N. Y. Rev. War Roll. Probably he drove a wagon or some such service. His father was a Rev sol but the family has no record of name or dates. As I find but one Hosmer from Dutchess Co., John Hosmer, doubtless he is the father of Nicholas. I have no proof of this.—J. C. B. L.

6515. Eskridge.—A Major Eskridge or Escrtridge, who lived near Harpers Ferry, Va. Do not know his initials. He was a major in the Rev. Would like to know whom he m, with general information & descendants.—E. P. C.

6516. Webb-Smith.—Jabez Webb, son of John Webb & Ann Devotion, m Elizabeth Smith, Apr. 9, 1776, at Ashford, Conn. Their ch: Betsy; James 1st; James 2nd; Anna; Polly; Jabez; Ezora. I am anxious to have the names of Elizabeth Smith's parents & where they came from, also Rev data.—M. M. R.

6517. Watson.—Is there a gen or any record whatever of the 1st family of Watsons who settled in Albany, N. Y., or thereabout? If so, how can I get it or any gen or lineage book containing the Watson history? If any such book or record exists, will you kindly supply names & price?—E. A. C.

6518. Shelby.—Wanted, the name of Rees Shelby's wife, who lived in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., during Rev. Was it Miss Coleman or Miss Bayliss? Also the name of Jacob Shelby's w, who lived in what is now Union Co., N. C., in 1787-1790?

(2) Scroggins.—Can any one tell me names of the parents of Humphrey & Thomas Scroggins (Scroggin), who were Rev sols? I have information concerning James Turley of Va. who later settled in Ill. which I will furnish.—A. L. A.

6519. Singer.—Joseph, b 1733, d Aug. 17, 1820, b place uncertain, probably Va. or Ohio. Whom did he m? All gen data & Rev service desired.

(2) Rape.—Eve Elizabeth, b Feb. 14, 1775, d Dec. 31, 1853, m Joseph Singer, Apr. 10, 1808. I think she later m a man by the name of Yoey. Who were her parents & did father render Rev service?—E. T. M.

ANSWERS

3844. (2) Wilbur.—I descend from Henry & Elizabeth (Wilbur) Hall, of Washington Co., N. Y. Her family were from R. I. My g-father was b 1822, one of the youngest of 16 ch.

3856. Todd.—My g-mother was a Todd, b in Madison Co., Ky. Her father was Peter Todd. He had bros. Isaac, Moses, Daniel, Thomas, & 2 sisters.—Mrs. J. A. Townsend, Alva, Okla.

4628. Yates.—There were 2 men by the name of Peter Yates. My ancestor, the 5th gen. back, was Peter C. Yates who lived in Albany Co., N. Y. M Ann Van Napps. Issue: (1) Ann (my g-g-mother), (2) Katherine, unm, & (3) Alonzo. The family lived in the vicinity of Albany; do not know if my ancestor served in the Rev. My g-mother m Richard Quigg, an Irishman, & lived in Oswego Co., N. Y., where she d at the age of 93.—Miss Gertrude Tubbs, Ida Grove, Iowa.

4970. Davidson.—In the will of Thomas Davidson, Fayette Co., Pa., March 11, 1796, he mentions dau Lydia, also other ch and grandch. Lieut. Wm. Davidson, who gave Rev service, had a dau named Lydia who was living in Phila, in 1823.—Mrs. Elizabeth Harbaugh, 410 Franklin St., Piqua, O.

4998. Woons.—I note genealogy of the Woods family wanted. I descend from William Woods, & am anxious to know something of my father's family.—Mrs. Clara Perdee, 414 South 1st St., Odessa, Mo.

5037. Wells.—If you write me I may be able to help in your research of the Wells family. Your statement in conjunction with what I have, leads me to believe it was one of Samuel's older ch whom a g-uncle or aunt of mine m. From copies of court records I believe it was Betty (Elizabeth). Do you know whom she m or to what state she migrated?—Mrs. Elizabeth Harbaugh, 410 Franklin St., Piqua, O.

5083. (2) Kerr.—Am descendant of Nancy Kerr Todd, b 1771 near Richmond, Ky. (I think) m Peter Todd. Lived in Richmond, Ky. 6052. Fay.—My g-g-g-father, Amos Marney, was b in Frederick Co., Va. He enlisted in the Continental Army 1779 from Shenandoah Co., Va. His last Capt. was Benjamin Frey. It might be advisable to secure the pension record of Amos Marney from the Pension Department, Rev War section. From the dates thereon
I am sure B. Frey was A. Marney's Capt. during the siege of Yorktown. A search in the chronicles of that siege might establish his Rev. service. I know nothing of the McShoy-Johnston families. A Marney m Sarah Vance, dau of Gen. Samuel Vance.—Mrs. A. McD. Patterson, Savannah, Tenn.


6261. Linn-Hankinson.—My old home is where the Linn's and Hankinsons lived. They are buried in the old yard, also my parents. Aaron Hankinson has a tombstone, but Linn has not. My mother was a Hankinson, my father's mother was a Hankinson, my mother's g-father, Jos. Hankinson, was a twin bro. of my father's g-father, James Hankinson. There were twin bros. Jos. & James Hankinson in Sussex Co., N. J. My father descended from James, my mother from Jos.—Geo. Watson Roy, 1220 Vine St., Lincoln, Neb.

6302. Porter.—I have a copy of a will dated 1777 of Anna Porter of Farmington, Hartford Co. (state not given) in which she mentions 4 sons, John, Ebenezer, Thomas, Timothy; 3 dau, Susannah Newell, Rebekah Lankton, Elizabeth Hart: 1 granddau, Anna, dau of Thomas. 2 of the signers of the will were: Elijah Porter & Seth Porter. I also have a copy of a will dated 1800 of Ebenezer Porter of Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt., in which his w., Thankful, & son Zoroaster are mentioned. This Zoroaster may be the Zoroaster mentioned in Query No. 6302. I suppose these are relatives of Deidamia Porter, but I have not been able to find the connection.—Mildred A. Hanks, West Pawlet, Vt.

6303. McCoy.—I cannot give you the data of b of William McCoy, but if John McCoy, who enlisted in Cumberland Co., Pa., m Rebecca Blair (dau of Brice and Susanna Blair), 6, 1759, and John's sister, Nancy McCoy, m Rebecca Blair's bro Brice (1762-1813), Rebecca (Blair) McCoy, wife of John McCoy, was the dau of Brice Blair, Sr. (1741-1819). These Blairs came from Md. to Bedford Co., Pa., but some of them enlisted in Cumberland Co. The family is said to have come with Braddock from Va., and Brice, Sr., is said to have been b (1741) in Va. I have no McCoy data at all, but have a fairly complete record of the line of Brice Blair, 2d, and his wife, Nancy McCoy.—(Dr.) Eleanor M. Heistand Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6304. (2) Trotter.—For Trotter data see "Records of Augusta Settlement" (Chalkley Papers). The Trotters came to Ky. from Va. after the Rev.—(Dr.) Eleanor M. Heistand-Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6314. Cook.—For data of Joseph Cook, see "Hist. of Wallingford, Conn.," by C. H. S. Davies, a history of the entire Cook family. My ancestor Asaph Cook, or later Cooke, b in Wallingford, Conn., 1720, m Sarah Parker, had 17 ch & was in Battle of Lexington. He was son of Samuel & Elizabeth Cook. He had a son Joseph. My ancestor Asaph Cook's son, Asaph Cook, b 1748, d 1826, m Thankful Parker. He was in Rev with his 5 bros. They moved to Granville, N. Y. He was at Battle of Bennington, N. Y. He had a descendant named Joseph Cook. My Cook ancestors are descendants from Francis Cook & his son John of the Mayflower. First lived in Mass., then in Conn., later moving to Granville, N. Y.; then to Adams, N. Y.; some to Troy & Waterford, N. Y. In the early 18th century they moved to Sandusky, O., & lived on what is known as Cook's Corners, now North Monroeville, O. Bancroft's "History of Oregon and Washington," vol. 2, gives a history of the Cooke Family.—Lillian Schuebey, 201 West Eighth St., Ellensbury, Washington.

6317. Woodson-Mimms-Poor-Britt.—Mary Ann Elizabeth Hill, m James W. Atkinson. Ch: W. M. Atkinson, m Rebecca Mahin of La.: Mary Susan Iris, m A. L. Hatler of Tex.; Frances Marion, m H. A. James of Tex.; Lithe Ellen, unm; Emma Woodson, m W. S. Moore of N. M.; Alice Ann, m Frank R. Davenport of Kan.; James W., Jr., unm; J. Tilden, m John Franklin Joyce Carlsbad of N. M.; Georgia Duncan d early; E. Marvin (M.D.), m Helen Bibb of Mo. The parents of Susan Poor were Druery Woodson, who m Elizabeth Britt, b & d in Gorchland Co., Va., & probably m there & during the siege of Yorktown. A search in the Papers). The Trotters came to Ky. from Va. after the Rev.—(Dr.) Eleanor M. Heistand-Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
They had 13 ch: Robert; William; Martha Ann; George James; Boland Leland; Henrietta; Susan, m Robert Marshall Hill; Mary Jane. Hester Ann, Katherine, Betty, and a son, Druery, Jr. The parents of Druery Woodson Poor were Elizabeth Mimms & Robert Poor. "Va. Co. records, vol. vi," p. 162, "Groceholm Co. marriage bonds" gives them as m Feb. 7, 1787. Elizabeth Mimms's mother was Betsy Woodson. She lived over 100 yrs.—Mrs. Henry Kimnison, Fontanet Court, 14 Fairmont St., Washington, D. C.

6318-6325-6351. A. B. W. & J. W. E.—I have published family trees of the Stephens & Lindsay families. The Stephens tree begins with Alexander Stephens, an Englishman, who settled in Pa. in 1745. He was the grandfather of Alexander H. Stephens of Ga. who was Vice-President of the Confederate States & Gov. of Ga. at time of his death. The Lindsay family begins with Maj. John Lindsay, a Scotchman, who was very prominent in Ga. during Rev. He m (1) his cousin, Mary Lindsay, & (2) Clarissa Bullock of N. C. Maj. John Lindsay lived in Pa. or Va. before coming to Ga. This branch of the Lindsays descended from David Lindsay, who m Elizabeth, dau of Robert of Scotland. I have copy of the Pope's dispensation allowing the m.—Mrs. Horace M. Holden, Athens, Ga.

6319. Gale.—Mr. Jesse Gale, living at 1104 Sixth St., Greetey, Col., might be able to give you information desired. He is abt 75 yrs old; is president of a bank & a stock raiser.

(3) VANDERHOOF—KING—KEYSER—TUTHILL.—Information desired by G. L. of ancestry of Anneke King, Margaret Keyser & Elizabeth Tuthill. They are my direct ancestors, the last being my grandmother. I have the record back to 1676 in Albany. Cornelius Comelissis Vanerhoover is found in "Munsell's History of Albany," vol. i, p. 39, which gives interesting information abt the family. My father's name was Cornelius Suydam Vanderhoof, b 1810, son of Mathew Vanderhoof, b 1781.—Mrs. Samuel Lee, 57 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

6319. (3) VAN DER HOOF.—My ancestor, Capt. Hendrick Van Der Hoof, b Oct. 3, 1735, d Sept. 3, 1797, Cookborough, N. Y. Rensselaer Co., Dec. 25, 1744, m Sarah Doreunis in N. J. b Oct. 16, 1723. A dau, Fervinia or Lavinia Van Der Hoof, b May 5, 1754, d Mar. 4, 1818, m May 31, 1773, to Ensiny Simon Van Der Cook. Capt. Hendrick Van Der Hoof had other ch whose names I do not know. The said Capt. Hendrick Van Der Hoof was son of Melanghorn Van Der Hoof b—, d—? m in Morris Co., N. J. Matilda Van Rensselar, b 1706, dau of Catherine Van Brugh, b 1664, m Hendrick Van Rensselar, d 1740, m (2, Peter Livingston. The said Catherine Van Brugh was dau of Johannes Petere Van Brugh of New York City, d 1699, who m Catherine Roeloffs, m Apr. 24, 1658, b 1627, dau of Anneke Jan, b in Holland 1660, m (1) 1620 to Roeloffs Jenson, (2) Doniene Everardus Bogardus of Albany, N. Y., 2nd Minister of the Colonies in Bevenwick, N. Y. Hendrick Van Renssalear was grandson of Killien Van Renssalear & fell heir to Killian's estate, known as the Claverick Patent. Should like to correspond with members of the Van Renssalear family who belonged to same line. Mrs. John Jay is granddau of my Mrs. Hendrick van Renssalear who later became Mrs. Peter Livingston.—Lilian Scheubey, 201 West Eighth St., Glenbury, Washington.


6321. BETHELAND—STORKE—GILSON—DADE—BERNARD—TALIAFEROO.—I am a direct descendant of Anthony Strother (1710-1765) and his first wife, Bebethland Storke (1716-1754). I have found quite a bit of data concerning Robert Bebethland and his reputed descendants in Va. Bebethland (Bernard) Dade Gilson was a dau of Francis Barnard, Burgess for Warwick Co., in 1646, & his wife, Mary Bebethland (?). Unless the latter was a dau of Capt. Robert Bebethland, there is no way to account for the descent of Bebethland henceforth as a name given in all these connected lines. I have exhausted all the references that I know of at the Congressional Library.—A. B. Nicklin, Jr., Lieut., U. S. A., 1320 Belmont St., Washington, D. C.

6326. CALKINS.—Simon Calkins, b 1739, d 1820. I have complete data on Calkins family for the first 4 generations in America, & there is more than one "Simon" of this period. The dates she gives are not quite the same as the public records I have. Additional information will perhaps enable me to fix upon the one she wants. I can state, however, that this Simon was not a son of Stephen Calkins of Sharon.—Edmund A. Calkins, Lansing, Mich.
6329. SHROPSHIRE.—I have all Shropshire records I can get. 1666-1718 is the oldest. 1666-1718, Rev. Wm. Shropshire, Gentleman, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, Eng., matriculated at Madadalen Hall, Oxford, Eng., Apr. 9, 1689, where he was m to Marie de Sierentine (1693), widow of Lewis de Sierentine, who d in 1692. In 1698 he was sent by the Church of Eng. to America & settled in Va., where he d in Westmoreland Co., Va., 1718. Because of his character & piety he became known as St. John Shropshire. He left a widow. 2 sons, & 3 dau. John, b 1706, m Miss Elizabeth Campbell of Scotland. Wm., b 1708, m Susan Collins of Wales. Marie, Elizabeth, & — were his dau. Marie m Lambert Gordan, a Scotchman. After the d of St. John Shropshire his widow's ch returned to Eng. Rev. Wm. Shropshire & wife & Rev. John Shropshire & wife returned to America in 1740. Mrs. John L. Waits of Cyntha, Ky., has a straight line of Rev John Shropshire. My line deals with Rev. Wm. Shropshire. Wm., Jr., m (1) Cynthia Winfield, (2) Mary Endris Witherspoon, (3) Mary Lowry. Winfield Shropshire m (1) Abigail Spencer-Moore, dau of John Spencer of Cobham, Ablemose Co., Va., widow of Frederick Moore; (2) Margaret White; (3) Mrs. Sarah Clement; (4) Eliza Ellis. Naomi P. Shropshire, youngest ch by 1st marriage, m Capt. James Alfred Bale. Naomi Shropshire Bale m Wiley Clayton Henson.—Mrs. W. C. Henson, 227 Market St., Cartersville, Ga.


6332. HEATH.—We have a Heath family Association & the records. Will be glad to assist W. J. Y.—Frances M. Green Donald, 1214 8th St., Moline, Ill.

6337. LACY.—I am a descendant of the Lacy family of Va. I have a number of Lacy Rev. records. Who were the parents of your ances-
Grinell, b Dec. 21, 1810, d Mar. 21, 1876, m Charity Malony. Ch: Angeline (Emeline, Frances), Alva (Lulu & Theron), George (Adeline, Charles, & Orlando). 9. Rhoda Grinell, b Feb. 15, 1813, d Oct. 14, 1889, m Jacob Lane. Ch: Helen, Amy George, Andrew, Charles, & Isaac. 10. Ezra Grinell, b Mar. 27, 1817, d July 5, 1897, m (1) Charlotte Murray; (2) Lydia Murray. Ch: Charlotte Drusella; Euphema; Ada; Stevens; James; Joseph; John; Ida; Nora. 11. Thomas Grinell, b June 10, 1819, d Oct. 10, 1877, m (1) Emeline Case. Ch: 3, names unknown. 12. Caroline Grinell, b Mar. 14, 1815, d June 10, 1861, m James Berry. Ch: 4, names unknown. 13. Hiram Grinell, b July 30, 1821, d Jan. 13, 1869, m (1) Nancy Murray, who was b May 1st, 1842, d June 7, 1860. Ch: Sarah Fowler; Emma Slaughter; Eunice; Adel; George; Amelia. 2d w, Amanda Elvira Montgomery, b Oct. 27, 1833, d July 8, 1813.

6338. MANCHESTER-SANFORD LINE.—I, too, am interested in the Sanford line. My maternal grandmother was Fannie Sanford, dau of Henry Sanford & Sarah Doolin (Dulin). I can procure the marriage record of this couple which occurred in London Co., Va., but am anxious to find parents of Henry Sanford.—Elizabeth Chilton Merrell, Vandalia, Mo.

6436. HICKLIN.—I desire to know the military history of Capt. Thomas Hicklin of Augusta Co., Va. Could this be a Capt. John Hicklin whose dau Margaret m John Miller, son of Rev. Alexander Miller & his wife Jane Evans, he (Rev. M.) was b in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Jan. 10, 1749. I have just made out a new line of this John Miller patriot, who m Margaret Hicklin, dau of Capt. John Hicklin, taking the record from a book by Milo Custer of our city, called "The Rev. Alex. Miller of Va. and Some of His Descendants." The book has 36 pp. & numerous pictures of Millers. There may be errors of Christian names.—Mrs. Jennie B. Rayburn, 1203 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

6349. COTES.—My gr-grandmother, Nancy Cotes, dau of Eliphalet Cotes, son of James. m (1) John Grannis, m (2) Jonathan Graves. She d abt 1866 in Rutland, Jaff. Co., N. Y. I will gladly send copy of my records of the Cotes family, as given me by Eliphalet Cotes of near Springfield, O.—Capt. H. W. Grannis, Box 206, Lebanon, Tenn.

6350. ADAMS-FOWLER.—In "D. A. R. Lineage," vol. xvi, pp. 93, Joel Adams, b 1729, d at Malboro (Mass.); 1820. Gives w as Elizabeth Emerson, son Bllidad, who m Mary Haines. Joel is not an uncommon name in this locality.—Mrs. Charlotte P. Crofut, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

6350. (2) BENTLEY.—I have this Wm. Bentley's war record from "Washington, D. C., Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions," which is proof of his service. Enlisted at Tryingham, Mass., but was not b in Mass. We think b in Conn. but we lack his mother's given name. I have 7 ways of spelling Anna's surname, but found that "Mathres" was correct; pronounced something like the English Matthews, hence the variations in spelling.—Mrs. Cynthia Bentley Cook, 25 Elm St., Masaena, N. Y.

6350. (2) BENTLEY-MATTHAIS (or Matthews).—My gr-grandfather was Daniel Bentley & his people came from N. Y.—Mrs. C. H. Haskell, Glasgow, Mo.

6351. HARRISON.—I am a descendant of Andrew Harrison, of Va., and have very interesting family records.—Mrs. Horace M. Holden, Athens, Ga.

6351. HARRISON.—Thomas Harrison had a bro Andrew & they were both sons of Thomas Harrison, who was b in Grochland Co., Va., later removed to Caswell Co., N. C.—Mrs. H. R. Johnston, 3819 Crescent Road, Birmingham, Ala.

6392. TURNER.—William Sykes m Burchette Lundy Turner, dau of Person Turner, b d, m. The family of Turner has been among the leading families of Greenville Co., Va., from its creation, 1781. Simon was one of the 1st Justices. Person was a man of large means & also a justice. Joseph a man of education & refinement, a lawyer, legislator and Clerk of the Co. E. L. Turner was Clerk up to his death and now E. Payton Turner is Clerk. Person Turner & Sugars Turner are probably bros. One Person Turner was son of Simon. Burchette Lundy Turner is either sister or dau of Person, & I have a letter from a relative written to me in 1895, when she states I am 75 yrs old & she states positively Person Turner was Burchette's father. She writes of his having the 1st carriage ever seen in that part of the co. driven by 4 horses. He wore powdered hair, diamond knee buckles & had large solid silver monograms on panels of his carriage which are still in the family.—Mrs. Charles F. Rice, 386 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

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, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 915 subscribers.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1919–1920

President General
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1920)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mrs. James Benton Grant</th>
<th>Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.</td>
<td>718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green, Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun</td>
<td>Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemson College, S. C.</td>
<td>3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles E. Longley</td>
<td>Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.</td>
<td>711 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. William H. Talbott, Rockville, Md.

(Term of office expires 1921)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mrs. William N. Reynolds</th>
<th>Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.</td>
<td>West Point, Miss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frank B. Hall</td>
<td>Miss Stella Pickett Hardy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Aull</td>
<td>Mrs. Benjamin Ladd Purcell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.</td>
<td>406 Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Dupont, Ind.

(Term of office expires 1922)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mrs. William H. Wait</th>
<th>Mrs. William D. Sherrerd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.</td>
<td>Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson</td>
<td>Mrs. James Lowry Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eola Road, Salem, Ore.</td>
<td>Amarillo, Tex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John P. Hume</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank W. Bahnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.</td>
<td>1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Miss Louise H. Coburn, Skowhegan, Me.

Chaplain General
Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce,
The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
Miss Emma L. Crowell,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Librarian General
Mrs. James M. Fowler,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
Miss Grace M. Pierce,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
Mrs. Edmund P. Moody,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow,
Memorial Continental Hall.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1919-1920

ALABAMA
MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON, BIRMINGHAM
MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH, MOBILE

ARIZONA
MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG, PHOENIX
MRS. GEORGE L. REID, TUCSON

ARKANSAS
MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON, P. O. BOX 584, PINEHURST, PINE BLUFF.
MRS. CLARENCE E. WOODWARD, 2005 SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE, 1502 VICTORIA AVE., LOS ANGELES.
MRS. OSWALD O. HARSHBARGER, 269 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.

COLORADO
MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE, ALTA VISTA HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN, 803 SPENCE ST., BOULDER.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, LITCHFIELD.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL, SOUTHINGTON.

DELAWARE
MRS. GEORGE C. HALL, 706 WEST ST., WILMINGTON.
MRS. ERNEST FRAZER, NEWARK.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL, 216 WILLOW ST., OTTAWA.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON, 730 S. JUBSON ST., FORT SCOTT.

FLORIDA
MRS. W. CHARLES McLEAN, ORLANDO.
MRS. JOHN J. KINDRED, DELAND.

GEORGIA
MRS. JAMES S. WOOD, SAVANNAH.
MRS. OSCAR T. PEEPLES, CARTERSVILLE.

HAWAI'I
MRS. FRANCIS JUDD, 1502 VICTORIA AVE., LOS ANGELES.
MRS. OSWALD O. HARSHBARGER, 269 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.

IDAHO
MRS. FRANK FELTER, 1224 N. JEFFERSON ST., HUNTINGTON.
MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG, PHOENIX.

ILLINOIS
MRS. JOHN H. HANLEY, 724 W. BROADWAY, MONMOUTH.
MRS. H. E. CHUBBUCK, GRAND VIEW AVE., PEORIA.

INDIANA
MRS. FRANK FELTER, 1224 N. JEFFERSON ST., HUNTINGTON.
MRS. OTTO ROTT, 611 N. COLLEGE AVE., BLOOMINGTON.

KANSAS
MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL, 216 WILLOW ST., OTTAWA.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON, 730 S. JUBSON ST., FORT SCOTT.

KENTUCKY
MRS. SAMUEL J. SHACKELFORD, SHELBY ST., FORT SCOTT.
MRS. C. D. CHENAULT, LEONARD.

LOUISIANA
MRS. WILLIS B. GRAHAM, SHREVEPORT.
MRS. GRAHAM SURGHNOR, MONROE.

MAINE
MRS. LUCY WOODHULL HAZLETT, BANGOR.
MISS MAUDE E. MERRICK, WATERVILLE.

MARYLAND
MRS. A. MARSHALL, ELLOTT, ELLICOTT CITY, P. O.
MRS. W. J. RIDOUT, 200 DURYE STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON, 44 CLARK ST., BOSTON.
MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY, 25 BELLEVUE AVE., MELROSE.

MICHIGAN
MISS ALICE LOUISE MUCKLE, 1012 W. MAIN ST., KALAMAZOO.
MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL, 143 LAFAYETTE AVE., N. E., GRAND RAPIDS.

MINNESOTA
MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, 2103 BlAISSDELL AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.
MRS. A. E. WALKER, 2103 EAST 1ST ST., DULUTH.

MISSISSIPPI
MRS. E. F. NOEL, LEWISPORT.
MRS. JOHN MORRIS MORGAN, COLUMBUS.

MISSOURI
MRS. JENNIFER H. FOSTER, 6017 EIGHTH AVE., ST. LOUIS.
MRS. GEORGE EDWARD GEORGE, 4556 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY.

MONTANA
MRS. CHARLES A. BLACKBURN, 804 W. SILVERBELL ST., BUTTE.
MISS MARY B. ATWATER, 516 HAYES AVE., HELENA.

NEBRASKA
MRS. F. I. RINGER, 825 D ST., LINCOLN.
MRS. C. S. SPENCER, NORTH PLATTE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MRS. CHARLES W. BARRETT, 1133 CHARLIES AVE., CLAREMONT.
MRS. LORIN WEBSTER, PLYMOUTH.

NEW JERSEY
MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER, 1133 CHARLIES AVE., CLAREMONT.
MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON, 44 CLARK ST., BOSTON.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. JAMES H. WROTH, ROSWELL.
MRS. JAMES H. WROTH, ROSWELL.
NEW YORK
MISS STELLA BROADHEAD,
JAMESTOWN,
MRS. CHARLES W. NASH,
8 LAFAYETTE ST., ALBANY.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
WINSTON-SALEM,
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. GEORGE MORLEY YOUNG,
VALLEY CITY,
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

OHIO
MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRISON,
6719 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND,
MRS. JOHN TALMAN MACK,
712 WAYNE ST., SANDUSKY.

OKLAHOMA
MISS SARAH A. CRUMLEY,
ALVA.

OREGON
MRS. F. M. WILKINS,
187 W 9TH ST., EUGENE,
MRS. WALTER F. BURRELL,
827 HAWTHORNE AVE., PORTLAND.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
COORSBURN,
MRS. H. GRANT DRIESBACH,
LEWISBURG.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2ND,
35 ANGELI ST., PROVIDENCE,
MISS EDITH MAY TILLEY,
The Worthen, Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. E. WALKER DUVALL,
CHERAW,
MRS. JOHN TRIMMER SLOAN,
COLOMBIA.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. AMOS E. AYRES,
SIoux Falls,
MRS. FRANCIS W. WARRING,
YANKTON.

TENNESSEE
MRS. EDWIN A. PRICE,
222 WEST END AVE., NASHVILLE,
MRS. L. M. SHORT,
BROWNSVILLE.

TEXAS
MRS. LIPSOMB NORVELL,
1628 FRANKLIN ST., BEAUMONT,
MRS. LOUIS J. WORTHAM,
100 PENN ST., FORT WORTH.

UTAH
MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER,
948 EAST 1ST SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY,
MRS. GEORGE Y. LAWRY,
728 E. 2ND SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

VERMONT
MRS. HARRIS R. WATKINS,
BURLINGTON,
MISS JENNIE A. VALENTINE,
BURLINGTON.

VIRGINIA
MRS. KATE WALLER BARRETT,
ALEXANDRIA,
MRS. ROBERT L. PIERCE,
WYTHEVILLE.

WASHINGTON
MRS. GEORGE H. GOBLE,
1013 7TH AVE., SPOKANE,
MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSON,
COMMERCE BLDG., EVERETT.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. CLARK W. HEAVNER,
Buckhannon,
MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
120 12TH ST., WHEELING.

WISCONSIN
MRS. RUDOLPH B. HARTMAN,
4001 HIGHLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE,
MRS. HELEN DORSET,
330 S. 6TH ST., LA CROSSE.

WYOMING
MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER,
SHANGHAI, CHINA,
MRS. TRUMAN S. LAYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY Y. E. CABELL,

Honorary Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1890,
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHERS, 1899,
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1903,
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906,
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906,
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910,

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.