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ISSUED MONTHLY BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Daughters OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Copyright, 1920, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
SPECIAL CONVOCATION, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, OCTOBER 30, 1919
PRESIDENT WILLIAM MILLER COLLIER CONFERING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS UPON HIS MAJESTY, THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
WAR MEMORIALS

By Charles Moore
Chairman National Commission of Fine Arts

A WAR memorial should express adequately and clearly the ideals for which our boys fought. These ideals should be expressed according to the canons of good taste. This is a critical age; science has disturbed the old-time theology, removing or transforming ancient landmarks and making old charts of small avail. Our boys have been brought face to face with the fundamental realities of life and death and immortality. New values have been created, class lines have been swept away, high ideals of patriotism and of service have been set up. The whole world has been changed. The very forms of art which once sufficed are found inadequate to express the new world opening before us.

Our artists must learn a new language before they can make themselves understood by the rising generation. A new religion, in which service to the community, the nation and civilization in general is the leading motive, opens before us. Duty and sacrifice have taken concrete form. Criticism of doctrine and disputes as to forms and ceremonies have lost their place before the grim realities of trench and charge. The heart and the emotions have claimed the place so recently usurped by reason. Religion has broken the bounds of sect and the great procession of heroes and martyrs, male and female, is made up of those who saw their duty and fearlessly pursued it even unto death. If our art does not fully express these great facts of life our boys and girls will have none of it. And yet it is for them and their children that we build. Therefore, we must express the spirit as well as the fact, the motive as well as the achievement. Otherwise our art will perish—as it will deserve to perish.

I wonder if to-day we are much better off than England where, as the Architectural Review confesses, “the
meaning of the term art is but imperfectly understood. There is no contagious enthusiasm, neither is there any general idea of what constitutes definite well-balanced expression in architecture, in sculpture or in painting. The standard is entirely provincial, and, moreover, is swayed alternately by fashion and superficial originality. The Royal Academy exists, it is true, and periodically condescends to throw some loose folds of its regal dress over what are for the most part, mediocre works. But the spirit of true art is never encouraged by the commands of an academy: it prefers to leap into existence in unexpected places and only through the agency of earnest men.”

If this general statement be true, then the great commemorative art of this war will almost surely come from men to-day unknown. Shall we be ready to welcome them when they appear; or will we do, as has been done
in the past, compel them to penetrate our blindness and overwhelm our prejudices. Perhaps that will be impossible, and it will remain for our children to accept and rejoice in what we have rejected. At any rate, let us try to keep our eyes and our hearts and our minds open to those earnest men who shall undertake the task of expressing the new life of the world in the language spoken by that new world which is coming into being.

Now as to the forms which our commemorative monuments shall take. Admitting that these days are too soon for the fullest expression and the highest forms, let us discuss some of the many suggestions that our quite practical age proposes. First, by reason of its insistence, is the suggestion of a community building. The springing to arms of millions of youth in a peaceful nation was matched by the forsaking of business of thousands of men eager to place their knowledge and experience at the service of their country. Doctors, lawyers, manufacturers, inventors and professors dropped their daily tasks, and at the behest of Government, donned the khaki. They encased their legs in hot puttees and their shoulders burgeoned until major's insignia became as thick as the leaves of Vallombrosa. Even quicker were the women of the land. At the summons bridge tables were deserted for the cutting-board; churches were turned over for knitting bees, and afternoon teas were deserted for the canteen. The material instinct found full vent in caring for the well-being and comfort of the lonesome and homesick soldier; and the more arduous the service the more numerous and untiring were the volunteers. No region was too remote, no people too alien to command the interest and sympathy of the American woman at home, or to lead her into strange lands
and places overseas. In the sign of the Red Cross she stood forth ready to serve and to conquer.

The Red Cross has won the support and favor of every people, it has a strong central organization and is international in its work. It is the one agency which has come out of this war strengthened not only in the confidence and regard of all the world, but also with new duties, wider responsibilities. Among every nation the badge of the Red Cross stands for the service and ministry. No memorial could more fittingly commemorate past and present achievements and also provide for future imperative needs than would a local headquarters for the Red Cross and kindred workers in the cause of humanity and civilization.

In so far as numbers go, doubtless the favorite memorial will be the tablet in one of its various forms. In the seventeenth century the memorial tablet was developed by Nichols Stone and his successors from a local and private memorial into one of metropolitan and even national character. Indeed, Westminster Abbey is so filled with a heterogeneous collection of such memorials that a movement is on foot to build an annex for those which may be considered war memorials. Perhaps the further step might be taken of turning the key on them.

A certain firm of American bronze-tablet makers, after a careful estimate of the situation, has figured that no less than eight million dollars will be spent in this country on memorial tablets in honor of our soldier-dead. More than forty firms have gone into the market, each with the idea of getting the largest possible share of the eight millions. Some of them have asked leading sculptors to prepare designs for tablets that could be reproduced indefinitely, only the inscription being changed. So far as I know, the offer to the sculptors has been declined. To an artist the idea of indefinite reproduction of a single design, irrespective of location, lighting, or the expression of individual character, is distasteful, not to say repulsive. Nor would any artist tolerate a mechanical inscription; for the decorative possibilities of inscriptions are coming to be recognized among American artists, even though few artists have penetrated the secrets of the Roman inscriptions. For example, Charles McKim was a keen student of Roman inscriptions, and when he came to build the Boston Public Library he used the great legend around the cornice as a goddess wore the fillet, at once a band and a thing of beauty. The cloud of witnesses to the world's learning also was disposed primarily for the decorative effect of light and shadow, and not at all as an index of the contents of the library.

In all the United States there are few examples of inscriptions that are
decorative. Daniel Burnham achieved
some on the Union Station in Washing-
ton; but perhaps in this instance the
literary value imparted by President
Eliot may be reckoned the chief quality.
The ideal memorial tablet, then, will be
designed especially for its intended lo-
cation; it will have a distinctive char-
acter; the inscription, both by arrange-
ment and by the form and handling of
the letters, will show a feeling the op-
posite to that which is imparted by the
mechanical reproduction of set forms
of letters.

If all urns were storied and all busts
were animated, mural decorations
would be as admirable as they are in-
expensive; but the comparative cheap-
ness of this form of commemoration is
a constant temptation to exuberance
and bad taste.

Whatever the character of our war
memorials, whether they shall repre-
sent the opulence of a great commer-
cial centre seeking to honor its thou-
sands of participants in the Great War;
or whether it be the modest tribute of
some remote village to their friends and
neighbors who turned aside from pro-
saic tasks to fight the fight, the glori-
ous fight, and die on foreign soil for
humanity’s sake, the fundamental ele-
ments of the design will be the same.
Beauty, dignity, simplicity and force—
such are the tests to apply to every
commemorative work, be it great or
small, costly or comparatively inexpen-
sive. A flagpole well wrought, a tablet
well modelled and well placed, a fountain well designed, a village green well planned and kept, each may represent the sentiments of honor and remembrance. On the other hand, the assertive arch, the ill-wrought column; the purely utilitarian structure built in order to satisfy present needs and camouflaged as a war memorial—these are but desecrations imposed by the bad taste of our generation on the endurance of generations to come.

WORK OF HISTORIC SPOTS COMMITTEE OF IOWA

At the September Board Meeting of the Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, new impetus was given the work of marking historic spots within the state. During the war this work was in abeyance, but at the recent Board Meeting in Des Moines, legislation was enacted permitting the Historic Spots Committee to solicit funds to carry on the work of locating and marking places of historic interest. Iowa has a precious opportunity to gather authentic data concerning the making of its history, since many of the pioneers are still living. First-hand information can be had and sure proof of times and places is available. In nearly every part of Iowa these stories of early days could be gathered, if communities could be made to realize their value. It is the privilege of the Daughters of the American Revolution to make themselves custodians of history, and, in that capacity, to waken the public to the need of gathering and preserving records, accounts of early days and early local history.

The Iowa Falls Chapter held an open meeting in order to obtain and preserve stories of early days. The afternoon was given over to guests, the pioneers of the town, who devoted the time to chronicles and reminiscences. A stenographer was present and these accounts were recorded. They are in the hands of the Registrar and will be preserved with the chapter records. It is probable that other chapters held similar meetings. The work of marking is in the hands of the Historic Spots Committee, of which Mary H. Bliss, of Iowa Falls, is Chairman. Other members are Mrs. W. L. Corrough, of Grinnell; Mrs. C. R. Richards, of Sheldon; Mrs. Felt, of Spencer; Miss Anna Henderson, of Atlantic. This committee would value any information along the lines on which they are working.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

The years roll swiftly by! A new year confronts us. Many new problems present themselves for solution in this new world wherein we now live. We look across a twilight zone of reconstruction toward new horizons that lift all too slowly to satisfy our ardent aspirations. We cherish a great hope that in this hour of world-need humanity may again surprise itself in devoted service as in the years just past. It is a hope certainly to be realized if each of us fervently resolves to make the New Year usher in the new day for which the world is waiting.

And so with our interchange of heartfelt wishes for personal happiness and well-being let us mingle a new interest, a new sense of responsibility for the welfare of those sorely burdened ones for whom we may make every day of the calendar New Year's Day.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Daughters of the American Revolution are again called upon for active service in behalf of suffering humanity, and I am satisfied the call will be answered.

Poland, Serbia and the Near East need our help and need it now. Surely the Daughters of the American Revolution have not forgotten brave Kosciusko and his courageous countrymen at the battle of Saratoga, nor gallant Pulaski, who lost his life while in command of a company of soldiers at Savannah—the help they gave us in our fight for liberty must not pass into oblivion.

We have paid our debt to France in a considerable measure, but have we done for Poland what we should?

When Mr. Herbert Hoover says, “The Near East presents the most desperate situation in the world” we know it is our duty to give our help at once in every way possible to the starving people of that stricken country. The people are not only destitute; they are dying by hundreds daily of starvation and disease. What is true of the Near East is true also of Serbia. We must give them aid, as the need is immediate and very great.

I ask the Daughters to take up this work at once in their communities. Warm clothing is the first great necessity. Such should be secured, and after being carefully mended when necessary, and properly cleaned, it should be packed in strong shipping boxes. Your State Regents will furnish shipping address when the boxes are ready for shipment to their destination. Do not neglect to pre-pay the express or freight.

* * * * * * * * * *

Since writing my comments for last month I have visited, in company with Miss Crowell, our Recording Secretary General, the State Conference of South Carolina at Cheraw, the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Duvall.

It was one of the most delightful and reassuring state conferences I have ever attended (and I have attended the state conferences of thirty-five different states). Delightful because of the generous hospitality extended to all in attendance and of the spirit of harmony which existed among the Daughters present. Reassuring because of the united support given by the chapters to all of the work laid out by both the National Society and the State organization. I was delighted to be their guest.

The State D. A. R. School at Tomasssee received substantial as well as much needed financial aid, which was also given to the school at Georgetown, South Carolina. From promises made I feel sure the State Regent will come to Congress in April with South Carolina 100 per cent. in both the Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds.

Large states may well profit by the example set by the Daughters of South Carolina. Success to her wonderful undertaking at Tomasssee and Georgetown!
THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

By Theodore T. Belote
Curator, Division of History, U. S. National Museum

The present seems a peculiarly appropriate time to write or speak of the historical museum, for the science of history is to-day of more interest to the American public than ever before. This is due largely to the World War, which has drawn into its terrible activities, directly or indirectly, nearly all civilized nations and interested them inevitably in the past circumstances leading to the great calamity. And history, as largely a record of past circumstances, has taken on a new dignity and interest, an importance indeed, which it did not hitherto possess. The causes of the war were historical and the settlement at Versailles was largely based upon historical principles and some of the most distinguished of the world's historians assisted in the settlement. Americans have always been interested in history in the past, and they are going to be more interested in it in the future. In view of these circumstances, it seems not out of place to devote some special consideration to available instrumentalities for the increase and diffusion of historical knowledge. Among these the historical museum is one of the best. Much time and money is devoted by schools and colleges to the furtherance of this object, and many types of patriotic and historical societies are using their influence in the same direction. Side by side with these institutions and societies the historical museum stands as one of the best possible agencies for the promulgation of their ideas. The historical museum is the logical depository of the illustrative material best suited to serve as the source of historical inspiration and as the indispensable laboratory of the student of history. It goes without saying that the power of the historical museum in this connection varies directly with the adequacy of its equipment and facilities for development.

In the great international family of museums the historical museum occupies a unique position. Other museums serve those sections of the public interested in the scientific or art subjects which they represent, but the historical museum makes an almost universal appeal and attracts the attention and interest of all classes of observers. The secret of this is to be found both in the essential aims of the historical museum and in the character of the materials used to further those aims. In the final analysis museums may, as a whole, be regarded as
educational institutions, and this is particularly true of the historical museum. Its duty is to instruct the public in the past history of the nation which it represents and to inspire interest in the national future. In other words, the historical museum stands for education and patriotism, the two greatest single influences for national welfare. It contributes to that understanding of past national development which is so essential to national success in the future, and its opportunities for good in this connection are boundless. The keen appreciation of the public of this fact assures public interest in the historical museum and explains the universal character of that interest. This interest, however, is not based exclusively upon the aims of the historical museum, high and noble as they are, but also upon the intrinsic character of the collections through the exhibition of which the historical museum attains its ends. These collections rival those of any other museum in popularity because they possess sentimental and patriotic, as well as scientific and artistic, interest. This is apparent from even a casual survey of the general character of the collections which may logically be included within the confines of an institution of the type in question.

Of all the collections of the historical museum, those representing biographical and narrative history are perhaps the most representative of the ideals of the institution and the most productive of direct results along the lines already noted. These illustrate best the history of the nation as a whole and offer the most serviceable material in connection with a study of the national annals. They serve at the same time as the best means of inspiring that patriotism and love of country, which it is one of the tasks of the historical museum to encourage, on account of their tremendous appeal both to the hearts and minds of all observers. This is easily understood when we consider the concrete character of these particular collections. The biographical material of the historical museum, rightfully given a place of honor in its halls, consists of objects illustrating the careers of the great men and women of the nation, objects which have been personally and intimately connected with them and their careers. Experience has shown that nothing so grips the popular imagination or so enthuses the average museum visitor as a memento of some noted personage. All museums which have objects of this character in their possession, and there are few entirely without material of this kind, can testify to this. Indeed, in this connection the danger lies rather in too great enthusiasm on the part of the public than in too little, as experience has shown, many a charlatan has won renown by forming a collection of spurious relics of some bygone personage of fame. In this connection it seems worthy of note that the term “relic” is an important serviceable term and there are places where it must be used. It has, however, unfortunately been degraded by careless use until it entirely fails to express to the scientific mind the idea for which it should stand. In ordinary parlance, relic means anything under the sun which can be associated, no matter how vaguely, with an event or person of note. Relics, therefore, may or may not be of historical value, and it is an injustice to apply the term indiscriminately to historical material, as is often done, because much of this material deserves a higher appellation. Therefore, the biographical collections of the historical museum consist of bona fide
objects definitely connected with the personages with whom they are identified and include personal belongings, articles of domestic use, costumes, medals, and decorations, gifts of honor and any and all material which will tend to illustrate in a fitting manner the careers of the personage which they represent. A fertile source of such material is to be found in the special field of endeavor in which the individual represented has become distinguished. The statesman is represented by documents, the soldier and sailor by uniforms, presentation swords, medals of honor and other awards, the scientist by diplomas and decorations, the author by books, and so on, in the same manner, others by objects relating to their particular sphere of work. This material represents not only the personal and sentimental side of this feature of historical museum work but also the scientific and artistic phases as well. This is accomplished by the selection only of material of intrinsic, artistic, and scientific, as well as sentimental, value. Objects of the character just mentioned are of far more historical value for the purpose of graphic representation than any mere aggregation of documents dealing with the same subjects could ever possibly be. What, for example, can compare in the form of documentary record concerning the circumstances attending the composition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" with a view of the identical flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to pen that imperishable anthem? What, on the other hand, can bring the memories and personalities of the noted figures of American history so vividly to the minds of searchers for historical knowledge as the swords, the uniforms, the awards of honor, and other objects personally associated with these heroes? There are few, indeed, who will dispute that these represent the very essence of history and that there hardly exists material of greater historical import or educational value.

The class of material second in importance only to the biographical features of the historical museum is that pertaining likewise to narrative history as exemplified in objects illustrating the growth, progress, and achievements of the two branches of national service which always have and always will play the greatest part in national development, namely, the Army and the Navy. The historical museum devotes much space to a full representation of the history of these national means for offense and defense. This is accomplished in the case of the Army through series of uniforms, flags, insignia and the equipment for war purposes, such as small arms, ordnance, and various other paraphernalia of every type, showing, through comparison, the development of these objects from the earliest time to the most recent. In the case of the Navy, the same sort of material is employed with the addition of models of ships and relics pertaining to the history of naval architecture. In connection with the history of both the Army and the Navy pictorial material is of very great interest and is used to advantage to fill in gaps left in the exhibition series by the lack of actual objects needed to illustrate the subject at hand. Naval and military subjects lend themselves readily to this sort of exhibition, and nothing is more instructive from the educational point of view or more inspiring from the patriotic point of view than series of scenes recalling to mind stirring events in naval and military history. A desire to emulate at the least the principles of the noted figures in such events
and to learn more of their careers than is shown on the necessarily brief museum labels at once arises in the breast of the average observer, and the result of this is an increased understanding of the history already known and a desire to investigate printed sources for further information. The arrangement of collections of this type by periods and groups shows in a wonderfully efficient manner the continuity of history and the impossibility of breaking into that steady flow of events which seem to follow each other as a matter of necessity. Changes in the types of materials used at different periods seem only to accentuate this principle and individual differences merely serve to bring out the striking agreement of historical collections as a whole. As in every phase of history, the personal plays a leading rôle, and the personality of the various epochs of national development are made prominent by the design of a sword or a gun. The uniform expresses a world of ideas; it stands for conservatism or radicalism, for use or display, as the case may be; now it speaks of foreign influence and again of a provincial determination to represent nothing on earth besides a particular section. All of this is historical expression in its finest form, and nowhere can the principle of nationality be traced more successfully than among the naval and military collections of the historical museum.

The activities of the historical museum are by no means confined, however, to the biographical, military, and naval phases of national development. They relate equally to economic, scientific, and technical history, including first of all a class of material of less spectacular character but of equally patriotic and educational value with those already described. For lack of a better phraseology this may be termed that of miscellaneous antiques, and under this head may be included those objects most prominently connected with the domestic and economic life of the nation from the period of its infancy onward. Of special importance in this connection are objects such as specimens of furniture, china-ware, silverware, and to these classes of material which stand out as of special note, may be added others of less intrinsic importance, perhaps, but of scarcely less historical interest. These last include every type of material used in the home and showing the gradual economic development from the crude, confined methods of living during the earlier periods to the diversified machinery of the present-day domestic economy. In this way may be illustrated the development of manufactures of many types in an interesting and instructive manner. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and the economic features of the historical museum are of very great importance as showing one of the most striking phases of national development. A recent school of historians maintains, indeed, that economic conditions have decided the course of national destiny in more crises than any other single set of influences. Be this as it may, no modern historical writer neglects the economic phases of his subject, and the historical museum, with its wealth of materials relating to this theme, is an indispensable adjunct to the written sources of information in the same connection. Here may be seen and studied those appliances of every character which man has used through the various periods of his development to supply his multifarious needs from the very simplest and earliest of food, drink, clothing, heating, lighting, and shelter, to the most complex and the most luxurious of the later
THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

periods. All are legitimate material for the historical museum and each serves to illustrate in a most striking manner the history of the particular period which it represents.

As an intermediate class of matter related both to that now under discussion and to the materials already described, may be noted the various civil costumes which have been worn during different periods of national history. Here again the historian has a valuable adjunct to his written records, an aid to his understanding and appreciation of the past. The civil costumes form an independent class of material because the military and naval uniforms are naturally included in the collections relating to those two branches of the national service, and there is sufficient diversity in the type of civilian clothes, both in the case of male and female costumes of the various periods, to justify a special field of investigation for this subject which involves not only fashions but character as well, and illustrates excellently the intellectual and spiritual side of national development, as well as the merely fashionable. Clothes do not exactly make the man, but they do form an index to his character of no small importance. With the costumes themselves are, as a matter of course, included jewelry and other accessories of personal adornment which constitute the exclusively personal side of national custom. On the whole, one may say that the costumes of a period reflect its manners as well, if not better, than any other single class of material, and no educational historical exhibit is complete without an adequate representation of this class of matter. There is some danger, indeed, that material of so popular a character, particularly to feminine observers, may outgrow its proper limits and become so voluminous as to defeat in a way its own purpose by showing examples so numerous as to hide the rules which they were intended to render plain.

Aside from the classes of historical museum material already described which are in the main of sentimental and patriotic interest rather than of scientific interest, there are other classes of matter likewise strictly historical, as showing the character of national development, but of great and exclusive scientific and technical interest as well. This is particularly true in the case of American historical material on account of the wonderful scientific, economic and technical inventions which have marked the growth of the American nation. American inventors have been the pioneers in so many of the important fields of practical discovery during the nineteenth century that the American historical museum has a particularly rich and fertile source of material pertaining to inventions. Among the most notable there may be mentioned those of land and water transportation, including the development of the ship, both above and below the surface, the railroad train, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, and the flying machine. These are all in the main the products of American brains and the various steps by which they have reached their present form can best be illustrated and taught through the historical museum by means of original objects and models and by no other method can they be taught quite so well. Side by side with these may be shown objects illustrating the vast development in photography, medicine, and chemistry, so much of the progress in which has been due likewise to American workers in these fields of scientific research.
A very close relationship may be noted in all of these classes of historical material already described. The biographical collections perforce contain many things pertaining as well to the economic, technical and scientific life of the period to which they belong, as well as to the personalities of their illustrious owners and these attributes render them doubly interesting. In every case they serve as a forceful reminder of that past which it is the duty of history to illustrate and rebuild. These classes of matter appeal both to the sentimental and the practical observer.

In addition to the narrative historical material, the economic, technical and scientific material already mentioned, the historical museum contains collections relating to two sister sciences, one very old and the other comparatively new, but both closely allied to the science of history proper. These are the sciences of numismatics and philately, the subject matter of both of which is of most important educational value and so popular in character as to render it of almost universal interest. Coins and medals have for centuries been the legitimate basis of historical museum collections; postage stamps only came into general use about the middle of the last century, but already collections of them are valued at millions of dollars and the worth of such collections as illustrative museum material in connection with the study of history and geography is inestimable. The coins and medals of the United States, for example, form a very valuable history of the country in epitome and the postage stamps of our own country, while not so expressive of our national development as our numismatic souvenirs, are still of service in this connection. The foreign stamps, which are naturally included in such a collection, form a mine of information regarding the history of other countries with which we are now trying to establish a closer relationship. In a way, the coins and stamps of a museum collection may be considered as representing purely commercial history. But with medals it is very different; they touch various phases of historical interest. The biographical, the military, the naval, the scientific, the commercial, the artistic, and every other side of national development is represented in gold, silver and the baser metals in forms varying in artistic interest from the exquisite products of the most famous medalist to the crude effort of the commercial die maker, but all are of historical importance as representing a particular event or phase of national development.

Other classes of materials besides those mentioned are logically included in the historical museum collections, but they are for the most part offshoots of those already described. The field of the historical museum thus includes material illustrating primarily those things which make for patriotism and love of country, for an understanding of her past and the best hopes for her future, materials which should teach the avoidance of past errors and the attainment of future achievements based upon those already accomplished.

It seems needless to enlarge upon the educational and patriotic value of such collections of historical material when assembled for study in suitable cases and halls in an historical museum. The greatest value of an education has been termed that of making one think, which is only another expression for training the powers of observation and understanding. Books are indispensable in such work, but one must have more than the
dry facts conveyed in type no matter how well and attractively they are expressed. The historical museum supplies the need for original material to which the student can resort to refresh his mind, to inform himself of the instrumentalties through which the present stage of national development has been reached, and to incite him to further reading and study, which must of necessity increase both his knowledge and his patriotism.

There is one feature of the situation as regards the educational value of the historical museum deserving of special consideration and that is the lack of opportunity of the average museum curator to devote a suitable percentage of his time to the task of lecturing or writing on the collections in his care. Only through some such method can the public derive a full measure of benefit from any type of museum work, and this is particularly true in the case of the historical museum. Art and scientific museum collections may convey much of their value to the visitor with a minimum of attendant description, but the full significance of the historical museum collection can only be grasped through the aid of textual information, the more elaborate the better. This is, of course, accomplished to some extent by individual labels, but these cannot supply the place of descriptions and explain the continuity of the exhibits as a whole. This can only be secured through carefully prepared catalogues and pamphlets written with the specific aim of rendering the general scheme of the exhibition clear to the observer.

Much of importance has already been accomplished along the line of historical museum work in the United States, the people of which are fortunate in possessing a large number of institutions in which collections of objects relating to almost every branch of human knowledge may be admired and studied. Science, art, industry, natural history, ethnology, archeology, numismatics, and the various other subjects the sum total of which comprise the fruits of scientific work throughout the ages are all represented by notably large and well-arranged collections of material shown in museum form by various institutions specializing in these subjects. These collections are adjuncts of the most valuable type to the courses offered by the educational institutions of the country and the students of these institutions constantly turn to these collections as laboratories in which can be gained first-hand knowledge of the subjects treated in text-books and classroom lectures. There is constant and effective cooperation between these museums and the educational institutions proper representing the same subjects, which is of the very greatest value to the students of those subjects, and this is true of nearly every branch in the present scholastic curriculum. Among these institutions are many which have collections of historical material of greater or less interest, but none perhaps which present the subject of history adequately as a whole. It is perhaps not going too far to say that this situation is due to some extent at least to a lack of appreciation of the educational and patriotic value of historical collections which is in turn undoubtedly attributable in a way to the fact that the historical collections already available to the public are not sufficiently complete or adequately presented as to remove this impression. It will be the task of future American historical museums to correct this impression and to make entirely clear that a notable opportunity to assist the teaching of history is being lost through this
lack of appreciation of the significance of historical exhibits and the importance of increasing and improving such exhibits whenever and wherever possible. The close of the World War has brought out this situation with startling clearness. The task of reconstruction is now occupying the best minds of the nations which engaged in that struggle and not the least part of that task is an American responsibility. A very great assistance in this connection may be rendered through the exhibition of actual materials in museum form, illustrative of the part played in the war by America, as an earnest of the part which she will continue to play in bearing her share of the burden of the future, and in upholding the ideals of service and patriotism which have rebounded to her credit and glory in the past. One of the subjects of greatest interest to the American public at present, aside from that of the League of Nations, is perhaps that of the most fitting national memorial to the period of the war and to the heroic men and women who gave their lives that others might live and that liberty might not perish. What more fitting memorial could be desired than a museum which would preserve for all time materials graphically showing the forces against which these heroes struggled and over which they triumphed, the means by which they conquered, and their personal achievements as evidenced by the uniforms and equipment they wore and the prizes which they won? All this an American historical museum could do and far more. As a memorial it would constitute a fitting and noble tribute to the war heroes, but its greatest good after all would lie in its educational influence for the prevention of war in the future and the diffusion of national and international ideals tending to encourage sympathy and understanding among the nations by promulgating a better appreciation and wider knowledge of its own history and higher ideals among its own citizens. The collections of such a museum, however, should not be confined to the period of the World War, which would be unsatisfactory from many points of view, but they should represent all the stages of American national development from the Colonial period to the present day. The continuity of history can no more consistently be broken by an historical museum than a narrative treatise on the same subject, and it would be exceedingly difficult for any institution to illustrate any one period of United States history without reference to the preceding and succeeding periods as well. Therefore, it would be essential that such a museum, in order to accomplish the greatest good and carry out most efficiently the aim of its foundation, should represent the history of America, not merely in part but as a whole.
The "United States of America" and the "U. S. A."

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

Everyone, of course, is familiar with the genesis of the name of our country and can point to the official adoption of the title "United States" by the Continental Congress; but not everyone knows that the abbreviation "U. S. A." has an equal sanction in law and was not born of our national habit of taking slang short cuts. "U. S." for United States seems to have no authority beyond this national habit, but "U. S. A." was officially selected and its story is not uninteresting, interwoven as it is with the more familiar one of the selection of the name "United States."

The germ idea in the title "United States" is found, of course, in the birth of the idea of a union of the Colonies and old Ben Franklin may quite properly be given the honor of being its godfather. At the time of the Albany Congress, in which he played so prominent a part, and a decade before the Stamp Act troubles, his Pennsylvania Gazette typified the necessity of union by the diagram of a dis-severed snake with its pieces named for the Colonies and the whole bearing the pregnant warning: "Unite or Die." This diagram, which was probably the earliest American newspaper political cartoon, was redrawn and appeared again in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania newspapers in 1774 and played its part in popularizing the union or united idea in the public mind. Union became a fact with the assembling of the First Continental Congress in that year, but the word or idea of union or united Colonies did not appear in any of its proceedings.

The Second Continental Congress convened May 10, 1775, in response to the recommendation of the First (and it is interesting to note that the first official use of the word "united" occurs in the commission to the Commander-in-chief of its armies), June 17, 1775, which begins: "The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, etc., to George Washington, Esquire."

From then on the term United Colonies was used until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The committee to whom was entrusted the drafting of that immortal document brought in its report June 28, 1776, with the caption title "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in General Congress Assembled." This heading was changed
in the Declaration as adopted July 4 to "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America." The "United States" appears again in the proceedings of Congress of July 8 in granting General Washington permission to engage the St. Johns and other Indians in the service. The next occasion of its appearance was in the draft of the Articles of Confederation which was reported July 12, the first article of which read: "The name of this Confederacy shall be 'The United States of America.'" The Articles of Confederation were not finally adopted until 1781, but article 1 was adopted in practice from July, 1776. Drafts of state papers considered by the Congress from then on quite frequently abbreviated this title to the "U. States," rarely to "U. S.," and the formal completed instrument always gave in full the or these United States of America. On September 9, 1776, Congress resolved that in all Continental commissions and other instruments where, herto fore, the words "United Colonies" had been used the style be altered for the future to "United States."

The abbreviation "U. S. A.," curiously enough, had its beginning in poor quality gunpowder. June 7, 1776, two weeks before the Draft of the Declaration of Independence was reported, Henry Wisner, Robert Treat Paine, and Robert R. Livingston were appointed a committee to enquire into the defect of the gunpowder manufactured at Oswall Eve's mill at Frankfort, Pennsylvania, and instructed to take measures to remedy it. They submitted their report August 28, 1776, and according to their recommendations, Congress resolved that inspectors be appointed to judge the quality of all gunpowder. Every caskful manufactured or purchased was to be examined and none received into the public magazines for the use of the United States of America but such as has been approved by the public inspector as to its quickness in firing, strength, dryness and other necessary qualities. The inspector was to mark each cask so approved with the letters "U. S. A." and such other marks as were necessary to distinguish the several sorts of powder. Robert Towers was elected by Congress the first inspector of gunpowder.

This was the first official determination to use a distinguishing mark or brand, and it is difficult to understand why, in the matter of marking other Continental property, arms, accoutrements, etc., this convenient and unmistakable letter triad was not settled upon. Instead, however, the Congress went back to the full words "United States." The necessity of branding or marking firearms became plain before the year 1776 had more than started, and on February 16, Washington's general order to the troops besieging Boston directed the colonels of the various regiments to have the arms branded with the number of the regiment or stamped and marked in such a manner as to prevent their theft and sale, a common practice. A year later the Continental Board of War advised Congress to issue a circular letter to the States setting forth the necessity of putting a strong army in the field and that the most effectual steps be taken for collecting from the inhabitants, not in actual services, all Continental arms, and to give notice of the number they shall collect to General Washington. That all arms or accoutrements belonging to the United States be stamped or marked with the words "United States"; that all arms already made be stamped...
The difficulties of the situation are shown in Washington's letter to Lieut. Col. Benjamin Flower, the Commissary of Artillery at Philadelphia, under date of March 31, 1777. Washington wrote:

The great waste and embezzlement of public arms and the difficulties arising from thence make it necessary that the utmost precautions should be used to restrain such infamous practices and future losses. I know no way so likely to affect it as that of putting on them some mark indicating them to be public property, and therefore request that you will have all belonging to the States, as well as those which have been lately imported, as all others as far as circumstances will permit of, stamped with the words "United States" on such parts as will receive the impression, which designation should be also put on all their accoutrements. This Congress determined to be done by a Resolve of the 24th ulto. and if they have not, it is so essential that it could not be dispensed with. As there are and will be many public arms here which ought to be secured by the same impression I wish you to procure Stamps that those of the States in the Regiments with you, may receive the impression—I have directed some to be brought from Philadelphia part of which I will order to be sent to you if you can't procure them elsewhere.

On April 18, 1777, Washington issued a general order from Morristown:

All the Continental Arms, those in possession of the troops, as well as those in Store, to be marked immediately. Commanding Officers of Corps to see this Order put in execution—they will get the Brand by applying to the Commissary of Military stores.

To Brig. Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons he wrote on April 23d:

As to arming the drafts, if they have not arms of their own and the State cannot furnish them they must be supplied with those belonging to
the Public. But I must observe that you cannot be too careful in taking proper and most exact accounts of all your deliveries and to what officers. And to prevent in future the scandalous abuses arising from embezzlement & other causes all arms under the latter denomination with their accoutrements are to be stamped with the words United States on the barrel and such places as will receive the impression. This is by a Resolve of Congress & being founded in the most evident necessity, must be minutely attended to.

One more difficulty was to be solved before the matter of identification of public property was settled. McDougall encountered opposition from the Massachusetts troops when he started to stamp their arms, for they maintained that their firelocks were their own personal property inasmuch as the State had forced them to pay for them when they entered the service. Washington's settlement of the tangle was swift and conclusive. In answer to McDougall's report he wrote, May 7, 1777:

By what rule or by what right the State of Massachusetts undertook to make their soldiers pay for the public arms, I cannot conceive. To give the soldier the least pretense to a property in his arms, except so far as to pay for them if he lost or destroyed them, was what I had been labouring to put a stop to: But to admit this would be to put things upon the same bad footing which they had been. I therefore desire that all the arms & accoutrements without exception, may be branded, and if anything has been stopped from the soldiers, for their arms, I will order it to be returned.

From this time on no signs of trouble in the marking of arms appear, and we may conclude that the brand “United States” performed its full duty. Growing out of the necessity for political union to obtain economic and political justice, the name of our country rests in the joint authorship of the draft of the Declaration of Independence—the committee of the Continental Congress consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. The symbol “U. S. A.” was officially adopted and used as a distinguishing label before the words “United States” were so used. It rests in the joint authorship of Henry Wisner, Robert Treat Paine, and Robert R. Livingston; and, where “United States” was used to mark the arms with which our political and economic independence was obtained, “U. S. A.” was a guarantee for the powder, in the absence of which those arms would have been useless.
THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General N. S. D. A. R.

PART IV*
THE ORGANIZATIONS OF 1776

With the transfer of Washington's army to New York in the spring of 1776, not only was the scene of action changed, but the personnel of the Continental Army was somewhat altered. In the reorganization of the Army of 1775, the eight Connecticut regiments of infantry seem not to have served in 1776, but came into service again January 1, 1777, the First, Second and Third Regiments serving until June, 1783; the Fourth and Fifth until January 1, 1783; and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth until January 1, 1781. In the reorganized army serving from January 1, 1776, to December 31, 1776, we find the first Continental Regiment was from Pennsylvania, the Second, Fifth and Eighth from New Hampshire, the Ninth and Eleventh from Rhode Island, the Tenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second from Connecticut, and the remaining sixteen, out of the twenty-seven organized, were from Massachusetts.

The invasion of Canada by a division of the Northern Army under General Montgomery necessitated raising an additional force for that purpose. January 8, 1776, Congress voted one battalion to be raised in each of the three colonies, New Hampshire, Connecticut and New York, that one battalion recently ordered raised in Pennsylvania "should be destined for Canada," and that two battalions should be formed out of the troops then in Canada under General Montgomery. A battalion seems to have also been raised for this Canadian expedition in New Jersey.

The pay of these troops was to be the same as for the army then at Cambridge, and to begin from the time they set out on their march to Canada. On the nineteenth of the same month, in order to provide for the "more speedy raising" of these several battalions, it was recommended "to the general assembly, convention, or council, or committee of safety, of those colonies respectively, to exert their utmost endeavors in raising the said battalions, upon the same pay and

* This series commenced in the September, 1919, Magazine.
subsistence as the army at Cambridge, and to furnish them with provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries for expediting their march to Canada.

And, for further encouraging the men more cheerfully to enter into the service of their country, to give a bounty of six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar, to every able-bodied effective man, properly cloathed for the service, and having a good fire-lock with a bayonet, and other accoutrements; and four dollars to every soldier not having like arms and accoutrements; the arms to be supplied by the colony, and the cost to be deducted out of the soldiers' pay; also to provide a blanket and haversack for every enlisted soldier and, moreover, 'to advance one month's pay to every officer and soldier before their march that they may be able to purchase necessary cloathing.'

Each two companies as soon as complete were ordered to go forward to their destination with all possible speed.

From the very commencement of differences between the Thirteen Colonies and Great Britain, the Continental Congress had sought to secure the cooperation with the Colonies of the inhabitants of Canada. Memorials and addresses had been forwarded to them from time to time, appealing to their sympathy, or explaining the attitude of friendliness to the Canadians themselves, although taking the position of opposition to the English government. Soon after the beginning of armed hostilities in the Colonies, the Continental Congress advised that no colony or body of colonies should, on its own account, send an invading party into any part of Canada. Some time later, November, 1775, a committee was appointed from Congress to proceed to Canada. The committee as first appointed included Eliphalet Dyer, Robert Treat Paine, and John Langdon. Mr. Dyer begg to be excused on account of his health, and Robert R. Livingston was elected in his place. This committee was instructed to use its utmost endeavors "to induce the Canadians to accede to a union with these colonies, and that they form from their several parishes a provincial convention, and send delegates to this Congress."

"You may, and are hereby empowered to assure them, that we shall hold their rights as dear as our own, and on their union with us, exert our utmost endeavors to obtain for them and their posterity, the blessings of a free government, and that security to their persons and property, which is derived from the British Constitution."

"And you may and are hereby empowered further to declare that we hold sacred the rights of conscience, and shall never molest them in the free enjoyment of their religion."

General Schuyler, in command of the Northern Department, had previously submitted a report, in which he recommended the recruiting of a regiment from among the Canadians. If this had not been done, the Committee from Congress was to use all means to perfect the raising of this regiment to join the Continental forces.

While these affairs were being transacted by Congress, in order to anticipate the threatened invasion of New York by Governor Carleton of Canada, with a force of British soldiery and Indians, General Montgomery had invaded Canada, taken St. Johns and other points, and was even then engaged in the siege of Quebec.

December 23, 1775, the Congressional Committee returned a report through John Langdon. After stating the condi-
tions existing in the Northern Army, and, that as General Montgomery was engaged in a siege, therefore the Committee had not deemed it advisable to go into Canada, the following statement appears regarding the regiment to be raised in Canada.

"Your directions with respect to raising a Canadian Regiment had been Complied with before the Arrival of your Committee, and the Command given to Colonel James Livingston; it is, however, much doubted whether he will be able to compleat it early, as the bulk of the Canadians are farmers and tho' prompt at a short disultory war, yet have some reluctance to more permanent engagements."

Col. James Livingston was a descendant of the Livingston family of New York. His father had married a daughter of Gen. Abraham Ten Broeck, and settled in Montreal, where James was born. During the summer and fall of 1775, Colonel Livingston had raised a regiment of Canadian Auxiliaries for the Continental cause, of which he was given the command. This regiment was attached to General Montgomery's army and had assisted in the capture of Fort Chambly, and later upon the invasion of Canada, in the assault on Quebec. This organization became known as the First Canadian Regiment.

January 20, 1776, Congress voted that, exclusive of Colonel Livingston and his regiment, there should be one thousand Canadians raised for one year, or "during the present disputes," which should be formed in four battalions and form one regiment; five companies of fifty men each to each battalion. On January 22d, the Congress balloted for officers to command this second regiment and Moses Hazen of Canada was elected Colonel, and Edward Antill Lieutenant-Colonel. Moses Hazen also belonged to the United States by parentage and birth, being a native of Haverhill, Mass. He had served as a Lieutenant in the expedition against Crown Point in 1756, and against Louisburg in 1758. He was with General Wolfe at the battle of Quebec in 1759 and rendered distinguished service there and again in the battle of Sillery, April, 1760. As a recognition for this service he was made a Lieutenant in the 44th Regiment of the British Army. In 1775, he was a man of wealth and a retired officer on half pay, residing near St. Johns, New Brunswick. At the breaking out of the Revolution his sympathies were with the Colonists and he rendered valuable aid to General Montgomery in his expedition against Quebec by furnishing supplies, etc. Through this course he incurred the anger of the British and all his property was destroyed.

The same day that the Continental Congress elected him Colonel of the Second Canadian Regiment, it also voted to indemnify him for any loss of half pay which he might suffer by reason of his entering the American service. Two orders of money on the treasurer were also voted to him: one of $533¼ on account of supplies furnished by him, and the other for $2666 3/4 to be used for recruiting his regiment. Later, additional sums were voted to him and to Lieutenant Colonel Antill. During the spring of 1776 about five hundred men were raised for this regiment.

In addition to these two regiments we find that Monsieur le Chevalier de St. Aulaire was authorized to raise an independent company of rangers in Canada with the pay of Captain; or, "if he was unable to raise such a company he should be recommended to the commanding officer in Canada, to be employed in such
service as may be thought suitable to his
genius and ability." And again a few
days later the Commissioners appointed
to go to Canada were empowered, if
they thought necessary for the service of
the Colonies, to raise a number of inde-
pendent companies, not exceeding six.
This was in March of 1776.

At the evacuation of Canada, both
Canadian regiments retired with the
American Army into New York, and
thereby became quite depleted in num-
bers. Of the second regiment only about
one hundred men remained when the or-
ganization arrived in Albany in August
of 1776. As a result of this depletion
both regiments were granted permission
to recruit from any of the thirteen col-
onies, and, not belonging to any one state,
these two regiments were taken directly
under the Continental establishment or
authority of Congress.

Colonel Livingston's regiment was re-
filled chiefly from New York enlistments,
but Colonel Hazen did not meet with
equal success on account of the higher
bounties offered by New York and the
New England colonies. He and Lieuten-
ant-Colonel Antill, therefore, reported to
Congress the condition in which they
found themselves and their organization,
and on September 24, 1776, Congress
voted to continue them in office and gave
them authority to recruit their regiment to
the number of a full battalion in Conti-
nental service. Most of the recruits for
Hazen's regiment came from Pennsyl-
vania and the middle colonies, and the
regiment henceforth became known as
"Congress' Own," or the "Canadian
Old Regiment."

Livingston's, or the First Canadian
Regiment, served until the close of the
war and participated in the battle of Still-
water and Burgoyne's surrender, and in
the battle of Rhode Island. Colonel Liv-
ingston was in command at Stony Point
at the time of Arnold's treason in 1780,
and it was to him that General Washing-
ton stated that it was well that the post
was in the command of one of such un-
doubted loyalty.

Hazen's regiment was recruited in time
to take part in the battles of Brandywine
and Germantown. In 1779, it formed a
part of General Sullivan's punitive expedi-
tion against the Indians of Central New
York. In 1780 and 1781 it was stationed
on the Hudson at Fishkill and West
Point, thence it joined the main army in
its march to Yorktown and participated
in the closing scenes of the war at that
point. It then returned to Lancaster and
acted as a guard for prisoners about ten
months, and then returned to New York,
and was finally disbanded at White Plains
in November, 1783, Colonel Hazen hav-
ing been made a Brigadier General in
June, 1781.

In May of 1776 a Committee was ap-
pointed from Congress to confer with
General Washington, General Gates and
General Mifflin, in regard to existing con-
ditions of the army and the raising of
additional troops for the prosecution of
the war and the protection of the col-
onies. Acting on their report it was re-
solved that six thousand militia should
be employed to reinforce the army in
Canada and to keep up communication
with that province. Of this number the
colony of Massachusetts was requested
to send three thousand of its militia;
Connecticut, fifteen hundred militia;
New Hampshire and New York, each
seven hundred and fifty militia. To re-
inforce the army at New York, it was
voted that thirteen thousand eight hun-
dred militia be employed, apportioned
as follows: from Massachusetts, two thousand; Connecticut, five thousand five hundred; New York, three thousand; and New Jersey, three thousand three hundred.

The eleven battalions ordered raised prior to this date for the protection of New England were deemed sufficient for those four colonies, and, for the protection of New Jersey and the other middle colonies, "a Flying Camp" was established to consist of ten thousand men, furnished from the militia of the colonies of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Pennsylvania was to furnish six thousand men, Maryland three thousand four hundred, and Delaware, six hundred men.

This organization rendered very valuable service, but never reached its full quota of men. It was placed under the command of General Hugh Mercer, but after his death at Princeton it was disbanded.

In May of 1776 Congress also authorized the raising of a German battalion, and the mode of raising it was referred to the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who reported for enlisting four companies of Germans in Pennsylvania and four companies in Maryland. Nicholas Hausegger was elected Colonel, and the Secret Committee of the Congress was authorized to provide the battalion with proper arms. And it was further ordered that as soon as equipped the battalion should march to join General Washington's army at New York. These men were to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. The organization took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, and in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779. It was stationed on the frontiers of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1780, and by a resolution of Congress was reduced and disbanded in 1781. None of its regular rolls have been saved, and very meagre details of its service exist at the present time.

While these active operations were being carried forward in the north, the colonies of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas were raising additional battalions and independent companies of militia and rangers for the protection of the colonies and their frontiers.

Congress considering that the forces in Virginia were not adequate for the proper protection of that colony, and as the colony was doing all possible to aid the general cause, took over two additional battalions from Virginia into Continental pay as a part of the Continental forces. In Georgia, North and South Carolina, several companies of Rangers were taken into the Continental Army, and in North Carolina three independent companies were also taken over. While in South Carolina two regiments, under Colonels Christopher Gadsden and William Moultrie, were ordered to be raised as a part of the Continental Army under Continental pay in that colony.
THE VICTORY MEDAL

HE triumph of the Associated and Allied Powers in the World War is to be commemorated by a Victory Medal awarded to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the nations that actually took part in the fighting. The decision to award such a medal to the fighting men of the nations which vanquished the Central Powers means that the millions of Americans who were on active duty during the war, as well as the millions of men put into the field by the Allied Nations, will wear a symbol of the union which carried them to victory.

The determination to award this medal was reached while the war was still at its height in the spring of 1918, and later an inter-Allied commission met in Paris to make definite plans for the Victory Medal. In the end, the council decided to draw up specifications for the medal and to leave to each one of the Associated and Allied Nations the execution of the medal to be given their soldiers and sailors. Otherwise, it would have been necessary to have designs submitted by the artists and sculptors of the various nations and to select the most appropriate design. This might have been the cause of much delay, and also might have led to some jealousies.

The specifications drawn up by the commission called for a winged victory on the obverse of the medal, and on the reverse, the inscription “The Great War for Civilization,” together with the names or arms of the Associated and Allied Nations. The figure of Victory was to be full length and full face. The medal was to be of bronze, and about the size of a silver dollar. The ribbon attached to the medal, however, will be the same for all the countries.

The Commission of Fine Arts in the United States was requested to produce the medal which is to be given by this country to its soldiers, sailors and marines. The commission after much careful consideration selected J. E. Fraser, of New York, a celebrated sculptor, to make the design, and this design was accepted recently by the Secretary of War.

In all the countries the medal is to be known as the Victory Medal. The ribbon is a double rainbow, with the red in the centre and a white thread on each edge. The ribbon was designed in France under the direction of the inter-Allied commission itself, and a sample was sent to each of the nations. The ribbon is said to symbolize a new era after the storm of war.

The inter-Allied nations agreed that the Victory Medal should be awarded only to combatants. It is not to be given to all those who participated in war work. In the United States it will be awarded to all those members of the army and navy who were on active
THE VICTORY MEDAL

(Obverse)

France
Italy
Serbia
Japan
Montenegro
Russia
Crete
China

(Reverse)

THE VICTORY MEDAL
service during the war, all of them being considered combatants.

In deciding that the medal should go only to combatants, the commission also determined what nations should be named on the reverse of the medal. It is not sufficient that a nation should have declared war against the Central Powers, it must have sent men or ships to take part in the war. The list of nations whose names will be found on the reverse of the medal, therefore, is as follows: Serbia, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Montenegro, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, United States, China, and Brazil.

BOOK REVIEW

THE TRUE LA FAYETTE. By George Morgan. 24 full page illustrations (portraits, appropriate views, etc.), crown octavo, handsome binding, $2.50 net. J. B. Lippincott Company, Publishers, Philadelphia.

"The True La Fayette" fills a need of the time. What La Fayette did for the United States has been in the public mind since General Pershing's historic utterance, and his name has been on the tip of the public's tongue. Attention thus drawn to him is likely to remain concentrated upon him as embodying the link connecting the French Republic with our own. He is talked about at meetings and dinners from one end of the country to the other.

American books about La Fayette are few. Tower's important work covers his campaigns. Notwithstanding the great mass of recorded facts relating to La Fayette's life, and the countless references to him in European and American history, there has hitherto been no authoritative work covering the whole of his career with the desired particularity.

This is the book you must have, if you wish the entire story of the romantic career of one of freedom's greatest heroes. It was one of the big moments of the great war when General Pershing, at the tomb of La Fayette said, "La Fayette, we are here." That utterance—those four words—meant much to us and meant a great deal more to the hard-pressed French. One meaning was that we were about to pay something of our inextinguishable debt to France. Another meaning was that America, with its three millions, had enlisted in the very cause La Fayette had championed—human rights and the safeguarding of democracy. Thus, once more in the world's history La Fayette's name became a word to conjure with.

Mr. Morgan's book paints for us Auvergne, land of La Fayette's youth; the splendid episode of his knight-errantry under the influence of which he left behind him a young wife, riches, honors and court gaieties in order that he might help us on this side of the seas; his deliberate and prolonged effort to overthrow despotism in France; his struggles amid the overwhelming ferocities of the French Revolution; his adherence to principle in the face of hideous enemies threatening death; his five years in dungeon depths; his courageous stand for liberty—when Napoleon sought to seduce him; his great American tour of 1824-1825; his successful battle for constitutional government in 1830; his last restful days at Lagrange and his repose in Picpus. Hardly less interesting is the story also told of Mme. de La Fayette, who in her husband's years of trial served with a devotion unsurpassed in the stories of the world's heroines.
The night before he died a great American sent this immortal message to the men and women and children of the nation: "We have room for but one Flag, the American Flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberal civilization just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, for we intend to see that the crucible turns our people out as Americans, of American nationality and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house, and we have room for but one soul loyalty and that is loyalty to the American people."

It was Col. Theodore Roosevelt who penned those lines, and he summed up, most concretely, the whole problem of Americanization—making Americans all American. The plain duty is before the native men and women of the United States of America to impress upon those who have taken refuge within our borders and who gain their livelihood and have shelter and protection beneath the Star Spangled Banner, that, no matter what ties may bind them to their home lands, with them, as with us, it must ever be "America First." There can be no divided allegiance in this Republic and it remain secure. There is no half-way house in Patriotism. Americans all must be all American, in order to deserve the title of "American," a name which means to the world—Liberty and Freedom to every man.

Of all the tasks that the war has left to us that of Americanization is the one that preeminently carries the appeal of service for the nation and the flag. The whole nation must begin the definite task of bringing into full fellowship in our communities everywhere the vast numbers of people who were born in other lands, and who remain aliens in thought, speech and aims.

A bill has been reported to the United States Senate by the Committee on Education and Labor by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Chairman, which recommends that $12,500,000 be allotted to the States, through the United States Bureau of Education, for the Americanization of the foreign-born. The State taking any part of this money must put up an equal amount to be spent for this Americanization work. Two hundred hours study a year is the course prescribed in the bill.

This bill is one of the results of the steel strike investigation.

The Bureau of Americanization of the Department of the Interior has in its possession figures, which are startling to the last degree, as to the amount
of illiteracy among aliens, and, in some degree, native Americans. At least, elementary education is necessary before these people can be brought to realize the two great essentials of Americanism—responsibility and opportunity.

At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on Senate Bill 17 which provides for the Americanization of aliens, Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior Department made the point-blank statement that “in the rough, one person out of every ten that you meet on the street could not read or write our language.” Elaborating this statement Secretary Lane read into the record the astonishing facts that follow:

1. At the Americanization conference recently held in Washington it developed that hundreds of schools throughout the country were teaching Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech, when it was given at all, in a foreign language.

2. Three million farmers to whom tons of literature were sent showing them how to increase production of wheat, pork and other commodities in order to speed up the war, could not read the matter, and it was practically wasted. In addition, one-tenth of the Liberty Loan literature likewise fell upon stony ground. The efforts of the Committee on Public Information to disseminate speeches, etc., etc., to stimulate the morale of the people and to arouse patriotism were frequently rendered futile because a large part of it went to eyes blind because they could not read the text.

3. When our draft army was selected from the people, the appalling situation was disclosed that 24 per cent. of 1,600,000 men drawn into our training camps could not understand our language or sign the payrolls or read the War Department's orders, or read newspapers or write letters to their homes. Millions of dollars were spent in educating grown men in the meaning of the words “Forward, halt and march.” The War Department has recognized its duty to these men and has offered them an educational chance. The celebrated “All American” platoon, composed of thirty-two nationalities, unable to speak or read the English language three months before their intensive training under the “Lentz cadence” system, recently demonstrated the eagerness of the alien, when properly aroused, to learn.

4. In one industry alone in an eastern city thirty languages are used on signs placed on the walls for the protection and welfare of employees, and many cannot read these signs in any language.

5. The South leads in illiteracy, but the North leads in non-English speaking.

6. One hundred and twelve firms in a survey by the Department of the Interior reported that 64 per cent. of their foreign-born employees were aliens and had not even taken out first papers.

7. The famous Melting Pot may easily become a Pandora's Box when it is found that 94.3 per cent. of Mexicans, 96.4 per cent. of Bulgarians, 95 per cent. of Roumanians, 92 per cent. of Greeks, 95 per cent. of Croatians, 76 per cent. of Armenians, and 67 per cent. of Austrians employed by these concerns are not citizens under our Flag.

8. Six hundred and twenty thousand miners, or 62 per cent. of the total number of men engaged in this occupation in the United States, are of foreign birth. Many of them are illiterates, and the Hon. Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, states that even elementary education enabling them to read signs, warning of impending danger, would mean the saving of 1000 lives yearly and prevent 150,000 injuries annually among this class of miners. Furthermore, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the illiteracy of foreign miners furnishes fertile ground for the development of anarchy, Bolshevism and discontent sowed by active enemy alien agents.

9. It has been well said that no American is all American who cannot read and write the English language. Yet the last census showed that 1,500,000 male illiterates of adult age were native whites. It is especially significant that of the 1,534,272 native white illiterates reported in the 1910 census, 1,342,372 (about 87.5 per cent.) were in the open country and small towns, and only 191,900 (or 12.5 per cent.) were in cities having a population of 2500 and over.

So much for the male illiterates—the aliens and native born who must be made all-American in the next few years. What about the women, the mothers and wives, the mothers who gave in the war and the mothers who
would not give; the gold-star mothers of the Ghettos; the little Italys and the foreign districts of our cities and towns? How many of them can read and write the English language? How many of them become Americanized? The answer is a sad one; in fact, it is the very crux of the whole situation.

Only one of every five foreign women can speak or read English. The last survey showed that out of 1,100,000 foreign-born non-English speaking women only 13,000 were attending school or making any effort to learn the language of their new homeland. This fact is a bugle call to action for the Daughters of the American Revolution Society which was founded to inculcate patriotism and preserve American ideals. The Society has already achieved notable results in this line.

Where is the remedy and how are we to help? are the questions that come to every woman reader of this article. There is practical, definite work to do, and I understand that the Americanization Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has many helpful suggestions and plans. Many interesting experiments have been tried out and are being demonstrated, but in the meantime there are certain salient features in Americanization work that it may be well to emphasize.

The first task of Americans must be to remove the stigma of illiteracy and lack of understanding of American ideals from our native born. Americanize native Americans first, beginning with the youngest children. Teach them to respect and pay reverence to the flag, to know something of our ideals of government, to have a concrete picture of the history of our country with its wealth of romance, courage and idealism, to know that this nation is a democracy, founded on the just principles of equal rights for all, and to receive the assurance that, as such, it shall not perish from the earth. The high ideal of national security which alone can be obtained when every citizen, man and woman alike, is trained and ready to give national service to the state is a necessary part of the Americanization program. In a democracy every citizen owes equal service in return for the manifold blessings that he enjoys.

Having made certain that the native Americans in a community are all-American, the problem of the foreign born should be taken up, especially among the women. And in doing so, be more than sure that you appreciate to the full the ideals, the aspirations and the visions that brought these people to this promised Land of Plenty and Opportunity. Despite the riff-raff that at times has crept into our emigrant masses, a large percentage of them came to us, following the beacon light of Liberty. They came as our pilgrim and our covenanter and our cavalier forefathers came seeking "freedom to worship God," with visions and ideals that it should be our duty to preserve.

It takes courage to uproot from one's native vale and journey half way across the world seeking to better one's self and to find the Land of Opportunity. So have sympathy with these people, look at the poetry of their adventure, remember that they have not been born to American ways and that very, very often they may shame native Americans with their idealistic view of this nation. Get in touch with their viewpoints, learn the history, the poetry, the folk songs, the aspirations of their simple
lives and the traditions that they still hold dear and which they can not easily cast aside.

After this preparatory training the worker in Americanization should be able to visualize her task, to be able to put herself in the foreign-born woman’s place—to see that she is a stranger in a strange land with husband and children learning the English language and American ways and gradually growing away from the mother. The undeniable fact remains that these women are bringing up millions of the Americans of to-morrow and have in their hands these plastic lives.

Search out some timid foreign mother in your own neighborhood and find a sympathetic point of contact—a new baby, a sick child, some flower seeds, a pot of jam or even a cheery “Good morning” and a smile. Be interested in the foreign woman’s native embroidery or her knitting, or ask her to give you the recipe for one of her tasty native dishes. In short, the first step is to establish the point of contact.

Find the leader among the foreign women, partly Americanized, who has not grown away from her neighbors. Pay her a few visits, then ask her to permit you to give lessons in English to her neighbors and friends. She will arrange the classes and you will find eager students. Teach them the words first that they will need in the ordinary intercourse of life—how to market, how to talk to the doctor and to tell their needs. Get your class to repeat the lessons in unison after you. That gives courage. Instruct the leaders that the mothers may bring the babies and have some helper care for the babies while the mothers are in class. Every Chapter in the Daughters of the American Revolution will no doubt organize classes in English speaking for the foreign-born women in their communities. The one hundred and four thousand Daughters of the American Revolution will have the power to organize the army of volunteer teachers of patriotism and Americanism for the foreign-born women of this country.

Another chance to help will be found when the babies are coming. Try to arrange with physicians and visiting nurses to give prenatal care and simple instruction, and to see that the new babies have at least a fighting chance for their lives.

Any movement towards improving the standard of living should be done most tactfully and with the utmost consideration for the feelings of the foreign born. Their ideals are not ours, but simple gifts and occasionally seeing attractive homes from the inside will make these women discontented with squalor and dirt and a vast improvement will be noted. If school dentistry clinics do not exist in your community, get your public-spirited dentists to start one.

The children will help in the Americanization campaign if properly approached. A chapter committee could do much good in obtaining free legal aid in times of trouble, straightening out marital troubles and saving their pathetic clients from exploitation and imposition. In short, be Big Sisters to these American women of to-morrow.

Hold frequent neighborhood entertainments in your school houses. See that the foreign born are invited to share in all your historic and patriotic celebrations. They will understand the meaning of such occasions, for long centuries of passion plays, kermess,
harvest homes, etc., have taught them the reasons for community gatherings and festivals. Music is one of the greatest aids to friendliness in the world, and when community sings are held, include some of the folk songs of the dominant alien races in your midst. Their gratitude and interest will be pathetic.

The Government will be glad to send you helpful literature and suggestions and direct your efforts in every way possible. Sewing and cooking classes will be found another fine point of contact. The benefit in this will be mutual because the foreign-born women know how to make many inexpensive and appetizing dishes.

In this work it will be found advisable to deal with women of your own religious denomination as far as possible. But, at all events, do not attempt to proselyte or your usefulness will be automatically destroyed. See that the foreign-born women and children are taught their Sunday-school lessons in English, and bring them into the church activities and entertainments.

The public library facilities of the community should be placed at the disposal of the foreign-born women as they progress in English. Their reading should be directed and they should be kept posted on current events and coming parades and community activities. When Red Cross, Thrift Stamps, and Service committees, and the like, are organized, give these women places on them. This will drive home the truth to them that America is a land where all classes have representatives directly chosen from the people.

An excellent primer for foreign-speaking women has been compiled by Mrs. Amanda Matthews Chase for the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California. Many useful suggestions are contained in this primer, and it has been used very successfully by the committee. A letter written to Mrs. Chase, care of the Commission of Immigration and Housing, State House, will produce a copy of this book for Americanization purposes. In the first series, Mrs. Chase gives lessons on "The Grocery," "Household Activities," "Clothing," "Parts of the Body," "Street Cars," "The Days of the Week, the Months," and similar practical subjects.

Over the door of a drill hall at the Great Lakes Training Station near Chicago, where 150,000 naval reservists were trained for service during the war under Captain W. A. Moffett, Commandant, their leader wrote this enduring motto: "For the Good of the Ship." Above the door of our National house wherein only all-Americans may dwell should be written, "For the Good of the Home, for the Good of the Community, and for the Good of the Nation," and the companion words, "One for All and All for One and that One is Our Country." Thus only will the ideal for which this nation was founded be realized: "to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."
COLONEL SILAS HEDGES*
Pioneer of Western Virginia

By Dora Hedges Goodwyn

SILAS HEDGES was born on the South Branch of the Potomac December 2, 1736, and was the son of Solomon Hedges and Rebecca Van Metre. Standing foremost among that noble band of intrepid spirits, the frontiersmen, if success be the standard of merit, his life of achievement and usefulness makes a splendid picture of the ideal American. He was indeed a worthy and distinguished representative of his adventurous father whom he followed to various localities west of the Blue Ridge until he reached the unpatented lands near Wheeling, founded in 1770, upon whose annals his name is written in imperishable characters.

A vein of sentiment of human interest ran through his life in these wilds, for when his friend, one Orrey DeLong, was married, Silas Hedges was the only young fellow in that entire section of the country who had an extra pair of "breeches" to provide the groom with a suitable wedding garment for the momentous event.* For men at that early date in frontier history wore leggings and breech clouts, the last named being adopted from the Indian style of dress. The feet were usually encased in fur or undressed deer-skin moccasins. While residing in Hampshire County, Hedges owned a large tract of land on Patterson's Creek, granted him from the Proprietor's office of the Northern Neck of Virginia the 10th day of March, 1761.3

About the year 1769, he left his home on the South Branch of the Potomac, and, traversing the Allegheny Glades, followed the trail of the Indian traders from Fort Cumberland until he reached Redstone Old Fort, situated on the Monongahela River, now the site of Brownsville, Pa. With this step he became one of the first men who effected a settlement on one of the tributaries of the Ohio River. That section was then under the jurisdiction of Virginia, and the dispute as to the boundary line between the two states (Virginia and Pennsylvania) had almost led to civil war, Virginia claiming and naming it the District of West Augusta.

Silas Hedges was at this time in the prime of manhood, and the same year, that is, in 1769, he married at Redstone

* Many interesting facts concerning the military and private life of our subject were destroyed in 1856 by the burning of the home of his son Isaac, who was the custodian of his papers.
1 Shepherd Papers.
2 Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 133.
Old Fort Margaret Hoagland, a woman of many attainments and of exalted Christian character. The bride was a sister of Capt. Henry Hoagland, who accompanied Colonel Crawford on his expedition against the Indians in May, 1782, having command of a company made up of men from the Redstone region, and who lost his life in the retreat which followed that ill-fated campaign. Silas Hedges married happily; two children, boys, were born at this place, but he did not remain there long, for having explored the surrounding country, he finally located on Buffalo Creek (an affluent of the Ohio River) not far from West Liberty in West Augusta District, afterward Ohio County, Virginia. In this new home a varied, exciting and splendid career opened up for him, one which he rounded out to the uttermost limit, and with a success that gave fadeless lustre to his name. This was in 1773–1774. At once he became identified with the military affairs of the border. In October, 1774, he was advancing against the Indian villages on the Scioto in Lord Dunmore’s Division, when news came of the battle at Point Pleasant, on the Kanawha in western Virginia, a battle and a victory of far-reaching consequences since it proved to be the initial struggle for independence between the British allies and the Colonial volunteers.

The times called for the most capable men to enforce with the sword the laws which had been enacted, hence at the formal organization of the Court for the District of West Augusta, held at Fort Dunmore (Pittsburgh, Pa.) “His Majestie’s Writ for adjourning The County Court of Augusta from the Town of Staunton to Fort Dunmore, and with a new Commission of the Peace and Dedimus and a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Dedimus from under the hand of John, Earl of Dunmore, his Majestie’s Lieutenant and Governor in Chief, bearing date the Sixth day of December, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four,” was directed to Silas Hedges and others, and January 16, 1776, “at a court held for Augusta county at Pittsburgh, according to an ordinance of the Convention held at Richmond,” it was ordered that he (Silas Hedges) appraise the estate of Thomas Elvey.

In October, 1776, Ohio County was erected out of the District of West Augusta by an act of the Virginia Assembly and embraced the territory of the present Pan-Handle. It was, as the records disclose, a military colony, and all the county officers were military officials. Col. Silas Hedges rendered important service as an official. His name appears on the Roll of Honor. As before stated, the new county was a great military camp on account of its exposed condition. Every man capable of shouldering a musket was enrolled in the militia organized by the justices, and the Convention of 1776 directed two companies to be recruited in the county as part of six battalions required for the Continental Army. November 9, 1776, the Secretary of Virginia issued directions for raising these companies, also for carrying into effect the Act of Assembly requiring landholders to meet December 27, 1776, at the house of Ezekiel Dewitt to vote for a suitable and convenient place at

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4 Thwaites & Kellogg’s Dunmore’s War, p. 421.
5 Thwaites & Kellogg’s Dunmore’s War, vol. iii, p. 525.
6 Thwaites & Kellogg’s Dunmore’s War, vol. iii, p. 558.
7 History of the Pan-Handle, W. Va., pp. 95 and 157.
which to hold court. Silas Hedges became a member of the Committee of Safety organized that day to carry out the instructions of the Legislature. At this meeting, the electors of the county decided upon Black's cabin on the north fork of Short Creek, at or near where West Liberty is now located, eleven miles northeast of Fort Henry (Wheeling), as a suitable place for holding court, and the first term convened there January 6, 1777 (said to have been the first civil court held in the valley of the Mississippi), at which time James McMechen administered to Silas Hedges the oath of Justice, which position he held for many years. The office was of importance, for in the early days the justices' courts had almost unlimited power. They were the conservators of the peace, they were the high sheriffs, and the men who held the office were chosen because of their upright character and special fitness for it.

At the same term of court, determining that the militia should be well disciplined and regulated, a resolution was offered and adopted to the effect "that David Shepherd, Esq., be recommended to His Honor, the Governor, as County Lieutenant; Silas Hedges, Esq., as Colonel, Mr. David McClure, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Mr. Samuel McCulloch, as Major of Militia," after which court convened until the next day.

January 7, 1777, court convened, and an order was issued that "as the land upon which they had agreed to erect the courthouse belonged to Abraham Van Metre, of Opecquon Creek, Berkeley County, Va., Zachariah Sprigg and Silas Hedges, Esqrs., be appointed to negotiate with the owner for not less than two acres, including the cabin and spring, upon which to erect the courthouse, prison, and other necessary public buildings, and make report to court." Among the proceedings of court, April 8, 1777, the dimensions for the new public buildings to be erected were approved and signed by Silas Hedges, who presided.

West Liberty remained the county-seat of Ohio County until Brooke County was carved out of Ohio County in 1797, when the court records were removed to Wheeling, and that city has since that time been the permanent county seat.

On January 28, 1777, Silas Hedges was commissioned Colonel of the Militia of Ohio County, at Williamsburg, Va., by Lieut.-Gov. John Page. Other important duties were assigned him. At the second meeting of the Committee of Safety, he was appointed one of the inspectors of the troops enlisted by Capt. John Lemon for Continental Establishment in the Revolution; February 8, 1777, he was elected chairman thereof, and reported his inspection of Captain Lemon's men.Gov. Patrick Henry instructed him by letter to proceed with his military organization for the Army on Continental Establishment, addressing him as Chairman of the Committee of Ohio County. He continued to direct court affairs, presiding March 3d, April 7th, and June 2, 1777. In Francis Duke's "Account Books as

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\[12\] History of the Pan-Handle, W. Va., p. 300.


\[14\] "American Pioneer, vol. ii, pp. 397, 8, 9, Cincinnati, 1843.

Commissary there is an interesting item, a credit to him on June 7, 1777, of 607 pounds of bacon for use of the militia. On June 28, 1777, when upon the resignation of David Rogers, Colonel Shepherd became County-Lieutenant, Silas Hedges succeeded him as Colonel. On August 17, 1777, he receipted for 23 pounds of lead for the militia, and August 19, 1777, at Fort Henry, he certified that he had received 10 pounds of powder of Colonel Shepherd for the militia. September, 1777, at the siege of Fort Henry (Wheeling), he is noted on the payroll of Captain Ogle's company as having served nineteen days and furnished a horse for the same period. The defense of this fort, the grim determination of the garrison to die to a man rather than surrender to the Indians, seemingly innumerable, swarming around the wooden walls—Elizabeth Zane, challenging death to bring powder to the heroic defenders, at a subsequent siege—these chronicles of bravery form one of the brightest and most thrilling pages in the history of the border.

Just after the siege, the garrison of the fort was reinforced by Captain Foreman and his company of militia. September 26, 1777, observing smoke in the vicinity of Grave Creek, where Mr. Joseph Tomlinson lived, and believing that his home and stockade had been attacked by the Indians, Colonel Shepherd dispatched this company (Captain Foreman's) to make an investigation. At the upper end of the narrows of Grave Creek, near the river, the company fell into an ambuscade and Captain Foreman and twenty of his company were shot to death; among those perishing being Ezekiel Hedges, a relative of Colonel Hedges. When news of the disaster reached Wheeling, Colonel Hedges with others went to the scene and buried the bodies of the slain in a single grave.

About this time, Thomas Curlett, a former resident of the South Branch Settlement on the Potomac (and an old friend of Colonel Hedges), while descending the Ohio River with his wife and child, were attacked by the Indians. Curlett was killed, and his wife and child carried into captivity, where they suffered almost indescribable hardships. Upon their release, Mrs. Curlett and her daughter took up their abode at Colonel Hedges' home, noted for its generous hospitality. The mother died there, and Colonel Hedges reared the daughter, Margaret, aged three or four years, until she grew to womanhood, when her relatives west of the mountains claimed her. Subsequently she married a Methodist minister, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, and removed with him to Kentucky, settling on Green River.

April 6, 1778, Silas Hedges was presiding Justice of Ohio County Court, and on the 7th he presented a commission from Lieut.-Gov. John Page, appointing him Colonel of the Militia of Ohio County, which was read and sworn to in open court. Court again convened April 8, 1778, at which time Silas Hedges was recommended to the governor and "honorable council" as high sheriff in place of John McCulloch, deceased, also ordered to take a list of tithable lands on the waters of Buffalo, below Ezekiel Dewitt; and at the continued court, during which he

Shepherd Papers, vol. i, p. 117.
Draper Notes, vol. xiii, p. 142.

Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 135.
Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 137.
presided, a commission of the peace directed to him was read, and he took the oath of Justice. 28

He was a member of the court martial which, on April 25, 1778, tried and honorably acquitted his first cousin, Col. David Shepherd, for proclaiming martial law in the county without order and authority of court, when the safety of the settlers and public interests were jeopardized. June 2, 1778, he was present in court when his father (Solomon Hedges) took the oath of Justice and presided. 29 At the August term, 1778, he was present at a court martial held at the home of Ezekiel Dewitt, 30 and at other courts martial which assembled respectively on April 23, and October 8, 1779, and March 20, May 7, and July 26, 1781. 31

He was likewise among the "Magistrates and Field Officers" who certified to the following statement written on the back of three lists of "Men who have not found the 25th man:" "We do hereby certify that we have carefully classed and proceeded agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed at the May Session, 1779, to draft one 25th man of the militia above mentioned; they having failed to produce the said man in the limited time. Given under our hands this 8th day of May, 1779." 32 November 8, 1779, he signed an order to captains who failed to appear with proper muster rolls to do so December 27th. 33 On March 6, 1780, it was "ordered that Wm. Scott and Silas Hedges, Gent., be recommended to His Excellency to appoint one of them to serve in the room of D. Shepherd," 34 and June 6, 1780, he was ordered to take a list of Captain Mitchell’s Company. 35 The sheriffalty of the county fell to each magistrate by rotation, according to seniority in office. In this way it several times came to Colonel Hedges. Thus it is of record that March, 1783, he was appointed sheriff of Ohio County. 36 May 3, 1784, the county court of said county allowed him for extra services £4, 7s, 6d. 37 April, 1785, he headed the list of magistrates of the county, and is mentioned as serving in that capacity in 1786, 1787, 1788, 38 Also as commander-in-chief of the county. 39

He tendered his resignation as Colonel of the Militia of Ohio County to Gov. Beverly Randolph September 7, 1789, "on account of old age and infirmities," 40 and retired for a time from political and military affairs. Six years afterward, however, upon the death of Colonel Shepherd in February, 1795, he succeeded him as High Sheriff of Ohio County, Lieutenant of the County, 41 and as Colonel of the Regiment of Militia organized for home defense, his old regiment, 42 holding the three offices at the same time. 43 The position of County-Lieutenant was of vast importance, as that official had to prepare for defense by commissioning officers, raising troops and locating forts. 44 The records evidence that Colonel Hedges measured fully up to every requirement. August, 1795, Indian power on the border was forever broken with

34 Pan-Handle History, W. Va., p. 161.
35, 36 Draper Notes, vol. x, pp. 52-129.
38, 39 Draper Notes, vol. ix, p. 124; vol. x, p. 126.
41, 42 Introduction to Dunmore’s War, p. 15.

Shepherd Papers, vol. i, pp. 141-143, and vol. v, p. 94.
Wayne's treaty of peace, and thenceforth the settlers turned from warfare to the peaceful paths of agricultural pursuits and the general development of the country.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, a noted Episcopal divine, and author of "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania," a standard authority on the matters touched upon, collected a congregation at West Liberty and organized a church of which Colonel Hedges was a member.

Physically, Colonel Hedges was of striking appearance and a splendid specimen of manhood. He was nearly six feet high, straight as an arrow even in old age, with swarthy complexion, dark eyes and hair. His family numbered ten children: Joseph, Solomon, Rebecca, Catherine, Silas, Elizabeth, Isaac, Ruth, Joanna and George.

On May 17, 1811, at his home on Buffalo Creek, Ohio County, Va., Colonel Hedges passed away at the age of seventy-five years. His widow, Margaret Hoagland Hedges, died at McConnellsville, Ohio (to which place she removed after his death), on March 24, 1837, having survived him nearly twenty-six years. The life of this useful man considered from every viewpoint is like "A clock wound up—a tale told to its close,

But leaving on the page of Memory
Scenes of old times, quaint pictures of the Past
Or lessons for the Future."
Patriotism and unalloyed Americanism was the keynote of the Conference of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution at Middletown, October 30th. It came out clearly and distinctly in every number of the program from invocation to benediction, and found response in the hearts and minds of the 450 Daughters present.

The meeting was held in North Congregational Church. Wadsworth, the oldest chapter of the state, was hostess for the occasion. The national colors were prominent among the simple but very tasteful decorations of the church. On the choir balcony hung the same emblem of the society which hung there when the meeting was held in North Church seventeen years before. At either end of the platform were the national and state flags; and amid the palms, ferns and chrysanthemums which banked the platform, the oak, symbol of Connecticut's early assertion of rights and justice, found appropriate place.

Mr. Joseph C. Beebe, of New Britain, rendered "Marche Pontificale" for the procession of color-bearers, ushers, pages, state, chapter and Ellsworth Memorial Association officers and the speakers of the day. Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent, presided. The Connecticut state song, written by Fanny Crosby, was sung. Rev. Douglas Horton, pastor of North Church, pronounced the invocation.

Mrs. Willis Terrill, Regent of Wadsworth Chapter, cordially welcomed the guests. She made brief mention of the patriotic work of Wadsworth Chapter and spoke of the worth of patriotic societies as sources of strength against Bolshevism.

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Mrs. Buel, State Regent, responded to this address of welcome, thanking Wadsworth Chapter, in behalf of Connecticut Daughters, for its hospitality. She gave some interesting statistics which showed the wonderful growth and achievements of the organization, and said that "it has so marvelously expanded in numbers, wealth and power because it represents an idea—the idea of patriotism dedicated to liberty. There is nothing more powerful than an idea; nothing more terrible when the idea is evil. But with the idea of patriotism dedicated to liberty, we shall conquer. Our obligations are measured by our heritage of freedom. As we have received the idea of liberty from our fathers, in like measure must we give it out to this restless and chaotic generation."

A soprano solo, "Song of Liberty," was beautifully rendered by Miss Anne R. Robbins. Hon. Arthur V. McDowell, Mayor of Middletown, brought the greetings and welcome of the city. Hon. Frank B. Weeks, ex-Governor of Connecticut, also gave greetings. Among other things, he said that the Constitution is the nation's bulwark and we should "preach Americanism in season and out of season in tongues of flame."

On account of illness, Mrs. Frank Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, was unable to be present.

The assembly rose when Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Honorary Vice President General, was presented. She greeted the Daughters as a "body of women with ideals which they have transmuted into acts for the betterment of mankind." A contralto solo by Miss Katherine Bacon followed.

The announcement of the unavoidable absence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, caused deep disappointment. Her message to Connecticut and the address which she was to have delivered were read by Mrs. Charles Bissell, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Guernsey's address dealt with her recent visit to France and contained much interesting information concerning Tilloloy, the village for whose restoration the D. A. R. contributed $50,000.

Mrs. Orville Rector, chairman of the State Committee on Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, gave a most stirring "Flag Talk." The State Regent called the afternoon session to order. Mr. Beebe rendered an organ prelude, "Concert Overture," by Faulkes; the audience sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Dr. Dutcher, Vice President of Wesleyan University, was introduced. He laid emphasis on the idea that the Constitution is the bulwark of our
liberty and rights. Rights and privilege carry obligation commensurate. The principle of liberty includes equality and fraternity.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, was unable to be present because of illness. It was voted to send greetings to her; also to the President General and to the State Regent of Massachusetts, and to the Federation of Women's Clubs in session in Waterbury.

After another solo by Miss Bacon, Rev. Benjamin Marshall, President of Connecticut College, was introduced. The subject of his address was "Americans All and All for America."

Two baritone solos, "Pipes of Gordon" and "Calm is the Night," were exceptionally well rendered by Mr. Harry Coe Olmstead.

The audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Rev. Azel Hazen pronounced the benediction and the meeting closed.

An informal reception was held and tea served in the Parish House.

LOUISE LYON BARNUM,
State Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA

The Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Minneapolis on September 4, 1919. The meeting was convened in the new Art Institute.

As usual, at this time of year, the call was issued for two consecutive meetings; the first day for the State Conference and the next for a meeting of the Sibley House Association.

The Conference was called to order by Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, and the invocation was given by Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells. After the singing of "America" by the Daughters and the salute to the flag, an apostrophe to the flag was given by Miss Maria Sanford, Professor Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and perhaps the most honored and loved woman in the state.

"Our flag," she said, "is beautiful, glorious in its starry folds and will be most glorious if this great nation keeps to the noble spirit—versatile, strong and true."

The welcome to the Conference was extended by Mr. J. E. Meyers, Mayor of Indianapolis. He is a living example of what our country can do in Americanizing our foreign born into true and loyal citizens. He urged the Daughters to think of the present and not of the past, to worship ideals, and to give of their abundance and ability to strengthen nationalism. The State Regent replied with a word of thanks and appreciation for his timely suggestions.

After the roll call of the chapters and the reading of the minutes of the Congress of 1918, the reports of the State Officers and the State Committees were given.

The Chairman of Patriotic Education, Mrs. J. R. Brandup, made the following points in her reports that were of very practical value: First, we should use the pageant in encouraging patriotism, for the dramatic spirit appeals to people of all nations; second, we must cooperate with the Education Naturalization Committee; third, we must encourage attendance at night schools, finding out those who cannot go and yet want instruction, and supplying their need; fourth, we must have patriotic programs in which every one has a share; that is, these programs should be participated in by our native Americans as well as by our foreign born, so that there will be no feeling of caste; fifth, we must, as women, study citizenship and should form clubs of our Polish women, our Bohemian women and women of all nationalities, and study with them, for if both our native and foreign women are not educated to use the ballot wisely the extended voting power will prove a menace rather than a blessing.

As the reports showed that we have at present no Real Daughters left in the state, it was suggested that an effort be made to find the Real Granddaughters, and that their names be placed on our records.

The report of the Committee on Americanization, of which the State Regent is chairman ex officio, was given by the vice chairman, Mrs. Moe. She stated that Minnesota has a larger percentage of foreign born than any other state, and that work among them must first be through cooperation with the local boards of education, and that, recognizing the fact that the mother of the family is an important factor, some way must be planned to reach her. In Minneapolis there are fifty volunteers who go into the homes and teach English. This instruction is for those who cannot easily attend a school. In this day of propaganda it is for us to create and circulate the propaganda of brotherhood, thus making it possible for the new citizen and the old citizen to get together in real friendship.

The State Regent, Mrs. James T. Morris, gave a short address, putting especial emphasis on the widespread effort in Americanization and asked "What is Americanization, anyway, but friendship? The world would not be what it is to-day if we had been willing to share our blessings with those who have not so many, not given altogether, but shared. It was twenty-five years ago that
the Minneapolis Chapter studied 'How the foreigner could best be made into good citizens.' The answer was then as it is now, 'to instill into the children a love of our country.'"

A feature of the afternoon program was short speeches from several of the ex-State Regents. Mrs. Squires spoke on "Americanization," Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells on "War Memorials," and Mrs. Loyhed on "Thrift."

At the noon hour a luncheon was served to about one hundred and seventy Daughters in one of the spacious corridors of the Art Institute, at which time Mrs. J. R. Ware spoke most interestingly of her overseas experiences while with the Y. M. C. A.

The following day, September 5th, the Sibley House Association held its meeting at the Sibley House at Mendota, a small town about ten miles from St. Paul. This house is owned and maintained by the Sibley House Association, which association is composed of the same members as the state D. A. R., the State Regent becoming automatically President of the Association.

The house is filled with furniture of the period when it was occupied by General and Mrs. Sibley, 1835 to 1858. This furniture has been presented from time to time by the Minnesota Daughters. The grounds have been beautified each year and the aim is to have, as far as possible, all the native shrubs and trees. In accordance with this plan wild crabapple trees and white birches are to be set out this fall.

A pleasant incident of the meeting was the unexpected visit of General Sibley's daughter, Mrs. Augusta Pope; his granddaughter, Mrs. Clarence Bunker, and three of his great-grandchildren.

To each of the great-grandchildren of General Sibley has been given a tree on the grounds to be known as his or her own, and on this day one was presented by the State Regent to little Gifford Sibley Bunker, our youngest visitor.

A luncheon was served in picnic fashion after the morning meeting, following which there were reports of committees, the one by Mrs. F. H. Jerrard, Chairman of the House and Grounds, creating much interest.

An advisory committee consisting of three public-spirited men, has been of great assistance in deciding matters connected with the maintenance of the house.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of $1200 was granted toward the running expenses and upkeep of Sibley House.

(MRS. J. S.) MARY HURLBUT GAYLORD,
State Historian. 

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The eighteenth annual New Hampshire State Conference convened October 1st, 2d and 3d at the Congregational Church in Claremont, it being the largest attended conference in our state for several years. The first meeting was held Wednesday evening, the State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, presiding and introducing the speakers. Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, State Regent of Vermont, gave a short address of welcome from the "Twin State," of which she is Regent. Mrs. Henry W. Keyes first spoke highly of the purposes and work of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she has recently been made National Historian, and then of her experiences as a Senator's wife in Washington. Mrs. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. William H. Schofield, chairman of many New Hampshire societies, spoke on "Americanization." Mrs. Buel dwelt in her usual convincing manner on its general needs and responsibilities, and Mrs. Schofield gave a concrete example, describing successful work of the new Neighborhood House at Dover, N. H. Mrs. Schofield made this house possible, and many members of our Society are among her associates and helpers. It was reported that over a hundred foreign-born children were often together in the playground.

The first business session was called to order by New Hampshire's gracious State Regent, Mrs. Barrett, who conducted the whole conference with much executive ability and enthusiasm. After an invocation by the Rev. O. W. Peterson, the Hymn of New Hampshire D. A. R. was sung and a cordial welcome was given the conference by Mrs. C. E. Howard, of the hostess chapter, with a response by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Lorin Webster, of Plymouth.

After a busy morning session a luncheon was served in the chapel, over one hundred Daughters being present. The chapel was decorated with autumn boughs, quantities of wild flowers, many forming bouquets of our national colors, a giant insignia (made by the artist husband of one of the Daughters), and flags. At the State Regent's table were twenty guests, officers, State Regents and honorary State Regents.

At the afternoon session an organ selection was given. The American Creed was recited by the members of the conference led by Mrs. Barrett, then followed by the Salute to the Flag. The State Historian, Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, in a touching "In Memoriam" spoke of the Daughters who had died during the year, after which the conference stood in silent prayer.

The reports of the Chapter Regents were heard with great interest, as were the State
Chairmen’s reports, the fine one on Patriotic Education, by Mrs. C. C. Abbott, being most helpful. The report of Old Trails Roads was of special interest and aroused much valuable discussion; this report was read by the State Chairman, Mrs. A. S. Morrison, of Franklin. Two vocal selections were given by Mrs. Charles T. Patten, of Nashua. The State Regent in her report asked for more New Hampshire historic and genealogical books for Memorial Continental Hall Library, also pointing out the need of much practical Americanization work, the great field for it in our many industrial cities and towns. The State Regent was presented with beautiful roses by the hostess chapter.

The Thursday evening reception at the house of Mrs. Austin Tyler was largely attended by visiting and local Daughters. Assisting Mrs. Barrett in receiving were Mrs. Howard, Regent of the hostess chapter; Mrs. Riley, chapter founder; Mrs. Henry W. Keyes, wife of Senator Keyes, and Mrs. John G. Christopher, Honorary Regent of Florida. The State Regent of Vermont with several Daughters was in attendance, also the following Honorary State Regents of New Hampshire: Mrs. John McLane, Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, Mrs. J. Henry Dearborn, Miss Annie Wallace, and Mrs. Will B. Howe. An orchestra played and refreshments were served.

The Friday morning session opened with prayer, a short address on the Daughters of the 1812 Society, by Mrs. Charles Spooner, followed by the selection of the state officers, as follows: Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Middlebury, Vt., State Regent; Miss Jennie Valentine, Bennington, Vt., State Vice Regent; Mrs. J. H. Rust, Burlington, Vt., Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. S. Huntley, Middlebury, Vt., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Esther L. Edwards, Poulnent, Vt., State Treasurer; Mrs. E. H. Prouty, Montpelier, Vt., State Auditor; Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, Woodstock, Vt., State Historian; Mrs. A. B. Engrem, Rutland, Vt., State Chaplain; Mrs. W. F. Root, Brattleboro, Vt., State Librarian.

ADA F. GILLINGHAM,  
State Historian.

WISCONSIN

The twenty-third annual D. A. R. State Conference was entertained in Fort Atkinson, October 9-10, 1919, as guests of Fort Atkinson Chapter. All state officers except one were present and Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General from Wisconsin; Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Waldo Sweet, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution.

The Conference opened with the Lord’s Prayer and the salute to the flag. Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, State Regent, then declared the meeting open for business.

A most cordial welcome was given by Mrs. George Dexheimer, Regent of Fort Atkinson, who said it was an honor to belong to the largest organized body of women in the United States, bound by principles of loyalty and patriotism. Miss Fannie Medbury, Regent of Oshkosh Chapter, responded with a grateful tribute to the cordiality of Fort Atkinson Chapter.

Mrs. John P. Hume expressed her appreciation of the loyal support of Wisconsin Daughters while she was State Regent, and Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly lovingly called the little godmother of Wisconsin, gave her usual cordial greeting.
The Credential Committee reported 134 in attendance and the roll call showed thirty-seven voters.

The State Regent in her report explained the changes in the National Constitution as benefiting every chapter. The State Chairman's reports were most interesting and gave many helpful suggestions. Miss Sexsmith, on Revolutionary Relics, stated that Milwaukee and Plymouth had fine collections loaned to their museums. Mrs. George Dexheimer, Chairman of Old Trails, urged all chapters to influence their county boards to devote funds for the maintenance of these roads. Mrs. Norman T. Gill had on display an outline map of Wisconsin showing historic spots and the location of each chapter.

Mrs. John Laflin's report on Real Daughters was a beautiful tribute to these beloved survivors of Revolutionary times and gave a charming picture of Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers enjoying her 105th birthday in her Milwaukee home. Wisconsin has one other Real Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, of Delavan, and both are members of Milwaukee Chapter.

Mrs. George Parker pointed out many instances of the desecration of the flag even when the intention was to be very patriotic, and asked that chapters distribute flag codes.

On Friday morning, the most important feature was the interesting talk on Americanization, by Mrs. Harold F. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, the National Chairman, who laid special stress on the education of the large class of illiterates, of which only 28 per cent. are foreign born. Mrs. Howell made a plea for social welfare work and the establishment of vocational schools; she also urged the support of the Smith-Towner bill, to create a Federal department of education.

Miss Helen Dorset, State Chairman of Patriotic Education, advised contributions to the mountain schools, work among foreign-born women, and classes in citizenship.

Interesting reports of Continental Congress by Mrs. W. N. Merriam and Mrs. Wilson B. Masden were read.

The reports of Chapter Regents showed sustained enthusiasm in all forms of patriotic work, a large amount of war work, a generous response to the Liberty Bond and Tilloloy subscriptions. Mrs. Waldo Sweet, State Director of C. A. R., reported a large amount of work accomplished by the children, one chapter having nine boys in the service.

In memory of those daughters who have passed on during the year, the Conference rose in silent tribute.

A cordial invitation for 1920 was extended to the Conference by Mrs. Falkland MacKinnon, Regent of Grand Rapids Chapter.

A pleasant diversion from the routine of work was the music furnished during the meetings by Fort Atkinson ladies and the reading by little Miss Miriam Dexheimer, and the social features which were heartily enjoyed were the dinner and the luncheon at the Public Library and the informal reception in the charming home of the Regent, Mrs. George Dexheimer.

Resolutions were passed in appreciation of Fort Atkinson's delightful entertainment of its guests.

At the close of the Conference many of the daughters accepted the invitation of the local Old Trails Committee, to visit the Indian intaglio, an indentation in the shape of a lizard, a much more rare formation than the Indian mound. This lies near the city limits, and has recently been purchased by the city, aided by the Chapter, which will soon erect a suitable marker.

The formation of one new chapter was reported soon after the Conference.

(Mrs. A. C.) Helen S. Umbreit,
State Corresponding Secretary.
Watson Van Buren Chapter (Montgomery City, Mo.). During the past year we have grown from 46 to 54 members. The nine regular meetings of last winter were well attended, regardless of the “flu.”

Our chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross, and contributed $50 to Red Cross, and $25 to the Tilloloy fund. A gold medal is given yearly to the pupil in the public school making the highest grade in United States History.

A large flag was presented to the chapter by Judge E. P. Rosenberger; it is a county flag, but is the property of the chapter, with 450 stars; 5 of them gold, for Lewis Holmes, John Sullivan, Omar Hubbard, Henry Hawkins, and Captain Bob Graham, and a silver star for a crippled soldier, Omar La Hue.

There are 14 blue stars belonging to the Daughters of our chapter. The stars have the names of the soldiers in gold lettering across the centre of each, and are embroidered on the flag. The stars for the Red Cross nurses from the county are also on the flag.

The chapter has been busy raising $1000 for a Soldiers’ Memorial. This will be met with $1,000 from the State, and thus commences a fund for a wonderful memorial.

Nellie H. Johnston, Regent.

Owasco Chapter (Auburn, N. Y.). The New York State Conference was held in November, 1919, at Auburn, a beautiful city of 35,000 inhabitants, situated in the heart of the Finger Lake Region of Central New York. Owasco Chapter was the hostess of the Conference. The Historical Research Chairman of the chapter, Mrs. D. B. Everett, contributed the following article about the name of the chapter, thinking it might be of interest to other New York State chapters.

“Owasco” is an Indian word with several variations in the language of the different tribes of the Iroquois. In the Seneca dialect it has the form “D’wasco”; in the Onondaga, “Os-co”; in the Tuscarora, “Ah-sco”; in the Oneida, “Owasco”; Mohawk and Cayuga both pronounce it “Os-co.” We use the form of the Oneida tribe.

The name signifies “a floating bridge,” and is often called by some writers, “stepping stones,” and many times by others, “a crossing place.” The original meaning, “a floating bridge,” includes them all, as it was a crossing place consisting of large stepping stones, bridged by big pieces of bark.

The crossing place in Auburn, whose site we hope in the near future to mark, was on the old Genesee trail where it intersected the Owasco River, a little west of North Street Bridge.

Our locality is rich in Indian history and tradition, but has few stories of Revolutionary interest. In 1779, a detachment of Sullivan’s men passed from the foot of Skaneateles Lake to the foot of Owasco Lake and continued to Cayuga Lake. They encamped over night on the fine beach at the foot of Owasco Lake, and as they left the next morning, going westward, passed over the hill we know as Galpin’s Hill. There a halt was necessarily made on account of the serious illness of one of the party, who died and was buried there, making the first burial of a white person in this region.

Col. John L. Hardenbergh, a surveyor by profession, was with General Sullivan in the memorable raid on the Indians in the Genesee country in 1779. Soon after the close of the war, he resumed his professional work for the government when the title to the land passed to the state. He had himself surveyed the land, six hundred acres, which he afterwards selected for the founding of his village, Hardenbergh’s Corners. In consideration of his services in the Revolution, he had been granted land in what is now Onondaga County. This he sold in order to secure Lot No. 47 along the Owasco outlet, which, when surveying it a short time before, seemed to suggest to him the possibilities of great achievement. Here he laid the foundation of what is now the flourishing city of Auburn.

Fort Hill, the most beautiful cemetery in Auburn, was the Cayuga Indians’ village Osco, built on a mound which rises to a height of over a hundred feet, richly clothed with sward and foliage. Osco on the hill was an imperial.
city whose fortifications served the Cayugas through many turbulent conflicts with other nations. It was the birth place, it is said, of Logan, the orator, the diplomatist, the master spirit for universal peace. In Fort Hill today there stands a monument to Logan, a tall rugged shaft of native stone, in which is set a marble slab, bearing the heart-broken cry, "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" There, too, lies buried the pioneer founder of Auburn, Col. John L. Hardenbergh.

(Miss) Florence M. Webster, Regent.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Illinois) celebrated Flag Day, 1919, by dedicating a beautiful hard maple tree to the Sangamon County soldiers and sailors of the world war. The tree was planted in the State Capitol grounds at a point midway between O'Connor's statue of Abraham Lincoln and the Capitol. The tree bears an artistic bronze plate inscribed, "To the soldiers and sailors of Sangamon County who served in the world war this tree is dedicated by the Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1919."

This plate was donated by the McCann Manufacturing Company, of this city.

Floating from the branches of the tree were our American flag and our own State flag. The Daughters assembled shortly before noon for the dedicatory exercises.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. J. Thomas. After a few introductory remarks by Miss Georgia Osborne, Mrs. James T. King, Regent, presented the tree and tablet in the name of the chapter.

The speech of acceptance was made by Sergeant Earl B. Tearcy, who had just returned from overseas. Captain Howard C. Knotts, son of one of our members and an American ace, told some of his experiences.

Mrs. J. R. Leib read Joyce Kilmer's "The Tree," after which the benediction was pronounced by our Chaplain, Mrs. John M. Palmer.
Those present then went to the Illinois Country Club for the annual Flag Day luncheon. Covers were placed for one hundred guests. The decorations and program were in keeping with the spirit of the day.

**Evelyn Kinne Trautmann, Historian.**

**Alexander Martin Chapter** (High Point, N. C.), made its first public social appearance during October, when we gave a tea at the home of one of our members, Mrs. H. W. McCain, complimentary to the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was holding its annual convention in our city. Our chapter felt quite proud to be able to extend this small courtesy to the Daughters of the Confederacy, who are doing such a good work in our State. It was our especial good fortune to have as honor guests on this occasion Mrs. W. O. Spencer, of Winston-Salem, State Regent, and Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, of Charlotte, State Treasurer.

This chapter held a social meeting at the home of Mrs. R. T. Pickens in June, and had as its guests Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Vice President General; Mrs. W. O. Spencer, State Regent; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, and Mrs. P. F. Dalton, all of Winston-Salem. We indeed enjoyed meeting with these Daughters, and it was a privilege to listen to the most interesting things they had to tell us about the D. A. R. This was the beginning of Mrs. Spencer's work as State Regent, as this was the first chapter she visited. She gave an outline of the coming year's work, which was an inspiration to the chapter: The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Houston B. Hiatt, entertained these ladies at luncheon before the meeting.

Our chapter is comparatively young, being only three years old and having only twenty-four members. These members, however, are interested in the work and are efficient and energetic workers, so that we hope to accomplish many things worth while in the near future. The chapter as a whole and individually did everything possible to help during the war; and at present the local chairman of the Woman's Section of the Red Cross is one of our members, Mrs. Carter Dalton. We were, as was every one else, handicapped last year by influenza; but under the leadership of our most capable Regent, Mrs. Hiatt, we have great hopes for the coming year.

(Mrs. S. S.) Verta Idol Cor, Corresponding Secretary.

**Joseph Spencer Chapter** (Portsmouth, O.), reports the following war activities up to September 17, 1919. Each of the 64 members belongs to the Red Cross; weekly meetings held during the war for knitting various garments for soldiers; many letters received from soldiers who received sweaters, mufflers, helmets, wristlets and socks; participation in a Liberty Loan parade with the chapter flag and D. A. R. banner; was 100 per cent. in buying Liberty Bonds; contributions of garments for French orphans, augmented with church and school donations, numbered 1037 articles sent to France through Red Cross; 12 soldiers, devoid of home ties, adopted by chapter, and gifts sent regularly on specified days; 6 French orphans adopted and chapter continues to maintain them; comfort kits made for local Company K, of the 37th Division; 296 knitted garments for navy; 87 knitted garments for Red Cross; 152 garments for hospitals; 8 knitted garments and $24.75 to Fort Sheridan; $45 to Navy League; $45 to Red Cross; $64 to National Society Liberty Bond; $32 to restoration of Tilloloy.

Camp Sherman received regularly from the chapter donations of jelly, oranges, cakes and suitable diet for hospital patients. The D. A. R. Lodge erected by the chapters in Ohio was presented with $233, and the Regent of Joseph Spencer Chapter was hostess of the Lodge at Camp Sherman during November, 1918. Many members assisted in the canteen service. All members observed the wheatless and meatless days, and from their war gardens canned gallons of vegetables and fruits with strict conservation.

Constitution Day, September 17, was fittingly observed by the chapter and framed copies of the Constitution were presented to a number of high schools in southern Ohio.

While Joseph Spencer Chapter has 64 members, with 22 non-resident, yet the war work accomplished was 100 per cent. in almost every particular required for efficient war service.

**Cornelia B. Treuthart, Historian.**

**Beaverkill Chapter** (New York). The first meeting, with thirteen people present, was held February 12, 1917, at the home of Mrs. E. B. Palen, Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y. Miss Fannie Palen, after presenting a certificate showing her authority as organizing agent, appointed officers for the ensuing year. In June of that year the State Regent, Mrs. B. F. Spraker, was present at an outdoor meeting which proved to be a most delightful occasion. Mrs. Spraker congratulated the Chapter on its excellent organization, which had been perfected in six months and ready for charter with thirty-two members. She declared it to be the banner chapter in the State for length
of time and numbers in organization during her regency. The charter bears date November 27, 1917. At Thanksgiving time a most interesting exhibit of old and rare articles was held, many of them having been handed down from Revolutionary times. Prizes were offered to local high school pupils having highest standing in American History, and the past year we sent a circular letter to all schools in the county asking for articles on local Indian history, especially Indian trails, and offered three prizes for the best papers. A delegate was sent to the State Convention at Troy, and our Regent and Treasurer attended the Continental Congress at Washington, in 1918. On Memorial Day the Chapter attended services and decorated the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Flag Day was also celebrated.

The State Regent having requested us to take up war work we began our activities by furnishing daily lunches to members of the National Guard on duty in our locality at the time it became necessary to safeguard the bridges. Our quota for reconstruction work at Tilloloy has been paid, and we adopted a French orphan for two years. Over $15,000 was subscribed by the members to the various Liberty Loans, and a large amount of knitting and sewing for soldiers and refugees has been done. Seven sons and grandsons of members were in the service, one served in the Adjutant General’s office and the husband of one was in Y. M. C. A. work in France.

We have now forty-six members on our roll, one of whom has passed on to join the majority. During our first two years we studied the early history of our County and State, papers on the different subjects being read, and also one at each meeting on Current Events. This year we are taking up the study of early American literature and authors. A few books have been collected, forming the nucleus of a library which we trust will grow as the months go by.

Gertrude Clauson Dodge,
Historian.

Amsterdam Chapter (Amsterdam, N. Y.), has had an active year. In October a patriotic tea was held at the home of Mrs John R. Blood. Over $100 was realized, and this amount was used for war relief work. In November a card party was given, and the proceeds were added to the fund for aiding the boys in khaki. We all know of the splendid work done by the Y. M. C. A. in our own city, and we were glad to contribute $25 to the “Y” work abroad. Thirty-five dollars was given for an electric machine for use at Red Cross rooms, $25 for relief of soldiers’ families, $33 toward the Liberty Bond of the National Society. The chapter owns 3 Liberty Bonds. We sent 50 cents per member for resuscitating a French city, and a subscription of $5 per month for the year to the Amsterdam War Chest.

We have a membership of 86, and expect to reach the hundred mark and over before another year. We observed Washington’s Birthday at the home of our faithful charter member, Mrs. William G. Waldron. The guest of honor on this occasion was the newly elected State Vice Regent.

One member has adopted a French war orphan, and while we are caring for these fatherless children, do not let us forget in our D. A. R. reconstruction work the care of the American war orphan. All members have worked in some branch of the Red Cross, and one is Chairman of the Amsterdam Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Legislature passed the bill to repair Guy Park Manor House and to make the Amsterdam Chapter custodian of the Manor. We are also looking after the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. We have done good work in the publicity of the Flag Code. We have given flags to all schools and we know that the Colors float in every school room in our city. Let us now do as well with the American’s Creed and the Constitution as we have done with the flag. In the great undertaking of creating a new Americanism in this era just opened, the D. A. R. should stand out more prominently than any other organization, because this is the primary cause of our existence.

Ada Wilcox Nisbet,
Historian.

Green Mountain Chapter (Burlington, Vt.), reports the following work for the year 1918-1919. Our first work last fall was making 25 comfort bags for French wounded, 15 of which had been left from the previous year and the other 10 contributed by as many members. In September we purchased a $100 Liberty Bond of the 4th issue, $25 being generously contributed by Mrs. Woodbury, and the remaining $75 taken from the sinking fund. A braided rug was made and presented by Mrs. Hammond, on which $16 was raised by tickets sold during the summer. About $25 was raised by a card party given in November on the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont. As Middlebury, owing to the influenza epidemic, was unable to entertain the State Conference, Green Mountain Chapter offered its hospitality and the meetings were held December 4th, at the Algonquin Club.

We contributed $10 towards the support of Kenneth Earle, at Norwich University; $10 to Armenian fund; $8 to Protective League; $10 toward new home of the Salvation Army; $10
toward 2 inner stair-rails in Memorial Continental Hall. Two hundred towels, donated by Mrs. Watkins and Mrs. Cady, have been hemmed by the chapter and presented to the American Fund for French wounded, and 50 towels were provided by the chapter for Kurn Hattin at a cost of $10.50. A flag, valued at $8, was given to the Converse School on Pre-Memorial Day. A prize of $5 was presented to the High School for the scholar attaining the highest standing in American history during the year.

Our programs have been of variety and interest. In November Mr. Byron Clark spoke of Y. M. C. A. work among the soldiers; in December we had "Glimpses of France," consisting of appropriate music and readings; in January, the Ward trio entertained us with a musical program; in February, Mrs. Henry Brownell gave an interesting account of life in China; in March, Mrs. Bartlett and the Misses Bartlett gave songs and recitations; in April we had a paper on "Old New England Customs," by Mrs. M. F. Allen, and one on "Vermont Towns," read by Miss Mary Robnert. Mrs. LaFayette, was enjoyed at Mrs. Seaman's. A delightful luncheon was held at the LaFayette Inn for our State Regent, Mrs. Mann, when she was our guest in January. We were represented at the National Convention in Washington by Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, and at the State Conference at Sheldon by Mrs. White, Regent, and Mrs. Bevier, delegate; also by Mrs. A. R. Olney as member of a state committee.

Eleven new names have been added to our roll during the year, 2 names transferred to other chapters, and 1 member has died. At the present time we have a membership of 95, 25 of whom are non-resident.

The past year has been a very active one for all. When we have not been asked to contribute money we have been asked for contributions of time, and most of the Daughters have given unceasingly to the calls for Red Cross work. Our chapter was one of the few who received honorable mention at the State Conference by being 100 per cent. on the last Liberty Loan; $118 was raised by the War Relief Committee by the sale of Iowa flags and post cards; $100 was contributed to furnish a home in Tilloloy; $13 was sent to Washington to help make up the deficit on the Liberty Loan. The Monument Fund Committee have left no stone unturned in raising funds for the fitting memorial to our boys who fought in the war. Up to the time when they began to solicit subscriptions there was in the banks toward this object $1250, mainly earned from the sale of cook books. Pledges are being turned in every day for an early culmination of their efforts. Towards the Steiner Scholarship and the Hindman School we have also contributed. Several French war orphans have been adopted by individual members, others donating to the work as they were able.

Many and varied bulletins have been received and read at chapter meetings, from re-chickenizing France to rebuilding her homes and farms, and to these we have listened with an attentive ear and dealt with them as seemed best.

The resignation of our Registrar was received in December and accepted with regret. Mrs. Ware, a former Registrar, was unanimously elected to fill the office. Among the enjoyable events of the past year have been the weekly lectures by the Rev. Judy, of Davenport, on current topics, particularly pertaining to the war.

We are also indebted to Mrs. F. E. Ware and Mrs. Eaton for pictures to be hung in the chapter room; also to different Daughters for books added to our collection at the Library.

We have had 5 delightful "open days," the first at the home of Mrs. George Allen, with a most interesting address by Mr. Welker Given, on "Early Days in Iowa." The next was an Independence Day Celebration, July 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Artemus Lamb, with a patriotic program commemorating the day. An Anniversary party celebrating the birthday of La Fayette, was enjoyed at Mrs. Seaman's. A delightful luncheon was held at the La Fayette Inn for our State Regent, Mrs. Mann, when she was our guest in January. Another party was given at the home of Mrs. F. E. Ware on

Theodora Agnes Peck, Historian.
April 19th, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington, where we were entertained by Mrs. Drury and Miss Lundy.

Though the past year has carried its full measure of sadness to some of us, we have all been called upon to sacrifice in order that peace and victory might come from the turmoil of war.  

Grace Kirkham Leslie,  
Secretary.

Ellicott Chapter (Falconer, N. Y.). On Flag Day, June 14, 1916, our chapter was organized by Mrs. Myrtle Blood Reed, Regent, with a membership of 33. Since that time we have added 3, making a total of 36. The first year was devoted to the study of Colonial history, a traveling library being secured; 2 papers were prepared for each meeting, with a review and discussion at the close.

The next year our country entered the war, and our first act was to draft resolutions, which were printed in the local papers, pledging our loyalty to the Government. We arranged for a public meeting in our billage for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Red Cross. This was done and rooms secured, our Regent taking a course in First Aid and acting as chairman of the work. Much good work was done, including comfort bags, compresses, bandages and knitting. Our next act was to purchase a Liberty Bond. A public supper was given for this purpose with a patriotic program and $50 realized, with which we purchased a bond for our chapter. One French orphan was adopted, and has been cared for for 2 years, much interest being manifested in the little French girl's letters, which have been translated and answered.

Each year a prize in gold has been given in the American history classes of the school at Commencement time. This has been presented by our Regent with an appropriate address. Each year we have observed Flag Day with a program; we have purchased and framed our charter; each year wreaths have been made by a committee for the Revolutionary soldiers and the soldiers of 1812 who are buried in our cemetery; each year we have paid our state and national dues.

At the beginning of our third year there was a change of officers, and Mrs. Della Hooker Johnson became Regent. A short program devoted to the study of France was given at each meeting, the remainder of the time being given to work and ways and means of raising money to carry on war activities. Our chapter was divided into groups of 5, with a chairman, to give public entertainments once each month for raising money. $201.38 was thus realized. These entertainments were much enjoyed and included a stereopticon lecture with slides of Tilloloy, an organ recital, a mock trial, and an old-fashioned quilting party at which the Daughters and their guests appeared in Colonial costume. Two patchwork quilts, the gifts of 2 chapter members, were tied and sent with 196 garments to New York for the French refugees. The material was purchased at a cost of $69.05, and the garments made under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Florilla Clark Edson; 54 stump socks were knitted and sent to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, for returned wounded soldiers, under the direction of Mrs. Victoria Mosher Ely. Part of the yarn, amounting to $12, was furnished by the chapter.

We have paid our quota of $1 per member to the National Society Liberty Bond, have also paid our assessment for the rebuilding of Tilloloy, and we have been sponsor for the care of 1 French orphan in the school. Five memorial elm trees, with name plates of dead soldiers of this vicinity, have been purchased by our chapter and planted in our cemetery with appropriate dedicatory exercises, conducted by our Regent.

At the close of the year, with the war at an end, and our obligations paid, we with our committee appointed, are awaiting the call to do our part in the great work of Americanization.

(Mrs.) Kate Ely Davis,  
Historian.

PLAN TO REDUCE HIGH COST OF LIVING

A letter containing the following plan of procedure has been sent every Chapter Regent, and it is hoped that if for any reason the letter has not been received a duplicate will be at once requested in order that the Chapter may put in force the plan.

The plan is as follows:

January. To keep accounts.  
Each individual will be asked to keep an account of her daily expenses, grouping them under such items as rent, food, clothing, household service, amusements, incidentals, etc.

You are not to report the actual amounts you spend or save, but the percentage you save on the items given above.

Emma L. Crowell,  
Chairman, N.S.D.A.R. Thrift Committee.
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

6557. SHINN.—George Shinn, Rev. soldier, b 1737 in N. J., d Aug. 23, 1782, in Va., was member of Lt. John Swearingen’s Co. of Rangers on frontier of Pa. Wanted, date & place of d or any circumstances relating to him.

(2) PIERCE-JACK.—Elisha Pierce, of Fayette Co., Pa., thought to have been a Lt. of Augusta Co., Va. Mil, 1778, d 1816, & buried at Laurel Hill, Fayette Co., Pa. Wanted, any record or particulars of his military service. His w, Elizabeth Jack, b 1735, d 1814. Wanted, names of her parents & place of her b.

(3) GADDIS-BOWEN.—John Gaddis, 1741-1827, Rev. soldier of Fayette Co., Pa., was a ranger on frontier. Data abt. his mother, Priscilla Bowen, 1718-1796, desired, also correspondence with some member of Bowen fam of Augusta Co., Va.

(4) MCKAY-RIDGWAY.—Andrew McKay, 1728-1804, of Frederick Co., Va., was a pioneer of the Shenandoah Valley. Wanted, b place & Rev. service. His w, Jane Ridgway, a Quakeress, b in N. J., 1731, d 1806, in O. Names of her parents desired. Jane had a sister, Phoebe Redgway, who m a McKay of Va., bro or nr relative of her husband, Andrew McKay.—E. W. S.

6558. ARNOLD.—Is there a history of the Arnold fam in America?—C. H. S.

6559. HERRON.—John Herron, b abt. 1747 or 1749, m Deborah Jenkins, May 17, 1795, at Greenbush, N. Y. John Herron d Oct., 1826, Genesee, N. Y. Names of some of their ch: Joseph, Jno., Clarissa M., Jeremiah, Betsey, Nancy. Wanted, ancestry of Jno. Herron & w; also Rev. service.—A. L. B.

6560. SHIPPY.—Who were parents of Rose Shippy who m Stephen Sayles, Jan. 2, 1783? Was she dau of Job Shippy & Rose Shippy (b Mar. 8, 1712)? Is there Rev. record of Sayles or Shippy?—I. N. B. S.

6561. COCHRAN.—Nathl. Cochran supposedly came from or nr Cochranville, Pa., into Va. Wanted, his parentage & Rev. record, name of w & date of settling in Va. Progenitor of this fam was Nathl. Cochran. Ch: James, Jno., Saml., Nathan, Stephen. Son James m (1) Miss McMullin. Ch: James, unm; Jane, m Joseph Gore. James m (2) Sarah Rhodes. Ch: Nancy, unm; Ann, unm; Nathan; Tholemiah, m Hannah James & moved to O.; Addison, m Sally James & moved to O.; Ann Bolyon, m Gibson Gregg, of Londoun Co., Va. (my g-g-parents); Emily, m Wm. Priest & moved to Mo.; Amanda, unm.

(2) TAYLOR.—Elizabeth Taylor, b Sept. 1762, m Aug. 21, 1787, Ambrose Walden in Fauquier Co., Va., d July 5, 1832, Warrenton, Va. Who were her parents? Service desired. Her m bond is in Fauquier Co., Va., signed by Richd. Taylor, a bro, also a request for the bond signed by Jno. Taylor, a bro. In 1799 she sued for separate maintenance from Ambrose Walden in Fauquier Co., Va., her bro. Jno. being her nearest of kin.—M. D.

6562. CARSON.—Jno. Carson, b 1776, probably in Buckingham Co., Va. (The records were burned in 1869.) He was a surveyor & school teacher in Blount Co., Tenn., where he d 1826. m June 21, 1804, Nancy Gloianna Blackburn, dau of Jno. Blackburn, Esq. She was b Apr. 7, 1784, d Sept. 26, 1851, in Ill. Wants record of Jno. Carson’s father, also named Jno., his mother’s name & fam. history & Rev. service in both lines, if any.

(2) BLACKBURN.—Wanted, the names of
father & mother of Jno. Blackburn, Esq., of Augusta Co., Va., later of Snoddyville, Jefferson Co., E. Tenn. The father, known only to kin descendants as "General," d abt. 1784. The ch of the said "Gen'l" Blackburn, so far as known to me, were Robert, m Richie or Richey. Ch: Rachel, Leah, Ewd., Benj. & Rev. Gideon, who was b Aug. 27, 1772, Augusta Co., Va., m Grisselle, dau of Jno. Blackburn, Esq., & his own cousin, Oct. 3, 1793, d in Ill. Jno., son of "Gen'l" Blackburn, b Dec. 25, 1740, d Feb. 9, 1808, Jefferson Co., Tenn., m. Jane (sd to have been a Mrs. White), b July 29, 1747, d Apr. 23, 1818. Ch: Nancy Gloriana, m Jno. Carson; Grisselle, m Rev. Gideon B., DD. (her cousin); Wm., James, Jno., Jr., Alex., Edw., Andrew, Jane & Mary. "Waddell" states that Gideon Blackburn was nephew of Gen. Saml. Blackburn, who was therefore a 3rd son of —— Blackburn. Wanted, Rev. service of Jno., Robt. & their father, also the gen of Jno's w, Jane.—E. E. C.

6563. Spofford.—Did the fol. men fight in Rev: Amos Spofford, b Aug. 9, 1729, lived in W. Boxford, Mass.; Thos. Spofford, b 1766 or 1772, lived in Boxford, Mass.—A. B. E.

6564. Williams.—Desire information concerning Col. Williams (believed to be Col. Jno) who served under Washington through Rev. Col. Williams had dau. Elizabeth who m Chas. Cawthron seemingly of Henrico Co., Va, as a son, Asa was b there in 1792. The place of b, date of b & d, date of m, & proof of Rev. service of Col. Williams desired. Desire m date of Asa Cawthron & Eliza Kanote, dau of Jacob Kanote, Eliza Kanote, b Jan. 12, 1795, Madison Co., Ky., d Mar. 3, 1864. Also date of m of Chas. Cawthron, his b & d. The above Asa Cawthron was b Jan. 1, 1792, in Henrico Co., Va.; when 18 yrs of age enlisted in War of 1812 in what was called Northern Division. He was captured in 1815 at Ft. Meggs by British & Indians, imprisoned at Quebec & kept in confinement for 1 yr. & 1 da., the prison being an old dilapidated log house. Their rations were 1 bushel of potatoes per da. for 40 men, & ½ lb. beef each.—M. C. K.

6565. Robertson.—Chas. Robertson, b in Va., m Nancy Ford (b 1774 in Va.), & their dau, Frances Robertson, b in Va., m Micah Burns, b Sept. 28, 1795, in Va., d 1876 in Clark Co., Ind. Who were parents of Chas. Robertson & Nancy Ford? Rev. service desired.

(2) Burns.—Parents of Micah Burns were Edw. Burns & Abigail Amy, b in Me. Did Edw. Burns or his father serve in Rev.? Who was father of Abigail Amy? Did he serve in any capacity which assisted in "establishing American Independence?"—L. P. G.

6566. Bosley.—Sally Bosley, b — d June 18, 1816, m Isaac Hanna, May 17, 1804. Sally B. was from Baltimore, Md., m probably at Avon, N. Y.; ch: Thos. Jefferson, Danl. Thompkins, Matthew & Eliza Ann. Sally Bosley had 1 bro who lived at Conesus Lake, Western N. Y. He went to O. His ch were Almira, Mary Ann, Danl.—possibly others. There may have been 2 other bros. Names of parents of Sally Bosley & any facts concerning them desired.—F. R. G.


(2) Horner.—Wanted, name of w of Saml. Horner. Rev. soldier of Hunterdon Co., N. J., & list of his ch. He is buried on his farm nr Sciob, N. Y. Wanted, dates of b, m & d.

(3) Rupert.—Peter Rupert, Rev. soldier of Pa., moved to Rowan Co., N. C., thence to Va. His son Henry m Naomi Henkel. Data concerning Peter Rupert desired.

(4) Dennison.—Wanted, ancestry of Wm. Dennison, who moved from N. J. to O., & was father of Wm. Dennison, P. M. Gen. & Gov. of O. during Civil War.—J. A. B.

6568. Boone.—Wanted, Boone gen Elizabeth Logston, g-child of Danl. Boon, who m Mat Bailon Fletcher, who volunteered in War of 1812 at age of 12.—A. S. F.

6569. Briggs.—My g-g-father, Col. Joseph Briggs Hill, b Dec. 9, 1786, Sag Harbor, L. I., d 1832, Fredericksburg, Va., m July 30, 1808, Harriet Hempstead, b Aug. 8, 1790, d 1883. Both are buried at West Stockbridge, Mass., where their 8 ch were b. Col. Hill held all offices in the Mass. Mil., 1811-1821, when he was honorably discharged as col. Was a representative in the Legislature from West Stockbridge. He had 2 bros, Rufus & Jno., who settled in Tenn., one of whom was the ancestor of Maj.-Gen. Hill of the Confederacy. Who were parents & ancestry of Col. Joseph Briggs Hill?

(2) Pollard.—Elizabeth Pollard, of Lancaster, Mass., d 1849, aged 86, m Jan. 12, 1790, Gates Thurston, son of Peter & Dorothy (Gates) Thurston of Lancaster, b 1760, d 1816. Parents of Elizabeth "d abt 1812, being abt 90 yrs each." Wanted, ancestry of Elizabeth Pollard.

(3) Warren.—Aurelia Warren, b Apr. 12, 1794, Aurelia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., m Henry Thurston, son of Gates & Elizabeth (Pollard) Thurston. Her father, James Warren, purchased a large tract of land nr Lake George, N. Y., & removed there, 1804. He d early & friends gave the place the name of Warrensburg, & Warren to the co. His w & ch survived him. Information desired concerning...
gen & history of the co & Rev. record of James Warren.—M. H. C.

6570. WILSON—Robt. Wilson, Scotch-Irish, with w Eleanor & 3 bros, Saml., David & Zacchurs (one of signers of Mecklinburg Decl.) went from Big Spring Church community, Cumberland Co., Pa., to Mecklinburg Co., N. C., 1760. Who were parents of Robt. & Eleanor, his w? Was Capt. David Reid, killed in battle of Hanging Rock, a bro of Eleanor? Robt. & Eleanor Wilson had 7 sons in Rev.—L. M. C.

6571. WHEELOCK.—My g-grandmother was Harriet Wheelock, b June 17, 1792, d Sept. 4, 1848. She m Luther Bishop, probably in 1810, & spent most of their life nr Perry, N. Y., later they came to Mich. Their fathers' & mothers' names, dates of b, m, & d, with Rev. service desired.

(2) GILLETTE.—Nathan & Hannah Gillette lived at Salisbury, Ct. They had 8 dau & 1 son. The oldest ch was Mercy Gillette Bishop, b May 28, 1766, m Mar. 31, 1785, at Philipstown, in battle of Hanging Rock, a bro of Eleanor? She m Luther Bishop, probably in 1810, & spent res of their life nr Perry, N. Y., later they came to Mich. Their fathers' & mothers' names, dates of b, m, & d, with Rev. service desired.

6572. HATHAWAY.—Wanted, information of Robt. Hathaway, from Va. or Ky., served under Washington. After war he moved to Monroe Co., O. He came to this country from Wales. His w's name was King or Kent. Robt. Hathaway had dau Hannah, who m Jno. Stotzer. Wanted, proof of Rev. service of Robt. Hathaway or information concerning him.—M. L.

6573. ASHBROOK.—Mary Ashbrook, b Oct. 12, 1783, in Va., m Jno. Peters, 1803, 12 yrs later removed to Fairfield Co., O. Mary Ashbrook had 3 bros, Aaron, Eli & Absalom, of Buckingham, of Rockingham Co., Va., rev. record & gen desired.—M. L. W.

6574. MURDOCK-LAY-DENISON.—My g-grandmother, Abigail Murdock Reid, b Mar., 1804, dau of Wm. Murdock, b 1764, & Saba Denison; he was son of Wm. b 1740, & Jerusha, d 1786. The son of Maj. Jno. Murdock & Frances Conklin. Who were parents of Jerusha, (supposed to be dau of Judge Lay) & Saba Denison? Lay-Denison or Murdock Rev. records desired.—M. L. D.

(2) WALKER-ONSTINE.—My g-grandmother, Mary Walker Grandall, b 1816, dau of Henry & Charlotte Johnson Walker. Henry Walker, b 1786, was son of Geo. & Mary (Onstine) Walker. Geo. Walker (Valger or Walger) came to America from Holland 1749, age 9. Mary Onstine was his 2nd w. Various places of residence of Geo. Walker; Salem, Pa.; Nescopeck, Pa.; Nicholas, N. Y.; & Factoryville, N. Y. His w had a bro, Frederick. Wanted, information of the Walkers or Onstines or Rev. records.—W. D.


(2) GORDON.—Very anxious to find something of Jno. Gordon's parents, the one who m Anne Haynes.—N. F. H.

6576. BASS.—Information concerning Bass fam desired. Emily Bass, dau of Jno. Bass & Militia Mabry, m O. H. P. Keller, son of Jacob Keller & Martha Keller; Militia Mabry's mother's maiden name, I think, was Staten or Staton, & she was from either N. C. or Va.

(2) KELLER.—Wanted, information concerning Keller fam. Jacob Keller, b Dec. 1, 1793, Sept. 2, 1844, m Martha Everett; their sons Robt. & O. H. P. Keller, who was b 1825, d 1869, m Emily Bass. Col. McPherson, of the Union Army, was related to this branch of Keller fam.—M. T. R.

6577. HURT-PREWITT.—Ellen Hurt m my Rev. ancestor, Byrn Prewitt, abt 1779, in Campbell Co., Va. Can you tell me who her father was & if he served in Rev.? Robt. Hurt Prewitt, son of Ellen & Byrd Prewitt, was b 1791, Jessamine Co., Ky., m Nov., 1815, Elizabeth Clark, b Jan. 1 1793, Fayette Co., Ky. Elizabeth Clark's parents were James Clark, of Va., & Elizabeth Summers. Had James Clark Rev. service? Who was Elizabeth Summers' father & had he Rev. service? All gen history abt these allied fams desired.—L. P. G.

6578. STEVENS.—Wanted, parents & b place of Hannah Stevens, who m Parker Underwood, Jr., abt 1785. They lived several yrs nr Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass. Early in the 1800s both Sr. & Jr. with their fams moved to N. Y. State, in or nr Paris, Oneida Co. Hannah's ch: Louisa, Almira, Laura, Jno., Cynthia & Roswell. The 3 eldest were b in Mass. (Some records give the name Almira as "Alvira").—E. J. S.

6579. LE.—Three bros came from Va. to Ky., then Warren & Butler Cos., O., later to Vigo Co., Ind. (1) Henry Lee, m in 1795, Miss Dunham, b 1772 in Va., d 1836, Riley, Ind.; Jno. Lee, b 1797, V., d Mar. 22, 1864, Clay Co., Ind. 1st w, Elizabeth Green Lee, 2nd, Sarilda Perkins, 3rd, Mrs. Nancy Ramsey. He was capt. of mil (of what?). James & Mary (Jones) Lee emigrated to Ky., with Danl. Boone, served in Rev., came to Vigo Co. 1817. What place in Va. did they come from? What Rev. service, if any, did Henry Lee, the ancestor, have & who was his father? Relationship to the Va. fam of Lee desired? Henry Lee & Sarah Donham had ch: (1) Jno., b 1796, in War 1812, m Elizabeth
Green; (2) Wm., b 1798, in Mex. War, m Sarah Hook; (3) Rachel, b 1800; (4) Rhoda, b 1803; (5) Dr. Henry, b 1805, m Harriet Gorden; (6) Judge Nathl., b 1807, m Eliza Hawley; (7) Jonathan, b 1810, m Harriet Ray; (8) David S., b 1812, m Anna Ferrell; (9) Mary Lee.

(2) Gordon.—Parents of Harriett E. Gordon Lee were Patrick Gordon, b July 18, 1781, d Oct. 12, 1818; Jane Gordon, b Feb. 12, 1778, d June 7, 1824. Aberham Gordon supposed to be bro, b Mar. 16, 1811, d Aug. 12, 1827, m Rebecca, b July 22, 1811. This fam of Gordon lived nr Riley Ind. Were they members of fam. of the Confederate Gen. Gordon?

—A. E. R.

6580 McClellan.—I am niece of Hon. Chas. McClellan, Ex-Congressman from Ind. & a descendant of Col. & Brig.-Gen. Saml. McClellan of the Rev. Wanted, ancestry of Hon. Chas. McClellan, with proof of same.—W. P. G.

6581 Allison.—I have heard both m-g-fathers were in Rev. but have found no record of them. Alex. Allison, b on the ocean & reared in Md. abt 60 mi from Baltimore, moved to the York district of S. C., abt 1775 or 1780. Saml. Carroll, who probably always lived at or nr York, S. C. Would appreciate any information abt either of these men.—J. S. R.

6582 Doying.—The records of War Dept. show that one Danl. Doying served as prv. in Capt. Jonas Kidder's Co. of Nicholas' Rgt., N. H. Mil., raised to reinforce Continental Army at West Point with remarks "engaged July 15, 1780, discharged Oct. 24, 1780, time in service, 3 mo 20 da." Gen of the Doying fam desired, particularly of his bro, James Doying.

—H. E. D.


6584. Depew.—Wanted, ancestry of Henry Depew, b June 16, 1781, d Mar. 19, 1813, m Feb. 27, 1803, Clemmea Sherburne. Ch: David, Sarah, Anna, Mary McQueen, Clemmea, Letitia, Elicia Edwards.


“In 1798 Joseph Burchard, Jr., emigrated from Ct. to Russelairville, Albany Co., N. Y.,” etc.

(3) Holden.—Lt. Philemon Holden, b 1725, d 1810, lived in Shirley Mass. Rev service desired.—G. D. B.

6585. Richardson.—Sandie Richardson d in Clarck Co., Ky., 1806. His will was pro. Sept. 22, 1806. His w, Sarah, son Francis, & Benjamin Taul were left exec. Mentioned in this will were sons, Francis & James, dau Nancy, w of Jesse Payne, Martha Bigger, & Sarah Harrison. (Hiram Harrison was not to have control of her property.) His g-sons were Jas. Richardson, son of Robt. Richardson, dec'd, Sandie Richardson, son of Robt. Richardson, dec'd, Robert's widow, Mary. I want proof of Rev. service of Sandie Richardson, Sr., date & place of his b, maiden name of w, also names of their parents.—N. S.

6586. Caldwell.—Wanted, maiden name of w of Col. Jno. Caldwell & names of their ch.

(2) Trimble and King.—Jonathan King m Nancy or Agnes Trimble. Gen & Rev service & record desired.

(3) Darby.—Jas. Darby m Ann Roan of N. C. Wanted, parents of Jas. Darby with Rev service, also the gen of Ann Roan, with proof of Rev service.


(5) Sappington.—Fielding Sappington m Ann Cahill, son of John Sappington. Rev service & gen of Jno. Sappington desired.—M. L. D.


6588. Warfield-Burgess-Barr.—My Rev g-father Elisha Warfield moved to Ky. from Anne Arundel Co., Md. after the Rev. He m Ruth Burgess. Wanted, gen of Burgess fam of Md. Maria Barr m Elisha in Lexington, Ky. Their son Wm. (my g-father) m Maria Griffith, dau of Jno. T. Griffith.—F. W. S.

6589. Johnston.—Wanted, ancestry with proof of Rev service of the father of Chas. Johnston, b Mar. 3, 1783, Orange Court House,
Va. His parents came from Ireland with 4 sons, Jno., Wm., Jas., Chas. Chas m Elizabeth Macon & lived betw Salisbury & Yadkin River in N. C.

(2) MACON-ALSTON.—Ancestry & proof of Rev service of Elizabeth Macon's father. She m Chas. Johnston abt 1800. She was a g-niece of Nathaniel Macon of Warren Co., N. C., also a g-g-g-dau of Gideon Macon, who came from France in the latter part of the 17th century. Her mother was a Miss Aston.—E. J. K.

6590. CARTWRIGHT.—The early history of Thos. & Bathsheba Cartwright, who left Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1834, migrating to Boone twp., Madison Co., Ind., desired.—E. C. M.


6593. HART.—My g-g-father was a son of Benj. Hart, who m Nancy Morgan, dau of Gen. Morgan. My g-g-father was Thos. Hart. A record of this ancestor desired. I have the history told by my father & grandfather, but want the gen with proof.—E. H. H.

6594. WALLACE.—Wanted, data regarding ancestry of Arthur Wallace, a tanner, who moved with his family to Ky. (possibly from Md.), in the early 1800s & settled near Owensboro, on the Ohio River. He had 6 sons, Jno., Wm., Saml., Arthur, Chas., & Hiram, & 2 daus, Elizabeth Wallace (my g-g-mother, who m Rev. Wm. Lynn at Hartford, Ohio Co., Ky., in 1826), & Sallie who d unm abt the close of the Civil War. Was there Rev service in Arthur Wallace's line? Is he related to Gen. Lew Wallace, the author?

(2) PRUITT.—Wanted, the parentage, etc., of Moses Pruitt, of Allen Co., Ky., who m Phoebe Williams, 2nd dau of Simon Williams, & moved across the Ohio into Vanderburg Co., Ind., abt 1810. His parents are supposed to have come from Va. Was there Rev service?

(3) WILLIAMS-LYNN.—Wanted, the ancestry and history of Benj., Wm., and Jas. Lynn, brothers, who moved from Pa. into Ky. in its early days. Benj. is probably the preacher after whom Nolin Creek was named, and who helped found Harrodsburg. Wm. was possibly the Capt. Lynn associated with George Rogers Clark. James Lynn was a Rev soldier, & came to Ky. later. He m Hannah (Wright) Brunt, whose parents, (named Wright) owned the land on which Danville now stands. James moved to what is now McLean Co., Ky., reared his family and d on his farm, the site of the present town of Buch Grove. His mother's name is supposed to have been Crow. I wish to know more of his parents & information regarding his Rev service.

(4) KIMBALL.—Information of the parentage of Jesse Kimball, b in Preston, Conn., March 19, 1760. He and his bro Samuel both served in the Rev. Jesse afterward lived in Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., enlisted for 3 years in Ind. Wars, being discharged at Cincinnati abt 1793. Went to Henderson Co., Ky. & moved from there into Gibson Co., Ind. abt 1807. He m a Holland woman, Elizabeth Rollifson (or Roelofson), reared a large family, & d in 1857. I have the names of his father and g-father. also, when and where did he m Elizabeth? Was it at Smith Mills, Ky.?—H. P. B.

ANSWERS


5162. GRINNELL.—I note that Mercy Greenell m 1784, dau of Malachi Grinnell. I am seeking parentage of Ezra Grinnell, b abt 1780 to 1788, m a Lucrecia Leonard, b 1788 & settled in N. Y. state. Tradition says Ezra's mother's name was Crane and that her father was in the Rev. I have found other Ezra Grinnells of his generation, but none with a Crane connection. Could you tell me more abt your Malachi, the names of his bro & sisters, & the names of his children?—Mrs. F. C. Buckley, 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

6017. LEONARD.—Will you inform me whether the family of Leonards in your query are in any way related to Lucrecia Leonard b abt 1788, d 1885, who m Ezra Grinnell & settled in Western N. Y.? I thought perhaps the Lucy Leonard might have been the same. Our family was supposed to have come from Onandaga Co., N. Y. I have been unable to procure a copy of Phelp's & Gorham's "Purchase of Western N. Y.," & do not know where Ezra Grin-
nell & Lucrecia Leonard were m.—Mrs. F. C. Buckley, Superior, Wis.

6071. Fonts-Fonch.—In biography of Linn Co., I find Samuel Pfantz, a very early pioneer, native of Pa., b in Lancaster Co., Pa., June 9, 1819, only surviving member of 7 ch year 1901. His parents were Samuel Pfautz, spent their entire lives in Pa. The Pfautz family originated in Asia, later lived in Italy, then France, from which country they were driven by religious persecutions to America. This Samuel Pfantz, b 1819, clerked in his father's store in Moravia, Pa., later learned the cooper trade. In 1845, came to Iowa, then a territory; 1855, m Mary McCallister, had 7 ch: Anna, Maggie, Louise, Albert, Samuel, Ella, Alice. Possibly a search of Lancaster Co., Pa., where Samuel Pfautz, Sr., & wife, Mary Magdalene Swar, lived & had a store in Moravia, Pa., where Pfautz family seem to have been located, might help.—Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood, State Centre, Iowa.

6096. Williams.—Your family names, Nancy & Adeline attracted my attention. I don't even know that our Williams families are connections. My g-father, Ephraim Myers, m Nancy Williams, b 1815, somewhere near Louisville abt 1830. Nancy Williams' parents were Henry Williams & Nancy Jarvis. Henry Williams had at least 2 bros, Hiram & Merrill. Hiram's wife's name was Kate. I have an idea that the Williams were of Welsh extraction & came up to Ky. from S. C.—Mrs. Harry F. Schlasser, Knowlton, Montana.

6258. Mann.—I have Mann ancestry traced back to William Mann of Eng., b 1607, settled in Cambridge. Have never found Rev service for my Beriah Mann, b 1708, m 1733 to Keziah Ware. It is possible the Manns were Quakers, but if your John Mann & w, Lydia Porter, were m in 1765 & settled in Oxford, N. H., why not write N. H. Sec'y of State at Concord & ask if John Mann signed the Association Test of N. H. in 1776? All descendants of signers are entitled to an ancestral bar.—Mrs. F. C. Buckley, Superior, Wis.

6273. Hutchins.—My g-g-father was Joshua Hutchins, b May 27, 1768, d Feb. 2, 1850. His ch by 1st wife: John, b 1799, d 1825; Horace, b 1802—; Levi, b 1804—; Abigail, b 1806-7; Betsey, b 1809—; Phineas, b 1811—; Abigail, b 1814. His 2d wife was Judith Sumner (1785-1879); their ch. Judith Maria, b 1816, d 1843; Wyatt Sumner, b 1821, d 1822; Polly Matilda, b 1824, d 1845; James Henry, b 1830, d 1893.—Helen deh Hutchins, 101 West St., Ilion, N. Y.

6360. Henry.—I am interested in Henry gen. & have in my records a Nancy Henry from Va. Her parents were George & Parmelia (Fiddler) Henry who went from Culpeper Co., Va., to Logan Co., O., abt 1806. Their ch were James, William, George, Joel, Margaret, Nancy, Lydia & Lucy. If this is the Nancy Henry wanted, I have more records.—Maude Henry Ross, 427 Douglas St., Winatchee, Wash.

6435. Taylor.—In searching for Holliday data, I found a Mary Taylor (mother of Gov. Holliday, of Va.), dau of Samuel Taylor, M.D. He was b near Dover, Del., studied under Dr. James Craig, personal friend and physician of Gen. Washington. He completed his studies in Phila. and located in Clarke Co., Va., and m the dau of Dr. Robert Mackey, who served in the Rev as surgeon. This Samuel Taylor is the fourth in descent from Robert Taylor, an English emigrant who settled in Delaware Co., Pa., in 1685. His son, Isaac Taylor, was a member of the Pa. Assembly from Chester Co. in 1711-12-26, and his son Joseph, b 1732, was the father of Dr. Samuel Taylor. (From Hardesty's "Va."—Mrs. Bernis Brien, 631 Grand Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

6437. Gilson.—I am a son of Thos. H. Gilson, a son of Dan'l Gilson, Jr., son of Dan'l Gilson, Sr., both Rev soldiers. Dan'l, Sr., d of smallpox not long after Burgoyne's surrender. Dan'l, Jr. (g-father Gilson) served through the war, was with Washington at Valley Forge. We have 2 bayonets, one he carried & 1 he said he "took from a Hessian at the battle of Trenton." He d 1844, buried in Mesopotamia, O., where there are a number of Gilsons (his descendants & 1 bro and his descendants). Dan'l, Jr., had bro, who left Groton, Mass., the old home, & went west (so-called), probably as far as Pa. The fam history we have in the old fam Bible where is a record of Dan'l, Jr., by his 2d w (my g-mother) who was 30 yrs younger than he. She drew a widow's pension & d 1876, age 88. The war records at Washington show the enlistment & discharge of quite a number of Gilsons during Rev. My ancestors were English & they had been in this country long before Rev.—J. F. Gilson, 77 W. South St., Akron, O.
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