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Copyright, 1920, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES T. MENOHER
FORMERLY COMMANDER OF THE 6TH ARMY CORPS AND PRIOR TO THAT IN COMMAND OF THE 42D (RAINBOW) DIVISION, WHO SUCCEEDED JOHN D. RYAN AS DIRECTOR OF AIR SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, HIS APPOINTMENT DATING FROM MARCH 30, 1919
HEN Secretary of War Baker approved the insignia for airplane squadrons of the American Expeditionary Forces, he singled out for identification the combat squadrons actually organized in France, which saw active service at the front.

Chief among these insignia are the Indian head of the 103d Pursuit Squadron, better known as the Lafayette Escadrille, and the well-known “hat in the ring” of Rickenbacker fame.

Long before the United States declared hostilities upon Germany, a group of adventurous American aviators, in memory of Lafayette’s services to our colonies during the war for independence, volunteered their aid to France. They were the first to raise the Stars and Stripes over the Western Front in April, 1917, upon receiving news of our entry into the war.

The members of this 103d Squadron were the pioneers of the American air service, whose deeds, enumerated in 327 combats, set a pace and a goal for all other squadrons that followed.

Rivalling the celebrated Lafayette Escadrille in fame, the 94th Squadron threw its hat in the ring and gave to American history Capt. “Eddie” Rickenbacker, premier “ace,” with 26 German planes to his credit. This renowned squadron, which numbered among its members Capt. Quentin Roosevelt, accompanied 304 patrols and war missions, fought 114 combats and officially brought down 64 enemy planes.

Because of the record of Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., of Arizona, the insignia of the 27th Pursuit Squadron, another form of the American eagle superimposed upon a large red spot, is of particular interest to those who take pride in hero tales of American history.

It was Lieutenant Luke, killed at the age of twenty-one, of whom the famous Rickenbacker said: “If he had lived, he would have put me out of business.
long ago as the country's leading ace in the army."

Eighteen enemy planes were brought down within seventeen days by this youngest of aces, a record unparalleled in aviation history. When he died fighting single-handed a column of infantry, he was the leading American ace.

Seldom before has there ever been collected so varied a group of insignia as those representing the aero squadrons. They even outdo in imaginative creation the insignia of the combat divisions. Small wonder that the Boche aviators were filled with an unholy terror when they saw Mr. "Jiggs" of the Eleventh Squadron flying towards them with a bomb under his arm.

The originals of the insignia designs are on file in the library of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the War Department, just as they were sent from the front. All of them are the work of artists of the various aviation groups, some of them roughly scrawled, others cleverly drawn in pen and ink or painted with brush. Not a few are drawn on the camouflaged canvas covering of the plane.

Under War Department orders, these insignia are for use only on planes and on baggage for the purpose of distinguishing different squadrons and not worn as shoulder insignia by individuals.

Whatever may be the future of the American air service under the army reorganization plans of Congress, the insignia of the combat squadrons of the American Expeditionary Forces will tell the story of how American aviators set a pace for the best of Europe.

They had "just begun to fight" when the signing of the Armistice ended their short but eventful record.

The War Department has compiled a statement giving a brief history and the military record of each squadron whose insignia is reproduced in these pages. The insignia selected for the First Aero Squadron is the American flag. The records of the various squadrons with description of the insignia are as follows:

**First**: The First Aero Squadron was organized and operated as a Corps Observation squadron. It arrived on the Front at Ourches, April 4, 1918, and was assigned to the First Corps April 8, 1918. The First was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives, and after the Armistice it was assigned to the Army of Occupation on November 20, 1918. This squadron suffered 26 casualties, consisting of 15 killed, 8 wounded, 2 prisoners and 1 missing. Having engaged in 94 combats it was officially accredited with having shot down thirteen enemy aircraft. The First Air Squadron was a continuation of the First Squadron in the United States Air Service beginning its service on the Mexican border.

**Eighth**: The insignia for the Eighth Aero Squadron is a great American eagle, with the wings spread, holding the American Liberty Bell. The Eighth Aero Squadron was of the Corps Observation type. It arrived on the Front at Ourches on July 31, 1918, and was assigned to the Fourth Corps, Observation Group, First Army, on August 14th. The Eighth was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and
second offensives, terminating its work on February 5, 1919. It suffered twelve casualties, consisting of 4 killed and 8 prisoners.

Ninth: The insignia for the Ninth Aéro Squadron is a silhouette showing the beams of three search-lights pointing upward and forming the numeral IX.

The Ninth Aéro Squadron was organized as a night observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Observation Group, August 26, 1918, and reached the Front at Amanty on August 28th. The Ninth was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During this time it made 70 reconnaissances into the German lines, engaged in numerous combats but never received official confirmation for any victories. It received its demobilization orders on May 1, 1919. The squadron suffered six casualties, consisting of 1 killed, 4 wounded and 1 prisoner.

Eleventh: The Eleventh Aéro Squadron is represented by a cartoon of Mr. "Jiggs" carrying a bomb under his arm.

The Eleventh Aéro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron assigned to duty in the First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, on September 5, 1918. It had already reached the Front at Delouze on August 26th. The Eleventh was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It made 32 bombing raids, engaged in 17 combats and received official confirmation for 13 victories. It ceased operations December 11, 1918. The squadron suffered 20 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 1 wounded, 8 prisoners and 1 missing.

Twelfth: The Twelfth's insignia is given. The Twelfth Aéro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Corps on April 30, 1918, and three days
later, May 3rd, reached the front at Ourches. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During its long period of activity it engaged in numerous reconnaisances, fought many combats and received confirmation for three victories. The Twelfth suffered heavy casualties, consisting of 8 killed, 9 wounded, and 4 prisoners. It received its demobilization orders April 1, 1919.

Thirteenth: The insignia for the Thirteenth Aero Squadron shows the figure of death depicted by a skeleton running at full speed with a bloody scythe in his hand.

The Thirteenth Aero Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, First Army, on June 28, 1918, reaching the Front the same day. It engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During this period it made 179 patrols and war missions, fought 89 combats and received official confirmation for 29 victories. It ceased operations on December 5, 1918. The Thirteenth suffered 13 casualties, consisting of 5 killed, 1 wounded and 7 prisoners.

Seventeenth: The insignia for the Seventeenth Aero Squadron is the great snow owl flying through the air ready to pounce upon the enemy.

The Seventeenth Aero Squadron was a pursuit squadron, assigned to the Second Army on November 4, 1918, and reached the American Front at Toul on the same day. This squadron had been assigned first to the Royal Air Force on July 15, 1918, and had operated with them until November. During its period of activity it had engaged in 110 combats, and received official confirmation for 54 victories. The Seventeenth ceased operations December 11, 1918. Since July it had suffered 24 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 5 wounded, 7 prisoners and 2 missing.

Twentieth: Three legs in a circle arranged in pinwheel fashion comprise the insignia adopted by the Twentieth Squadron; it is unofficial.

The Twentieth Aero Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the
First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, on September 5, 1918, and reached the Front at Amanty two days later. It was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It carried on numerous bombing raids into German territory, engaged in eleven combats and received confirmation for eleven victories. The Twentieth received demobilization orders on December 11, 1918. This squadron suffered 25 casualties, consisting of 13 killed, 3 wounded, 8 prisoners and 1 missing.

Twenty-second: A number of stars in a ring with a large star with a tail, evidently a comet, superimposed, represents the 22nd Aéro Squadron.

The Twenty-second Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It reached the Front at Toul on August 16, 1918, and on August 22d was assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, First Army. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. During its period of activity it performed 117 patrols and war missions, fought 90 engagements, and received official confirmation for 46 victories. It ceased operations April 4, 1919. It suffered 9 casualties, consisting of 6 killed, 2 prisoners and 1 wounded.

Twenty-fourth: The Twenty-fourth Aéro Squadron is represented by an American eagle pouncing upon the German dachshund which is running away with its tail between its legs.

The Twenty-fourth Aéro Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the first Army Observation Group on August 14, 1918, and reached the Front at Condeville on August 22d to take part in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. Before the Armistice it had carried out more than 80 reconnaissances, fought 54 combats and received official confirmation for 12 victories. The squadron suffered 7 casualties, consisting of 1 killed, 1 wounded, 3 prisoners and 2 missing.

On April 10, 1919, it was assigned for further duty to the Army of Occupation.

Twenty-fifth: A cartoon of a masked headsman with an ax is the insignia used by the Twenty-fifth Aéro Squadron.

The Twenty-fifth Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 22, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul two days later. It was engaged in the operations of the Argonne-Meuse second offensive. It had been operating but a few days when the Armistice was declared, and had not received confirmation for any victories. Neither had it suffered any casualties.

Twenty-seventh: The Twenty-seventh Aéro Squadron insignia comprises another form of the American eagle, superimposed upon a large round spot.
The Twenty-seventh Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Pursuit Group, First Army, on April 30, 1918, and reached the Front on June 1 at Toul. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The Twenty-seventh carried out 314 patrols and war missions, engaged in 230 combats, and received official confirmation for 54 victories. In all it suffered 22 casualties, consisting of 8 killed, 4 wounded, 7 prisoners, and 3 missing. It ceased operations December 5, 1918.

Twenty-eighth: The Twenty-eighth Aéro Squadron insignia is that of a painted American Indian looking to the left. Its headdress includes a single feather.

The Twenty-eighth Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Third Pursuit Group, First Army, on August 22, 1918, having reached the Front at Vaucouleurs July 15th. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It ceased operations April 10, 1919. It has made 128 patrols and bombing raids into Germany, fought 29 combats and received official confirmation for 15 victories. It suffered six casualties, consisting of 1 killed, 1 wounded, 2 prisoners and 2 missing.

Forty-first: The Forty-first Aéro Squadron is represented by an oval inclosing a scene in an African desert, a camel appearing in the foreground. This is superimposed upon the numeral V, showing that the squadron was one of the Fifth Pursuit Group.

The Forty-first Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the 5th Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 29, 1918. It did not function on the Western Front before the Armistice. It was ordered demobilized on May 11, 1919.

Forty-ninth: The Forty-ninth Aéro Squadron is depicted by a snarling wolf’s head within a circle.

The Forty-ninth Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on August 14, 1918, having reached the Front at Toul Airdrome on August 2d. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished 161 patrols and war missions, fought 53 combats and received official confirmation for 24 victories. It ceased opera-
tions on December 5, 1918. It suffered 6 casualties, consisting of 3 killed, 1 prisoner and 2 missing.

Fiftieth: The Fiftieth Aero Squadron insignia is a silhouette cartoon of a Dutch woman similar to the one in “Dutch Cleanser” advertisement.

The Fiftieth Aero Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps Observation Group, First Army, on August 14, 1918, and reached the Front at Bicqueley near Toul on September 8th. It engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It ceased operations April 1, 1919. This squadron made many reconnaissances over the lines, taking many pictures and gathering much useful information, during the accomplishment of which it fought off many German attacks and was credited with one victory. It suffered nine casualties, consisting of 5 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 prisoners.

Eighty-fifth: Winged Cupid with a campaign hat, sitting on the top of the world, is the insignia selected to represent the Eighty-fifth Squadron.

The Eighty-fifth Aero Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It reached the Front at the Toul Airdrome on October 24, 1918, and the next day was assigned to the Fourth Corps Observation Group, First Army. This squadron took part in the Second Argonne-Meuse offensive. It accomplished several missions over the lines in the few remaining days before the Armistice, but was not accredited with any victories nor did it suffer any casualties. It was finally ordered to be demobilized May 11, 1919.

Eighty-eighth: The Eighty-eighth Aero Squad-
Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron accomplished many reconnaisances over the lines, taking many pictures, locating machine-gun nests and batteries and gathered military information of greatest value. It received official credit for four enemy planes brought down. The squadron suffered 14 casualties, consisting of 6 killed and 8 wounded.

Eighth-ninth: Insignia: The front view of an American eagle in full flight.

Ninetieth: Insignia: Pair of bones: the lucky number, seven, is uppermost.

The Ninetieth Aero Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Third Corps Observation Group on June 11, 1918, and two days later reached the front at Ourches. It took part in the operations in the Toul Sector, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron carried out many reconnaisances, fought 23 combats and received official confirmation for 7 victories. It suffered 3 casualties, consisting of 2 killed and 1 wounded. It was ordered demobilized on December 19, 1918.

Ninety-first: The Ninety-first Aero Squadron shows a mounted knight in pursuit of the winged devil whose blood he has already drawn by the lance.

The Ninety-first Aero Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Corps on May 7, 1918, and on May 24th reached the Front at Condreville. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The Ninety-first accomplished many war missions, fought 104 combats, and received credit for bringing down 21 German machines. It suffered 28 casualties, consisting of 10 killed, 8 wounded, 9 prisoners and 1 missing. The Ninety-first was ordered demobilized April 7, 1919.

Ninety-third: The Ninety-third Aero Squadron is represented by an Indian head similar to that of the 28th, but in the reverse direction and bearing two feathers instead of one.

The Ninety-third was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Third Pursuit Group, First Pursuit Wing, First Army, and reached the Front at Vaucouleurs about July 28, 1918. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector,
90TH AERO SQUADRON

at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It took part in 157 war missions, fought 64 combats and received official confirmation for 32 enemy planes brought down. The Ninety-third suffered 8 casualties, consisting of 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 5 prisoners. This squadron ceased to function December 11, 1918.

93D AERO SQUADRON

at Amanty on May 18th. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse, fought 230 combats, and was officially accredited with having brought down 47 enemy airplanes. It suffered 21 casualties, consisting of 6 killed, 4 wounded, 10 taken prisoners and 1 missing. It was ordered demobilized December 5, 1918.

93D AERO SQUADRON

Ninety-sixth: The Ninety-sixth, a bombardment squadron, is represented by the head and shoulders of a red devil, who prepares to launch an aerial bomb. This figure is placed on a white triangular-shaped background.

The Ninety-sixth Aéro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, on May 29, 1918, having reached the Front at Amanty on May 18th. It was engaged in the operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel, and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron made many bombing raids into Germany, destroying a great amount of enemy property and gathering much valuable information. It fought 19 combats, and was officially accredited with 14 enemy airplanes. The squadron suffered 41 casualties, consisting of 12 killed, 12 wounded, 15 taken prisoners and 2 missing. It ceased operations December 11, 1918.

91ST AERO SQUADRON

Ninety-ninth: A conventional American bison in silhouette is the insignia of the Ninety-ninth Aéro Squadron.

The Ninety-ninth Aéro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps Observation Group June 12, 1918, having reached the Front on May 31, at Amanty. This squadron was engaged in the
operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The squadron performed many reconnaissances and war missions into German territory, fought 18 combats and received official confirmation for 3 victories. It suffered 13 casualties, consisting of 6 killed and 7 wounded. It ceased operations February 13, 1919.

One Hundred: The One Hundredth Squadron shows the devil riding on an aerial bomb in flight.

The One Hundredth Aero Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the Second Day Bombardment Group, Second Army, on October 26, 1918, having been on the Front since July 20, 1918, with the Royal Air Force. It was engaged in British operations. This squadron accomplished many raids into Germany without suffering any losses. It is not given official credit for any enemy planes brought down. It ceased operations on April 8, 1919.

One Hundred Third: The One Hundred Third Squadron was represented by another Indian head with a large war bonnet decorated with a swastika. The One Hundred Third Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, First Army, June 30, 1918.

From February 18, 1918, until July 4, 1918, this squadron had served with the French Army as the Lafayette Escadrille. After joining the American Army it was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron carried out many war missions, fought 327 combats and was officially accredited with 51 victories. It suffered 15 casualties, consisting of 6 killed, 3 wounded, 4 taken prisoners and 2 missing in action. It ceased operations December 11, 1918.

One Hundred Fourth: Insignia: Figure of winged sphinx, placed in a large circle.
The One Hundred Fourth Aéro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Corps Observation Group, First Army, August 7, 1918, and reached the Front at Souilly on September 8, 1918. It was engaged in the operations at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron made many reconnaissances over the lines, fought 25 combats, was officially accredited with one victory and suffered four casualties, consisting of 2 killed, 1 wounded and 1 taken prisoner. The squadron ceased operations December 19, 1918.

One Hundred Thirty-fifth: The One Hundred Thirty-fifth represents the Statue of Liberty with the rising sun as a background.

The One Hundred Thirty-fifth Aero Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Corps Observation Group July 28, 1918, and reached the Front at Ourches two days later. The squadron was engaged in the operations at the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This organization made many reconnaissances into German territory, gaining valuable information, fought many combats and was officially accredited with having brought down 8 enemy aircraft. It ceased operations February 5, 1919. The squadron suffered 7 casualties, consisting of 5 killed and 2 wounded.

One Hundred Thirty-eighth: A charging goat under full speed about to pass through the numeral V is the insignia of the One Hundred Thirty-eighth Squadron.

The One Hundred Thirty-eighth Aéro Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fifth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 28, 1918, but due to the signing of the Armistice, a few days later, it did not function on the Front.

One Hundred Thirty-ninth: The One Hundred Thirty-ninth Aero Squadron was represented by an outline figure of flying Mercury.

The One Hundred Thirty-ninth Aéro Squadron...
was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on June 12, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul on June 30 following. This squadron was engaged in operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished 160 patrols and various other war missions, fought 80 combats and received confirmation for 34 victories. It suffered 8 casualties, consisting of 3 killed, 2 wounded, 1 taken prisoner and 2 missing. It ceased operations December 11, 1918.

_one Hundred Forty-first:_ Insignia: Great Bengal tiger playing with a German helmet and iron cross.

The One Hundred Forty-first Aero Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 18, 1918, and the next day reached the Front at Toul. This squadron was engaged in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished many patrols and war missions into German territory, gaining a great deal of valuable military information. It received official confirmation for bringing down two enemy aircraft. The squadron suffered no casualties before the Armistice and ceased operations May 11, 1919.

_one Hundred Forty-seventh:_ A cartoon of a rat terrier is used to represent the One Hundred Forty-seventh Aero Squadron.

The One Hundred Forty-seventh Aero Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on May 29, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul on June 1st. The squadron was engaged in operations in the Toul Sector, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron accomplished many patrols and raids over German territory, fought 102 combats and received official confirmation for 31 victories. It suffered 8 casualties, consisting of 7 killed and 1 missing. It ceased operations on December 5, 1918.

_one Hundred Forty-eighth:_ The head of Liberty in a circle was the insignia of the One Hundred Forty-eighth Aero Squadron.

The One Hundred Forty-eighth Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Pursuit Group, Second Army, November 4, 1918. This squadron had previously been assigned with the Royal Air Force July 20, 1918, and had taken part in British operations up until it had been assigned to the Second Army. This squadron had accomplished many patrols over the enemy lines, fought 107 combats and received official confirmation for 71 victories. The squadron suffered 11 casualties, consisting of 3 killed, 3 wounded, 4 taken prisoner and 1 missing. It ceased operations on December 11, 1918.

_one Hundred Fifty-fifth:_ The insignia of the One Hundred Fifty-fifth Squadron had for its insignia the head of a large arrow, pointed upward.

The One Hundred Fifty-fifth Aero Squadron was a night bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on November 9, 1918, but, owing to the Armistice being signed two days later, it never functioned on the Front. It ceased operations December 4, 1918.

_one Hundred Sixty-first:_ Insignia: A grinning clown with a cap and ruff.

One Hundred Sixty-second: The insignia of the One Hundred Sixty-second is a silhouette map of the United States.
One Hundred Sixty-third: The One Hundred Sixty-third shows the silhouette of a cat with one eye closed, standing on a bomb.

The One Hundred Sixty-third Aéro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron, and was assigned to the Second Day Bombardment Group, Second Army, October 27, 1918, reaching the Front three days later at Ourches. It engaged in the operations of the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. It accomplished several war missions during this period of activity, but never received official confirmation for any victories, neither did it suffer any casualties. It finally ceased operations April 8, 1919.

One Hundred Sixty-sixth: Insignia: Includes the sun with a pair of wings made of the American flag. In the foreground is a map of Europe, with Germany distinctly marked, while a hand, armed with an aerial bomb, hovers over it, ready to drop the bomb.

The One Hundred Sixty-sixth Aéro Squadron was a day bombardment squadron. It was assigned to the First Day Bombardment Group, First Army, September 20, 1918, and reached the Front at Maulan about September 25th. This squadron engaged in operations in the Argonne-Meuse, first and second offensives. It accomplished 11 war missions and bombing raids into German territory, fought off many German attacks and received official confirmation for 6 victories. It suffered 4 casualties, consisting of 1 killed and 3 wounded. It ceased operations April 7, 1919.

One Hundred Sixty-eighth: Insignia: A winged skull in a circle.

The One Hundred Sixty-eighth Aéro Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Fourth Corps Observation Group, First Army, on September 30, 1918, and reached the Front at Toul October 5th, following. It was engaged in operations of the Argonne-Meuse, first and second offensives. It accomplished many war missions and reconnaissances over the German lines, gaining much valuable military information, fought several combats and received official confirmation for two victories. It suffered no casualties and ceased operations May 11, 1919.

One Hundred Sixty-ninth: Insignia: An unusual hieroglyphic, somewhat similar to the monogram CB.

One Hundred Seventy-fourth: Insignia: A black alley cat on a fence silhouetted against the moon.

One Hundred Eighty-fifth: Insignia: A silhouette of a bat within a circle.

The One Hundred Eighty-fifth Aéro Squadron was a night pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Pursuit Group, First Army, October 5, 1918, and reached the Front at Remercourt, three days later. It participated in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. The squadron accomplished several night patrols into Germany, suffered only one casualty, one pilot being taken prisoner, and never received confirmation for any victories. It ceased operations on April 10, 1919.

One Hundred Eighty-sixth: Insignia on page 135. This squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the First Army Observation Group, First Army, October 27, 1918,
and reached the Front at Souilly two days later. It participated in the operation of the Argonne-Meuse two offensives. Up to the signing of the Armistice it had suffered no casualties and had never received confirmation for any victories. On April 10, 1919, it was assigned to the Army of Occupation.

Two Hundred Thirteenth: Insignia: The head of an American Indian facing the right, with two feathers in his scalp lock.

The Two Hundred Thirteenth Squadron was a pursuit squadron. It was assigned to the First Army on August 4, 1918, having reached the Front at Vaucouleurs July 26, preceding. It was engaged in operations in the Toul Sector, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne first and second offensives. This squadron made 148 raids into German territory, fought 38 combats and received official confirmation for 16 victories. It suffered 10 casualties, consisting of 2 killed, 3 wounded, 4 taken prisoners and 1 missing. It ceased operations on April 10, 1919.

Two Hundred Forty-eighth: Insignia: A black cat wearing a broad grin and decorated with a large bow neck-tie made of an American flag.

The Two Hundred Forty-eighth Aero Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Seventh Corps Observation Group, Second Army, September 10, 1918, and reached the Front at Luxeuil September 19th. It was engaged in operations in the Vosges Sector. This squadron was engaged in the operations in the Vosges Sector. It was finally assigned to the Army of Occupation on April 10, 1919. During its activity on the Western Front it did not suffer any casualties, nor gain any victories which received official confirmation.

Two Hundred Seventy-eighth: Insignia: Flying Owl.

The Two Hundred Seventy-eighth Aero Squadron was an Army observation squadron. It was assigned to the Seventh Corps Observation Group, Second Army, October 29, 1918. It reached the Front at Toul November 10; this squadron did not function on the Western Front and was finally ordered demobilized May 11, 1919.

Three Hundred Fifty-fourth: Insignia: A witch mounted on a broomstick supplied with model airplane equipment.

The Three Hundred Fifty-fourth Aero Squadron was a Corps Observation squadron. It was assigned to the Sixth Corps Observation Group, Second Army, October 21, 1918, and reached the Front at Saizerais four days later. It was engaged in the Argonne-Meuse first and second offensives. This squadron made several reconnaissances over the German lines and gained a great deal of valuable military information. It neither gained any official victories nor suffered any casualties, and was finally ordered demobilized May 11, 1919.

Three Hundred Seventieth: Insignia: A triangle with a star in the centre.

Four Hundred Eighty-sixth: Insignia: A large star or comet, with six smaller stars in its wake.

Six Hundred Thirty-eighth: Insignia: A half-starved cat, superimposed on the numeral V, signifying the Fifth Pursuit Group.

The Six Hundred Thirty-eighth Aero Squadron was a pursuit squadron, and was assigned to the Fifth Pursuit Group, Second Army, on October 28, 1918. It did not function on the Front before the Armistice and was finally ordered demobilized on May 11, 1919.

Eleven Hundred and Fifth: Insignia: A winged elephant.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT
GENERAL

My comments this month I wish especially to call to the attention of the members to the Lineage Books which are being published by the National Society, and also to ask them to stop and consider the benefits they derive from their membership in the greatest patriotic society in the world.

One of the most valuable assets of the National Society is the Lineage Book. These books are being printed as rapidly as is possible from two standpoints: the compilation of the data, and the money with which to publish them.

Each volume is so arranged as to contain the records of the ancestral line of one thousand members of the Society. These records are taken from the verified application papers and hence are of great value. Upon publication these volumes become the property of every chapter by the payment of postage. That the chapters do not appreciate that these completed records may be had for the asking, or realize that they are of such incalculable value is evinced by the fact that there are many chapters without a file of the Lineage Books. In communities where the opportunity for research work is limited by the few reference books available, these books would prove of great service.

The office in charge of the publication of the Lineage Books would be encouraged if the chapters could be lead to appreciate the worth of the effort, and would secure for the use of the members these volumes as they are published.

As time goes on the value of these proved and printed records will increase in an astonishing measure because they present in an available form proofs of facts that might otherwise be unattainable.

I wonder whether the members of the National Society realize or ever stop to consider the benefits that come to them through direct membership in the National Society, for which one dollar of the dues paid each year to their chapters is sent to the National headquarters.

First of all is the privilege of being a definite entity in the great society of over 106,000 women having the common heritage of descent from the men and women who achieved American independence.

For purpose of convenience these 106,000 members have been permitted to separate into groups or chapters all over the country in order to better carry on the objects of the National Society in the different localities.

These local divisions or chapters are doing a splendid work in preserving the history and traditions of their forebears but the inspiration, information and guidance emanating from the National Society to every chapter make possible the unity of purpose and the possibility of patriotic work of the greatest value to the entire country.

This inspiration and guidance comes to the chapters and through the chapters to the members through the various national committees whose members devote themselves to the study and dissemination of the best information on the subjects for which their committees are responsible. Bulletins and letters are sent to the chapters from the national chairmen containing most valuable suggestions for united work throughout the entire membership.

The National Officers give without stint of their time and strength, to the exclusion of every other object in life, during their term of office, to the end that information may be furnished, the funds of the Society properly administered, and the National ideals upheld.

The one dollar a year brings to each member the privilege of helping make possible the maintenance of the National headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, "the most beautiful building in Washington," "the beautiful temple of patriotism," inspired, financed and maintained by women.

These are only a few of the benefits which come to the women throughout the country because of their direct membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
SSEX COUNTY, in the State of New Jersey, lay bathed in a flood of winter sunshine on a day in early February of the year 1780, and in the kitchen of the Presbyterian parsonage of Elizabeth-Town, a sweet-faced woman moved swiftly about, intent on the work of the day.

In all the county there was no one more efficient or well-liked than this same Mistress Caldwell—Miss Hannah Ogden of Newark before her marriage—now the wife of the Reverend James Caldwell, beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of the town, as well as the popular Chaplain of the New Jersey militia, and also Quartermaster General of the New Jersey troops.

With her large family, for there were five girls and four boys to be fed and cared for, the parson’s wife had no idle moments in her days. Some hours before she had filled the great brick oven at the side of the fireplace with wood, and later on she carefully removed the ashes and replaced them with bread, cake and a batch of pies. Then she looked out of the window to make sure that the merry romping youngsters playing in front of the house were not in mischief. Satisfied with what she saw, she went back to peep at baby Maria, asleep in her cradle by the fire. With the smell of her baking goodies filling the room, Mistress Caldwell sat for a moment and glanced down the columns of the *New Jersey Journal*, pausing long over the items of one advertisement of a Morristown firm, which set forth many articles of which she was in need. Having scanned its tempting details with longing eyes the housewife laid the paper aside with a sigh, saying to herself: “I will ask James to look at the stock on his next visit to General Washington. There may be some things than can be purchased reasonable—”

The word was never finished. There was a sound of heavy footsteps in the hall, and with a cry of joy, Mistress Caldwell ran to the door and was clasped in her husband’s arms. As he bent to kiss her, a glance of mutual devotion and understanding flashed between them. But the wife held him from her with a quick: “What is it, James? You look worried.”

He did not answer at once. When at length he spoke his words held deep import to one who knew the signs of the times as well as did the wife of the so-called “Fighting Parson.”

“There are ugly rumors of more serious excursions of the enemy in our county. We have valuable farm produce which they could well utilize. Also it has become widely known that our church...
is used to house our sick and wounded soldiers, and 'tis said the sounding of alarums by our bell has been the cause of great bitterness against us. Hannah, our lives are in danger, daily-hourly. We must be ready for an attack not only on the village, but more especially on the church and this house. At Connecticut Farms you and the children would be far less exposed to danger."

"And you?" She laid a hand in his strong one, and her eyes met his pleadingly.

"God will safeguard me," he said, with an answering tenderness in his eyes. "But He gave you and the dear children into my keeping. Now that my duties as both Chaplain of New Jersey Regiments and Deputy Quartermaster General of the Army are so arduous, I must be away from you more frequently, which is the strongest argument for making the move. It will lighten my anxiety to have you in a safer retreat."

There was silence in the fire-lit kitchen. The weary father relaxed and waited. The mother rocked the cradle while she struggled with her own desires. When at last she spoke there were tears in her eyes, and her voice trembled, but her decision was final.

"The Lord takes care of His own," she said. "We are safe in His keeping anywhere; but if it will give you greater ease of mind, plan for me and the children as you will. My life is but a part of yours, and my purpose the same as yours. We will go."

A glance of the deepest love passed between them. Rising he kissed her smooth brow with a devotion akin to reverence. Surely, he thought, never parson had wife like his! Then, seeing how near the breaking point she was, he changed the subject with a smile:

"You remember the letters D. Q. M. G. over the door of my office in Chatham?"

She nodded assent. "Well," said the Parson with a chuckle, "to-day Abraham Clark came to the office on a matter of business before I had arrived there. I found him outside, studying the letters with a quizzical smile. 'What do you think they mean?' I asked him.

"'I cannot conceive,' he replied with that dry laugh of his; 'unless they mean Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel!'"

Hannah's laugh mingled with his, despite the heaviness of her heart. Then, with a quick transition to the subject of vital interest to her, she asked: "When shall we go?"

James Caldwell had risen and was tramping up and down the kitchen as if too nervous to remain still longer. "The quicker the better," he said. "A comfortable house at the Farms was offered me to-day"—he paused at her side and laid an arm across her shoulder—"It will be best to begin packing to-night. Reports are most alarming, and I know not when I shall have an opportunity to be with you again. We will take away only such things as are absolutely necessary. The Livingstons will loan us a cart and store such articles as we cannot carry."

He added half sadly, half proudly: "There is no time to lose, for I am hated by the enemy, but never was hatred more welcome if it leads to freedom for our Colonies!"

When he said that he was hated by the enemy he spoke truly. From the firing of the first gun in the cause of American independence the Rev. James Caldwell had proved himself a power to be reckoned with by the British army. With the blood of the Huguenots in his veins and a nature quick to resent curtailment of personal or public independence,
his every act and word was aggressively patriotic, and the enemy would have liked nothing better than to silence his flaming oratory or force him to leave his ministry. Only that day he had been warned that his church and family would be the next objects of attack by the British invaders, encamped on Staten Island, and with the heavy burden of responsibility resting on his shoulders, as one to whom General Washington looked for counsel and leadership, he knew he should lose no time in moving his family to a more retired place.

After several hours of packing he and Mistress Caldwell retired, and slept the heavy sleep of exhaustion, only to be awakened by a thundering knock on the door. The church bell pealed an alarm—the enemy! With one bound the parson reached and opened the door, to let in an officer of the Jersey militia, who spoke in gasps, for he had been running:

"Two divisions—the church is their objective—and this house. Get Mistress Caldwell and the children ready. There is not a second to lose."

His words were unnecessary. Already the mistress of the house had wrapped the children and herself in such garments and blankets as she could find, and, with the sleeping baby in her arms, she stood ready for instant flight. In less time than seems credible the parsonage was vacated and a procession of neighbors and of "Jersey Blues" bore their precious freight to a place of safer concealment. As they went a lurid light shot across the sky, and Mrs. Caldwell gave a sharp cry:

"James, the church!"

Less than three hours later the edifice, where the Fighting Parson and his patriot congregation had worshipped the God of free men, lay in ashes, set on fire by the hand of the refugee who had guided the enemy into town.

That night's invasion of Elizabeth-Town with its destruction of property had been accomplished by a party of the enemy consisting of three hundred infantry under command of Colonel Van Buskirk, and about sixty dragoons, together with several refugees. They crossed the ice from Staten Island to Trembley's Point, about three miles from Elizabeth-Town, and from there were conducted to their objective by Cornelius, Job and Smith Hetfield, who took them into the town by the nearest and most concealed route, so that they had entered before the alarm was sounded, and there was no time for successful resistance.

Parson Caldwell was neither fearful nor panic-stricken. Having seen his wife and children borne to safety, he instantly turned to a broader field of action. With words of ringing courage he spurred those of the Jersey militia who were in town to the defense of the approaches to the village. It was he who cried out as the men gathered around the smouldering ruins of the church: "Never mind, boys—we are fighting in the noblest cause for which men ever fought! Never fear! Never falter till we win!" And the sight of his strong face, illuminated with enthusiasm gave his men new hope and courage.

With characteristic defiance, on Sunday, while the ashes of the church were still warm, he held service in a warehouse hastily fitted up for the purpose. Every bench was filled with patriots when he mounted to the rude pulpit, laid a brace of pistols beside the Bible, and gave out his text.

At the close of the service, after a sermon of such rare eloquence and patriotic purport that there was scarcely a dry eye
in the room, he gave out an appropriate hymn which was sung with such fervor as clearly indicated that the rumor current in British circles that the New Jersey citizens were lukewarm patriots and eager to give allegiance again to the Mother country was a grave error.

In the trying winter of 1780 Parson Caldwell was active as never before. He was one day preaching to the battalion, the next marching with them to battle, and, if defeated, assisting their retreat, the next administering the consolations of the Gospel to some dying parishioner. His people were more ardently attached to him than ever before, and the army adored him.

Came milder weather, the breaking up of ice in the river, and the serious movement of Hessian troops in more than one direction. And with the march of Knyphausen and seven thousand men towards Morristown, the headquarters of the Continental Army, occurred one of the most dastardly crimes ever committed under the name of war. As Knyphausen's troops marched into Connecticut Farms, Mrs. Caldwell, in her new home, was told of their coming and advised to fly to some safer retreat with her children. But this being practically impossible with her large family, she retired to a back room, the children with her, and baby Maria in her arms.

A maid, who was in the room, looked out of a window and cried: "A red-coat soldier has jumped over the fence; he is coming close to the window with a gun."

Up sprang one of the boys and cried: "Let me see! Let me see!" and ran towards the window.

Mrs. Caldwell rose, too, from her seat and followed the child, probably to pull him back. The soldier, seeing her, fired through the window and she fell, two balls having passed through her body. Not satisfied with having murdered the innocent mother of nine helpless children, the Hessians entered the house and dragged her still warm body out into the open street, where it lay in cruel publicity until friends were able to remove it to a house on the opposite side of the road. The fiends plundered and pillaged every house in the village and finally set fire to them all, including the parsonage.

Mr. Caldwell at that time was at the Short Hills near Springfield, with the Continental troops, and knew nothing of the tragedy. He had been for several days very anxious about his wife and the children, for he knew that the Hessians were attacking the Farms. Lying sleepless because of his fears, he heard two men in the next room talking of the death of Mrs. Caldwell. Their conversation stopped abruptly as a haggard, rigid figure stood in the doorway. "It is not true—it is a lie!" James Caldwell exclaimed. He repeated the words over and over.

Seeing his condition they led him back to his room and finally calmed him by agreeing with him. At last he lay in seeming quiet, and they left him, apparently asleep, but he had no rest of body or mind that night, and dawn found him in his saddle, riding like mad towards the Farms. There he found desolation where he had left a village of peaceful homes; ashes in place of buildings, and the cruel confirmation of his worst forebodings. For a time it seemed as if he had received his death-blow, but a wise mother placed baby Maria in his arms, and with a quiet "You must live for them and for your country. They both need you," she left him to wrestle with his agony and win a victory over himself.

But the rebel parson was no selfish
weakling. It was a critical time in New Jersey, and there was work for him to do for the cause which he and his wife had so ardently espoused. Waiting only long enough to plan for his children's comfort, he rode back to his men, and that very night spoke words of inspired courage to them which they never forgot.

General Maxwell, in command of the New Jersey troops stationed at the Farms, having been forced to retreat before the larger force of Hessians, retired to a stronger position near Springfield. General Washington had been informed of the movement of the British, and advanced with the main body of his troops to Maxwell's aid. On discovering this, although his command was double that of Washington, Knyphausen turned back to Elizabeth Town, leaving one regiment at Elizabeth-Town, which an American detachment the next morning drove out of the village. As a result of the whole engagement, Colonel Dayton, in command, "received particular thanks" in general orders, and Washington praised the bravery of the Jersey troops.

And now for another proof of it! On the 21st of June Washington having good reason to suspect a design of the British against West Point, the Continental Army, with the exception of two brigades and the horse (left under command of Major General Greene to cover the country and the stores) was put in motion to proceed slowly to Pompton. On the next day it arrived at Rockaway Bridge, about eleven miles from Morris-town. Twenty-four hours later, on June 23d, the British troops moved in force from Elizabeth-Town, where they had been gathering, and marched towards Springfield. They were opposed with spirit and courage by Major Generals Greene and Dickinson, in charge of the Continental troops and such of the militia as had assembled. But with their superior numbers the British forces gained Springfield, despite the valiant resistance of the smaller force of American soldiers. Having practically wiped out the village, by setting fire to its principal buildings and dwelling-houses the invaders retired to their former position at Elizabeth-Town. During the night, however, they abandoned the place and returned to Staten Island. This brief article is a tribute to New Jersey's patriot parson, not an account of the battle of Springfield, and it is sufficient here to quote from an old record, which states: "The enemy have not made their incursion into this State without loss. Ours has been small. The militia deserve everything that can be said, on both occasions. They flew to arms universally and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war."

Conspicuous for deeds of heroism during those days of swift action at Springfield, James Caldwell was ever in the foreground, doing whatever there was to be done, with a cool head and hot enthusiasm. At the height of the combat, when the Jersey militia were contesting every inch of ground with Knyphausen's troops, the gun wadding gave out. There was no time to get more, but Parson Caldwell did not hesitate. With a quickness of thought peculiarly his own he rushed into the nearby Presbyterian church, picked up an armful of hymn books and hurried out to the soldiers. "Here, boys!" he cried. "Put Watts into them! Give 'em Watts!"—and give them Watts they did, with rousing determination to achieve their purpose.

Doubtless those months when New Jersey was a Revolutionary storm-centre were a time of bitter personal grief and
heavy cares for James Caldwell. But no one ever saw him give way to his sorrow or heard him complain. He was the servant of the American colonists in their struggle for freedom, and personal matters were laid aside for the good of the many.

Ever since the commencement of the war for American Independence the Murray family of New York had endeared themselves to the people of New Jersey by their kindness to New Jersey prisoners held in New York, and among the warmest friends of this family was the Rev. Mr. Caldwell. Consequently, when, fifteen months after the battle of Springfield, on November 24, 1781, Miss Beulah Murray started from New York to visit friends in Elizabeth-Town, Mr. Caldwell volunteered to meet her at the Point and take her safely to her destination under a flag of truce.

Mr. Caldwell, upon meeting Miss Murray, placed her in his conveyance, called “a wriding chair” in the old documents, then went aboard the vessel on which she had come from New York to remove her luggage, which was to be searched while he waited.

Meanwhile, the sentinel Morgan, seeing that Miss Murray held a small parcel, proposed to examine it, as possibly contraband. Mr. Caldwell, who was then standing beside the conveyance said he would take it back to the sloop for examination, and was in the act of doing so when Morgan, barring his way, told him to stop, and then deliberately shot him. The documents in regard to this, as well as Morgan’s own confession, having been brought to light, make illuminating reading for the student of history. For us it is enough to know that James Caldwell dropped dead—shot through the heart.

Never was such a funeral service as his. The body had been taken to Elizabeth-Town to the home of Mrs. Noel, one of Caldwell’s closest friends, and on the Tuesday following his death there came to the village from all parts of the country sorrowing persons, of every rank and calling, knit together in a common bond of love and loss. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. MacWhorter, of Newark, and at the end of the eloquent tribute to the man and the patriot, one by one those present filed past the casket for a last look at the well-loved face. Then, before the coffin was closed, Dr. Elias Boudinot walked forward with the little group of orphaned children, and while they stood around the coffin of him who had been their father, Dr. Boudinot made a touching appeal for interest in the children of one they had all loved.

It is interesting to know that the children of James and Hannah Caldwell were cared for and educated for positions of honor and usefulness.

In the burying ground of the church where he was the devoted pastor, there is a stone bearing this inscription in honor of him and his noble wife:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Caldwell and Hannah, his wife, who fell victims to their country’s cause in the years 1780 and 1781. He was the zealous and faithful pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this town, where, by his evangelical labors in the gospel vineyard, and his early attachment to the civil liberties of his country he has left in the hearts of his people a better monument than brass or marble.

STOP, PASSENGER!

Here also lie the remains of a woman who exhibited to the world a bright constellation of the female virtues. On that memorable day never to be forgotten when a British foe invaded this fair village and fired even the temple of the Deity, this peaceful daughter of Heaven retired to her hallowed apartment imploring Heaven for the pardon of her enemies. In that sacred moment she was, by the bloody hands of a British ruffian, dispatched like her divine Redeemer, through a path of blood, to her long-wished-for native skies.
PON recommendation of the Insignia Committee, Mrs. Charles Aull, Chairman, adopted at the June, 1919, meeting of the National Board of Management, a new design for the official emblem of the office of the President General was accepted. This jeweled emblem is the property of the National Society and delivered by each President General to the one succeeding her in office.

The necessity for having a new design for this emblem was brought about by the discovery that the old design had been taken almost bodily by the silversmiths who manufactured it from the famous British "Order of the Bath," so that the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution when she wore the jeweled insignia of her office was in all innocence "sporting" a modified "Order of the Bath." When this state of affairs was called to the attention of the insignia's designer, it was met with a shrug of the shoulders and the statement that the British held no copyright on the "ray design" of the Order of the Bath.

The new President General's insignia is designed and manufactured by the National Society's official jeweler and is not only appropriate to its high office, but the workmanship is both artistic and beautiful.

The pin, bearing the words "President Gen-

PRESIDENT GENERAL'S EMBLEM

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eral," from which the official emblem is suspended, belongs personally to the President General and is worn with the regular Daughters of the American Revolution insignia "on all but state occasions and official entertainments.

At the time of the change in the President General's official emblem it was decided to improve the national officers' pins, and with that end in view new designs were asked for by the Insignia Committee, submitted to the National Board in April, 1919, and accepted. The former officers' pins were alike in design and lacking in originality, while the pins worn by the Vice Presidents General and State Regents had for their basic design the "Grand Army Eagle" surrounded by a laurel wreath.

The new pins are distinctive and designed to appropriately illustrate the official position of each national officer; for instance, that of the Chaplain General has suspended from it a small gold cross; a tiny enameled envelope with the lettering "D. A. R." indicates the office of the Corresponding Secretary General; the Treasurer General has two gold money bags; the Recording Secretary General, crossed quills, while the Historian General has a miniature "Liberty Bell" reproduced in gold and bearing the letters "D. A. R."

In the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall, under the watchful care of the Curator General, repose the "Founders' Pins," given to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Miss Mary Desha at the D. A. R. Congress in 1898. These three Founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution are dead and their pins, which they prized more highly than all other possessions, have been given back to the National Society by their relatives, the last to find its resting place in the Society's beautiful Museum being that which belonged to Mrs.
NEW D. A. R. OFFICERS' PINS

LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP ROW: PINS WORN BY STATE REGENTS, CURATOR GENERAL, HISTORIAN GENERAL. SECOND ROW: LIBRARIAN GENERAL, CHAPLAIN GENERAL, RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. THIRD ROW: REPORTER GENERAL TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL, AND TREASURER GENERAL.
Walworth, who died on June 23, 1915.

The insignia of the National Society is safeguarded by few laws, as it has been found that, symbolizing, as it does, the high ideals and honor of the Society, it is sacredly guarded from misuse by the members. There is one custom, however, but little known outside of the office of the Registrar General by whom permits are issued to members through J. E. Caldwell and Company to purchase the Society's insignia.

The custom is to the effect that when a member dies any relative to whom she leaves the insignia, if eligible to membership, can, upon application to the Registrar General, also have her name engraved on the back of the insignia which had belonged to her mother, aunt, or cousin, as the case may be.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Delegates and alternates attending the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will find satisfactory accommodations at the Raleigh Hotel, the Wardman Park Hotel, and the Hotel Logan.

The Raleigh Hotel is situated on historic Pennsylvania Avenue, and aside from its excellent service and cuisine, has the well-known "Oak Room," where many notable meetings and famous conferences have been held.

The latest addition to Washington hosteries is the Wardman Park Hotel. It is the scene of many brilliant social entertainments, having spacious ballrooms and dining-rooms, while its living accommodations afford the guests every up-to-date accessory and comfort.

The Hotel Logan overlooks Iowa Circle and has long been popular with delegates to the D. A. R. Congress. The management sees personally to the comfort of all guests, particularly during the week of the D. A. R. Congress.
THE STORY OF "MASTER" HENRY PARKINSON

By Frances Parkinson Keyes

In the sloping, shady, cemetery of the little village of Canterbury, New Hampshire, stand two gray tombstones, exactly alike in size, style, and shape. They are still in such perfect condition—in fact, they appear at first glance quite as new as any that surround them—that it is almost impossible to realize that they have stood there, side by side, for nearly a hundred years. There is something actually fresh and living—if one may use such an expression of a tombstone—in their aspect. I felt, when I looked at them, as if I were seeing an emblem of immortality rather than one of death. The impression has not faded.

One of the stones, which has on it no ornament of any kind, bears the simple statement, written in plain block letters, "Jennett—Wife of Henry Parkinson. Died March 4th, 1836. Aet. 80."

There is nothing, apparently, to say to posterity about Jennett Parkinson, except that she was the wife of Henry. Reading the inscription on her husband's grave I could not help believing that she herself would have felt that was quite enough, that those few words probably tell the story of a rarely happy marriage. There is a faded flag waving behind the other stone, and a delicate design—a tracery so fine that it is almost cameo-like—above the epitaph. And underneath are these words:


(Ireland gave me birth: America nourished me: Nassau Hall taught me. I have taught, I have fought, with my hands I have labored. And now the earth embraces me, and I sleep as quietly in the dust as on my mother's breast. Come hither, dear friend: behold and remember that you also must surely die. Therefore, farewell, and beware.)

"I have taught, I have fought, with my hands I have labored." Could any man ask for a better epitaph? Could any epitaph describe more completely a full and happy life? I think not. And all the facts that I have been able to gather about Henry Parkinson's remarkable career seem to bear out this opinion. He was brilliant and versatile, but he was far more than that. He was courageous. He was constructive. He was sincere. The record of his life is as inspiring as it is interesting.

The first mention that I have found
of the Parkinson family in America is in the History of Francestown, which says that "William Parkinson and his young wife, Esther Woods, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1739. In that country their eldest son, Henry, was born in 1741. In 1774 they came to this country and settled with their Scotch kindred in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where five daughters and five more sons were added to them."

Londonderry was, without question, one of the most important of the Colonial settlements. The Boston Transcript, in an editorial on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the town states that, "No less than the men of Plymouth the settlers of Londonderry 'sought a faith's pure shrine,' and the ground which they trod in the wilderness north of Haverhill is no less than that by the shores of Cape Cod Bay worthy to be called holy. They brought with them a certain militancy of faith which served to reinforce the intolerant but virile Puritanism of New England, and the strong prepotency of their blood has stamped their descendants not only with their rugged Saxon-Scotch countenances, but with the restless vigor and uncompromisingness of their moral character. It is a notable fact that ninety-five out of one hundred of the original proprietors of Londonderry signed their names on various petitions and documents in a good legible hand. This proves that they were not ignorant peasants. Schooled, at least, in the rudiments of English education, in the communities which they had planted in the north of Ireland, they looked out well for the education of their children. The American people to-day, everywhere
I doubt if this praise is too high. William and Esther Parkinson were not, to be sure, among the "original settlers" of which the town is so justly proud, and, having settled in Londonderry somewhat tardily—compared to their relatives—they do not seem to have distinguished themselves in any special way after they reached there. William was, to be sure, one of the signers of the famous Association Test, but so was every patriotic citizen in the town, among them Robert McCurdy, who was one of the Selectmen in Londonderry as early as 1741, who had also fought with distinction in the French and Indian wars and served his country in other substantial ways, and whose daughter, Jennett, Henry Parkinson was later to marry. But the teaching and example that William and Esther gave their eleven children prove that however humble their position was in the community, they must nevertheless have possessed courage and determination, a thirst for knowledge, and high ideals, for these qualities all shine brightly in the next generation. Two of their six sons went to college—an achievement, for a New Hampshire boy, that was charged with many difficulties in those days. Five of the six served with credit in the American Revolution—the youngest was under age. And though none of the younger brothers and sisters attained a career comparable to that of Henry, they all became worthy and successful citizens. To any parents who have raised a much smaller family to respectable maturity the achievement of the elder Parkinsons will seem by no means lacking in greatness!

Like many another first-born at that period, Henry Parkinson was destined by his father and mother for the ministry, and was sent to Princeton—or rather Nassau Hall, as it was then called—with this end in view. Jonathan Edwards and Theodore Romeyn were among his classmates, and possibly, with such companions, he had almost too many opportunities for religious discussion. At all events, before his graduation in 1764, he had decided that he could not accept the doctrine of "election," and that therefore he could not conscientiously become a Presbyterian elder. His decision must have been a great blow to his parents, and it probably represented a tremendous struggle with himself. All their desires and sacrifices, all his own training which these sacrifices and desires had made possible, had to be held as nothing beside his honest but perhaps mistaken convictions. It was a case of doing what he felt to be right, instead of what older and wiser persons told him they knew to be right. This is not an easy thing for anyone to do. For a boy, twenty-three years old, it is inevitably a very hard one. Possibly it was easier to break the news to William and Esther by letter than in person; possibly he actually feared that he would compromise with his own soul if he went home and saw the grief and disappointment and shame that his course was causing. He did not go home, but remained at Nassau Hall as a teacher. It is not the first time that a man has given up what seemed like a great career to pursue a humble one, and found that it was, after all, the humbler one that was the greater. It is doubtful whether Henry Parkinson could have rivalled his famous classmates as
a clergyman. As teachers, they certainly could not have rivalled him.

"Master" Henry Parkinson taught, placidly enough, apparently, for nine years. Then as the echo of the Lexington alarm reached Princeton, he shut his books almost with a bang, and started for home to join the army. He possessed to an admirable degree the ability of making up his mind what he wanted to do—and then, without the slightest delay, of doing it! He enlisted in Captain John Reid's Company from Londonderry, a part of the First New Hampshire Regiment, which was commanded by John Stark. "The First New Hampshire" in the days of the American Revolution was a regiment spoken of in much the same tone which we use to-day in referring to the Rainbow or the Yankee Division. It was one of the "big" regiments, commanded by a great man, and containing many others scarcely less great. Henry Parkinson became its Quartermaster, and the first of the following January (1776) Quartermaster of the Fifth Continental Line, with the rank of lieutenant. He served at Bunker Hill, Bennington, Trenton, Ticonderoga, and West Point. The early records which disdain to speak of him as "Master" Parkinson—for scholars, at that time, were of far less repute than soldiers!—refer to him instead as "John Stark's Quartermaster." The lifelong friendship between the two grew to the closest intimacy during their military service, and the tie was never broken. As long as John Stark lived—to the great age of ninety-four—it was Henry Parkinson's regular habit to visit him "at least once a year." This would not seem, at the present time, especially complimentary or neighborly, though the historian whom I quote evidently regarded it as both! And the fact that the schoolmaster went, probably on foot, or, at best, on horseback, through forest trails or muddy highways instead of over "state roads" in a motor car, may account for a good deal of the difference in the point of view!

In 1777 Henry Parkinson resigned his commission on account of ill health, and, returning again to Londonderry, married Jennett McCurdy, and, having bought land in Fracemstown, "took her there to dwell." The first years of their married life, passed in this lovely, quiet spot, must have been extremely happy. Henry grew steadily stronger again, and, as he regained his health, he began at once to interest himself in town affairs. He became town clerk, justice of the peace, and Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety. The beautiful little village has changed, we should judge, very little in a hundred and fifty years. It is singularly secluded and shady, dignified and peaceful. The town records that he kept—in a remarkably beautiful handwriting—in large, well-bound volumes, with slightly yellowing pages but with ink as black as the day it was used, carefully preserved in the town clerk's office, seem scarcely out of date. They reveal the same kind of events—or lack of events—that occupy the tranquil place to-day. The present town clerk, having satisfied himself that there was no ulterior motive—such as the desire to transplant the books to some historical museum!—back of my request to be allowed to see them—let me sit and read them all through the latter part of one hot, drowsy, August afternoon. My own signature, which he asked for when I finally left, seemed oddly
lacking in elegance and finish beside that of my great-great-grandfather!

The earlier part of that same day had been spent at the neighboring village of New Boston. It was a reception of semi-official character that took me there. It was a powerful link with the past that kept me, long after the gathering for which I went was over. For at the reception was an old, old lady, whose grandfather, so she told me, had been a great friend of Henry Parkinson, and who had spoken to her of him often when she was a child. Suddenly, as she related what she had been told, he became not merely a dead ancestor, but a living man, tremendously determined, honest, vital and brilliant—the sort of man you are proud to know, infinitely prouder to belong to.

"And we've been thinking of you," she said by way of conclusion to her story, "just as the Governor's wife! And it turns out you're Henry Parkinson's great-great-granddaughter. My, but you've got something to live up to, haven't you?"

It did not seem to be the time to protest that one had something to live up to, as the mere wife of a Governor! I stayed with her as long as I could, and then I asked to be taken home by way of Francestown—where I had never been, and where I had never especially wanted to go—to see the records which I had never thought of before except as one of the things that made me "eligible" to an historical society!

But Henry Parkinson's work in Francestown, excellent though it was, could not, of necessity, be very important or very great. When his health was fully reestablished, he moved to Concord, to venture an undertaking, which, so far as I know, was the first of its kind in New Hampshire. He opened, on his own responsibility, a "select classical school for young gentlemen," in which fitting boys for college was a specialty. Philip Carri- gang and Daniel Webster were among his pupils. The school thrее in Con- cord, but in 1800 he removed it to Canterbury that he might not only teach but farm as well! Whether this was a feasible undertaking because "young gentlemen" of that generation embraced classical subjects with more speed and ardor than those of to-day, thus leaving him plenty of spare time for farming on his hands after his classes were over for the day, or whether he decided—football and hockey not having then attained their present vogue!—that it would be good for his pupils to exercise vigorously at farm labor between their lessons, I cannot tell. But his undertaking was successful. He became known far and wide as "The Schoolmaster of Canterbury." The "Master" Parkinson house, about two miles from the village of Canterbury, still stands, though it is, alas, deserted—a noble, substantial dwelling house of fine Colonial type. In the rear, downstairs, is a tremendous kitchen, or living-room, with an immense fireplace and brick oven which cover all one side of the room. On either side, in front of the house, is a drawing-room, with white panelling and bits of landscape paper still hanging on the walls. Upstairs, above the kitchen, is the spinning-room, with a great built-in loom, still almost intact; the school-rooms, opening into each other with big doors that fold up like a Japanese screen, and built-in bookcases—an unusual feature at that time; two spacious chambers, containing, like the drawing- and school-rooms, fireplaces scarcely less
large than those in the kitchen; and above all, an unfinished attic which was probably also used for sleeping. The house faces the old highway, which has now become a "state road," and there is little illusion of the past there; but from the rear windows we can still look out on peaceful Great Brook "so called," where "Master" Henry Parkinson had a grist mill and a clothing mill where he picked and carded wool. And here we can easily picture the "young gentlemen" of the countryside taught by the soldier and farmer who was also "distinguished as a scholar and linguist, speaking Latin with ease," learning much from the few text-books he had to share and much, too, from the beautiful and quiet place where he had established his school.

There is, as far as I am aware, no detailed record of the last twenty years of Henry Parkinson's life. He taught his pupils and tilled his soil and ran his mill. He paid his annual visits to his old friend, John Stark, but aside from that, he seems to have left his home and his charges very seldom. Occasionally he still took part in religious controversies. When the question arose as to whether the Congregationalists in Canterbury who left the fold to become Baptists (i.e., "to hold certificates in Elder Winthrop Young's society") should be relieved of paying taxes for the support of their former church, he was one of those who voted "no" in town meeting. This was probably the unpopular viewpoint, and doubtless subjected him again to the charge of heresy in his own views. It affected him less, if at all, this time, however, for, on the whole, the changes and struggles of his life were all crowded into the first years. The later ones were as placid as the Great Brook slipping quietly—and usefully—along behind his school. He became the father of eight children, all of whom lived to grow up and to attain distinction, and Jennett, his wife, as we already know, also survived him. Why they let the stately old house go out of their possession it is hard to understand. It was transformed, after the "Master's" death, to a wayside inn, and John Bryant, of Canterbury, received a license to "keep open tavern in his house." The school-room became, probably, the bar! Did the indignant ghost of the righteous "Master" ever haunt it in after days, I wonder?

"I have fought, I have taught, with my hands I have labored. And now I sleep as quietly as on my mother's breast." Henry Parkinson deserved his epitaph. May some, at least, of his descendants deserve it said of them!

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*Note.—Since this article went to press the following interesting deposition from the New Hampshire state papers was received by the author, Mrs. Keyes:

DERRYFIELD, 4th Mar., 1777.

Henry Parkinson, of lawful age, testifies and says that about the first of January last he happened to fall in company with Capt. John Parker of Litchfield at Mr. Jones's Tavern as he was coming Home from the Army and sd Parker travelled with him in Company some Miles from sd Tavern, when we fell in Discourse about the present Dispute between Great Britain and the States, he, sd Parker spoke very discouragingly about our proceedings, said we would never overcome, that Wm. Stark was now Lieut. Colonel under How, that there were several Officers in this State that were enlisting men for How, and some in particular for Stark,—he advised me very strongly to quit the American Service and join on the other side of the Question, did not doubt but I would get a better Commission and make more than I would in the American Service, and further saith not.

—

HENRY PARKINSON.

George Cooper,
living at Robert McNeils.
HEN the Colonies were struggling for independence, a possession which this country now prizes very highly, New York and New Jersey were the scene of many of the horrors which always accompany war. A raid was about to be made by the British soldiers upon a little settlement of loyal Colonists near Orange Mountain. Warning had been given, and the people were fleeing to the stockade in the hills where refuge might be found and assaults repulsed. These fugitives—the old, the babe-in-arms, the lame, the blind—clutching some precious treasure, hurriedly left their homes to the mercy of the enemy.

Little Letitia, with her full linsey-woolsey gown coming nearly to her feet, a cap about her plump little face, and a kerchief around her neck, was helping gran'pa get away. She had heard of the terrible doings of the "Red Coats," the burning of houses and barns, the wanton destruction of everything the soldiers could not eat or use, as well as the pain and torture to anyone who resisted their foraging, and it was with a heavy heart that she saw her neighbors rushing by. She lived alone with her grandfather, a feeble old man whom two kind neighbors had placed in a chair and were to carry with them to the wooden pen on the hill where they would be fairly safe from the hired Hessian soldiers.

Letitia lingered behind. She looked about the kitchen with its sanded floor where she had passed so many happy days with "grandad"; the big fireplace in which they roasted the meats, and the potatoes buried in the ashes, the big wooden settle, where, tucked in the warm, live-goose feather bed she spent the cold winter nights; the rafters with wreaths of dried herbs, the shining pewter and the wooden dishes, the treasured spinning wheel of dear gran'ma. Must all this be burned and she and grandad left homeless? Hadn't those soldier-men little girls of their own who needed home and care?

Letitia tore a leaf from one of the few very precious books and carefully wrote this pathetic plea:

"DEAR BRITISHER.—Would you please not burn my poor old grandfather's house; he is sick and very lame, and I'm a little girl and could not make us another home. Maybe you have a little girl; think how dreadful it would be if she had no house to cover her head.

"Yours truly,
"LETITIA WRIGHT."
The note was pinned to the old Bible and left on the little pine table. Then carefully driving her pet geese far into the woods, where she hoped they would remain out of the way of the soldiers, Letitia followed her grandfather and the men up the hill to the blockhouse. With her neighbors this plucky little girl waited and watched the glare of the red flames as their homes were lawlessly burned. The shouts of revelry came to them with distressing and startling clearness, as all through the long night they watched and waited. Finally, the noise ceased, the smoke died away, a few of the most venturesome went down out of the hills, and soon they were all returning to the ruined hamlet. When Letitia arrived in sight of her home, could she believe her eyes! There was the dear little cottage, all right!

The British colonel had made his headquarters in her home; he had found the note and forbade the men to take anything but the food which they actually needed. The poor, foolish geese marched back at night, squawking and cackling, and had gone to appease the appetites of the soldiers, except the old white gander, who solemnly walked out to meet Letitia, a tobacco pouch tied about his neck. In the pouch were several pieces of silver and these lines:

'Though Redcoats we be,
You plainly will see
We know how to grant a petition.
With rough soldier care,
We've endeavored to spare
Your home in decent condition.

Sweet Mistress Wright—
We bid you "goodnight,"
It's time for us soldiers to wander.
We've paid for your geese—
A shilling a piece—
And left the change with the gander!

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BY-LAWS

A leaflet containing several amendments to the National By-laws, proposed by the National Board of Management, to be acted on at the coming Congress, together with an explanatory letter from the President General, has been sent to members of the National Board, and to chapter regents. Any one failing to receive this leaflet should send for one to the Corresponding Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

By Eleanor Goodhue Lefavor

Chairman of Real Daughters Committee, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter

With the death, Sunday, May 4, 1919, of Mrs. Eunice C. Jones, formerly of Portland, Me., Freeport lost a real daughter of the Revolution. She became an active member of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Maine, on November 1, 1899, when she was seventy-two, and attended many of its meetings. She was a cousin of the illustrious Nathan Hale.

Born in Falmouth, Me., November 3, 1827, Mrs. Jones was the daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Noyes) Merrill, both of whom had had children by previous marriages. Mrs. Jones was the youngest of a family of twenty children. Her father was seventy-three years old when she was born and he died when she was only eight.

Mrs. Jones descended from a band of warriors. Her father and three of her uncles fought under General Washington in the Continental Army and fifteen cousins were in the service on land and sea. Her grandfather, Captain James Merrill, raised a company of infantry for the defense of the remains of Falmouth Neck (now Portland). This was in 1775 after Captain Mowatt with a fleet of four ships had burned and bombarded the town and a second attack was expected, a month later, when the British man-of-war Cerebus entered the harbor. The commander forbade the citizens preparing any defenses; they, however, proceeded, and, throwing up breastworks, erected a battery of six-pounders. This show of determination on the part of the defenders had such effect on the captain of the ship that he sailed away without firing a shot.
On the roll of her grandfather's company appears the name of Merrill seven times. Jacob Merrill, the father of the deceased, enlisted for nine months in Capt. Jesse Partridge's company under Col. John Grafton of the Continental Army, Massachusetts Division, and when his time expired he re-enlisted and was mustered out at the close of the war in Boston and returned home hatless and shoeless after walking all the way, living on such fruits as he could find in the fields. Mr. Merrill did not receive a pension until 1830; he died five years later.

It was at Providence, R. I., that Eunice Merrill married Emery Jones of Pownal, Me., in 1851. They lived in Portland, Me., then moved to New Castle, Me., where the shipbuilding industry was booming, and there her husband earned good wages as a carver on wood. He was an expert at making figureheads. He died some years ago.

Although ninety-one years of age, Mrs. Jones was a great conversationalist and kept in touch with current events till almost the last. She was a remarkable woman, never having been seriously ill since childhood till within the past few years when old age began to make inroads on her health. The death of her son, Herbert B. Jones, on April 19, 1919, at the age of sixty-two, was a great shock to her.

She is survived by two sons and one daughter: Charles W. and Edson E. Jones of South Freeport, Me., and Mrs. John M. Gooding of Portland, Me.

She kept her interest in the work of the Chapter to the last, and her letters are preserved as an inspiration and help to all our Chapter members. A long and useful life, a life full of deeds of kindness and neighborly love, a life of patriotism and service “she lives in the hearts of her friends as one true to those principles which make a life.”

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death, on January 20, 1919, in Castagnola, Switzerland, of a former National Officer, Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson Prochaska, Vice President General, 1896-1898. A tribute to her memory will be published in the current volume of the Remembrance Book.
REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS OF NORTHERN DUTCHESS

By Helen Reed de Laporte

O those not familiar with local history, the Revolutionary Records of Northern Dutchess are a hopeless tangle. Soon after the arrival in New York of Governor Dongan in August, 1683, he issued warrants to the freeholders in the several "Ridings" to elect representatives to meet at Fort James, in the city of New York, October 17, 1683. This was the first time that they had thus met in general assembly. One of their first acts at the meeting of November 1st was to divide the "provinces and Dependencies into shires and Countyes." Those on the east bank of Hudson's River were Westchester, Dutchess and Albany. Those on the west bank were Orange and Ulster. The bounds of Albany and Westchester were first fixed and all land intervening was assigned to Dutchess. It extended from Westchester on the South to Roeloff Jansen's Kill on the North, and from Hudson's River on the West, to twelve miles eastward into the woods.

In its earliest history Dutchess County had so few inhabitants that it was annexed, as far as representation in the Colonial Assembly was concerned, to Ulster. All deeds and records were kept in Ulster. It was represented for the first time in the Assembly in 1714 by Colonel Leonard Lewis and Henry Beekman. The year previous, 1713, they were ordered to elect their county officers. The first partition of the county was in 1717 when the Manor of Livingston, consisting of 160,000 acres of land, was annexed to Albany. It remained a part of Albany until 1786, when it was detached and organized into an independent county, Columbia. Thus it was possible for a man to be born in Dutchess County, pass his life in Albany County, and die in Columbia County in the very house in which he was born. When the Legislature met on March 7, 1788, and divided the state into sixteen counties, the eastern boundary of Dutchess was extended to the Connecticut line, and its northern boundary was the Manor of Livingston. Within its bounds were the present counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia.

In 1719 the county was subdivided into wards, the South Ward extending from the Westchester line to Wappinger's Creek, the Middle Ward, known as the Poughkeepsie Precinct, from the Wappinger's Creek to the south line of Pawling's Purchase, and the North or Rhinebeck Precinct. This included the lands purchased by Doctor Staats from the Pawling heirs, the Aartsen and Company's patent, known as Kipsbergen, and the Beekman and Schuyler patents. It
included the present villages of Staatsburg, Rhinebeck, Red Hook, Madalin Tivoli, and a number of small settlements.

The first grant of land in the Rhinebeck Precinct was to Gerrit Aartsen (Van Wagenen) and Company, followed in a few weeks by the Beekman patent, both covered by the same royal charter signed by Governor Dongan. These men were Dutch and purchased their lands from the Indians for colonization, but it was about 1700 before permanent settlements were made. Their affections were with Esopus in Ulster County. There they were married, and there they took their children to be baptized. There was no near settlement to the north, and only an Indian trail to the south, so by blood, language and religion they were bound to Ulster. Fourteen years later the population had increased in the county until there were 67 freeholders in this North Ward, all Hollanders or of Dutch descent.

In 1710 a new type of emigrant was brought into the precinct. They were Palatine refugees, known as the High Dutchers, to distinguish them from the Hollanders or Low Dutchers. They came under the protection of Queen Anne and were settled in the Manor of Livingston, still a part of Dutchess, and on the west bank of Hudson’s River in the German Camps. In 1711 there were in these East Camps 527 families and a population of 1874. Their lot was hard, the terms of their contract not possible to fill. The pine trees would not yield turpentine and tar, so naturally they revolted and many left the county.

From the first a very warm relation existed between the Camps and Rhinebeck. They were all Lutherans and German Calvinists, and their churches were Union churches, and they had the same ministers. As they spread from the congested German Camps, Southern Albany and Northern Dutchess became one great German family. As late as 1823 they held their services in German. Children of the same family were baptized in as many different churches as there were children. Men and women drove from Rhinebeck to the Camps to be married and vice versa. Fortunately, the records of these churches have been admirably kept, but because of the number of churches supplied by one pastor they are sometimes recorded in the wrong book. Dominie Kocherthal served at the same time Lutheran Churches at New York, Quasack Hill (Newburgh), West Camp, East Camp (Germanstown), Tarbush (Livingston), and Rhinebeck. We find Germanstown baptisms in Rhinebeck records and Rhinebeck marriages in Germanstown records. There is little difficulty in finding the births and marriages of our Revolutionary forebears, but the difficulty is finding proof of their deaths. There are many reasons for this. Most of the very old graves had no markers; others were of slate that has crumbled away, and many of the family plots have utterly disappeared. Here, the admirably kept records of the supervisors and Town Clerk are invaluable. If Conrad Lescher takes the pledge in ‘75 and is a town official in ‘94 we know, at least, that his life extended beyond the Revolutionary period. If the town records show that Robert G. Livingston was pathmaster in ‘89 and his mother’s will three years later mentions “my daughter-in-law Margaret, widow of my son Robert, etc.,” we know near enough the date of his death. The date of registration of the brand marks of cattle in the Town Clerk’s records give us further assistance in the establishing of these dates.
Now, what effect did the location of these two distinct nationalities have upon the Revolutionary enlistments? To the early patriot it mattered little where a man enlisted; to enlist was the essential thing, so he sought the easiest point of access. When the state was canvassed to find the attitude of each man, it was done by counties. The men at the "Flatts" and along the river took the ferry to Kingston as the nearest and easiest way and lined up with relatives and friends. Many of them took the pledge in both counties, in Dutchess as their place of residence and in Ulster when they enlisted. We find, as Captain in the First Ulster, Everadus Bogardus, the old hotel-keeper, and, with Dr. Ananias Cooper, head and front of the patriotic movement. His brother Benjamin signs twice and serves as Lieutenant in the Line. Cornelius Dumont, though Kingston born, lived in Rhinebeck, signed twice, and enlisted in First Ulster.

The affections of the Palatines were with the Camps and we find Jacob Hagedorn of Rhinebeck serving as Lieutenant in "Captain Diel Rockefeller's Co. from the Camps." In these Albany Regiments are found Moul and Fraleigh, Lescher and Hoffman, Schaeffer and Bender, serving with the men whom they knew and whose language they understood. An imaginary line of demarkation meant nothing to them and many probably never knew in which county they were living. In one case the county line divided a farm; the house was in Dutchess, but the man served in Albany.

It would be unfair to many men who became some of the bravest among the patriots not to say a word for those who refused to take pledge in 1775. The landed proprietors were all patriots, while the rank and file of the tenants were indifferent. Some were even outspoken loyalists, and many refused to sign until they had weighed the matter. Large numbers of these are enrolled in the later regiments.

As the war progressed and the county became better organized, there were fewer men serving outside their own boundaries. The fifth and sixth Dutchess Militia are filled with the names of men from the North Precinct. Northern Dutchess was intensely loyal to the Colonies. It is but just to her men who served so faithfully, but whose service is credited to other counties, that this patriotic service should be given recognition.

**REMEMBRANCE BOOK**

The January 1, 1920, volume of the Remembrance Book is on the press and will be sent to the members of the National Board and every Chapter. Additional copies can be secured by sending 10 cents for each extra copy to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
The Colonel George Moffett Chapter, of which the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, is a beloved member, was hostess for the twentieth Annual Conference of Texas Daughters of the American Revolution, November 5th, 6th and 7th. Beaumont extended a most cordial welcome and entertained the visitors lavishly.

Besides state officers there were present Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Vice-President General; Mrs. A. V. Lane, ex-Vice-President General, and one National Chairman, Miss Lottie E. Jones, of Illinois, of the Patriotic Education Committee. The State Registrar Mrs. John Allan Walker was absent on account of illness. Mrs. William Pettus Hobby, wife of the Governor of Texas, was an honored guest, being presented to the conference at the opening session. She made an address on peace and its blessings on Historical Evening, and was honored at one of the luncheons.

As usual, the first session was given over to addresses of welcome, responses and greetings. Historical Evening, under the direction of Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro, State Historian, was the occasion for brilliant talks and papers on appropriate subjects. The State Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Renick, presided over a solemn service in memory of those who died since the previous Conference; among this number were two Honorary State Regents, Mrs. James B. Clark and Mrs. Andrew Rose, and also the Regent of the hostess chapter of the last Conference, Mrs. M. B. Templeton, of Dallas.

The other meetings were devoted to business, with delightful musical numbers at intervals. The state dues were raised from 25 to 50 cents per capita. At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Palo Duro Canyon Committee this committee was discontinued. Instead of having a large University Scholarship Committee it was decided to have on this only the Chairman, the State Regent and the President and Dean of the University of Texas. Splendid reports were made of the Denton Normal Scholarship and of Texas' part in the Philippine Scholarship, and there were generous contributions to these funds. A new scholarship in memory of the first State Regent of Texas, Mrs. James B. Clark, was launched. The State Regent gave a wonderful report of war work done by the Texas Daughters. Mrs. W. G. Lovell, State Chairman of French War Orphans, reported the Colonel George Moffett as the banner chapter in the society, and said that Texas ranks third among the states in this beneficent work. As Chairman of the Western Division, Mrs. James Lowry Smith gave an inspiring and forceful talk on Americanization.

The State Regent, who has also been Chairman of Old Trails, announced the completion of the marking of El Camino Real, and it was decided to have a special service at which the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, and the Governors of Texas and Louisiana will formally dedicate the boulders that stretch across the State of Texas from the Sabine River to the Rio Grande. The State Regent has worked indefatigably and contributed liberally, and it is through her influence and her efforts that at last this historic road is marked.

New State officers elected: Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Regent; Mrs. A. D. Potts, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Samuel L. Seay, Recording Secretary; Mrs. P. S. Tilson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Tom Padgitt, Treasurer; Mrs. Dave Tilson, Registrar; Mrs. R. L. Robertson, Historian; Mrs. Charles B. Jones, Chaplain; Mrs. R. C. Patterson, Parliamentarian.

At the invitation of Mrs. Hobby and of the Thankful Hubbard Chapter the next Conference will convene in Austin, the capital of the State of Texas.

There were three most enjoyable luncheons given by the hostess chapter: One in honor of Mrs. Hobby, when a tiny replica of the Governor's Mansion decorated the speaker's table, one at the Y. W. C. A. Building, with a full rigged ship complete in every detail calling attention to the importance of Beaumont as a port, and the final one in honor of the State Regent and the State Regent-elect at the Beaumont Country Club, where the tables were placed on the broad verandas overlooking the picturesque Neches River. Mrs. J. L. Cunningham proved a brilliant toastmistress at each of these luncheons.

A reception given at the Crosby Hotel by the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, and the
local Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Rush Norvell, was the first feature honoring the members and visitors of the Conference. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. L. R. Pipkin poured tea at the Woman's Reading Club Building, when she named as honorees Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Mrs. Lottie E. Jones, Mrs. W. P. Hobby, State officers, visiting and local D. A. R., and guests. On Thursday evening a reception was given in honor of these same women by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. H. McFadden at their beautiful and typically southern home. Other features of the Conference planned for the pleasure of the visitors were a boat trip down the Neches River and an automobile ride over the city.

The meetings were held in the handsome First Methodist Church and the music was furnished by St. Mark's Episcopal Choir and other local artists of talent and training.

To the Regent of the Colonel George Moffett Chapter—Mrs. B. R. Norvell—with her active members, courteous and thoughtful pages, as well as the club women and business men of Beaumont, the Twentieth Annual Conference is indebted for most enjoyable entertainment. And the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution will ever hold in grateful remembrance the State and Regent and her harmonious and effective administration.

(MRS. I. B.) MAE WYNNE MCFARLAND,
State Recording Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

The fourteenth Annual Conference of the West Virginia N. S. D. A. R., met in Martinsburg on November 6-7, 1919, as guests of William Henshaw Chapter. The business sessions were held in the Y. M. C. A., and were most capably presided over by Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Regent. Thirteen of the nineteen State chapters were represented and the gathering was a large and representative one.

Following the bugle call which marked the official opening the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, after which a prayer was offered by Mrs. George C. Baker, State Chaplain, and the Daughters all joined in the D. A. R. Ritual. Mrs. Stuart Walker, the hostess Regent, in a charming manner welcomed the Daughters to Martinsburg, and Mrs. William Haines Smith in a few well-chosen words expressed the pleasure felt by all in visiting such an historic town. The State Regent's address followed, and she emphasized the importance of our organization, taking up most seriously the work of Americanization, but warned the Daughters not to forget the French orphans or those of Belgium or Serbia, and asking that the great work of marking historic spots and graves of Revolutionary soldiers should not be forgotten or neglected.

At 1 o'clock the meeting adjourned and all visiting Daughters were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner at "Boydville," the Colonial home of the Faulkners. Boydville has always been noted for its generous hospitality both in the old regime and in the present, and has a very interesting history. Many prominent men of both generations have been entertained under its roof. Henry Clay was a frequent visitor during the early manhood of Senator Faulkner's father, and soon after the birth of the former, Henry Clay took him in his arms and blessed him.

General Elisha Boyd purchased the location of Boydville from General Adam Stephens, whose monument is located upon one of the lots adjoining this home. The building erected upon it having been finished in August, 1812, the family moved into it. At the death of General Boyd, this property, with a large farm adjoining it, was devised by General Boyd to his daughter, who married Charles Faulkner, and has been occupied by the Faulkner family from the death of General Boyd in 1844, and since the death of General Boyd's daughter in 1894 has been occupied by her son, former Senator Faulkner.

During the Civil War orders came from General Hunter to burn Boydville to the ground and to give only one hour's notice, nothing to be exempted except the wearing apparel. Through the firmness, tact and resourcefulness of the late Mrs. Faulkner, with the assistance of powerful friends and relatives who were Union men, an appeal reached President Lincoln, who sent the following telegram:

"The property of Charles J. Faulkner is exempt from the order of General David S. Hunter for the burning of the residences of three prominent citizens of the Shenandoah Valley, in retaliation for the burning of Governor Bradford's house in Maryland, by the Confederate forces.

(Signed) "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The mansion contains a number of historical relics. The carved mantels and doorways and the locks were brought from England. When the house was built the grass plots upon either side of the brick pavements in front were surrounded by a high wall of old English brick, which was later replaced by hedges of boxwood, and these unfortunately were killed by the zero weather in 1914. The garden walls of brick, six feet in height, are standing to-day in as perfect condition as in 1812.
From Boydville the delegates enjoyed a delightful motor ride to Tuscarora Church, and within its walls heard its history from Dr. Woods. This church is conceded to be one of the first, if not the first, west of the Blue Ridge, in which services were regularly held. The original building was erected in 1745 and the present church in 1803.

The official reception of the Conference was held in the evening in the Y. M. C. A., and the Hostess Regent, State Regent, and State officers were in the receiving line. Prior to this a most interesting program was presented in the Auditorium. A reading by Miss Frances Henshaw, a descendant of William Henshaw, for whom this chapter was named, was much enjoyed. Colonial songs and the graceful "Minuet" were most artistically rendered by Mrs. John Barr, of Washington, D. C. A piano solo by Miss Eldergirt Kilmer showed much talent, and the concluding number, "Reminiscences of a Returned War Worker," by Miss Gertrude Garden, of Wheeling Chapter, was of great interest and held the attention of the audience from beginning to end. Miss Garden was one of the four young women sent from West Virginia by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to do Y. M. C. A. work in France. She sailed from New York February 1, 1919, and returned to this country August 1, 1919, and was honorably discharged from service in New York City on August 2, 1919.

Her record is an enviable one, and West Virginia is proud of her.

After a Memorial Hour was observed, the morning session of November 7th was given over exclusively to business, and at this time the election of officers was held. Greetings were received from our beloved Honorary State Historian, Mrs. McCulloch, who was unable to attend the Conference. The Conference then adjourned to meet next year in Charleston, as guests of the Kanawha Valley Chapter.

At the conclusion of this session the Daughters were luncheon guests of Mrs. Stuart W. Walker, Regent of William Henshaw Chapter, in "The Pillars." This was a most happy occasion, and the hours spent in this beautiful home will long be remembered. Possibly the most interesting apartment was the "Relic Room," in which were gathered priceless books, pictures, ancient wills, marriage contracts and other documents.

This Fourteenth Conference of the West Virginia N. S. D. A. R., held in the historic valley that furnished so many Revolutionary heroes was one of unusual interest, and the recollection of the hospitality of the Martinsburg Daughters and their gracious Regent will linger always in the minds of those who were privileged to be in attendance.

(MRS. WM. H.) MARGARET RATHBONE MORGAN, State Historian.

GOVERNMENT HELPS DISABLED SOLDIERS

Because discharged, sick or disabled soldiers do not know the extent of Federal aid they are entitled to, a great many of them are buying artificial limbs, paying for medical attention, or neglecting themselves, in spite of the fact that they can get the best of treatment from the Government.

Reports reaching the United States Public Health Service from stations where hospitals are in operation for the benefit of discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and war nurses, show that a great number of men who served in the war and were injured have never fully understood the provisions of the legislation supplementing the War Risk Insurance act. Under the terms of this legislation the Public Health Service has established hospitals at convenient places throughout the United States for the free treatment of any member of the Military Establishment whose disability may be traced to service with the military or naval forces. These are civilian hospitals, not under Army discipline.

The bill provides that the men are entitled to a free medical examination to determine the extent of their disability. If found to be disabled, the War Risk Bureau will pay them compensation according to the extent of the disability, and if the case requires, it will direct that they be admitted to the most convenient Public Health Service Hospital or sanitorium.

The hospital furnishes artificial limbs, glass eyes, braces for deformed limbs, etc., free. It also examines the eyes to see whether glasses are needed and looks after the teeth. In case of tuberculosis, or other diseases requiring like treatment, special sanitorium treatment is provided. Discharged, sick or disabled soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses are urged to write to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., to obtain further details.
Shining Mountain Chapter (Billings, Montana) was organized February 22, 1917, with a membership of twenty-five. The impressive organization was held in the tea room of the Northern Hotel, with the State Regent, Mrs. C. A. Blackburn, of Butte, presiding. All women of the city who believed themselves eligible to membership in the D. A. R. were invited to attend, and much interest was evinced in the establishment of a local chapter. At the present time, although less than two years old, the chapter numbers sixty members, with several applications in Washington.

Having come into existence during the world conflict, chapter activities for the first year and a half were confined principally to the work of war relief. Seven French orphans were adopted by the chapter and individual members; Liberty bonds of each issue were purchased; all patriotic appeals won a generous response; and many of the members were awarded service badges for long hours of Red Cross work. Now, however, a strong program of Americanization work is being planned, since all realize that no greater work can be undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution than that of Americanizing the foreigner.

In accordance with the program outlined in its yearbooks for 1919-1920, the chapter is devoting a part of each meeting to the study of the history of Montana, beginning with the expedition of Lewis and Clark through this territory and passing successively through the periods of the first settlers, territorial days and the admittance of Montana to the Union as a State. On Montana Day, November 8th, the thirtieth anniversary of its admittance was fittingly celebrated, at which time Mr. J. A. Shoemaker gave a talk on “The Legends and Customs of the Blackfeet Indians.” His thorough knowledge and intimate acquaintance with many of them in Glacier National Park made his stories all the more enjoyable.

Shining Mountain Chapter has been active likewise in a social way. On the French Independence Day, July 14th, a unique lawn fête was given, the main feature being French songs and dances. The members were hostesses recently at a large card party in the Masonic Temple, and affairs of minor importance have taken up a portion of the chapter year.

In October, 1919, the sixteenth Annual State Conference convened at the Northern Hotel, in Billings, guests of Shining Mountain Chapter. Delegates were present from every chapter but one in the State. Profitable business sessions of the day were followed by the relaxation of automobile drives, afternoon tea at the Country Club, and the annual banquet at the hotel in the evening. The Conference was a great success both in point of attendance and the inspiration given those present by the wonderful work which is being accomplished by the D. A. R. everywhere.

The country now embraced within the boundaries of Montana, on account of the many white glistening peaks, was always called by the Indians “The Land of the Shining Mountains,” hence the chapter name.

(MRS. VERNE D.)

ADELIA KELLEY CALDWELL, Regent.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter (Shepherdstown, W. Va.). Organized February 22, 1916. Regent, Anna Latimer Chapline Phillips. There were 18 members present and 10 applicants. Our charter was granted with 25 members, and by the close of the year there were 90 applicants for membership, all being accepted.

We have located 28 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; furnishing chapter room, $48; flag laws placed in college and public schools in June. July 4, 1916, parade and children's patriotic picnic.

We held State Conference November 1st and 2nd, State Regent, Mrs. Parks Fisher. Conference contributed $40 to Continental Hall debt, $10 of which was from our chapter. We placed a bronze tablet on the Colonial Market House to commemorate the first birthday of our chapter and to preserve the ancient name of the town and river crossing over which emigration passed from Pennsylvania and Maryland into Western Virginia.
The Regent was appointed State Chairman of the Tablet Committee, to place a tablet upon the Dreadnought West Virginia, this chapter contributing $35.

At the close of this year the National Society D. A. R. took up war work, and in 1917 this chapter under its new Regent, Mrs. Robert Gibson, closed social activities for war work, contributing to the Liberty Loan fund, to the Treasurer General $42, Tilloloy Fund, $11; June 3rd, Liberty Loan, through State Treasurer, $10; War Library Fund, $5; Chocolate Fund, $1; wool for knitting sweaters, socks and mitts, $119.17; painting West Virginia room, Memorial Continental Hall, $5; for State Regent’s pin, $10.

We held a large Fourth of July celebration. Card party October 4th for Wool Fund, and realized $35. Patriotic moving pictures, Wool Fund $10.50.

No chapter meeting September 2 to December 2, 1918, owing to influenza. Received 24 letters from France thanking us for clothes sent—we marked all articles with the D. A. R. markers. The entire membership of the chapter were members of the Red Cross and contributed upon demand, which in our case was monthly. There were two new members taken in.

February 3, 1919, Mrs. Virginia Harrison was elected Regent. As war work ceased the social life of the chapter was resumed with a large reception on February 22, 1919. June 2, 1919, the chapter was entertained by Mrs. Stuart Walker, Regent of William Henshaw Chapter, of Martinsburg, W. Va., at a Colonial Tea. July 4, 1919, there was a patriotic celebration. There have been nine applicants for membership this year.

This belated report of this young chapter was occasioned by the illness of the West Virginia State Regent, Mrs. Linn Brannon. Organizing Regent, 1916, Anna Latimer Chapline Phillips; Regent, 1917-1918, Mary Ella Butler Gibson; Regent, 1919, Virginia A. Strider Harrison.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba). At the social meeting, December 9, 1919, in pursuance of the chapter’s aim to awaken interest in the history of our country, the Historian, Miss Ines Virginia Springer, propounded the following queries: 1st. How old is our Republic? 2nd. How many Presidents have we had during that time? 3rd. How many have had their birthdays made a national holiday?

A patriotic book was awarded the one who answered most correctly, and “A Venture in 1777,” by Dr. Weir Mitchell, was won by Mrs. Robert R. Ellis. Portraits of the Presidents of the United States with their autographs were placed in the drawing room, and the answers in rhyme to the queries were composed by the Historian.

Mrs. Walter Daniel sang “The Star Spangled Banner,” “God Save the King,” “The Marseillais,” and “Himno Bayames.” The tea table was decorated with American, British, French and Cuban flags. Among the guests were Mrs. Hulse, Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. J. B. Hemming, Mrs. Eduardo Poey, Mrs. Daniel and Mrs. Monroe. The members were Mrs. William Croft, Mrs. Edward G. Harris, Mrs. Adolf Horn, Miss Springer, Miss Grace Springer, Mrs. R. Ellis, Mrs. Lychenheim and others.

(MISS) VIRGINIA SPRINGER, Historian.

General Richard Gridley Chapter (Glen-dale, Calif.) was organized by Mrs. Mary Grid-ley Braly in 1914. She has been Regent continuously ever since, receiving an unanimous vote every year. We have 32 members, and we are 100 per cent. on the Tilloloy Fund and the Liberty Bond of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our Regent, Mrs. Braly, in the name of our chapter, gave a bell guide post to mark “El Camino Real,” the highway of the old Padres on their journey from one Mission to another. The bell was placed near Mission San Juan Capistrano.

Our members were active in war work, contributing much time and money to the Red Cross. We were almost 100 per cent. in the buying of Liberty Bonds. Our Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Franklin Ocker, was also Secretary of the Glendale Red Cross.

Americanization is our chief topic this year. At our October meeting we listened to an address by the State Chairman, Mrs. Banks. Our Chapter Chairman, Miss Ida Myers, is taking up the work in earnest, being especially fitted for it. We contribute to the Albion Street School in Los Angeles, ten miles distant, which has a flourishing class along those lines.

In November we listened with much pleasure and profit to our State Regent, Mrs. Cottle, upon our duty to our State and National Societies. It inspired us with a desire to do our utmost along the lines of all work suggested by the National Society. Our pet charity is the Maternity Home in Los Angeles. It is not a Foundlings’ Home, but a place where poor wives can go and pay a little, or nothing, for good care. We contribute money and clothing for the Home, and every year give a Christmas offering of canned fruit. Our Philanthropic Chairman, Mrs. Harriet Rathbun, is most efficient in the discharge of her duties.
At our closing meeting in June Mrs. Braly gives us a “White Breakfast,” which is always awaited with much anticipation.

(MRS. S. H.) MARY R. BUTTERFIELD, Historian.

Ann Gridley Chapter (Hillsdale, Michigan) is proud of its good fortune in having as one of its most enthusiastic and devoted members, Mrs. Minerva Emeline Bailey, whose grandfather, Nehemiah Woodward, saw extended service under Washington.

Mrs. Bailey was born at Adrian, Mich., March 15, 1840, and was the daughter of Samuel Woodward and Polly Brown, who came from Brattleboro, Vt., to Michigan in 1836. Her paternal grandfather, Nehemiah Woodward, was born at Smithfield, R. I., January 28, 1751, and went with the Rhode Island line to Prospect Hill, Boston, to enlist in the Continental Army. He was in the battles of Princeton and Long Island, and was one of the soldiers who went barefooted at Trenton and Princeton, being forced to cut off the bottom of his coat in order to protect his feet, and to go back to the campfire to warm them before crossing the river. His feet were badly frozen, with the result that he was permanently deformed and crippled, and unable to stand erect through the rest of his life. After his discharge from the service at Morristown, N. J., he went to New Hampshire, and was married July 16, 1777, to Lucy Rand, at Saville, which was later called Wendell, and now known as Sunnape. All of his children were born there with the exception of the youngest, born after his removal to Vermont about 1800. By profession he was a Baptist preacher, who spent sixty years in the pulpit, and very strict in his religious ideas. One of the family traditions relates how his grandson (brother of Mrs. Bailey), whose duty as a small boy it was to go to his grandfather’s every morning to help if needed, was sternly reproved by the inflexible minister for being so irreverent as to whistle on the Sabbath Day. He had a little farm home in Bridgewater township and preached at a near-by schoolhouse until his death, July 19, 1757. He survived his wife by only a few months. One of his strongest characteristics was his patriotism, and all his children were taught to uncover their heads at sight of the flag. On seeing a funeral procession pass, he invariably stopped and removed his hat as a token of respect. His children were also taught to show respect to their elders, never to allow an older person to stand when they were themselves seated, and always to rise when an older person entered the room. He was buried with military honors, primitive in those days. The Stars and Stripes covered his casket and a volley of musketry was fired over his grave, where he now sleeps in an unused and deserted cemetery with his wife and two sons.

Mrs. Bailey has had five children. Two of them, a daughter now living and a son who died at 15 months, were the children by her first husband, Levi Greenfield, who lost his life on the way home from the Confederate prison at Decatur, Ala., in the explosion of the Sultana when crossing the river. She was married to Mr. Greenfield in January, 1838.
Later she married Mr. Franklin Bailey, by whom she has had three children, one of whom is living, Miss Grace Bailey, a member of Shining Mountain Chapter, Billings, Mont.

Mrs. Carl F. Bailey.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tenn.) is taking up the study of the Constitution of the United States. They are endeavoring to do what they can toward Americanizing foreigners. A most excellent paper was read on this subject by Mrs. McDougal at the December meeting.

Mrs. Lucy H. Horton is getting up a list of descendants of Revolutionary heroes who served in the World War, and is giving brief sketches of their lives. Much work has been done in restoring the old cemetery, "Rest Haven."

January 1st, while public opinion is crystallizing on the subject, the chapter voted to go on record as favoring a speedy ratification of the Peace Treaty and League of Nations by the United States Senate.

(Mrs. Henry C.) Lucy H. Horton.

Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter (Tennille, Ga.). Our last meeting for 1919 was held a few days before Christmas, and was a delightful affair.

Every member of the Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter was present, and the usual number augmented by pleasant visitors. The artistic home of Mrs. Riley was charmingly decorated with flags, interspersed with pictures and souvenirs of the American Revolution. Large vases filled with Enchantress carnations, poinsettias, and other southern flowers lent their brilliant beauty and fragrance, while bright glowing fires in every room bespoke welcome and cheer.

The Regent, Mrs. C. B. Smith, presided with much grace and dignity as she gave a résumé of the year’s work, and all were encouraged as she called for reports from the different officers who had faithfully performed their respective lines of work, especially when several new applications for membership were mentioned. A most attractive program arranged by the hostess was carried out, and it seemed appropriate as the birthday of the President of the United States comes in December, that his life and character were chosen as a subject for study. Papers containing some striking quotation from his works were presented to be read aloud by each member. The Regent then read a beautiful tribute to the guiding principles of his life, by the silvertongued orator of Georgia, Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, in his "Memorials of Dixie Land."

The Assistant Historian, Miss Alice Smith, read a sketch of the life of President Wilson from Miss Rutherford’s history, after which the chapter united in singing the official D. A. R. song published in the minutes.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Franklin, ex-Regent and Past President Georgia Division, U. D. C., was then called on to read a beautiful letter from General Pershing, expressing thanks for the flowers presented on behalf of the women of Tennille, as he passed through from Savannah.

After the program an address was given by Rev. W. H. Mallory, pastor of the Methodist Church, upon the subject of Wilson’s plans for justice, humanity and righteousness. This was followed by a rising vote of thanks from the chapter, and a carnation with Christmas wishes from the Regent.

A salute to the United States flag closed the program, and following this, by request of our hostess, a large bouquet of carnations was presented as a token of love and esteem to the Historian and Chaplain, Mrs. Loula Kendall Rogers, the only real granddaughter of the Revolution in this chapter. Mrs. Rogers expressed thanks and grateful appreciation of the honor conferred, and soon there followed several courses of delicious refreshments, when a pleasant social hour was enjoyed.

Mrs. Loula Kendall Rogers,
Historian and Chaplain.

James Wood Chapter (Parkersburg, W. Va.). Enthusiasm in its fullest meaning marked the work of the chapter year 1919. After raising a fund to provide for 6 French war orphans, we planned a fitting observance of Washington’s Birthday. We held a patriotic service, followed by giving to the “Melting Pot,” the proceeds to be used for the general work of the chapter. On Flag Day we had our commemorative ceremony and the bestowal of the chapter prize of $10 in gold to the writer of the best essay on early Revolutionary history of Wood County, the contest open to the scholars of the High School. "Constitution Day" was observed by a program punctuating our fealty to our country’s laws and institutions.

We then pledged our efforts to equip a ward in our new City Hospital bearing the name of “The Daughters of the American Revolution,” and, as a means to this end, opened a sales-room with the sign of the old-fashioned “Band-box.” We filled our shelves and counters with donated clothing, bric-a-brac, silverware glassware, etc., offering all articles at popular prices. At the end of 10 days of strenuous, concerted work, we closed our books with $560 to place in our hospital fund.

Last November the Regent, Mrs. George Johnson, and three delegates, attended the
State Conference at Martinsburg. At the following chapter meeting we took up the work of Americanization and patriotic education. To finance this effort a musicale was given at the Woman's Club House. This brought to our treasury a nucleus to start a purse for a State Scholarship to be conferred on a disabled soldier or sailor of the World War. Our meetings held each month in the lounge of the Woman's Club are well attended and vibrant with patriotic interest, the closing half hour “over the tea cups” giving a note of good comradeship and cheer. Honoring our creed, we offer willing service for “Home and Country.”

(MRS. WM. HAIMES) COLLIE JACKSON SMITH.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Michigan) has the honor of owning a flag which it will always cherish and sacredly guard for its service in the Michigan Military Bureau of Relief in New York City.

This bureau was established by the War Preparedness Board of Michigan in September, 1918, and maintained until the last of July, 1919. Its purpose was to look after all soldiers and sailors of Michigan passing through New York on the way or returning from overseas, and also to enable friends at home to ascertain the condition of wounded or sick men at the hospitals. A club room was also maintained in the bureau which was well equipped to entertain the boys, and a free lunch was served from the canteen by Michigan women, and Michigan men volunteered their service as directors, so the men would find sympathetic friends to greet them. The bureau fulfilled its purpose and gave comfort and help to all who visited it.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter sent a twelve-foot bunting flag with this greeting printed on a large card which hung beside “Old Glory” to give the first touch of home and to welcome our dear boys on their return.

“May our dear Flag carry a message to greet you,
Brave men of Michigan.
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter D. A. R., of Bay City,
Cordially welcomes her loyal sons
And desires to extend a helping hand
To express our gratitude for your valiant service.
We are proud of our beloved soldiers and sailors
From Michigan.”

This flag has been consecrated by having cheered over eight thousand soldiers, sailors and marines of Michigan, and it will now be hung in the Public Library of Bay City, that it may be shared with every one. It will always be a precious memorial of the service of the brave heroes of Bay City and Michigan.

ELLEN ROSSMAN WILLIAMS.

Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.). The Victory Loan Parade was held in Kansas City on April 18th, eight thousand persons taking part. A medal made from a captured German cannon was awarded each person who had served in the five Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mr. William P. Borland's county, state and city paid a genuine tribute to his memory on April 25th, when his funeral was held in Kansas City, at the Shriner's Mosque. At the time of Mr. Borland's death, at Cochen, Germany, an American flag was placed upon the casket and remained there until his burial. Representatives from Montana, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri attended the funeral. A special car brought the remains to our city, and an escort, ordered by President Wilson, accompanied the remains from Germany here.

On April 23d an appropriation of $15,000 was given by the State for memorial trees and tablets, so the work can now progress, so well started, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The Senate passed a bill on April 25th providing $25,000 for the erection of a monument in France to the Missouri dead.

Kansas City closed its “War Book” on April 30th with a total to its credit of $128,319,081. This amount was the city's subscription to all “war drives” since the beginning of the war.

Flags, bunting and banners were in evidence on April 29th to welcome the home coming of the 110th Engineers.

The 129th Field Artillery was welcomed home on May 3d. They formed in line at the Union Station and marched through the main streets of the city. When they reached the “Welcome Arch” on Grand Avenue near Eleventh Street they were stopped for a moment while a silk flag with a gold eagle, a gift from the Kansas City Chapter, was presented Battery A by our Regent, Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, accompanied by Mrs. A. H. Connelly, Chairman of Battery A Committee. The flag was received by Captain Keith Dancy, commander of the battery.

It was fitting that Kansas City should pause a moment on May 4th in her welcome to the returning soldiers, and pay homage to those heroes who will never return. Five hundred and seven men who left our city lie buried in France. The memorial services were held in Convention Hall. General Peter E. Traub was the speaker of the afternoon. The “Old Glory Flag” with its five hundred and seven gold
stars, was presented to the city by Dr. Harry C. Rogers, and was received by the Mayor’s representative, Mr. Harper. Relatives of the men represented by the stars on the flag were given a small silk service flag by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The bell placed on the Federal Building in the darkest chapter of the war and used to toll the noonday prayers from September 13, 1917, to November 11, 1918, has given forth victory notes for the home coming of the 65th Coast Artillery, February 13th; the 110th Engineers, April 29th; the 129th Field Artillery, May 3rd; the 140th Infantry, May 10th; and Armistice Day, November 11, 1919.

On May 22d just a sea of happy faces greeted the home coming of the 89th Infantry. Before they left the Union Station our Vice Regent, Mrs. D. B. Holmes, with the Welcoming Committee, presented a silk flag in behalf of the Kansas City Chapter, to honor Captain Frank Welsh and the lost Company C; Major Mark Hanna, Major Bland, and those who had made the supreme sacrifice in the 89th Division.

Word was received on May 29th from Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, that the valuable gift of an historical comb given by the Kansas City Chapter, had been received by Miss Catherine Barlow and placed in the Museum. Miss Elizabeth Gentry, one of our members, took an active part in the “League of Allied Nations” celebration, on May 30th, held in Convention Hall. The speakers of the evening included ex-President William H. Taft, Senator G. M. Hitchcock, and Dr. Anna H. Shaw.

Our “Flag Day” celebration on June 14th was held in Independence, Missouri, at the beautiful home of Mrs. Ben T. Hardin, and Mrs. Fannie P. White.

Miss Mary Gilmer, of our city, is doing a wonderful work in reconstruction in St. Louis.

On September 6th President and Mrs. Wilson visited our city for a few hours. Three of our members, Mrs. James Townley, Mrs. Franklin Crabb, and Mrs. William Kemper, were on the Reception Committee, and had the pleasure of meeting President and Mrs. Wilson.

Plans were perfected on October 3rd for the raising of two and a half million dollars for our “Liberty Memorial.” The campaign started October 27th, and ended with an over-subscription. Some of our members were prominent in this campaign as well as in the Red Cross Drive. Mrs. Mortimer Platt, one of our members, has eight thousand hours to her credit for war work.

The Victory Conference of the twentieth annual meeting of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution opened October 28th at the Grand Avenue Temple by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, our State Regent. The registration of delegates showed a representation from most of the eighty-four chapters of the State. The feature of the opening meeting was the re-dedication of thirty-six service flags and the dedication of the State Daughters of the American Revolution Service Flag with one thousand one hundred and nine stars, thirty-five of which are gold stars.

We were honored by having our President General, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, and our Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma Crowell, with us. During Wednesday’s afternoon session we paused for a moment from business to view the beautiful $10,000 sword being made for General Pershing, who belongs to Missouri.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Guernsey told us of her trip abroad, and how the Daughters of the American Revolution paid $62,000 for the restoration of the village of Tilloy, just forty miles from Paris. She said this money would be used to build a water system as well as new buildings.

Thursday, the last day of the Conference, the State flower was decided upon—the red-haw blossom; also the prizes were awarded by the State Regent. Out of the four offered the Kansas City Chapter took three: $5 for sending in the most historical clippings; $5 for sending three hundred and thirty knitted garments out of six hundred and forty-eight to the battleship Missouri; $5 for the best chapter scrap-book.

Adjutant General Clark has secured the services of Mrs. Amelia Fowler, of Boston, an expert on restoring old battle flags, to restore the old mementoes of the Civil War, and of later wars. Our State flags are in a bad condition, and it is time Missouri should be interested in the preservation of these valuable relics.

The card party given on November 24th at the Brookside Hotel by our chapter, directed by Mrs. Fred Huttig, and the Entertainment Committee was a great success in every way. We owe a vote of gratitude to all the ladies who helped in making this one of the largest affairs ever given by the chapter.

Let us be proud of our organization and work for patriotism, forgetting self, each doing her part toward its success.

(MRS. CHARLES CHANNING) LINNIE L. ALLEN,
Historian.
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in black, 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**

6621. **STONE.**—The place & date of b of Capt. Ezekiel Stone desired, also his Rev record. He & family were residents of West Stockbridge, Mass., 1790. His son Eben Stone built the first house in Housestone's, Mass., 1813. Capt. Ezekiel Stone is buried in Stockbridge, Mass. His grave has a Rev marker placed by the S. A. R. of Berkshire Co., Mass.—L. A. C.

6622. **ASKIN-SETTLE.**—My g-g-grandfather, Richard Estes, m Nancy Hubbard & moved to Ill. from Hardy Co., Va. My g-g-grandfather, Benjamin Askins, b 1779, came from Front Royal, Va. He m Lucy Settle in Rappahannock, Va. Wanted, the names of his parents & Rev. service. Elijah Settle or Scettle, father of Lucy, was in the Rev. Proof of service and gen desired.—F. P.

6623. **RUTLEDGE.**—Information desired of John Rutledge, b 1739 in S. C., d in Charleston, S. C., 1800. The name has been changed to Rutledge. Can you tell me in which generation it was changed?—B. G. R.


6625. **FULCHN-ANDERSON.**—I am trying to find the date of the m of Phillip Fulchn & Jane Anderson, of St. Mary's, Md., during or soon after the Rev. Suppose the ceremony was in St. Mary's Co.?—J. F. F.

6626. **BRATTON.**—Stephen Brayton, b 1741, Portsmouth, R. I., served in the Rev. He lived at Smithfield, R. I., until 1793, when he moved to Cheshire. Stephen Brayton was my g-g-g-grandfather and I desire his record.—L. S. L.

6627. **McGAFFEY.**—Am a descendant of John McGaffey whose name appears on monument to Rev sol at Lyndon Center, Vt. This McGaffey came from Sandwich, N. H., & signed the "Association Test" at the Catter place. How can I find proof of his Rev service? His name does not appear on the N. H. roll. What was the "Association Test"? John McGaffey d before the pension lists were made. The McGaffey family was prominent in N. H. & Vt. early history.

6628. **FRANCO-SIPE.**—Wanted, date of m & names of the ancestors of Eva (Sype) Roler, b Nov. 30, 1773, & her bros, John, David & Henry Emanuel Sipe, of Rockingham Co., Va. One ancestor was a Francisco. Their Sipe ancestor moved from Pa. to Va. & located either in Page Co. or nr. Leesetown, in (at that time) Augusta Co., Va. The names of 10 Sipes are recorded in the rolls of Pa. Rev sols; Peter enlisted from Lancaster Co., Pa., & others from York, Bedford & Northampton Cos. Chalkley's "Abstracts of Augusta Co., Va., Records" says "The will of Christopher Francisco is probably among the papers in the suit of Mary Gilmer vs. Peter Sipe, in the Circuit Court records of Augusta Co., Va. Judgments, Sept., 1804 (E to G)." Wanted, parentage of Peter Sipe & his w & names of their ch. Christopher Francisco (who d in 1751) & w, Anna Margaret, were French Huguenots, lived in Lancaster, Pa., but in 1738 bought 3,000 acres of land in Augusta Co., Va., now
Rockingham Co. In 1746 their sons, Ludovick & Christopher, were living on this land; in 1771 Ludovick & w, Elisabeth, moved to Botetourt Co., Va. Christopher & Anna Margaret had m dau who, with their husbands, settled in Rockingham Co., Va. Other ch of C. & A. M. Francisco were Jno., Geo. & Jno. son who m Mary Murray (half sister of Col. Cameron), a dau who m probably Valentine Pence, & a dau, who with her husband Jno. Syttner, Sydnor or Sype, was m Va. 1751. Francisco was a resident in Capt. Smith's list in 1766. Ludwick, Christopher, Geo. & Jno. Francisco were in Va. Rev mil, most of them enlisting from Rockingham Co.

(2) Tutwiler.—Leonard Tutwiler & w Catherine of Md. bought land Aug., 1753, in Rockingham Co., Va. What was her surname, date of m & b, & the names of parents? Leonard came to America on the ship Halifax (presumably from Switzerland), & was in Plymouth Harbor Aug., 1753. Wanted, names of sisters. Leonard had bros in Hagerstown, also relatives in Frederick Co., Md., & was related to the Eichelbergers of Hagerstown, Md. Where did Tutwilvers first settle? Catherine's maiden name possibly Wise or Roller. Leonard had 8 ch: Henry, b Oct. 10, 1768; Mrs. Frederick Brock, Mrs. Roberts M. Lang, or McClung; Fannie m Jno. Kester; Susan, m Geo. Whitesel; Mary, m Peter Whitesel.

6629. Watson.—My father was Selma Watson, his father was Wesley Watson. He m Sarah Sumner & lived in Rockcastle Co., Ky. Their parents came from Va. Gen & Rev service requested.—M. H. S.

6630. Wingfield.—Wanted, Rev record of my g-g-g-father, Wm. Wingfield, of Franklin Co., Va. He lived & d nr Pig River, Rocky Mount, m a Miss Wingfield of Albemarle Co., Va. (no relation). Gen & Rev record with proof desired.—B. C. W.

6631. DeCoston.—Ebenezer DeCoston came over with Gen. Lafayette & was his private secretary. He m Sarah Hale after the war. His dau, Submit Coston (he dropped the De when he came to America), was my g-g-mother. The date & place of his b & d desired.—B. S.

6632. ANN.—Wanted, the maiden name of Jemima, w of Charles Mann, a N. H. Rev sol in Baldwin's Reg. (Vt. Rev Rolls, p. 422). Charles Mann moved from Malden, Mass., to Chester, Vt., in 1764. He d Feb. 7, 1832, 89 yrs old, & Jemima, his w, d Apr. 7, 1830, aged 89 yrs. Issue: Betty, m Thomas Chandler Olcott (Olcott Gen.); Eleanor, m Wm. Richardson Willard (Appendix Willard Gen.).

(2) Willard.—Wanted, Rev record of Jonathan Willard, the father of Wm. Richardson Willard, who m Eleanor Mann. (Willard Genealogy, p. 186).—H. I. N.

6633. Calvert.—My g-father, Geo. Washington Calvert, b Sept. 17, 1805, d Aug. 4, 1871, m Mary Emma Dent Hoskinson, b July 8, 1812, d April 21, 1851. They were m at Dunfries, Va., Sept. 15, 1833, by Rev. J. R. Turner & moved to Portsmouth, O. They d there leaving 4 ch, 3 sons & 1 dau. Wanted, gen of this branch of the Calvert family.—R. W. C.

6634. Brooks. — Information wanted of parents of Benj. Brooks, who was b in Va., d Nov. 28, 1868, aged 79 yrs. He m Magdalena Thompson, (a widow) whose maiden name was Ripley. She d July 25, 1866, aged 81 yrs. Issue: (1) Miriah Brooks, (2) Wells Jones Brooks (my g-father), (3) Sarah Brooks, b in Va. Wells Jones Brooks was b abt 1820 or 1821. There were 3 ch of Magdalena Brooks by 1st m, Betsy, Jacob & Keziah Thompson. Was there Rev ancestry of this Brooks or Ripley from Va.?

(2) Burns—Mueller.—My g-g-g-fathers, Burnside & Mueller both fought in Rev (first names unknown). Burnside is supposed to have come from Ireland or Eng. Mueller was one of the "Army of Lafayette." Possibly this Mueller, or Miller, as well as Burnside, settled in Rockingham Co., Va. My g-father, Wm. Burnside, & his bros, Miller Burnside & James Burnside, came from that Co. to O. The father of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside is said to have come from Rockingham Co., Va., & settled in Ind. Information desired—M. B. B.

6635. LeBaron.—Is there a record of James LeBaron in the Rev? My g-g-father, Isaac Doten, who fought in Rev, m Abigail LeBaron, dau of James LeBaron & Hannah Turner. James was the son of James, of Middleboro, son of the 1st Francis LeBaron, who came to Plymouth from France, 1694. Information desired.—N. D. P.

6635. LeGrand.—My g-g-father was Claudius Francis LeGrand, Capt. 32nd Pa. Inf. in War of 1812. He m Anna Maria Croxall (dau of Capt. Charles M. Croxall of the Rev) & Mary (Polly) Morris (dau of Robt. Morris, of Philadelphia). He owned an estate in Md. "Portland Manor," near Annapolis & West River, now owned by Frank Darnell. Three ch of Claudius Francis & Anna Maria (Croxall) LeGrand were b at "Portland Manor," & others at "Belvedere," the estate of Anna Maria (Croxall) LeGrand's mother, Mary (Morris) Croxall in N. J. (Warren Co.). C. F. LeGrand left Md. abt 1839 & settled in La. His bro, S. D. LeGrand, remained in Md. It has always been supposed that Claudius F. & Samuel D. LeGrand came to Md. from France & were nephews of Gen. Claudius LeGrand of the First Empire. In a list of the men who took the oath of fidelity & support to the
State of Md. in Anne Arundel Co., 1778, there appears the name of John LeGrand. It is very probable that he was the father of the two brothers, Samuel D. LeGrand & Claudius Francois LeGrand. Information desired.—J. M. LeG.

6636. BEAL-SHOOPMAN.—Information of the Beals & Shoopmans desired. I have found 9 Beals served in the Rev. Their names are David, Henry, Jno., Nicholas, Philip, Robert, Thomas & Wm. Beal. Jacob Beal was my g-g-father, his mother's name was Cameron. He was b 1809, m Elizabeth Keiner or Kenner. She had a sister, Mary, who m a Lepley. He had a brother, Mike, & several brothers & sisters. I believe Jacob Beal m 1831. I do not know the date of his death. Is he related to the Beals who served in the Rev?

(2) SHOOPMAN.—Wm. Walls Shoopman served in the War of 1812, was my g-g-father, his mother's maiden name was Walls, & his father was Jacob. I think besides Wm., b 1792, in Va., Jacob had ch, David, Nicholas, Jake, Geo., Thomas, Nancy, Sally, Kitty, Elizabeth, Mary, Caroline & Susan. I am not positive abt these being Wm.'s bros & sisters. Wm. Walls Shoopman m Sarah Smedley. I do not know the date. I think he d 1872. In which cemetery in Philadelphia is Hesekia Shoopman buried?—T. B. C.

6637. SWAN.—Geo. Swan (Swann) b abt 1781, m Feb. 11, 1802, Mary (Polly) Graves, b Jan. 3, 1785. Lived at Salem, Ky., in 1823, moved to Rushville, Ill., 1829. Had ch: America, b 1803; Sarah, b 1804; Mary, b 1805; Louisa, b 1807; Helen, b 1809; Edward, b 1810; Eliza, b 1812; James Graves, b 1813; Rebecca, b 1816; Katharine, b 1817; Maria D., b 1821; Thomas & Nancy Ann, b 1824; Geo. W., b 1825. Who was Geo. Swan's (Swann) father? Did he give Rev service? Mary Graves had sisters Lydia & Malinda. Who was her father? Did he give Rev service?

(2) PEMBERTON.—Who was the father of Charles W., Thomas, Chastine & Jno. Pemberton? Who did the father m? Did he give Rev service? Who did Charles W. m? He had a son, Spottwood, b in Albemarle Co., Va., Jan. 18, 1813, who m 1st Emily Graves, 2nd Maria Swan?—G. W.

6638. WOSLEY.—Wanted, information of Jno. Wosley who served in Rev as Pvt in Capt. Thos. Bonde's Co., 5th Pa. Regt., Col. Francis Johnston commanding. Who did he serve with and when was he b, and when did he d?

(2) COX.—Information wanted of Wm. Cox, who served in Rev as Pvt in an organization of Md. troops. What section of Md.? Anything abt him or his descendants & name of w wanted.—L. C. P.

6639. NOURSE.—Information desired abt my g-father, Jno. Carlton Nourse b in Lisbon, N. H., June 17, 1824, d in Pelham, N. H., Jan. 27, 1902. Was the son of Clives Nourse & Polly Fitzgerald. Who were Polly's parents? Was her father Michael Fitzgerald or Joseph Muds Fitzgerald? My g-father m in Littleton, N. H., July 26, 1847, Fanny N. Nichols, b Sept. 17, 1826, in Fairfield, Me., d October 20, 1908, Concord, N. H. Lineage wanted of Rebecca Nourse, of Salem Village, who was hanged for witchcraft in 1692. Is there a gen of the Nourse family?—F. A. S.

6640. IRWIN.—Information of the Irwin family desired. I am the dau of Wm. Henry Irwin, the son of Wm. Henry Irwin, the son of Wm. Henry Irwin, both of Pa.

(2) DAVENPORT.—The gen & Rev record of the Davenport family desired. Charles Lewis Davenport, son of Jno. Davenport, the son of Jno. Davenport.—L. H. D.

6641. LONG.—Information desired of Thos., Wm. or Edw. Long, son of Edw. Long, of Loudon Co., Va., & g-sons of Thos. Long, of Pa. Rev record with proof wanted.—A. W. S.

6642. BRATTLE OR BRATTELL.—Ancestry of Robert Brattle & w, Hannah, who lived in Newport, R. I., 1745, wanted. Supposed to have come from S. C.—A. D. D.

6643. HILL.—Who was the father of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, b Nov. 9, 1825, in Culpeper, Co., Va.? Where can I secure the gen of the Hills of Prince George Co., Md., & of Va.?—T. J. C.

6644. GRINNELL.—Wanted, Rev service of Nathaniel Grinnell, from R. L., or of his father, name unknown. Family home of Grinnell was at Little Compton, R. I. Of French Huguenot extraction. Nathaniel G., from R. I., was father of Jno. Grinnell, from R. I., b May 25, 1778, m May 25, 1795, to Rhoda Dennis, from Conn., b April 30, 1779. My father, Hiram Grinnell, was b Jan. 10, 1821, was their youngest child, d Eaton Co., Mich., Jan. 30, 1869. He moved from Canandaigua, N. Y., to Calhoun Co., Mich., 1831, later to Ingham Co. & Eaton Co., Mich., near Eaton Rapids, where he d Jan. 13, 1869. My mother, Amanda Elvira Montgomery, was his 2nd w. Information of Rhoda Dennis, who m Jno. Grinnell May 15, 1797, desired.—L. E. G. T.

6645. HOWARD.—Wm. Howard, eldest son and heir of Lord Howard, Earl of Carlisle, York, Eng., was b in Eng., 1732, & d in Va., 1815. He m, 1757, Hannah Psalter, of London, in opposition to the wishes of his father, Lord Wm. Howard. In 1763 he with his w, Hannah, & 2 little sons, Ezekiel & Peter, emigrated to America. Believed that 2 of Wm. Howard's bros came with him to America; names not known. Tradition is that one bro was Thomas, who settled in Albemarle Co., Va. Wm. Howard, w & ch settled in N. Y. City.

6646. CHANDLER.—Information wanted concerning Lieut. Zebedee Chandler of the Rev, b Oct., 1712, d Dec. 2, 1777, at Plympton, buried in the smallpox cemetery at Plympton. He m (1) Lydia Loring, Aug. 8, 1737; (2) Repentance (Lucas) Bennett, Aug. 16, 1761. Wanted, names of parents of Mary Klein & Hannah Reed or Read with gen data & Rev service. The above data was copied from Edward Dorsey's family Bible owned by g-son of Jonathan Emery Dorsey.—M. G. P.

ANSWERS

4849. (2) HARDING.—Amy Harding DeWitt on the "Harding Family," "The Masons of Wyoming," pages 70–75, or the book given Chas. A. Jenkins by his g-mother, Sophia Lydia Harding, to Stephen Harding, of Swarna, Mass., & Providence, R. I. This Stephen Harding's w appears to have been Bridget — He d in Providence, R. I., Feb. 20, 1898, & appears to have had a son, Israel, who m Sarah, widow of Jno. Medbury of Swarna, Mass.—Albert C. Mason, Franklin, Mass.

5073. CRAWFORD.—Col. Wm. Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians in 1782, is my uncle. As he had only one bro, I suppose I am descended from Valentine Crawford, unless their half bros, the Stephensons, had descendants who m a Crawford. My g-father, Wm. Stephenson Parker, was named from an ancestor, Wm. Stephenson. Do you know of a Wm. Stephenson who is of the Crawford family? My g-father's mother's name was Rachel Crawford, she m Nathaniel Parker; lived in Md. before her m, afterwards they went to O. She had a bro Edw., & probably had others.—Jennie Beals, Earlham, Iowa, Box 272.

5075. CAMPBELL.—My g-mother, Nancy Campbell, was dau of Jas. Campbell, whom tradition says was a Rev sol, & lived a number of yrs in Tenn. nr Knoxville, & m Jno. Chase. She had a bro, Alexander, whom I have seen. The Chase family moved to Ill. when my mother was 18. She d when I was less than 4, hence I know very little concerning her family. I have been told the Campbells were of Scotch descent.—Mrs. J. W. Beatty, 303 West College, Blackwell, Okla.

5123. WARNER-STEELE—The father of Seth Warner, b Dec. 2, 1760, at Wilbraham, was Samuel Warner, Jr. (or 2nd), who m Ann Steele, dau of Jno. Steele & Abigail Brookes. Samuel m Ann Steele April 20, 1758, probably at Wilbraham. Their ch: Ann; Seth, b Dec. 2, 1760, d July 7, 1845, m Polly Painter; Louisa, b May 26, 1762; Samuel (3rd), b Nov. 27, 1763. I have filed supplemental papers for Seth Warner, Edw. Painter (father of Polly), &
am just completing one for Samuel Warner, Jr., father of Seth. If any information in regard to them would help S. M. D. I shall be glad to supply it. We have the following in regard to Jno. Steele, taken, I presume, from Mass. "Records of Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," pages 599-600, vol. xvi, is given service of Seth Warner or from records of Wilbraham, Mass. Samuel Warner, Jr., (father of Seth) was a Minute Man, 1775, & a pvt. at Ticonderoga in the campaign of 1776-1777.—Mrs. Charles L. Walker, 218 University Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

6051. LANIER.—James Lanier is, so far as I know, the head of the family in this country. Who was his w? His son, Sampson, m Elizabeth (Betsey) Massey; they had 9 sons and 3 daughters. There are 2 g-daus living in Arkansas & one in N. C. Mr. Violet Atwood, of N. Y. City, states that Sampson Lanier m Elizabeth Chamberlin. If this is correct, he must have m twice. A N. C. paper published, in 1885, a short history of the Lanier family that gives Elizabeth Massey as the w of Sampson Lanier. Are you related to Capt. Lewis Peoples, of N. C.? Sampson Lanier must have been m abt 1788 or 1789. In which Lanier are you interested?—Miss Zillah Retan, 2510 Broadway, Little Rock, Ark.

6238. WOODWORTH.—My g-father, Richard Woodworth, was from Conn. & m — Gilmore. They had 3 ch, Watie, Ella & Livy. Ella m Jno. Grover (my parents). My sister & I are the only living descendants of Richard Woodworth. Many 2nd cousins live in O. My g-father, R. Woodworth, d at Hillsdale, Mich. —Watie Grover Gibbons, 419 W. Locust, Centralia, Wash.

6312. MATTESON.—A Matteson family lived on a farm bet White Creek & Shaftsbury, Vt. There were several boys. Gilbert m Katie Elwell; she was living in North Bennington, Vt., abt 10 yrs ago. I have the "Greene Family" by Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, Joplin, Mo. This book takes up several branches of the Mattesons, they having intermarried with the Greenes. Magdalen Ring, b 8-23-1702, d 1775, m Marie (La Valley), b in France, as was his dau, Sarah King. She m Burton Briggs, 9-26-1754, m (2) Wm. Sweet, May 3, 1761; had 2 Briggs ch and 2 Sweet. Burton Sweet, (her son) m Rachael Matteson, & had 9 ch. Thankful Sweet (her dau) m Thos. Matteson & went to Vt. He may be the Thos. Matteson, b 1762, g-son of Hezekiah & Mary Sweet Matteson (m 1639) & son of Geo. This book says "No other record." In the line of Francis Matteson, b 3-15-1680, is a son, Job (b abt 1714, m twice, had 4 dau & 2 sons). His son, Allen, b 1-20-1755, was Rev sol, moved to Berlin, N. Y. He m Jerimena Johnson. Issue, David, Job (m Rebecca Wilcox), Ebenezer (m Roxanna Greene), & Allen (m Lucy Thomas), "All of N. Y." My ancestors were in Berlin, N. Y., & also in Vt., & you may find your lines connected also. If this is your ancestry, you will trace to Mayflower, according to Mrs. LaMance's data. This seems to be the only line containing the name Job. An address in this line is: Albert Fuller, West Shelly, N. Y. If you have any means of learning old history of this section of Vt. around the State line, Hogle, Lucases & Greenes, especially a Deborah Greene, who m — & had Olive (m Chester Wright); Sebra, my g-father, m Catherine Hogle; James, Jno., Charles, let me hear from you.—Mrs. Peter J. Blosser, Chillicothe, O.

6329. TAYLOR.—I do not know whether Jno. Lewis Taylor was in the Rev or not, however, the State Regent at Beaumont, Tex., Mrs. W. Lipscomb Norvell, has been interested in this line & very likely has traced it to the Rev. —Mrs. Robert C. Howard, Greenville, Tenn.

6335. MARSHALL.—In mentioning names of Francis Marshall's ch I find one, Abbie, whom I believe to be my g-mother. My g-mother was Abbie Marshall, b in Saratoga Co., N. Y. An old Bible gives the dates of her b, m & d. There is a discrepancy in dates of b, as you give Jan. 4, 1788, & the Bible gives it as April 13, 1782; m May 10, 1809; d March 21, 1856. She m Thomas Elms, had 8 ch, 6 boys, 2 girls. Her youngest son was by father, DeWitt Clinton Elms.—Mrs. R. E. Corniskey, 10 Madison St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

6452. MOON.—I am a g-g-son of John Myers & Sarah Moon, a g-son of Samuel Myers, their son. Sarah Moon was a dau of John Moon, who came to Butler Co., Pa., in company with the Myers abt the close of the 18th century.—W. O. Morrison, 409 Cooper Bed., Denver, Colo.

6454. (3) JENNINGS.—My g- g-father, Joseph Russell, m Elizabeth O'Bannon. They came to Louisiana Ter., now S. E. Mo., 1819, from Va., settled in New Madrid Co., Mo. Another O'Bannon fam, distantly related, lived there until 2 yrs ago.—Mrs. Lizzie Russell Ingham, 4107 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
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