JUNE, 1921

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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1921-1922, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AMERICAN MARINES IN THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON

By Major Edwin N. McClellan and Captain John H. Craige,
United States Marine Corps

GREAT deeds were done by the American Marines in the World War, and of these every school child knows. Only the historian and the antiquarian are familiar with the part played by the Continental Marines in the Revolution. In that desperate struggle in which our forefathers won freedom and the right to exist as a nation, the Marines of that day acted a rôle fully as important and spectacular as that of the immortal Fourth Brigade in the war with Germany, covering their Corps with undying honor in battles more fruitful in their effect on our history than Belleau Wood and more smashing in results than the Meuse-Argonne.

Of the part played by the Marines in the decisive battles of the American Revolution, much evidence is scattered through the Continental records and through the historical archives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. A recent examination of these records disclosed that fully a quarter of the entire strength of the heroic band of patriots with whom the First Commander-in-Chief crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, 1776, and smote the Hessians in the midst of their revels was made up of Soldiers of the Sea. The archives also show that on that occasion as well as at the equally decisive Battle of Princeton, the Marines conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the high traditions of their Corps and won the warmest praise from Washington himself by their valor, discipline and efficiency.

On the roster of officers who led the Marines under Washington are names borne by families distinguished in Colonial annals and woven throughout the history of the United States. Some of these continued in the service of the Corps and won added glory on later occasions. Others transferred to different branches of Washington's forces in need of their services, particularly to the artillery of the Army, where their experience...
with heavy cannon on shipboard rendered them particularly useful. Others made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of their country on the fields of Trenton and Princeton and were buried on the ground that their blood had hallowed.

In dealing with the battles of the Revolution, writers of popular histories of the United States have paid little attention to the identity of corps or divisions of troops of the regular branches of the service. When the militia of the Colonies appeared upon the field, their presence has been noted by writers of their respective states but with the Regulars of Washington's forces, little attempt has been made to preserve a record as to the troops which took part in the various battles and skirmishes, except as to the names of general officers and commanders of groups, with the result that the specific achievements of the Marines and of the regiments and other organizations of the Revolutionary Army have been to a great degree lost.

In Washington's force of about twenty-four hundred men with whom he crossed the Delaware on that momentous Christmas Eve, 1776, more than six hundred were Marines. These were made up of the "Famous Battalion" of Major Samuel Nicholas, the Marine Guards of the Andrea Doria, Hancock, Montgomery, and other vessels. Coming as they did, a well-fed, well-equipped, well-trained reinforcement to Washington's worn-out veterans, exhausted by the constant forced marches and desperate rear-guard actions of their retreat across the Jerseys, they may well have been the factor which supplied the fresh strength and aggressive force which made possible the decisive successes of Trenton and Princeton.

On account of the pride which Philadelphia, even at that early date took in its connections with the Marine Corps, these Marines were well equipped with clothing, arms and ammunition. Practically all of their officers had seen active service against the British on board the vessels of the Continental Navy, and for several months they had been occupied in daily drill and frequent skirmishes with small British detachments. As a consequence they had reached an extremely high state of
training and discipline and from the numerous successes which had attended their operations, their confidence was high and their morale excellent.

In addition to the Marines, the forces sent to Washington from Philadelphia consisted of several hundred troops of that State, including the famous Philadelphia City Troop and detachments of Bluejackets, used to firing guns under command of Captain Thomas Read of the Navy.

Vessels which are named in the Continental records as sending their Marines ashore to take part in the campaign on the Delaware are the Montgomery, flagship of the Pennsylvania State Navy, the Hancock and the Andrea Doria, of the Continental Navy, and it is very probable that several others participated from time
to time. In addition to the above-named, the following vessels carried Marine Guards: *Congress, Franklin, Effingham, Dickinson, Chatham, Burke, Camden, Bull Dog, Experiment* and *Convention*.

A careful count from the muster rolls of the vessels of the Pennsylvania State Navy at this time shows that there were 529 Marines serving on board them. In addition, Captain Thomas Forest, in command of thirty-one Marines, was serving with the Arnold Battery. Captain William Brown commanded the sixty-four Marines, and his junior officer, First Lieutenant James Morrison, on board the *Montgomery*.

The intimate relations between the Pennsylvania State Marines and the Continental Marines is shown by the fact that during this period two Marines of the *Effingham* were turned over to Captain Robert Mullen, since that Continental Marine officer claimed to have first enlisted them. In the course of the campaign which was conducted for the control of the Delaware River, these Marines played a vital part.

Major Samuel Nicholas commanded the “Famous Battalion,” despatched to Washington’s aid, with Captain Isaac Craig as his adjutant. The first company was commanded by Captain Andrew Porter, the second by Captain Robert Deane. Since Captain Craig had taken the Marine Guard of the *Andrea Doria* ashore, and also acted as adjutant of Major Nicholas’ battalion, it would appear that his Marines were also attached directly to this battalion.

Major Samuel Nicholas was unquestionably the senior Marine Officer commissioned by the United States in the Revolution, and was probably the “first United States Marine.” In his capacity as senior Marine Officer he performed administrative duties corresponding to those later assigned to the Commandants of the Marine Corps, and is considered by many the first Marine Commandant, although he was never named as such. Major Nicholas was a Philadelphian and married a Miss Jenkins. He had two sons, Samuel, Jr., and Charles Jenkins Nicholas. He was commissioned a Captain of Marines in November, 1775, and a Major of Marines on June 25, 1776, and served throughout the Revolution as a Marine Officer. He was a member of the “Patriotic Association of Philadelphia,” in 1778, and was a charter member of the “Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnatorum,” serving on the Standing Committee from 1785 to 1788. He died while comparatively a young man. On May 12, 1919, a Destroyer of the United States Navy was named in his honor.

Andrew Porter was born September 24, 1743, at Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was commissioned Captain of Marines and served on the *Columbus* at the capture of New Providence. He commanded a Company of Marines in the battalion of Major Samuel Nicholas at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, and received “on the field in person, the commendation of General Washington for his conduct in this action.” At a later date he entered the Pennsylvania Artillery, serving in Lamb’s and Proctor’s Regiments. Later his seafaring habits reasserted themselves and he requested duty on the ship *Trumbull*, serving on that vessel when she captured the *Watt*. Later he rose to the rank of General Officer in the Army and died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1813. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Isaac Craig was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Marines in 1775 and later was promoted to Captain in the same
UNIFORM OF A PRIVATE OF MARINES, 1775
A GREEN COAT, FACED WITH WHITE, SLASHED SLEEVES, BUTTONS SAME AS FACINGS, WHITE WAIST-
COAT AND WHITE KNEE BREECHES, EDGED WITH GREEN, BLACK GATTERS AND GARTERS, GREEN
COCKED HAT, TWO CROSS-BELTS OF WHITE WEBBING
IN CONGRESS.


W E, resting especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, DO, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of Marines of the armed Galley called the Champion in the Service of the United States of North-America, fitted out for the Defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain of the said ship, by doing and performing all manner of Things thereunto belonging, and we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as Captain of the same. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United States, or any other your superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

DATED at Philadelphia October 22d 1776.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK
President.

ATTEST. Chathamsonby.

COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN ISAAC CRAIG OF THE CONTINENTAL MARINES, SIGNED BY JOHN HANCOCK
IN CONGRESS.
The Delegates of the United Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, in

Samuel Nicholas Esquire

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, Do by these Presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of Marines in the service of the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, fitted out for the defence of American Liberty, and for repelling every hostile Invasion thereof. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain of Marines by doing and performing all Manner of Things thereunto belonging, and we do strictly charge and require all Officers, Marines and Seamen under your Command, to be obedient to your Orders as Captain of Marines. And you are to observe and follow such Orders and Directions from Time to Time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that Purpose appointed, or Commander in Chief for the Time being of the Navy of the United Colonies, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, the Usage of the Sea, and the Instructions herewith given you, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in Force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By Order of the Congress

John Hancock
President.

THE COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL NICHOLAS, SENIOR MARINE OFFICER DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

This commission is one of the earliest recorded in the Marine Corps or Navy, and is considered by many to be the first commission issued to a Marine officer by the United States Government. Under it Captain Nicholas served on board the U. S. S. Alfred until June, 1776, when he was commissioned a Major of Marines in which rank he commanded a Marine Battalion at the Battles of Trenton and Princeton.
Corps. He served as a Lieutenant in the capture of New Providence and as a Captain of Marines in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton. Later he was assigned to the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery and commissioned as a Major. He was a member of the Patriotic Association of Pennsylvania and a charter member of the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati.

A payroll of Captain Mullan’s company, serving in the battalion of Major Nicholas, signed by Major Nicholas and Lieutenant Montgomery, shows that First Lieutenant David Love, Second Lieutenant Hugh Montgomery, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and seventy-three other Marines, composed this company. This and other rolls appear in a book containing also minutes of a Masonic Lodge which met at the Tun Tavern on Water Street, Philadelphia, beginning with the year 1749. Robert Mullan, it seems, was a member of the Lodge, proprietor of the Tavern and Captain of the Company of Marines, the rolls of which are written in the book. The book was found at “Mill Band,” formerly the residence of Nathan Sellers in Upper Darby, near Philadelphia, and is now the property of his grandson, Coleman Sellers. A copy of the pay and muster rolls follows:

**PAY ROLL OF CAPTAIN ROBERT MULLAN’S COMPANY OF MARINES TO DECEMBER 1, 1776.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pay Roll</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Robert Mullan</td>
<td>June 25, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>First Lieutenant</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>David Love</td>
<td>June 25, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Second Lieutenant</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hugh Montgomery</td>
<td>June 25, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sergeants</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Coakley</td>
<td>July 1, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Read</td>
<td>August 22, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John McKinley</td>
<td>August 2, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warwick Hattabough</td>
<td>September 13, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Corporals</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George Murray</td>
<td>August 27, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adam McFerson</td>
<td>October 22, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Cribs</td>
<td>October 13, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Joseph Grumley</td>
<td>September 17, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Drummer</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Collin York</td>
<td>June 25, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fifer</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peter York</td>
<td>June 25, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Privates</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Hogg</td>
<td>August 21, 1776</td>
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<td>William Barnett</td>
<td>September 1, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lawrence Lessee</td>
<td>September 3, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Benjamin Woodlin</td>
<td>August 12, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert Gilmore</td>
<td>August 28, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Allison</td>
<td>September 2, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Stone</td>
<td>September 2, 1776</td>
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<td>Daniel Foriman</td>
<td>September 2, 1776</td>
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<td>William Carcill</td>
<td>August 19, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Henry Sharp</td>
<td>September 1, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George Campbell</td>
<td>August 4, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James McIllear</td>
<td>August 8, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stephen Rutledge</td>
<td>August 22, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James Stevenson</td>
<td>August 22, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Votier Gawdon</td>
<td>September 9, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thomas Murphy</td>
<td>September 2, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert Work</td>
<td>August 16, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Patrick Quigley</td>
<td>July 16, 1776</td>
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<td>Mark Sullivan</td>
<td>September 10, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John McFall</td>
<td>August 5, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Stone</td>
<td>September 5, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stephen Archer</td>
<td>August 13, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>James Cane</td>
<td>September 9, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daniel McCarty</td>
<td>turned over to Andrea Doria, August 10, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Michael Kelly</td>
<td>September 12, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Neil Farron</td>
<td>August 16, 1776</td>
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<td>William Beauchamand</td>
<td>September 4, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Henry Dehart</td>
<td>September 2, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Campin</td>
<td>September 11, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Speer</td>
<td>August 16, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George Lafberry</td>
<td>August 5, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jacob Guy</td>
<td>August 19, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Francis Quin</td>
<td>August 15, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Owen Ward</td>
<td>turned over to Andrea Doria, August 4, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert Douglas</td>
<td>September 2, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John McClure</td>
<td>August 16, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John Gilmore</td>
<td>August 28, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thomas Gough</td>
<td>August 28, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Keys</td>
<td>October 3, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Michael Millar</td>
<td>October 3, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Rivelley</td>
<td>October 10, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Edward Smith</td>
<td>October 2, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>William Rich</td>
<td>September 8, 1776</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert Elder</td>
<td>September 7, 1776</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward Asberry</td>
<td>August 29, 1776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barney Maloy</td>
<td>September 12, 1776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
American Marines in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton

Thomas McKee, August 27, 1776.
Allan McKee, August 27, 1776.
John Getty, September 11, 1776.
Enoch Jenkins, September 13, 1776.
Henry Hassan, September 10, 1776.
John Lewis, September 25, 1776.
Henry Ripshon, October 21, 1776.
Patrick Harvy, September 17, 1776.
William Dougherty, November 12, 1776.
Isaac Walker, October 1, 1776.
Thomas Caldwell, August 20, 1776.
Jesse Redding, September 2, 1776.
Patrick Russell, August 11, 1776.
Alexander Cummins, September 1, 1776.
John McCashon, August 21, 1776.
Hugh Connolly, September 8, 1776.
John McClosky, August 29, 1776.
Thomas Newhinney, August 31, 1776.
John Fitzinger, August 31, 1776.
Joseph Lowrey, August 31, 1776.
John Hill, August 16, 1776.
Thomas Sappington, September 7, 1776.
Joseph Boyce, August 29, 1776.
William Taylor, October 10, 1776.
Daniel Cloud (dead), August 21, 1776.
Thomas Atkinson (dead), August 23, 1776.
(Signed) William H. Montgomery, Lieutenant
(Signed) Samuel Nicholas, Major.

Several of the above-mentioned privates were marked "deserted" on the pay roll, but the following notation explained this: "Many if not all of those marked 'deserted' on this list were simply 'absent without leave,' and subsequently 'returned to duty.'"

A MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN ROBERT MULLAN'S COMPANY OF MARINES, APRIL 1, 1777.

Captain.
Robert Mullan, June 25, 1776.

First Lieutenant.
David Love, June 25, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.
Hugh Montgomery, June 25, 1776.

Privates.
Thomas Hart, November 25, 1776.
Andrew Read, August 22, 1776.
John McKinley, August 2, 1776.
Barney Moloy, September 12, 1776.
Adam McPherson, October 22, 1776.
James Butler, March 1, 1776.
Collin York, June 25, 1776.

Peter York, June 25, 1776.
William Allison, September 2, 1776.
James Cane, September 9, 1776.
Jacob Guy, August 19, 1776.
William Williams, November 25, 1776.
Benjamin Woodlin, August 12, 1776.
John Hogg, August 21, 1776.
John Stone, September 2, 1776.
William Stone, September 5, 1776.
Allen McKee, August 27, 1776.
George Campbell, August 4, 1776.
Stephen Rutledge, August 22, 1776.
James Stephens, August 22, 1776.
Robert Work, August 16, 1776.
Stephen Archer, August 13, 1776.
Henry De Hart, September 2, 1776.
John Spear, August 16, 1776.
Francis Quin, August 16, 1776.
Michael Kelly, September 12, 1776.
Robert Douglas, September 2, 1776.
Richard Keys, October 3, 1776.
William Rivelly, October 10, 1776.
Edward Smith, October 2, 1776.
Robert Elder, September 7, 1776.
Henry Ripshon, October 21, 1776.
William Dougherty, November 12, 1777.
Thomas McKee, August 27, 1776.

John Cribs, October 13, 1776; reënlisted December 6, 1776.
Joseph Grumly, September 17, 1776.
William Barnet, September 1, 1776; reënlisted December 5, 1776.
Lawrence Lesey, September 3, 1776; reënlisted March 13, 1777.
Robert Gilmore, August 28, 1776; reënlisted April 1, 1777.
Daniel Forsman, September 2, 1776; reënlisted December 3, 1776.
William Carcill, August 19, 1776; discharged April 1, 1777.
Henry Sharp, September 1, 1776; reenlisted December 6, 1776.
James McIllear, August 8, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
Votier Gawdon, September 9, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
Thomas Murphy, September 2, 1776; reenlisted December 6, 1776.
Patrick Quigley, July 16, 1776; reenlisted January 1, 1777.
Mark Sullivan, September 10, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
James McFall, August 5, 1776; reenlisted January 15, 1777.
Neil Farron, August 16, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
William Buchanan, September 4, 1776; discharged April 10, 1777.
William Campin, September 11, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
George Lasberry, August 5, 1776; died January 16, 1777.
John McClure, August 16, 1776; discharged December 1, 1776.
John Gilmore, August 28, 1776; discharged November 20, 1776.
Thomas Gough, August 28, 1776; reenlisted December 5, 1776.
Owen Ward, August 4, 1776.
Michael Miller, October 3, 1776; reenlisted April 10, 1777.
William Rich, September 18, 1776; died March 1, 1777.
Edward Asberry, August 29, 1776; died December 15, 1776.
John Getty, September 11, 1776.
Enoch Jenkins, September 13, 1776; reenlisted November 15, 1776.
Henry Hassan, September 10, 1776; reenlisted January 7, 1777.
John Lewis, September 25, 1776; reenlisted April 16, 1777.
Patrick Harvey, September 27, 1776.
Thomas Livingston, August 25, 1776.

After the Battles of Trenton and Princeton the Marines accompanied Washington to his winter quarters at Morristown, where, during the reorganization of the Army, a number of them were assigned to the artillery. Major Nicholas’ Battalion served as infantry up to February, 1777, and later as artillery. Some acted as convoys for prisoners taken at Trenton and Princeton. For instance, a list dated February 27, 1777, shows that Captain Robert Mullan escorted twenty-five British prisoners of war to Philadelphia. Others of the Marine Detachments serving with Washington returned to their ships on the Delaware or to their stations in Philadelphia, and resumed their duties in connection with the Navy.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIBER’S ATTENTION!

The Thirtieth D.A.R. Congress advanced the subscription price of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine from one dollar a year to two dollars a year.

The new rate will go into effect on July 1, 1921. Until that date subscriptions will be accepted at the old rate of one dollar a year.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
HERE are certain thoughts connected with the too hasty and frequent endorsements of laws and projects of all kinds which I took occasion to present to our Congress just passed and which can bear repetition as the subject of this message, for it seems to me we are all of us in danger of going to extremes in our zeal for the betterment of legislation or the endorsement of projects, apparently beneficial, which are constantly being brought to our attention these days.

More than half my office hours are spent in looking into plans and projects and bills of every sort which are sent to me with an appeal for my endorsement or for our Society's endorsement and active backing. Many are good and should have our support; many are foolish; many are questionable; many do not reveal their full import at the first glance.

We do not want to refuse as a Society to stand back of fine programs of activities or good bills that appeal to our patriotism, to our desire for civic betterment or to our Americanism. But we have great need to be wary. We have great need to think clearly and act slowly before according either our endorsement or our active support. We must exercise a wise discrimination. We do err as a Society many times in granting our endorsement of projects without studying their merits.

In the first place, if we endorse too many things, we cheapen our influence. Our endorsement, if given thoughtlessly to nearly everything brought to our attention, will be worth nothing at all in the public estimation. It will stand for nothing, just like so much paper currency without a gold reserve back of it.

Our endorsements must have in reserve back of them the value of careful consideration, mature judgment and rarity of accord if they are going to have any weight with the public or legislators or others concerned.

Again, it is unwise to endorse a plan or a bill in all its details. We cannot possibly inquire into the detail or the method or effect of operation of everything proposed to us. We might ignorantly endorse some very inadvisable things connected with what may in general be sound and advisable. It is better in most cases to endorse principles and not the whole plan presented, unless you know all about it. We can often endorse the underlying ideas and purposes without committing ourselves to every specific detail.

The same applies to resolutions presented to our Congresses and State Conferences. They should always be referred to committees capable of inquiring into them, and these committees should not return favorable reports without considering how some proposed resolution can be carried out and what its effect will be if adopted. Our Congresses have many times heedlessly and hastily adopted resolutions without thought for the morrow, leaving those responsible for carrying them out in a very embarrassing position.

Our Society and every other woman's organization—and men's, too, for that matter—are being bombarded with appeals to support this and that legislation, the pet bill of some group of enthusiasts, or the well-thought-out plans of those qualified and competent to handle the matters concerned. We want to give our intelligent support to what is good, and our equally intelligent opposition to what is bad, but we do not want to be dragged into the legislative arena of every gladiatorial reformer who comes along.

As a matter of fact, there are already too many laws on our statute books, and too many that are not enforced. The non-enforcement of law is one of the evils of the times. Let us set ourselves to see that the good laws we have are better enforced, before leaping into new legislation.

The world has gone legislation mad. Every ill that flesh is heir to has its quack legislative medicine, and the country is more likely to suffer from too much legislation rather than too little. Powerful minorities are exercising a pressure upon lawmakers in a way which has its dangers as well as its benefits.

Do not let us as a Society be found too often among groups of lobbyists who think only of the group legislation they are promoting and not at all of the country at large. This is a warning that every chapter and state conference would do well to heed, if we are to preserve our influence.

Let us speak seldom, and when we do, let it be with force and wisdom and conviction of right. Thus only will our influence be of real value to our country.

Anne Rogers Minor,
THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Continued from May, 1921, Magazine.)

The gist of the resolutions affecting the work of the Society offered throughout the week of the Congress, and reported out by the Resolutions Committee and acted favorably upon by the delegates, will be printed separately and mailed to all chapters. In this connection the splendid work of Mrs. Henry B. Joy and her efficient committee in reporting thirty-eight resolutions which received such action deserves special mention.

Following the reading of the opening address to the Congress of Mrs. Minor, the President General, Miss Janet Richards, Historian of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District, asked that the rules might be suspended for the adoption of the following resolution by Congress: "While the inspired and exalted sentiments uttered by our honored President General in her address of welcome are still ringing in our ears and finding an echo in our hearts, I move that we, the members of this Thirtieth Congress, do hereby give testimony to our individual approval and united endorsement and support of the high principles therein advocated, by rising and solemnly pledging ourselves to the realization—so far as in us lies—of these recommendations, purposes and lofty Christian ideals, by repeating in unison the closing words of this memorable address: 'In the name of God, Amen.'" The Congress rose and, led by Miss Richards, repeated the words, "In the name of God, Amen."

Through a wise provision in the program, the afternoon of Tuesday, the second day of the Congress, was given over to the state meetings, when the delegates from the states gathered in groups, either in the State rooms at Memorial Continental Hall or in their hotel headquarters and listened to the inspiring reports of the work achieved in those states. Each state reported progress and an increasing interest on the part of the general public in the aims and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The outstanding feature of the morning session was the decision not only to forward the congressional bills to convert the fortifications at Yorktown, Va., on the site of the famous battlefield there, into a national park, but to consider certain offers of land there from patriotic owners who have offered to cede their holdings to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The report of the Chairman on Historic Spots, Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General from
Minnesota, aroused much interest in the Yorktown project.

Among those who thus offered to turn over their property rights in this historic section to the National Society were Mrs. Harry A. Smith, Vice Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter of Hartford, Conn., a delegate in the Congress, and Captain George A. Blow. Their generous offer was presented by Mrs. John Buel, State Regent of Connecticut. A committee was appointed by the President General to confer with the donors with full powers to accept the gifts if they thought it wise so to do. Other national committees reported were: Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting for War Museum in France, by Mrs. Minor, chairman; National Old Trails Road, Mrs. William H. Talbott, chairman; Correct Use of the Flag, Miss Annie Wallace, chairman; Liquidation and Endowment Fund, Mrs. Williard T. Block, chairman; Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, chairman; Reciprocity, Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, chairman; Insignia, Mrs. William C. Boyle, chairman, and Real Daughters, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, chairman.

The resolutions offered at this session included a resolution of protest against people leaving gatherings before "The Star-Spangled Banner" has been played through; a protest against any use of natural facilities in National Parks for power purposes that would prevent their use as national monuments, and a resolution asking for the speedy passage by Congress of a bill which provides for the marking of the old National Trails Roads highway.

More than 2000 guests attended the annual reception of the President General on Tuesday night in Memorial Continental Hall. Besides the members of the Board, Mrs. Minor was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General. The receiving line stood on the palm-decked stage of the auditorium, and the delegates and members passed down one aisle onto the stage, greeted Mrs. Minor, and continued on. The reception was one of the big social events of the week, and the delegates put aside legislative cares to renew old ties of friendship and greet their National Officers. The auditorium was decorated with state flags, and presented a vivid appearance of color and life.

That same night the pages of Congress, the attractive group which yearly adds so much to the success of the event by effective and efficient service, were given a reception and dance at Rauschers by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, of the District of Columbia.

The third day's sessions of the Congress saw the delegates working smoothly and efficiently, up to date on the program and devoted to general reports of the work of the Society. First on the morning program were the reports of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and that of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Miss Lincoln reported that the Magazine was fulfilling its purposes of inculcating a love of country, teaching the history of America to Americans, and giving the members a full and accurate account of the activities and proceedings of the National Society. Miss Lincoln also pointed out that the Magazine was
recognized by libraries generally as an authority on historical subjects.

Mrs. Charles H. Bissell of Connecticut, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, gave a clear and concise account of the business transactions of the Magazine for the past year. She outlined the reasons for the increased cost in publishing it, and recommended that its yearly subscription price be raised from $1 to $2. This recommendation was later accepted by the Congress, and the price of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE dating from July, 1921, will be $2 per year. Other reports at the morning session included those of the following national committees: Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, chairman; Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides, Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, chairman; International Relations, Mrs. Philip North Moore, chairman, Transportation, Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, chairman, and Legislation in U. S. Congress, Mrs. Alice B. Wiles, chairman. A resolution calling for a rising vote of thanks to President Harding for his action in removing civil service restrictions from Mrs. Mary T. McBlair, granddaughter of Frances Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was given. A Massachusetts delegate urged the rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was not reported back by the Resolutions Committee.

At the afternoon session a letter was read from Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General, expressing her regret at not being able to be present at the Congress, to which she sent greetings. At the suggestion of Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Vice President General from North Carolina, a resolution of love and good cheer was sent from the Congress to Mrs. Scott.

The work of the organization in fostering 100 per cent. Americanism and patriotic education was the theme of this session. Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, Vice President General from Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education, combined with her report those of various vice-chairmen in charge of Schools and Colleges, Manual for Immigrants, Girl Home Makers, Children and Sons of the Republic, and Americanization. She stated that from thirty states, $50,000 had been received and disbursed for patriotic education. It was announced that the Immigrants' Manual was soon to go to press and that assistance had been given by government experts. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, wrote the address of welcome to aliens, which is its preface. The manual is to be given to immigrants free of charge at ports of entry and will be sold at cost price to chapters and educators. Twenty-nine states have sent in contributions to the printing fund for the manual.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee stated that $30,000 had been raised and expended for Americanization work. This included circulation of the U. S. Constitution, the American's Creed, and patriotic literature. She advocated the opening of New America shops in American cities as a stimulus to industry among the foreign born.

Special educational projects which were presented for the consideration of the delegates were those of founding a Caroline Scott Harrison Dormitory at the Oxford Female College in memory of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Harrison, and
the first President General of the Society. Dr. Kate Waller Barrett offered a resolution providing for the establishment of a $3000 fund to be raised by the D.A.R. to establish a George Washington Chair in William and Mary College, Va., and urging individual assistance by the chapters to the movement to endow this historic old college of which George Washington was a trustee and from which President Thomas Jefferson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and other distinguished patriots of the Revolutionary period had been graduated.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, of Washington, presented the project of the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, which proposes to rebuild a village near Belleau, France, devastated in the war in memory of the American marines who were killed and buried there. She read letters of commendation of the plan from President Harding, General Pershing, and Chief Justice White.

Admiral Badger presented an announcement of the Aztec Club of 1847 and its sister organization, the Guadeloupe Club, and urged members of the National Society to revive the memories of their brave forbears and preserve their names on the rosters of the two organizations.

The first address on patriotic education in the mountain and other schools partially supported by the D.A.R. was given by Miss Martha Berry, of the Berry Schools, Ga., who moved her audience to tears with the recital of pathetic incidents connected with her work. Miss Berry stated that these schools had sent more than 500 young men overseas, and that 20 per cent. of these men won commissions. A collection was taken for the Berry Schools at the conclusion of her speech.

The delegates were profoundly stirred by the impassioned appeal of C. S. McGown, president of the International College at Springfield, Mass., to resist the spread of radicalism and hyphenism by education.

Appeals for help were also made by Mrs. Robert Parker, of the Lincoln Memorial School in Tennessee, where a school of forestry is maintained; the Tamassee School in South Carolina, by Mrs. McCall, and the Maryville College, by Miss Clemmie Henry.

The night session was given over to the discussion of the Indian question. A striking musical feature was given by the singing of Indian themes by the Princess Tsianina, the Indian prima donna who served overseas as an entertainer and is an honorary member of the fighting Second Division. With native songs and gestures that illustrated the songs she carried the delegates in imagination to the Indian country and to the woes and wrongs of her proud people.

The Congress greeted with enthusiasm the appearance of Miss Alice Robertson, the woman congressman from Oklahoma, who is the first D.A.R. to serve in such a capacity. Miss Robertson made a strong plea for justice for the Indian, saying: "The people of this country have regarded the Indian as their legitimate prey and have had small room for the original owners of this land." Miss Robertson told the delegates that there were fewer Indians who asked exemption in the late war than those of any other race, only 212 or less than 1 per cent. of the 17,000 drafted, while 10 per cent. of the whites and 12 per cent. of the colored draftees presented reasons for excuse. "Have
you no room for the Indian? Do you owe him nothing?” asked Miss Robertson as she finished.

It was announced that Miss Robertson had accepted honorary membership in the Deborah Knapp Chapter of the District of Columbia.

President Harding’s stand on the Indian question was praised by Thomas L. Sloane, a member of the Omaha tribe of Indians. He said that President Harding was the first chief magistrate of the Nation to take a keen personal interest in Indian affairs.

Mr. Sloane quoted the President as saying that the American Indian is entitled to a square deal and that this has given new hope to the red men of America.

Mrs. Mary Roe, a missionary to the Indian people, told of their wrongs. “The Indians should be given the same open door of opportunity that we accord every race element,” she exclaimed. “The Indian problem is a great human problem. What more august memorial could you give your distinguished ancestors than to assist in preserving the primal race on this continent. Why should you found scholarships for Filipinos and forget the North American Indians. They must be trained to turn the eagle plumes into the fountain pen and the swift running feet to do the errands of the world.”

Henry J. Ryan, of New York, spoke for Colonel F. W. Galbraith, Jr., commander-in-chief of the American Legion. Mr. Ryan pointed out that the country must reconsecrate itself on the altar of the great principles on which the republic was founded. These foundations, he claimed, were sacrifice and service.

“The great need for to-day is to get back to sound thinking,” he said. “Therefore, I plead for the old Americanism, the simple ways of living and devotion to 100 per cent. American doctrine.

“There is nothing wrong with America,” concluded Mr. Ryan, “but a fuller knowledge of its history and ideals is needed by the people. I appeal to you to promote the history of the American people. Without sound education there is no sound thought. In America the Huns and vandals will come from within our own borders. In order to preserve the government of our fathers we must give our children a proper knowledge of American institutions and ideals.” Reports of State Regents with state gifts were received from Hawaii, Oklahoma, Orient, Texas and Colorado.

The principal event of the Thursday morning session was the reading of the annual report of the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, its President General. Mrs. Mondell urged upon her hearers not to forget the patriotic education of children, and stated that in her opinion the leaders of the future must come from the Children of the American Revolution.

At the close of her address, Mrs. Minor called the attention of Congress to the presence in one of the stage boxes of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the Children of the American Revolution, and the Congress rose to greet Mrs. Lothrop, who responded with smiles and bows but did not speak.

The President General referred to the invitation from Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union for the Congress to visit the institution. Recess was taken at 11.30, and the delegates went in a body to the beautiful Pan American Building.
Discussion of the proposed amendments to the by-laws occupied the afternoon session until three o'clock when Congress adjourned to attend the reception given by President and Mrs. Harding at the White House. The President and the gracious first lady of the land received the 3200 delegates, members and national officers in the Blue Room of the White House. Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the President General, by special invitation, stood beside them as they greeted the Daughters. Both the President and Mrs. Harding appeared greatly interested and had a special word and smile for each visitor. The line took three hours to pass.

The reception to the D.A.R. was the revival of a custom that has been in vogue since the formation of the Society, thirty years ago, being inaugurated by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison.

Thursday's evening session was signaled by the suggestion from Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, that an international organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution be formed to bind together in unity of purpose and patriotic inspiration the women of North, South and Central America. "The governments of this continent should cooperate," said Doctor Rowe, "and its peoples establish closer personal relations. Such an organization as I propose to you would bring us nearer together in one common ideal of international service without which there can be no permanent peace on this continent."

Dr. Charles E. Eaton, of New York, called for restriction of immigration until such aliens as are already within our borders be assimilated. The use of English exclusively was another stepping stone to American citizenship that he urged. Nominations for the posts of eight Vice Presidents General and one Registrar General were then made.

Election held the attention of the delegates on Friday morning. The use of voting machines was again dispensed with, and it was found that greater speed in voting was obtained thereby. Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, of Connecticut, acted as chairman of tellers, and Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Michigan, as vice-chairman. The voting booths in the basement were opened early on Friday morning. All through the day until three-thirty, the long line of voters passed down the staircase until it was found that 1054 legal votes had been cast.

Animated discussion on the proposed amendment which raised the initiation fee to $5 occupied much of the morning session. After several substitute amendments of $2.50 and $3 had been discussed, it was finally voted by a two-thirds vote that the initiation fee be raised to $5. A proposed amendment to lower the life membership from $100 to $50 was lost.

The principal report of the day was that given by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, chairman of the Office Building Committee and Honorary President General. Mrs. Guernsey outlined the proposed building in detail and reported that plans had been completed and were on exhibition in the Museum. She stated that members would not be asked to contribute to the building but that gifts would be gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock appeared before the Congress to present the plan for a George Washington Memorial Building to be erected in Washington.

The evening session was devoted to
Houdon's bust of Washington and the Two Sevres vases

Presented by the French government to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in grateful recognition of its aid rendered to France during the World War.
tableaux of Living Pictures of Historic American Women. The entertainment was in charge of the Historian General. A full description of this striking presentation will appear in the July issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine with complete illustrations.

Before the pictures commenced the tellers announced the result of the election as follows with the total vote cast for each candidate:

Vice President General for three years, Mrs. John T. Moss, Missouri, 974; Miss Catherine Campbell, Kansas, 842; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, North Carolina, 917; Mrs. Lyman E. Holden, Vermont, 906; Mrs. C. D. Chenault, Kentucky, 894; Mrs. A. L. Calder, 2nd, Rhode Island, 821; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia, 821; Miss Alethea Serpell, of Norfolk, Va., received 726 votes and was therefore elected to fill the vacancy among the Vice Presidents General caused by the death of Mrs. John P. Hume. She will serve for one year. Miss Emma T. Strider, of the District, was elected Registrar General, receiving 929 votes.

Only one session was held of the final day's legislative events. The Resolutions Committee followed the reading of the remainder of the State Regents' reports.

Among the resolutions brought in by the committee which were favorably acted upon were those endorsing the Smith-Towner bill for a national educational policy; a resolution asking chapters to give medals for compositions on historical topics to school children; a resolution asking for Better Motion Picture films; one endorsing the project for a Forest Protection Week, and a resolution of thanks to President and Mrs. Harding, and another also of thanks which included the national officers; the Director of the Pan-American Union; the speakers and entertainers of the week; the pages; the press; the music staff; the committees of Congress; the Society's employees and the Police and Firemen.

A resolution presented by Miss Janet Richards, asking for an embargo against German dyes, was favorably acted upon. After gifts had been received for the various educational institutions in which the Society is interested, the installation of the newly elected officers followed. As Mrs. Minor's gavel fell with the announcement that the Thirtieth Continental Congress had adjourned, the delegates left the Hall content and inspired by a week of constructive Americanism and patriotism and advance in their beloved Society and its lofty aims.

The President General and her national officers were the recipients of much hospitality extended to them by government officials and Washington residents during the week of the Congress. On Monday afternoon they were entertained at the British Embassy by Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes.

The beautiful banquet at the New Willard on Saturday night, April 23rd, was given in honor of the President General and attended by 450 members of the National Society. Informal speeches gave an added interest to the occasion, and the President General at its close spoke with deep feeling of the spirit of loyalty and good-fellowship which had marked the Congress, and in thanking one and all for their cooperation especially thanked the chairmen of the Committees of the Continental Congress for their earnest, faithful work.
ORTH CAROLINA'S sun rose, as was right and proper, in the east. While yet a part of the Old Dominion, that portion of the country around Albemarle Sound, and long known as the "Albemarle Country," was the home of many a fine family of English birth, or at least of English descent. They maintained so far as possible in new and sometimes very trying conditions, the learning and spirit of those "back home." A glance at old wills and inventories gives evidence of the existence among them of current English books, treatises on law and medicine, and a seeming abundance of jewelry, plate, and fine clothing.

Little by little, these settlers established plantations to westward and the Roanoke River country was added to the earlier settlements. A great piece of land received the name of Edgecombe County, which was in time divided, the new section receiving in 1758 the name of Halifax County in honor of Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax. About a year earlier a little village lying on the south bank of the Roanoke had received the same name and thus became the nucleus of the present town. Since its early planting, however, it has stepped back from the river to higher ground and reaches out southward to the winding Quankey Creek. It is not much larger than in Revolutionary times, nor can it deny that in its social and political life the former times were better than these. This is largely due, no doubt, to the fact that as in so many other old towns, the young people have gone out to enrich other communities because there was at home no outlet for budding ambition.

But Halifax is the political if not the social and commercial seat and center of one of the richest counties in the state, as it is one of the largest. Motoring down from Richmond or from Norfolk, the road leads through the neighboring town of Weldon, and along the well-kept highway. The first point of interest on entering the town is the former home of William R. Davie. The house owes much of its renown to the fact that General Washington was entertained there when on his southern journey, though he makes no comments regarding the town or its citizens in his journals. But the owner, too, was a man of great honor and importance in his day, and worthy of remembrance in our own, for he filled most honorably many and high posi-

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tions, having been a Revolutionary Gen-
eral, State Governor, diplomatic envoy
to France, and founder of the State
University at Chapel Hill.
Leaving the Davie House, Washing-
ton probably noted the Royal White
Hart Masonic Lodge on the right-hand
side of the road, as the tourist may see
it to-day. Architecturally very unpre-
tentious, it is yet a building of much
interest, for while still in use, it is at
the same time the oldest lodge in the
United States and the most historic.
The body of the first Grand Master was
removed some years ago from the acci-
dentally discovered spot in a field
where it was originally placed to its
proper resting place near the Lodge.
Of him, Joseph Montford, we find the
following in W. C. Allen's History of
Halifax County: "An unusual honor
came to Colonel Montford in March,
1772, when he received a commis-
sion from the Duke of Beaufort, Grand
Master of Masons of Great Britain,
appointing him Provincial Grand Mas-
ter of and for North America. So far
as is known, this was the first and only
time such a signal honor was bestowed.
This commission was held until his
death in 1776."
On reaching the court-house which
stands on nearly the same site as the
old one, our traveller may turn to the
left and north and see across the level
country and the low-lying river, the
fertile fields of Northampton, another
county of interest, if not so steeped in
history. As already mentioned, the
town grew up along the south bank of
the river, but in time receded so en-
tirely that there are but few traces of
its former location—the shabby frames
of one or two old houses, the burying
ground of the Colonial Church, itself
long gone to decay, the old jail and
certain lane-like depressions. These
last were streets crossing the main
thoroughfare and bearing the names of
the four patron saints of the British
Isles. The graveyard, which has suf-
fered from neglect, yet chronicles the
passing of some prominent people of
the time. The big, brick jail, now de-
serted, that overlooks the road is the
same that stood in Revolutionary times
and no doubt held captive many a
prisoner of war. We have record that
here was detained for several months
Allen McDonald, the husband of Flora
McDonald. Having before coming to
this country sworn fealty to their
monarch, they became involved in
wars and tribulations, and the beauti-
ful Flora came to Halifax to secure, if
possible, the release of her husband.
It is not strange that she finally grew
sad and weary and returned to her old
home and country.
A row of gray, weather-worn build-
ings in the center of the present town
were offices of the court and in these
many weighty matters were consid-
ered. Hereabouts Cornelius Harnett
took his stand before the eager people
on August 1, 1776, which day had been
set aside for proclaiming the Declara-
tion of Independence at the court-
house. To quote Mr. Allen:
"Accordingly, on that eventful day,
a great concourse of people from all
parts of the country met to witness
the interesting ceremonies. The Pro-
vincial troops, that were in Halifax at
the time, and the militia companies
were all drawn up in martial array to
give interest to the occasion. At mid-
day, Cornelius Harnett ascended a
rostrum which had been erected in
front of the court-house, and even as
he opened the scroll, upon which were
written the memorable words of the
Declaration, the enthusiasm of the immense crowd broke forth in one loud swell of rejoicing. Harnett proceeded with his task in measured tones and read the immortal document to the mute and impassioned multitude with the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven. When he reached the end and read the names of the signers, among whom were William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn, North Carolina’s members of the Continental Congress, a spontaneous shout went up from hundreds of mouths, and the cannon from the fort at Quanky and the Roanoke boomed the glorious tidings that the Thirteen Colonies were now free and independent States. Cornelius Harnett was lifted from the rostrum and carried through the streets upon the shoulders of the enthusiastic populace. It was a great day in Halifax.”

And now the traveller turns down the main street bordered with sweeping “stringwood” trees—this street which has so far lost its interest in the past as to have long ago forgotten that it was once called “King George Street,” is flanked by “Granville” and “Pitt” Streets. Or was it not forgetfulness, but rather loyalty to new ideals and chosen leaders after so many years of tyrannical rulers and obnoxious royal governors? Then it was that Prussia Street and Cornwallis Road became once more nameless but American!

Off to the left stands a tiny house of three rooms, now nearly fallen to decay, which was for a time the home of the Tory, John Hamilton, a rich merchant of the town. He would not acknowledge fealty to the American cause at the appeal of his friends or threats of enemies, and so found it safest to retire, joining the British army. Many years after, when an English Consul at Norfolk, he came again among his old friends and no doubt looked kindly upon the little house that had been his home.

Passing on down through the town which has gradually crept southward, a farm on the left hand may be noted as the one-time property of John Baptist Ashe. He was a man of importance in governmental affairs, but is remembered almost equally as having been the husband of Elizabeth Montford Ashe. She, whose name the local chapter is proud to bear, was the daughter of the aforementioned Joseph Montford—colonel, legislator, and Grand Master. Her sister, Mary, was the wife of another man of note and a loyal patriot, Wylie (sometimes spelled Willie) Jones. These two ladies were worthy types of the charming and cultured hostesses so often met with in that era of generous hospitality. Mary Montford Jones and her husband entertained many famous people in their home among the stately sycamores, and their lives contributed much interest and many memories to the town. Here John Paul Jones lived for a time and from here, having received his commission, set out on his brilliant career.

This home of Wylie Jones stood on the right of the road, back in a beautiful oak grove, now intersected by the railroad. The house, known as “The Groves” was a veritable mansion in its day, with its wide fireplaces, great living rooms and ballroom, and its china and preserve closets at each side of the massive chimneys. It is believed that the timbers were brought from England and that the red sandstone steps forming a semi-circle before the colonial porch were from Scottish quarries.

It is a source of never-ending regret that between the indifference of the
The former owner of the property and the somewhat dilatory interest of the town, this among other buildings, was allowed to go to utter decay. Two great chimneys and a mass of crumbling timbers, pierced by hand wrought nails, are all that remain of this formerly stately house. It is remarkable, however, that these chimneys with their patches of hard, white plaster, and some of the larger beams are in a wonderful state of preservation. The site of the house and a few acres bordering on Quankey Creek, where Wylie Jones had his private race course, are now in the possession of the John Paul Jones Association, by whom it is hoped some new structure may be built to commemorate the past and to contribute some good thing to the living present.

Not many yards from the ruins of the house is a small thicket of locust and "paradise" trees and the ground carpeted thickly with the evergreen vine variously known as periwinkle, myrtle, vinca, and creeping box. Beneath these are crumbling heaps of brick, each marking a grave of some member of the family. The slabs that formed the tops of these old-style tombs, and on which were the names and inscriptions, may now be found in negro cabins, doing duty as hearth-stones. Only one slab remains, the grave of Wylie Jones' little daughter. The epitaph is still legible, supposed to have been written by Pope, in which Grecian deities betoken the spiritual dryness of his heart. He seems, however, to have possessed strong affections, as in his will he requested to be laid at death beside this child in the orchard if he should die in Halifax. As he was living in Raleigh when death came, however, he was buried beside another little one there.

The oak grove planted and beloved by Wylie Jones remains in part, the trees being cut only as age and decay overtake them. The property being in the possession of our Regent's family,
it is needless to say that there is not only regard for their antiquity, but respect for the place they held in his heart. In his curious will he makes this reservation: "I give to my wife the liberty of getting firewood for her own use on any of my lands, except my groves, and they are to be held sacred from the axe."

In a corner of this grove, near the highway, is now another historic building but transplanted from its original setting. "Somewhat back from the village street," indeed, almost directly back of the colonial graveyard mentioned above, stood a quaint three-roomed house with its wide fireplace and attractive doorways. This was a dwelling house, but at times served as an office, and here in November, 1776, a few of the members of the first Constitutional Convention of North Carolina retired and put into shape the state constitution, much as it remains to-day.

Ever since the organization of the Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter in 1912, it has been the desire and intention to acquire possession of this building and save it from the fate of so many other local landmarks. The property belonged to a negro, who joined with his neighbors in ridding it of weather boarding and shingles whenever firewood was needed and energy at a low ebb. But just in proportion to the interest of the chapter, the owner's appreciation of his possession or his cupidity began to augment. Finally, it was decided that he might retain his hold on the land if he would but sell the building. In due season, by virtue of the regent's tact and diplomacy, the negro's wife brought her influence to bear, and the house became the property of the Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter. It was indeed in a sorry condition, but with deep satisfaction it was removed piece by piece—that being the only possible method of procedure—and set up again, this time in the historic grove. At present it is but a shell, but enthusiasm coupled with the generosity of appreciative friends, and an appropriation by the state legislature, will accomplish its final restoration.

So as they built, we now rebuild,
As strong and true and quaint, I ween;
Till their dim ghosts might come again
Nor miss the yawning years between.
Where then the men in conference met
And framed a Constitution for the State,
Enduring still through storm and stress,
Shall now the women congregate;
Shall now the Daughters of that war
Which raged when this old house was new,
Preserve old books and relics rare
And bring the ancient home-life into view.

Then leaving the Constitution House, where the traveller may at some future time find a pleasant rest house, he drives on down to beautiful Quankey Creek, winding between its high banks—strangely high for this flat country—brightened in their season by arbutus, laurel, and the bright green of the bamboo and galax in charming confusion. And here he takes leave of Halifax, no doubt feeling that she has had a wonderful and worthy past.
RISING SUN INN OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.

By Alice Leakin Welsh

At the commencement of our glorious Republic—in 1783, to be exact—a "mighty man of valor" stood in the Fauntes' Tavern in New York City and bade a tearful farewell to his Generals. Turning his face to the South, he started on a long and slow journey to Annapolis. Through city, town, village, and farm he drove over a road which should be so distinctly marked it would stand out in reality as it does upon the pages of history, consecrated to this man, with the mighty purpose in his heart of resigning his position of commander-in-chief and becoming again a private citizen.

In these days of memorial roads, whether other States have made any attempt to mark this, "The General's Highway," I do not know, but in Maryland, General Washington afterter, leaving Baltimore, travelled down the Old Stage Coach Road, past the Half Way House, where weary travellers stopped for refreshments, past the road leading to Indian Landing, where gathered the inhabitants in May of the same year, to celebrate the signing of peace, and where 136 years later another gathering celebrated the close of the last Great War—past Rising Sun Inn (the subject of this sketch) past Old Black Horse Tavern, past Belvoir, a visiting place of the General, past the Three-Mile Oak, past many old Colonial homes to Mr. Mann's Inn, his abiding-place while in Annapolis.

At the Severn Cross Roads, where the road to the Indian Landing crosses the Stage Coach Road, a tablet (see photograph) has been placed upon a stone, by the Anne Arundel Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
of Baltimore, telling of the great man who passed that way and the purpose of his journey. In the Old Senate Chamber at Annapolis, where he resigned his commission, the Peggy Stewart Tea-Party Chapter, of Annapolis, has placed another tablet commemorating this event.

Gone is the Half Way House, gone the Black Horse Tavern, gone into private hands Belvoir, fallen the Three-Mile Oak—but still in existence is The Rising Sun Inn. Ready indeed was it to fall, but when the owner, Mr. R. T. Williams, presented it to the Anne Arundel Chapter, immediate steps were taken to preserve it from destruction. It stands facing the Old Stage Coach Road not more than twelve feet back, mutely pleading for completion. Not now, but well within the memory of those yet living, was the enclosure of the grounds by a white picket fence, with a gate of entrance on which a rising sun appeared, a design carried out by a white half circle surrounded by radiating pickets like those of the fence.” Was that not a quaint and beautiful sign? One that will be duplicated, too charming to lose.

The inn is a quaint old building, with hip roof and dormer windows, tiny old-fashioned porch, wide brick chimneys and “back of its garden plot a hedge of great boxwood, be-speaking its own span of years, which has seen many generations come and go.” The windows are out, the plaster is inside out, the partitions are down and out, the timbers are worn out, the needs are without number, the lack of paint outrageous, and worst of all the funds are completely out, barring a few outstanding subscriptions.

When the Chapter received this gift, it knew the work of restoration could not be accomplished with less than $5000, and that was an estimate preceding the present inflated prices of building materials, labor, etc. About one-third of this amount has been raised and expended, a new roof has been put on, old attached shed roofs torn down, stairway repaired, porch and dormer windows restored, but further reclamation must cease unless aid is rendered quickly.

The committee of which Mrs. F. J. Cotton is chairman and Mrs. Edward N. Rich, 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., treasurer, gladly welcomes any amount, and this appeal is made to all who love the old—all who are interested in the preserving from the ravages of time, whether by man, beast or the elements—a memorial of the past—all who love Maryland and her traditions and history—all who are of themselves or through ancestry bound by ties of loyalty to Anne Arundel County—all who are connected with the old families of Howard, Caton, Hammond, Worthington, Baldwin, Gambrill, Woodward, Warfield, Randall, Williams, Beall, Cromwell, Sewell, Stockett, Turner, Dorsey and many others who lived and owned property along this road, to all goes out this “Call from the Old to the New” to share in restoring The Rising Sun Inn.

It is the purpose when restored to use the inn as a Chapter House—as a museum, in which may be collected the many, many souvenirs and relics of a bygone day, which are close at hand; as a community center, where may be held civic classes, such as Red Cross home nursing and the like, as they may be formed; as a library of genealogical and historical books—and in any other ways wherein it may be of use.

Especially do we want to create there an atmosphere in which all may find inspiration to carry on “the great purpose and ideals for which the Daughters of the American Revolution stand.”

One of the earnest desires of our Chapter is that this Old Stage Coach Road, this General’s Highway, may be planted from Baltimore to Annapolis with tribute trees to our soldiers who served in the Great War.

What food for thought and reflection; what an inspiration to patriotic deeds to travel, whether on foot, with horse, or in machine, along the road on which our Commander drove with the high resolve in his heart, and have our thoughts directed, by long rows of living, beautiful trees, to our own men, who with splendid heroism offered their lives for his and our Country.

As soon as the inn nears completion, we plan to start this work by planting a mile of trees with the hope that other organizations, through churches, patriotic societies, social clubs, community associations and the like, may follow our lead, and all together complete the doubly Memorial Highway which runs in front of The Rising Sun Inn of historic memory.
While the general works already cited, Schouler, McMaster and Wilson, cover this period, Rhodes' History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850 is the most elaborate work. The last author's History of the Civil War is based, with additions, on the larger work. Four volumes of the American Nation: Chadwick's Causes of the Civil War, Hosmer's Appeal to Arms and Outcome of the Civil War, and Dunning's Reconstruction extend from 1858 to 1876. Fiske's Mississippi Valley in the Civil War, unfortunately without a counterpart for the war in the East; and Dodge's Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War, are good for the military side, and many of the references given may be supplemented by the "Century War Book," Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. For a good general view see Wilson, iv, 210-262, or Dodd, Expansion and Conflict, 288-328.

The Approach of War.
Bassett: 493-516.
1. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates.
Smith: Parties and Slavery, 228-233.
2. The Election of 1860.
Chadwick: Causes of the Civil War, ch. 8.
Wilson: iv, 198-204.

The Civil War.
Elson: iv, ch. 32, 33 (in part).
5. McClellan.
Rhodes: History, iii, 462-463, 490-496.
Hosmer: Appeal to Arms, 72-74.
6. Antietam.
Hosmer: Appeal to Arms, ch. 13.
Dodge: Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War, ch. 19.
7. Gettysburg.
Hosmer: Appeal to Arms, ch. 19.
Rhodes: Civil War, 225-246.
8. The War in the West, 1862-1863.
Elson: iv, ch. 32, 33 (in part).
Hosmer: Appeal to Arms, 84-98.
Rhodes: iii, 589-601.
10. Vicksburg.
Hosmer: Appeal to Arms, ch. 18.
Fiske: Mississippi Valley, ch. 6.
11. Chattanooga.
Hosmer: Outcome of the Civil War, 40-55.
Fiske: Mississippi Valley, ch. 8.
12. Emancipation.
Rhodes: Civil War, 171-175.
Nicolay and Hay: Abraham Lincoln, vi, 399-439.
13. The United Movement, 1864-1865.
Elson: iv, 258-296.
Rhodes: Civil War, 303-313.
15. Nashville.
Hosmer: Outcome of the Civil War, 209-217.
Fiske: Mississippi Valley, ch. 9.
Hosmer: Outcome of the Civil War, 290-297.
Rhodes: Civil War, 430-437.

Special Phases.
17. The Diplomacy of the War.
Rhodes: Civil War, 261-271.
Burgess: Civil War and the Constitution, ch. 33.
Dunning: Reconstruction, ch. 3, 6.
19. The Impeachment of Johnson.
Elson: iv, 336-346.
20. The Revival of the South.
NEBRASKA

The Nineteenth Annual State Conference of the Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution was entertained by Platte Chapter at Columbus, March 15-17, 1921. Platte Chapter was a most gracious hostess. In addition to providing all the necessities and conveniences for carrying on a Conference of this kind, she provided those little social diversions—an afternoon tea, automobile rides, a musicale—which do so much towards changing a heterogeneous body into a harmonious whole. Twenty-seven chapters out of 38 were represented with a total attendance of nearly one hundred.

Mrs. Charles H. Aull, of Omaha, Vice President General from Nebraska, was the only National Officer present and her advice was eagerly sought in regard to the affairs of the National Society.

The State Regent, Mrs. Frank I. Ringer, presided at all the sessions. The respect and admiration in which she is held was attested by many beautiful flowers sent to the platform.

A bugle call by Mr. Thomas Dickey announced the opening session, which was called to order by the State Regent Tuesday evening in Masonic Temple. A prayer by Rev. W. L. Blaker followed the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the Salute to the Flag was given. Music by a male quartet was followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. R. M. Campbell, Vice Regent of Platte Chapter, with a response by Mrs. C. F. Spencer, State Vice Regent. Mrs. Frank P. Larmon gave a report of the last National Continental Congress held in Washington, D. C., in which she told of three important things which the National Society, with the aid of the State Organizations intends to accomplish in the near future. It expects to provide a manual printed in seven different languages to be used in the education of the immigrant when he lands at Ellis Island, to erect a fountain at Plymouth, Mass., in honor of our "Pilgrim Mothers," and to assist the United States Government in purchasing a painting of a fleet of American convoys to be hung in one of the art galleries of Paris as a memorial to our boys who rendered such valiant service in the late war. Mrs. R. A. Finley spoke on "Near East Relief as Viewed by the D.A.R.," and urged the chapters to aid to the best of their ability in this great work.

The session on Wednesday morning was devoted to routine business, reports of State officers and of chapter regents.

The members of the Conference voted that they would like to furnish one of the rooms in the new D.A.R. office building which is being erected in Washington, D. C. The State Regent was authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the National Board of Management.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Robert Harvey gave an address on "Trail Markings in Nebraska." This was particularly pleasing since the marking of trails has been one of the chief activities of the Nebraska Organization. This was followed by the reports of National Committees on Patriotic Education, Revolutionary Relics, Proper Use of Flag, Preservation of Historic Spots, National Old Trails Road, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Conservation, Real Daughters, International Relations, Reciprocity and Americanization. The report on Real Daughters, the women whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary War, given by Mrs. J. W. Klossner, was of particular interest. There have been only six Real Daughters connected with the State organization. The last one of these, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury, died a few months ago. It was arranged to place a bronze marker on her grave in Omaha with appropriate ceremonies on "Flag Day," June 14th.

When relief from the strain of routine business was needed Mrs. E. H. Wescott brought refreshment and cheer by her beautiful songs. Platte Chapter gave her guests a rare treat Wednesday in the form of a musicale. During the Conference, Mrs. Gwendolyn Garlow Long gave her time and talent in unstinted measure for the pleasure of the guests. Mrs. Long's mother, Mrs. Garlow, played her accompaniments.

Simple but impressive memorial services were conducted Thursday morning by Mrs. J. C. Holmes, State Chaplain, for the Nebraska Daughters who have gone to that "Better Land."

Thursday afternoon was given over to routine business and the reports of State Committees. Platte Chapter was awarded the silk flag which is given to the chapter making the greatest per-
The Twenty-fourth Annual Pennsylvania State Conference was held in Williamsport, October 4 to 7, 1920, with all the sessions in the ballroom of the Park Hotel. The Lycoming Chapter, of Williamsport, was hostess. The outstanding feature of the week was the spirit of camaraderie and good fellowship and the hearty cooperation with which the 250 representatives of the Daughters of Pennsylvania rallied around the new State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erie Sparks.

Monday evening brought the delegates together with an informal reception following a patriotic meeting, and during the days following the delightful social events on the calendar kept pace with the business transacted. On Tuesday afternoon the Conference swung into harness. Following the report of the Chairman of the Credential Committee and the roll call, the State Regent introduced the much-beloved ex-State Historian, Miss Mary Stille, who gave a delightful address. Miss Anna A. McDonald, State Director of the American Library Association in Pennsylvania, spoke upon the subject “A New Conception of Libraries.”

Wednesday being the centenary of the birth of Jenny Lind, a silent moment was given her memory by the Conference, all members standing with bowed heads.

A most interesting discussion was held from the floor regarding various abuses and desecrations of the flag.

Mrs. Sparks, the State Regent, urged Americanization work by individuals as well as Chapters, this being the crying need of the country to-day, and logically the duty of all patriotic organizations.

The Germantown Chapter moved that the Conference adopt the plan of the President General asking for 25 cents per capita for the publication of a manual for our immigrants, to be delivered to them upon their entrance into this country. This motion was carried.

Mrs. Reineman explained that the newly adopted By-laws could not go into effect according to Section 3 of Article 4 until the expiration of the terms of office of all the officers elected under the old By-laws. Therefore, it was moved and carried that all elections be postponed until 1922. This saved considerable time, which was applied to regular routine of Conference business.

Much interest was manifested in the fund for $1000 scholarship in Tamassee School being raised in honor of the ex-State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, whose loyal and untiring service to Pennsylvania can never be forgotten. Automobile rides, teas and receptions were interspersed with more serious occupations and the Conference closed with a buffet luncheon with the members as guests of the Lycoming Chapter.

Mrs. Charles J. Wood, Jr.,
State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

The Twenty-seventh Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held Wednesday, March 9, 1921, at the Central Baptist Church, Providence, R. I.

The morning session opened with prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Alexander J. Morrison, followed by the Salute to the Flag.

Miss Cynthia Potter, the Regent of the Gaspee
Chapter, which was the hostess chapter for the day, gave an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, the State Regent, responded. The morning session was devoted to reports of the State Officers, reports of the State Chairmen, National Committees, and reports of the Regents of the different chapters in the state.

The State Registrar reported 1164 members of the organization in Rhode Island.

All the reports showed a wide-awake interest in the work of Americanization. Several of the Regents reported that classes of foreign women were being taught to speak, read and write English. As this was not the year for election of officers the afternoon session was given over to an interesting program. The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, proceeded to the chair between a double row of pages dressed in white marching to the music of the “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” Mayor Gainer of Providence gave an address of welcome, in which he emphasized the necessity of teaching the younger generation the basic ideals of the great Americans, Washington and Lincoln.

The speaker of the afternoon was Rev. Richard D. Hollington, D.D., who took for his subject “The Voice of the Ancestors.” He characterized the spirit of our ancestors as the “spirit of faith in man and God, safeguarded by law, education, morality and religion.”

Thomas W. Bicknell, President of the Rhode Island Citizens’ Historical Society, commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for being history makers. A collection was taken for the aid of the Preventorium at Hoxsie. A gift of money was received for the purchase of books for the State Library at Continental Memorial Hall, Washington. At the close of the session a motion was presented by Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, Past State Regent, to endorse the Smith-Towner Bill. It was unanimously carried and that expressed approval be sent to the authors of the bill.

IDA H. MORRISON,  
Chairman of Publicity.

TENNESSEE

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution met in Memphis on November 4, 1920, in response to an invitation from the Adam Dale, Commodore Lawrence, Commodore Perry, Hermitage and Watauga Chapters. The Chamber of Commerce, where the meeting was held, was beautifully draped in flags for the occasion.

After the bugle call, “Assembly,” the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. C. E. Blairdell, the Salute to the Flag was given, and the members of the Conference joined in singing “America.” Mayor J. R. Payne, introduced by Mrs. J. J. Williams, extended welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city. Mrs. S. G. Scott, Regent of Adam Dale gave the welcome for the hostess chapters, to which Mrs. J. H. Cantrell responded on behalf of the visitors. Mrs. J. Hafvey Mathes, Honorary Vice President General, spoke on the “Ideals of the Society.” Mrs. J. J. Williams presented the State Regent, Miss Temple, with the gavel.

In her report as State Regent, Miss Temple gave a résumé of the State meetings previously held in Memphis, outlined her plans for the State work, stating that a better citizenship for Tennessee through education would be the aim of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the coming year. She also gave an account of her visit to the mountain school at Devil’s Fork, maintained by the Tennessee Daughters, closing with a plea for education for our mountain boys and girls. The State Regent asked an endorsement by the Conference of the plan by which Knoxville and Chattanooga had raised about $7000 for Patriotic Education. Miss Temple recounted the ceremony of the representation of the State flag to the battleship Tennessee, July 30, 1920, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On motion of Mrs. Thomas Day, the splendid report of the State Regent was adopted. Mrs. Day commented on the fact that Miss Temple was the only State Regent who had officially visited the Society’s mountain school.

On account of the work in which the State Regent and all of the chapters are so deeply interested, the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Schwalmeyer, was the outstanding feature of the morning session. She reported that this had been the most wonderful year in the history of the Tennessee D.A.R., the plans to educate the mountain child having been responded to magnificently. Since May over $5000 has been turned over to the Treasurer for this educational fund, one East Tennessee chapter having contributed $1500. The Middle Tennessee chapters have also done excellent work along this line, and the West Tennessee chapters have many of them taken scholarships. These scholarships are in the Lincoln Memorial University, Tusculum College and the University of Tennessee. Two Memphis chapters have taken Memorial Scholarships—the Hermitage Chapter in memory of Mrs. T. J. Latham, and Commodore Perry Chapter in memory of Mrs. Virginia Leedy Mathews.

A letter was read from Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, expressing regret at being unable to attend the Tennessee Conference.
Mrs. Bryan moved a telegram be sent Mrs. Minor conveying the good wishes of the Tennessee Daughters.

The morning session was followed by a luncheon at the Hotel Gayoso, where the members of local D.A.R. chapters were hostesses. The afternoon session opened by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Reports of the State chairmen followed.

An interesting evening session was called to order by the State Regent at 8 o'clock. Greetings were read from State Regents of Arkansas and California, and from Mrs. W. G. Spencer, Tennessee ex-State Regent; also a message of love from Miss Mary Murfree, ex-State Regent.

Mrs. John G. Gray, of David Craig Chapter, who was present at the presentation of the flag to the battleship Tennessee, gave an account of the ceremony. The address of the evening was made by Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, "Opportunity for Service." She ended by saying, "The great wealth of the United States to-day lies in the hearts of her people."

The Friday morning session opened with the various chapter reports of the State, which showed the interest and main line of work of each chapter in sympathy with the State-wide movement of the organization for the betterment of educational conditions.

Mrs. R. B. Parker, Extension Secretary of Lincoln Memorial University, addressed the Conference on the opportunities furnished by this splendid school for the children of the Tennessee mountains, and asked endorsement by the State Conference of the plan by which the Tennessee D.A.R. would be enabled to raise the sum of $25,000 to finish a building, which would be known as the Tennessee D.A.R. Hall. The rent of the rooms in this hall would assure 10 permanent D.A.R. scholarships in the University. The money would be raised by the D.A.R. in cooperation with representatives of the Lincoln Memorial University. Mrs. C. B. Bryan moved that the Conference go on record as endorsing this movement, and as lending hearty support to Lincoln Memorial University in the raising of $25,000. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Short gave a paper on the "Vital Importance of New Chapters to Promote Better Citizenship." Mrs. Day spoke further along this line, stating that the D.A.R. stood for pure Americanism, and that new chapters would promote better citizenship and a higher standard of morality.

All of the present State Officers of the Tennessee D.A.R. eligible to serve in their respective positions for another year were reelected by acclamation.

The delegates on Friday were the honor guests at a luncheon given by the Memphis chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The outstanding feature of the Friday afternoon session was the memorial hour conducted by Mrs. Bruce R. Payne, when simple floral wreaths were laid on the table in memory of departed members. Unfinished business concluded the meeting, after which the Conference adjourned.

(MRS. H. J.) JENNIE W. YEARWOOD, State Secretary.

D. A. R. TABLEAUX IN JULY MAGAZINE

The tableaux, "Living Pictures of Historic American Women," presented by the States at the Thirtieth Continental Congress in Memorial Continental Hall, aroused such keen interest that Miss Coltrane, Historian General, in response to urgent requests has written an account of them for publication in the July, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Over thirty photographic views of the tableaux will illustrate the article.

Place your orders for single copies and subscriptions as quickly as possible. Send all orders and subscriptions to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Remember that editions of the magazine are soon sold out. On July 1, 1921, the subscription advances to $2.00.

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To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C.

ANSWERS

6073. Perrin.—Archilles Perrin, b in Va., Nov. 20, 1778, m Jane Smith, b Feb. 20, 1778. They lived in Ky. & had ch Sophia, not m; Harriette, m Mr. Read; Augusta, m —— Johnson; Eliza, m —- Withers; Jane m McGee; Betsy Ann, not m; America, m Jonathan Franklin Forbis. Ch of America & J. F. Forbis were Aytchmond, Temple, Josephus & William. I think that Temple Smith & Lydia Layne were the parents of Jane Smith, the w of Archilles Perrin. They came from Va. to Lincoln Co. (Stanford), Ky. This data is taken from the old family Bible & is all I know. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in this line.—Mrs. J. R. Russell, 849 West Quartz St., Butte, Montana.

6097. Weldon.—Elijah Weldon, of Salisbury, served in the Rev. See “Conn. Men in the Rev,” p. 216. Jesse Weldon m Ruth (?). He was elected Surveyor of Highways, Salisbury, Conn., 1770. Their ch: Abigail, b in Glastonbury, Jan. 21, 1758, m Barnabas Meacham, Jr. He & his father served in the Rev; Jerushia, b in Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1760; Marian, b Salisbury, June 7, 1762; Loara & Lois, twins, b Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1763; Daniel, b in Salisbury, July 30, 1765; Jonathan, b Salisbury, Aug. 21, 1770; Cabel, b Salisbury, Mar. 12, 1772; Ruth, b Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1773. Your John Weldon might have been the brother of my Jesse. Do you know their parentage? Would be pleased to correspond with you.—Mrs. Albert B. Clark, 83 Franklin St., Lee, Mass.

7720a. Shoup or Shaub.—Martin Schaub, a Swiss, came to this country Aug. 24, 1728, on the ship Merionhaus (Pa. Ar., Ser. II, Vol. 17, pp. 12-13). He is the ancestor of the Shoups in this country. He later settled in Frederick Co., Md., where he d, 1740. He had several sons who left desc in Pa., Md. & Va.; had one dau, Catharine, m Peter Kemp in Md. His son Martin, Jr., m Sophie Bott, and had nine ch: George, b Feb. 12, 1755; Catherine, b Feb. 13, 1757; Peter, b July 8, 1758; Elizabeth, b Mar. 9, 1760, d y; Christian, b Jan. 2, 1762; George Henry, b Apr. 29, 1763, d y; Sophie, b Apr. 12, 1765; Henry, b Apr. 13, 1767; Martin, b Apr. 20, 1769; Mary ——; Samuel, b Oct. 11, 1771. Martin Schaub, Jr.'s, will and Bible are both in possession of his desc. The family records are all in the Bible in German. “In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1755, Feb. 12, I Martin Schaub & my w, Sophie Bott, were blessed with a son, & we gave him the name of George. His birth witnesses were in when the moon (Luna) was in the fish (Pisces) and the woman (Virgo) in the water man (Aquarius). Again the Lord blessed us in 1757, Feb. 13, with a little dam & we gave her the name of Catharine. Her birth witnesses were in when the moon (Luna) was in the fish (Pisces) and the woman (Virgo) in the water man (Aquarius). Again the Lord blessed us in 1757, Feb. 13, with a little dam, & we gave her the name of Catharine. Her birth witnesses were in when the moon (Luna) was in the bull (Taurus), the woman (Virgo) in the scale (Libra), & Venus in the crawfish (Scorpio),” etc., with all the ch. In his will, he says, “Tenthly, it is my will & desire that my son Samuel be taught in the English school, & therefore direct that my executor send him to school so long at least until he arrives at the age of 16 yrs, & make use of the money arising from
the proceeds of the land division to my sd son Samuel, such part thereof as may defray the expense of his schooling." This same Samuel Shoup is one of the five trustees in Frederick Co. to whom land is granted in 1792, "in trust that sd parcel of land be set apart, improved & occupied as a Seminary of English learning for the benefit of the grantees, their heirs forever, & the inhabitants of the neighborhood contributing toward the support of sd Seminary." Deed dated Mar. 5, 1792. F. Co. No. 1 (1791-1815), p. 154. The oldest son, George, & the youngest son, Samuel, came to Ohio in 1806. Samuel m in Hagerstown, Md., Dorothy Grove, a lineal desc of Hans Graf, one of the first settlers of Lancaster Co., Pa. —Mrs. Bernis Brien, 223 Volusia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

8920. MILLARD.—Thomas Millard d at East Haddam, Apr. 13, 1752. He m July 16, 1724, Rebecca Dutton, & their son Jason Millard, b East Haddam, Conn., May 27, 1729, m May, 1750, Rachel Andrews, dau of Samuel & Eleanor Lee Andrews. Their son Jason Millard, Jr., b Windsor, Conn., Mar. 16, 1755, m Ann Smith at Pittsfield, Mass., May 7, 1786; they moved to N. Y. State & he was listed in the 1790 census as living in Cambridge, Washington Co., then Albany Co. He d Charlton, Saratoga Co. Ann Smith, his w, b May 22, 1765, d Charlton, N. Y., July 3, 1842. Their ch: Woodbridge, b Jan. 24, 1787; Chas., b Nov. 24, 1790; Harriet, b Nov. 25, 1792; Major, b Dec. 5, 1794; Nancy, b July 24, 1799; John, b May 6, 1800; Wm., b Mar. 6, 1803, m Clarinda Rathbun. Any information of the Millard or Smith families would be appreciated. —Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Caledonia, N. Y.

8993. MITCHELL.—John Mitchell, a respectable & thrifty millwright, m abt 1765, Mary Tidball, dau of Richard Tidball (see 8994). Their ch were Elizabeth, m John Webster; Elijah; Rachel, m Richard Webster; Frederick, b 1776, m abt 1799, Permeila Trego, dau of John & Arilla Trego, d June 15, 1851; Lydia, m —— Fulton; John, b 1780, d Feb. 3, 1849; Evan, m Elizabeth Webster; Mary, m —— Vande Grift. The County Records of Harford Co., Md., show that John Mitchell owned considerable property, as there is on record two deeds conveying to him a total of 393 acres, one deed dated Oct. 4, 1779, & the other Dec. 17, 1783. Some dispute evidently arose as to the validity of this property, as there is on record a deed dated Dec. 27, 1800, from a third party conveying the same property to John Mitchell for five shillings. As was customary at that time, certain tracts or homesteads were known by names other than that of their owners, & the deeds from this land describe it as being part of a tract known as "Stoney Ridge," located abt five miles east of Bel Air, Md. A portion of this land is now in possession of some of his desc. This John Mitchell is buried on this land abt 100 yards north of the house occupied by him & his family. The inscription on the marker is "John Mitchell, millwright, died Oct. 26, 1801." —Mrs. S. E. Kurtz, No. 497, Sac City, Iowa.

8994. TIDBALL.—Dr. Brownhill, an eminent surgeon in the British Army & subsequently, physician to His Majesty, the King of England, was m near the close of the 17th century. Two dau were b to this union; the father d in London early in the 18th century, & his widow & ch came to Pa., Aug. 11, 1714. Their dau, Elizabeth Brownhill, m July 6, 1715, Thomas Tidball, son of an English gentleman, who came to the U. S. on the same vessel with her previous to their marriage. Their ch: Richard, b May 29, 1716; Thomas, b Oct. 29, 1717; John, b Oct. 18, 1719; Sarah, b Aug. 6, 1721; Mary, b Dec. 22, 1723; Elizabeth, b Dec. 12, 1725; Alice, b Feb. 13, 1726; Joseph, b Nov. 29, 1733; Wm., b Nov. 23, 1736; Rachel, b June 1, 1740. Richard Tidball, b May 29, 1716, m abt 1745; he d early, leaving an only ch, Mary, who m John Mitchell 1765.—Mrs. S. E. Kurtz, Sac City, Iowa.

9000. MULLER.—Rev. John Jacob Muller before coming to America from Germany, was a portrait painter of Nuremberg. He united with the Moravian Church in 1740 and accompanied Count Zinzendorf to America in 1741, acting as his secretary and artist. Besides acting as private secretary, he wrote the journals of the Synods held in Pa. in 1742 (which Synods were called to promote the "Inter-Church movement" of that century) and also took notes from delivery, of a number of Zinzendorf’s sermons, for publication. He returned to Europe with Zinzendorf in 1743 & was a close friend of the Count’s for many years; he was ordained in 1760 & d in Niskey, Prussia, in 1781. The name in the Moravian Archives was spelled "Mueller" & later Miller. Mueller painted a picture of Christ bearing a cross, which he probably brought with him to Bethlehem, Pa., & this picture decorated the south wall of the chapel & was used as an object lesson, & made the central theme of speech & song in teaching the Indians the "Story of the Cross." According to records at Bethlehem, John Mueller came back to America, arriving in N. Y. in the ship Irene (a Moravian Congregational ship) on June 2, 1756, & is listed with "the single men." Ref. "History of Bethlehem," by Levering. Frederick Mueller ("Sachsen"), i.e., from the Moravian country, was enlisted as a "private" May 8, 1781, in the service of the United States, under Nicholas Kern, Esq., Lt. Col. This company was from Northampton Co., Pa., including Bethlehem. Ref. Pa. Arch., Series 5, Vol. 8, p. 35.—Miss Clara A. Beck, 504 Swede St., Norristown, Pa., Annalist Mont'y Co. Hist. Soc.

9937. GRAEF-GRAF. — Hans Graf was b in
Switzerland, 1661. Because of the persecution of the Mennonites, he fled to Alsace. There he was known as Baron Von Weldon. The coat of arms is in possession of his desc, also a Bible printed in 1583 & an old clock. He came to Germantown, Pa., in 1696, but settled later in Chester Co., now Lancaster Co., Pa., where he had immense tracts of land. He was one of the men commissioned to lay out the King's Highway from Lancaster to Philadelphia, in 1733. The Hans Graf Association was formed in 1865, & an effort was made to locate & mark his grave. "It was found in the Meeting-House yard marked with a rough sandstone slab, on which the initials 'H. G.' are still legible, although nearly effaced by the rains & snows of 120 winters." The examination of title papers disclosed the fact that the land now belonging to the Meeting House was purchased by Hans Graf from the heirs of Wm. Penn, & deeded to the Society of Mennonites by one of the sons of Hans Graf. He d 1746. Will indexed as John Graf, Vol. A-1, Wills, p. 113, Lancaster Co. Ch. He gives "unto my beloved son Jacob Graf" & then "unto my dear & loving w Susanna & her ch, Peter, Samuel, Maren, Daniel, John, David, Hannah, Fronicke & Mary." Of these ch, Jacob (1) (evidently by a first w) d 1770, had John, Jacob, Melchior, Eve, Magdelena, Christina & Dorothee. Peter (2) d 1771, w Magdelena, had Peter, Anna, m David Martin, Mary, Abraham Graf. Samuel (3) m Christina, had dau Mary (4), Maren or Mark, d May 18, 1779, w Anna Huwer, one son, Mark, six daus. Susanna m David Martin, Veronica m Abraham Huntsberger, Barbara m Jacob Summy, Magdelena m Christian Meyer, Elizabeth m Abraham Metzler, Mary m Michael Wenger. Daniel (5) d Jan. 16, 1770, w, Mary, two sons, Christian & Daniel. Dau Anna m Christian Burkholder, Barbara m John Rohrer. John or Hans (6), Jr., as he was called, was on the first tax list with his father in 1721. He d in 1780. Will in York Co., Pa., but he is buried at Keedysville, Md., Washington Co. His ch went into Md. & Va., & the name is written Grove. Wife, Elizabeth, had Jacob, b 1737, d 1819, buried at Sharpsburg, Md.; Elizabeth, Henry & Catharine, & George, m Mary Ferree in Lancaster, Pa., thought to have been killed in Rev War, as nothing is known of him after 1779, & in 1783 his widow m Griffith Willett. Hannah (7) m Peter Good. Fronicke (8) m Henry Landis. Mary (9) m John Kry. David (10), b 1721, d 1783, w Miss Moyer; had John, David, m Barbara Hirst, Anna m Jacob Erd, Barbara m Christian Bincley. Reference: "Rupp's Hist. of Lancaster Co.;" "Ellis & Evans' Hist. of Lancaster," p. 925; "Harris Biographical Hist. of Lancaster Co.;" "Historic Background & Annals of the Swiss & German Pioneer Settlers."

H. F. Eshleman. Have all the desc of Hans, Jr., if desired.—Mrs. Bernis Brien, 223 Volusia Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

9938. STEVENS.—A movement was on foot the early part of 1800 to settle Pompey Hill, N. Y., nr Syracuse, then a wilderness inhabited by the Onondaga Indians. People came from N. H., Mass., Conn., & R. I. Israel Sloan, Sr., & fam came in 1804 from N. H., Zadoc Seymour from Norfolk, Conn. John Stevens settled in Martins, nr Syracuse, & it is said he had only an axe & a small bundle on his shoulder. He m three times, name of 1st w unknown, she left three ch: Betsy, m ——— Sutherland; Harriet, m ——— Turner; a son who went to sea. John Stevens m 2ndly a widow, Elizabeth Gates, & to this union were b Horatio Perry, b Sept. 10, 1814; Caroline, b 1818, w D. W. Sloan, Pompey Hill, Dec. 20, 1843; Francine, m ——— Beach; Rowl, a son, who d in infancy. John Stevens m the 3rd time Lovina Fillmore, the widow Allen. John Stevens is supposed to have d nr Dunkirk, in western N. Y. Horatio Perry Stevens, b Sept. 10, 1814, sometimes called "Commodore Perry" because he was b on the first anniversary of "Perry's" victory on Lake Erie, m Harriet Sloan, Sept. 20, 1837, at Pompey Hill.—Olive Harwood Lash.

9945. Wilcox.—In the Syracuse Post Office there is a tablet with the names of the Rev soldiers & sailors who lived in Onondaga Co. As Pompey is in Onondaga Co., I noticed your query. I copied the 400 names on the tablet. The names of John & Samuel Wilcox are there, but not Enoch's.—Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash, 349 Brunson Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.

9949. Sevier.—Write to Mrs. Nannee Sevier Sabin, R. No. 2, Box No. 117, Johnson City, Tenn., a desc of Valentine Sevier.—E. M. H. Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

QUERIES

1823, in Bristol, Ontario Co. He had bro Azer, who came to Bristol 1803. Wanted, Jackson gen & rec of any Rev service.

(a) **SISSON-MOREHOUSE**—Wanted, parentage, gen & Rev rec of Stephen Sisson, who m Hopsy Smith, an Eng. Quakeress & had 8 ch. He lived 14 miles from Bunker Hill during Rev War. Their 3d son, Stephen, 1766-1807, m Hannah Sears, dau of Alden Sears. Their son Judah, b 1802, m Oct. 26, 1825, at East Bloomfield, N. Y., Theodosia Morehouse, b 1805, dau of Josiah, an officer in the War of 1812, who kept a tavern at Brighton. Wanted, Morehouse gen & proof of the service of Josiah.

(b) **SIMMONS**—Constant & Silence Simmons lived in Dighton, Mass., 1740, had 11 ch. Johnathan m Ruth Gording, b 1769, resided in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., moved to Ohio abt 1830. Wanted, Rev rec of Constant Simmons & any data that will help connect him with Moses Simmonds of the "Fortune."—E. L. F.

10007. SOLT.—Wanted, parentage of Magdalena Solt, of Toamensing Township, Carbon Co., Pa., who m Martin Arner or Orner, 1774. Their ch were Paul & Elizabeth Barbara.—A. A. S.

10008. TERRY.—Wanted, name & date of the 1st Terrell who came to America & name of county in Va. in which he settled; also parentage of Prestley Terrell who served in Rev. Wanted also, parentage of Archibald Terrell, who came from Orange Co., Va., toKy., 1807.—A. W.

10009. LAMB.—Wanted, parentage & Rev rec of ancestor of Benjamin Fulton Lamb, b Feb. 8, 1807, probably in N. Y. State, m Oct. 11, 1832, Julia Ann Meyers or Moyer in Lycoming Co., Pa. He had bros John, who went to Calif., Mathew, who d young, & David.

(a) **MEYER or MOYER-MOORE**.—John & Ann Barbara Meyer had son John Jacob, b 1813. Julia Moore, b July 18, 1770. They lived near Jersey Shore, Pa. Wanted, Moore gen & any Rev rec of John or John Jacob Meyer.—J. L. T.

10100. CLIFFORD.—Sally Clifford, b Wentworth, N. H., May 20, 1797, m Alexander Rutherford, Apr. 8, 1817. Her g-father was Isaac Clifford, of Wentworth. Wanted, her parentage, giving g-mother Clifford's name & gen.—A. D. M.


10012. EVANS.—Wanted, name & gen of w of Philip Evans, said to have come from Wales 1720 & lived in Berks Co., Pa. Their son, Joshua Evans, 1733-1778, m Mary Thomas, & their son, Philip Thomas Evans, b 1770, m Anna Elizabeth Van Reed. Was there any Rev rec on this line?

(a) **THOMAS**.—Mary Thomas Evans was the dau of Philip Thomas, 1697-1773, & his w Esther ——. Wanted, her name & parentage. Philip was the son of William Thomas, d 1717, who m, 1694, Elizabeth Philips, d 1744. Wanted, Rev rec & any other data on these lines.—A. B. A.

10013. ACKER.—Wanted, parentage of Mariah Acker, 1743-1831, 2d w of Andrew Hershey, of Lancaster Co., Pa.

(a) **OAKES**.—Wanted, parentage of Jonas M. Oakes, who m Sabrina N. Bradbury, Mar. 8, 1821.—F. S. U.

10015. GOODRICH-CLARK.—Joshua Goodrich, of Rocky Hill, Conn., & Pittsfield, Mass., b May 5, 1731, m Feb. 22, 1760, Mary Hubbard. Their son Asa, b Sept. 2, 1766, m Aug. 18, 1784, Anna, dau of Nunn Clark. Wanted, Rev rec of Joshua Goodrich & Nunn Clark.

(a) **WHITE**.—Wanted, Rev rec of father of Hannah White, of Canaan, Conn., d Mar. 11, 1832, who m, Oct. 25, 1781, Samuel Pierce, b Sept. 22, 1756.

(b) **STOREY-BRANCH**.—Solomon Storey, b in Norwich, Conn., abt 1726, m Dorcas Branch, probably of Norwich, lived in Dalton, Mass., 1772-1778, & in Salisbury, Vt., 1778-1816. Wanted, Rev rec of the father of Dorcas Branch & of Solomon Storey.—J. P.

10016. WEST-LYLE.—Wanted, parentage of both Capt. Henry West, b 1775, of War of 1812, & of his w Nancy Lyle. They came from N. C. to Ky., then moved to Tenn. after the war.

(a) **ASHCRAFT-LUTON**.—Wanted, parentage of both Thomas Ashcraft & of his w Temperance Luton (Luten), of N. C., who came to Tenn. Their dau, Martha Frances, b Jan. 29, 1826, in Asheville, N. C., m John West, Nov. 23, 1841, son of Capt. Henry West Wanted, any Rev rec on these lines.—J. W. P.

10017. HERRICK.—Elijah Herrick, b 1736/7, son of Stephen & Phebe Guile Herrick, m at Preston, Conn., Miss Kinnie. Their ch: Ephraim, b 1758; Elijah, b 1760; Wm., Stephen, John, Roswell, Priscilla, Anna, Phebe, who m Lemuel Ladd. Wanted, names of ws & ch of each of the above sons, with their dates. Did Stephen m Abigail —— & have a dau, Nancy, b Apr. 1, 1795?—E. M. C.
10018. INGRAHAM.—Wanted, name & date of m of Nathan Ingraham, Sr., b 1752, d 1835, buried at Cornwall, Conn., & had a son Pitts. Could Pitts have been the maiden name of his mother?
(a) WILLARD.—Wanted, parentage & Rev ser of the father of Lynde Willard, b 1790, was in War of 1812, d 1871, m Hannah Rowe.
(b) ABORNS.—Wanted, parentage & Rev ser of the father of Dorcas Aborns who m David Parkhill, Sr., & had ch David, b 1793, Chloe, Benjamin, & Troman. Ruth Aborns' sister Dorcas m William Baxter at Medfield, Mass.
(c) ROWE.—Wanted, dates & given name of w of Ebenezer Rowe who m ——— Reynolds. He is supposed to have enlisted in Rev War at Albany, lived in New Canaan, Columbia Co., later moving to Elizabethtown & is buried on Simonds Hill, grave not marked. Would like his Rev rec.—A. E. P.

10019. BRADFORD.—Wanted, ancestry of Capt. John Bradford, who had a son Ephraim P. Bradford, who m Mary Barker & had sons John, Joseph & James, b 1854.—H. B. N.

10020. MILLS.—Wanted, ancestry & place of birth of Josiah Mills, of Long Island, b 1746, d 1814, m Rachel Miller, b 1767. Wanted, place of mar. Josiah Mills had a bro Zopher & sister (wanted name), who m Thos. or Theo. Smith.—B. M. B.

10021. BERRY.—Was Capt. Thos. Berry, of 8th Va. Regt., Frederick Co., the father of Corporal David Berry, who m Hannah Pickering?
(a) WARD.—Josiah Ward & w Mary ——— had son Elisha, b 1790. Was he the Josiah who lived at West Springfield, Mass.?
(b) HARRIS-THOMAS.—Wanted, parentage of both Richard Harris, b 1777 & of his w Beulah Thomas, b 1784. Their son, Jonathan T. Harris, lived in Morgan Co., Ohio.—T. C.

10022. ALLEN.—Wanted, parentage of Benjamin Allen, of Orangeburg Co., now Allendale, S. C., b 1812, m abt 1843, Caroline Elizabeth Fuller, of Liberty Co., Ga. His widowed mother Margaret m 2nd Fasher Long, a widower, & moved to Liberty Co., Ga.—B. G.

10023. PERKINS.—Wanted, dates & place of b of Lemuel Perkins who m Abigail, dau of George & Mary Marden Foss, of Strafford, N. H. Also place of b & m of their son John Perkins who m Hannah Hall. John & Hannah are buried in Jackson, N. H. Who were the parents of Hannah Hall?—M. A. B.

10024. BROWN.—Wanted, parentage of John Alexander Brown, who m bef 1801 Sarah Holland, sister of Solomon Holland, of Montgomery Co., Md. Their ch were Hatton, b abt 1801, m Deborah Shank; Mercer Alexander, b 1803. Is this John Alexander Brown the son of John Alexander Brown who m Sarah Hatton in Christ Church, Philadelphia, in 1765?

10025. FARGO.—Wanted, gen & Rev rec of Thomas Turner Fargo, b 1765, d Oct. 6, 1861, aged 96 years. He had a son Thomas, who m Ann Mercey, b 1771, d 1813. Their ch were b in Tyringham, Mass.—H. G. B.

(a) BUCKINGHAM-HOSMER-GRISWOLD.—Solomon Huntington, 1737-1809, m Mary Buckingham b June 5, 1705 d Sept. 17, 1778, dau of Thomas & Margaret (Griswold) Buckingham of Milford, Conn. & gr dau of Rev. Thomas & Esther (Hosmer) Buckingham, of Milford, Conn. Wanted Hosmer, Griswold & Buckingham gen & rec of Rev ser.
(b) SHEPARD-TINKER-DEISON.—Solomon Huntington, m Mar. 28, 1762 Anna Denison b 1742. They lived in Windham, Conn. where he d Mar. 3, 1809. Was it their dau Lydia who m ——— Shepard? Wanted given name of ——— Shepard. Their dau Lydia m Elisha Tinker & moved to Perry Co., Ohio, after the Rev. Wanted gen & Rev rec of Shepard, Tinker & Denison families.

10027. HUNT.—Wanted name & dates of w of Theophilus Hunt, New Milford, Conn., also his dates. His son Wm. b 1769, at Brookfield, Conn., m Susannah Lovell, of New Milford, Conn. His son Ezra b 1781 in Windham, Conn. Wanted their dates. Their son Abraham b Oct. 6, 1799, in Van Rensselaer Co., N. Y., came to Ohio & m Nancy Cox of Dayton, Ohio, about 1820. They moved to Ind. Would like to correspond with any members of this family.
(a) REED.—Wanted name of w of Joseph Reed & dates of b, m, & d of both. He served in Rev from Duchess Co., N. Y. His son Brewster Reed served in War of 1812 on Com. Perry’s Flagship. He m Sarah Rogers. Wanted their dates. Their son Abraham b Oct. 6, 1799, in Van Rensselaer Co., N. Y., came to Ohio & m Nancy Cox of Dayton, Ohio, abt 1820. They moved to Ind. Would like to correspond with any members of this family.
(b) WOLFROM.—Wanted dates of b, m, & d of Philip Wolfrom, who served in Rev from Albany Co., Kinderhook Dist., N. Y. He m Eve Encobe (Eucoba) b in France. Their ch were Henry, Eve, Katrina & Wm., who m Sarah Totten abt 1805 at Coxsackie, N. Y.—J. B. B.

10028. YONGE.—Wanted data of the desc of both Henry & Philip Yonge who were among the first colonists of Georgia, to whom allotments of land were granted by King George II, 1754.—J. C. F.
David Reese Chapter (University, Miss.). Outside of the regular routine of chapter work, David Reese Chapter finds in the record of 1920 several matters of general interest.

The Chapter has been filled with sadness by the death of two members to whose work in the beginning of D.A.R. history in Mississippi the State owes much. Both Mrs. Charlotte K. Wardlaw and Miss Helen Conkey have joined the Choir Invisible during the year. Both were charter members and ex-Regents of the Chapter, and both kept to the close of their busy, fruitful lives a keen and active interest in the welfare of the Chapter, and of the National Society.

In January, 1920, the Chapter had the joy of paying tribute to a third associate of these two on the occasion of her birthday. To Miss Lou Neilson's efficiency as Registrar not only David Reese Chapter but other chapters in this and other States are debtors, for the Society owes many of its most valuable members to her patience and skill in tracing baffling lines. On her birthday the Chapter Daughters gathered about her to hear some reminiscences of earlier days. Later, to her surprise, she was invited into her dining room where her sister-in-law presided. A birthday cake graced the center of the table surrounded by 13 five-pointed gilt stars, each point carrying a crimson candle, thus, with a tall candle "to grow on," making up the tale of her years in crimson and gold, the Chapter colors, and producing at the same time the effect of the D.A.R. emblem. On each member's plate lay a knot of the National colors, but the guest of honor found on hers a D.A.R. spoon also with the congratulations of the Chapter, conveying but faintly the love and esteem of each Daughter.

David Reese Chapter claims the honor of having made the first preliminary D.A.R. organization in the State, though Natchez Chapter first obtained a charter. In May the Chapter invited the out-of-town members to an afternoon reception and program, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the receipt of the charter. A number accepted, and two descendants of David Reese were present by special invitation. The roll call showed that the membership extended from Florida to Hawaii, from Panama to China. The program consisted of patriotic songs, early English ballads sung in Colonial days, and some old folk music on the piano; a history of David Reese by Mrs. Nelson, one of his descendants; a history of the founding of the Chapter and of its place in State D.A.R. activity by Miss Lou Neilson; an account of the local work of the Chapter by Miss Emma Hustace, and of the Real Daughter of the Chapter, by Miss Pegues. All these records of chapter work were given by charter members who could testify whereof they spoke, and made the program not only interesting but very instructive.

The place cards in the dining room bore each the name of a guest's Revolutionary ancestor. The gathering there was enlivened by some charming readings given by Miss Nelson, a descendant of David Reese, and by the exhibition of some very interesting mementos of chapter history, such as one of the engraved invitations issued by Miss Conkey for a reception looking toward the organization of the chapter, several of the early year books, a picture from an old DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE of the Real Daughter of the Chapter and the Chapter charter.

In many of these early papers the Chapter founders expressed their eager wish to emulate the virtues of their Revolutionary ancestors; to us their successors in the Chapter there comes sometimes a doubt whether we can attain even remotely to the virtues of our founders.

(MRS. CALVIN S.) MAUD MORROW BROWN,
Regent.
Major William Thomas Chapter (St. Mary's City, Maryland) celebrated its fifth birthday October 23rd with a delightful party in the hospitable home of Mrs. George P. Toker. The chief work of the year has been to raise funds for the Soldiers' Memorial to be placed in Leonard Town, the county seat, to the honor and glory of the boys from St. Mary's who gave their lives or who gave their services for the World War. Some of the members gave card parties in their homes, raising therefrom $208.50. During the summer our Chapter made a drive through the county for the fund, raising $657.50, making a total of $866.00 the Chapter has raised for this memorial.

Our charities have not been neglected this year, either; in addition to the regular contribution to the Memorial Continental Hall fund, the Chapter has contributed to the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Scholarship in St. Mary's Seminary, to the Mrs. Pembroke Thorn Scholarship, to the Francis Scott Key Scholarship and to the scholarship at Springfield, Mass., Maryland D.A.R. Americanization work, also to bronze tablet on Battleship Maryland. We are hoping not to fall behind, but to press forward during the next five years to still greater things.

MRS. J. THOMAS BROME,
St. Mary's City, Maryland.

General Daniel Stewart Chapter (Perry, Ga.) is doing splendid work this year, especially along educational lines. The regular monthly meeting was held on January 19th at the home of Mrs. John H. Hodges. An interesting program was rendered and plans were made for a movie attraction at an early date, the proceeds to go to the "Memorial Scholarship Fund" at the University of Georgia, in memory of our Georgia boys who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. And while we are planning to honor the boys who made the supreme sacrifice, we would not fail to pay loving tribute to those who came back; and especially do we wish to honor Major Courtney Hicks Hodges, U. S. A., through the columns of this our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for he is the son of Mrs. John H. Hodges, one of our finest members and best workers. In the recent war he won the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism, and in citing the Fifth Division, General Pershing said that the crossing of the Meuse was one of the greatest military exploits in the history of the war. The town of Perry is justly proud of Major Hodges. I give here a brief sketch of his service record:

Major Courtney Hicks Hodges enlisted November 5, 1906, in Company L, 17th Infantry, was promoted corporal February 1, 1907, and to sergeant July 12, 1907. He won the gold medal in the Atlantic Division Rifle Competition and the silver medal in the Army Rifle Competition and qualified as a distinguished marksman. He was commissioned second lieutenant November 20, 1909, and assigned to the 13th Infantry. In 1910 he qualified for a place on the U.S. Infantry Rifle Team for the national matches, the team winning the match. He also won the Rapid Fire Medal in the National Individual Match the same year. Served on the Mexican border from March to July, 1911, then sailed for the Philippine Islands October 5, 1911, returning to the United States October 13, 1914. He was transferred to the 6th Infantry and served with that regiment on the border from October, 1914, to March, 1916. On the punitive expedition into Mexico after the bandit Pancho Villa, from March, 1916, to February, 1917, when his regiment returned to the border. He was promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1916, and captain May 15, 1917. He went overseas with the advance detachment, 6th Infantry, March 4, 1918, and served in the Annouled Sector and St. Die Sector, June 12, 1918, to Au-
gust 29, 1918. Was promoted to major, June 7, 1918, and commanded the Second Battalion, 6th Infantry, in the St. Mihiel offensive and was cited in Division Orders for gallantry in action. He commanded the same battalion in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, his battalion being first across in the forcing of the crossing of the Meuse River and canal at Brieulles. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and took part in the last attack of the war, November 10, 1918, in the capture of Jametz. Served with the Army of Occupation at Trieve, Germany, from December 1, 1918, to March 9, 1919, and in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to July, 1919. He took part in the A.E.F. Rifle Competition at Le Mans France, winning third place, and returned to the United States with the regiment, July 22, 1919. He graduated from the Field Artillery School Class of 1929, is now on duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

MRS. ALVA DAVIS,
Regent.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter (Wollaston, Mass.) in October, 1920, completed ten years of patriotic activity. In commemoration of the anniversary of its organization, the Chapter wished to mark some historic site and the landing place of Captain Wollaston, for whom the region is named, was selected.

On a granite post of the bridge on the ocean boulevard, over the mouth of the creek where Captain Wollaston moved his bark, was placed a marker of Quincy granite bearing the D. A. R. insignia and an appropriate inscription.

The exercises were opened by the Regent, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, who welcomed the many guests, and introduced the Past Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Tenney, who had the exercises in charge. Mrs. Tenney said, in part:

In the year 1625 Captain Wollaston and his company of traders sailed up this little inlet, landed on the south shore near the end of this bridge, and set up their homes or trading posts upon the rising ground beyond, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. From that time this section became Mount Wollaston, and the stream Mount Wollaston River.

The captain, whose given name is not known, finding one winter in this climate quite sufficient, sailed away to Virginia, and was heard from only once afterward. His name remained, how ever.

After the departure of Captain Wollaston, the traders, under sway of their moving spirit, one Thomas Morton, a man of education and ability, but a profligate, threw off all allegiance to their former leader, and while they continued for three years a flourishing fur trade, gave themselves over to a life of unbridled license.

Here, on the first of May, 1627, they set up a gigantic May pole 80 feet high, and proceeded with ceremonies which scandalized their staid Plymouth neighbors, who sternly rebuked them.

Later, when Morton began trading firearms to the Indians for furs, the neighboring settlement became alarmed, and Captain Myles Standish with his invincible army descended upon Merry Mount and captured Morton.

Governor Endicott, reaching Salem in 1628, upon hearing of these escapades, with grim promptitude sailed over and hewed down the Maypole.

Morton was sent to England, where it was found that he had not committed any crime under the laws of the Crown. At liberty, he soon returned to Merry Mount and his fur business.

His insolent presence again molested the Puritan settlers, and in midwinter, 1630, after being held in the stocks, he was banished from the country, his sailing being timed to compel him to witness from the ship the burning of his house. So ended the episode.

From that time the name Merry Mount has been attached to this location, which at present is in the hands of a land development
company. The road directly up the hill is part of the projected Pilgrim Boulevard; to the right, and parallel, is Maypole Boulevard. Just a short distance up this road is a triangle of greensward, to be known as Maypole Corners, where it is believed the famous Maypole stood. On top of the hill is the site of the huge cedar, the center motif on our Quincy city seal, because it is affirmed that it attracted Captain Wollaston to this shore, and was his landmark many miles down the bay. This old tree was blown down during a terrific storm in 1898, but is carefully preserved in city hall. The land company's plans call for a park, to be known as Maypole Park, which will enclose the site of this old cedar, the same to be appropriately marked. This will be a welcome addition to our park system, which already includes a beautiful reservation known as Merry Mount Park.

"September 20, 1920, was the first anniversary of the launching of the U. S. S. Merry Mount, which Quincy had the honor of naming in recognition of her activity in Liberty Loan campaigns. "The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, D. A. R., endeavoring always to be a potent force in philanthropic, educational and patriotic affairs, takes pride and pleasure in presenting to the city of Quincy this simple marker."

The tablet was unveiled by two great-grandchildren of Mrs. Ellen J. Pinkham, who, with Mrs. Elizabeth Sanborn, early settlers of Wollaston, both over ninety years of age, were honored guests of the Chapter. Mayor Whiton accepted the tablet for the city of Quincy.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, was then introduced, and in her usual pleasing manner congratulated the Chapter upon its achievements of the past 10 years, prominent among these being its war work, to which it contributed $800 in money.


Through the courtesy of the Society of Colonial Dames, the Quincy Homestead (Dorothy Q. House) was opened to the Chapter and its guests. The atmosphere of this wonderful homestead of 1687 lent a fitting ending to a day of historic interest and significance. Ida F. Waterhouse, Historian.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa). We have a membership of 141, 30 of whom are non-residents. On Memorial Day we marked 23 graves with Iowa flags and flowers, our Chaplain, Miss Emma Cooper, a real granddaughter, giving a beautiful tribute to each deceased member.

In May came a call from the Home Service Red Cross to help a family in need. One dress for the mother and three dresses for the little girl were made by a few faithful workers.

December 2nd our Chapter had the honor of entertaining the State Regent, Mrs. Mann; also our State Secretary, Mrs. Frisbee, and the State Historian, Mrs. F. B. Thrall, who is a Chapter member, at a luncheon at Hotel Ottumwa. We are 100 per cent. for Americanization work. A reception was given for new American citizens at the Library. Flags, both national and state, were presented to both husband and wife. Judge Wade gave a fine address; over one hundred were present. Mr. J. C. Dalzell, who had been the instructor of the class, acted as chairman.

We have distributed 500 American Creeds for use in Library, $1.25; also we gave three outfits for Serbian relief, made at $21.50 each, total $63.50; one scholarship to Dorothy Sharp School, $50; one outfit for Serbian Relief made, money given by Miss Avery. Amount given for celebration for Soldier Boys' Homecoming, $10; amount given for Historical Spots, $25; amount taken out by Chapter for Thrift Stamps, $25; amount of sweaters given to Home Social Service, $42; one scholarship to International College given through Chapter by Maude Sisk, $50; two historical relics sent, two national holidays celebrated, two ancestral services sent to Historian, one paper on Americanization, 100 books collected for the library for boys overseas, D. A. R. National Liberty Loan, over quota, $10; one Near East orphan adopted, $60; patriotic float in parade, $20; 43 military records given to State Historian.

Mrs. Jay Patterson, Regent.

Paulus Hook Chapter (Jersey City, N. J.). Looking back over our year's work we find much has been accomplished—our gift of $250 towards a moving-picture machine for the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. being of constructive value in Americanization work, while our members have at intervals given patriotic talks at the Institute. We have contributed to the Salvation Army Emergency Fund, and also $25 to work in the Pines at Vinicentown.

We honored our first Regent and present Honorary Regent, by becoming founders of the Tamassee School for Mountain Whites and call it the "Althea R. Bedle Foundation." We have also acceded to the requests of the National Society in Washington, in so far as...
we were able, contributing to state and national scholarships.

Our membership is now 64. We have held three business meetings during the year, and frequent Board meetings, when the work of the Chapter has been discussed and planned.

Nor have we overlooked the social work of the Chapter, one interesting meeting being held at the home of Mrs. Voorhees when Dr. Carl Reiland, of St. George's, New York, gave a noteworthy address.

When our Chapter became of age, we celebrated our 21st birthday by a luncheon, which was a delightful occasion. It was a great pleasure to have our State Regent, Mrs. Fitts, with us; also Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. Blackburn, of the Founders and Patriots' Society, as well as our own Honorary Regent and Vice Regents. Dr. E. W. Giles, of East Orange, was the speaker of the day, and his spirited address had for its title "The Criminal Extravagance of the Age."

Our luncheon in honor of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Sisson, has certainly been delightful and we must thank our able Committee for their work. A card party and cake sale, with Mrs. Stratford as chairman, was a financial success, and members and their friends spent a pleasant afternoon together.

Let us take "service" as our watchword for the coming year. America at the present time needs the services of every loyal American, can if we would preserve the ideals for which our fathers died.

May every member feel that her individual talent is needed in this work. "Not failure, but low aim, is crime," and in the year to come may our aim be higher than ever before.

MAY C. MCKELVEY,
Recording Secretary, Pro Tem.

Bradford Chapter (Canton, Pa.) celebrated its 10th birthday on October 8, 1919, at the home of Mrs. E. T. Barnes, and we were honored by the presence of our State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who gave a most interesting talk. Several musical numbers were rendered and a synopsis of the Chapter's history was given by our first and Organizing Regent, Mrs. G. E. Newman.

Mrs. L. T. McFadden succeeded Mrs. Newman as Regent, and at their retirement from office they were made Honorary Regents of the Chapter and ex Regents' bars were presented to them in appreciation of their faithful and efficient leadership.

During the World War we were allied with the Red Cross Society 100 per cent. in all its activities, generously meeting the various demands made upon us; we gave full quota to the National Society Liberty Bond, full quota to the Tilloloy Fund, to the Liquidation Fund of Continental Hall debt, to Belgian Relief, to the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.,
a scholarship to train a Pennsylvania girl in the National Service School for War Relief, to the United States Hospital at Carlisle, to the War Workers' Fund, to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, Tamassee School and the International College at Springfield, Mass.; to the Children's Home at Pittsburgh, and contributed to many other worthy causes. We served a dinner on Memorial Day to all Canton boys who had returned from the World War.

One of our sons, Leroy Gleason Clark, having made the supreme sacrifice on the fields of France, a bronze memorial tablet has been placed by the Chapter in the Green Free Library.

We have made it a custom to place annually in our town library one or more volumes; we now have all Lineage Books available to date, Index to Lineage Books, all the Smithsonian Reports and many other valuable genealogical and historical books.

We took an active part in the Good Roads Campaign for this section of the county, giving special attention to the promotion of the Old Susquehanna Trail up the valley between Williamsport, Pa., and Elmira, N. Y.

Our Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nelle M. Black, was honored by receiving the appointment from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, of one of the five scholarships awarded the N. S. D. A. R. by the Women's Section of the Navy League, in the National Service School for Women at Washington, D. C.

We give cash prizes annually to those students of eighth-grade work who attain highest percentage in United States history, desiring to encourage more careful study of the history of our country. Copies of the American Creed have been distributed to Chapter members, memorized and repeated at our Chapter meetings.

Present officers, elected in May, 1920, are: Regent, Mrs. E. T. Barnes; Vice Regent, Mrs. Frederick Tripp; Secretary, Mrs. George Warren; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nelle M. Black; Registrar, Mrs. Alden Swayne; Treasurer, Mrs. Fanny Derrah; Historian, Mrs. Byron H. Crawford; Chaplain, Mrs. Emeline Leavitt.

(R. B. H.) ADDIE W. CRAWFORD, Historian.

Rochester Chapter (Rochester, Minn.) has recorded two notable events during the year 1920-1921. At the regular October Chapter meeting, held at the home of Senator and Mrs. Arthur C. Gooding, two unusual and distinguished women gave papers. Mrs. Hinckley, State Secretary, D. A. R., read of Concord Mass., the Chapter this year having historic towns of New England for general topic. "A Visit to the Ancestral Home of George Washington, at Sulgrave, England," was the subject of Mrs. H. H. Witherstine. Mrs. Witherstine was a Minnesota delegate to the conference of the International Council of Women in Christiania, Norway.

In her address she also talked of the women of Finland; of their love and gratitude to the United States for the aid extended in their time of peril. At the close of Mrs. Witherstine's paper she gave to the Rochester Chapter a beautiful sepia picture of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, purchased at that place. The Chapter voted to place the gift in the Rochester Public Library.

February 1st the Civic League Day luncheon was served to 150 members of the Civic League by the ladies of Calvary Episcopal Church in Margaret Brackenridge Memorial Hall. Seated at the guest of honor table were Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, State Regent; Mrs. Charles Mayo, Mrs. E. O. Holland, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Geo. J. Allen, President Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Hinckley, State Secretary, and Miss Margaret Sullivan, President of the Civic League, Mrs. Holland presiding.

Directly following the luncheon and musical program arranged by Miss Madge Pollock, Mrs. E. O. Holland presented Mrs. Coolidge, State Regent of Minnesota. She spoke upon "The Duties of Patriotic Women of America." The origin, history and achievements of the National Society were clearly and concisely given. Most interesting was the detailed account of the membership of our honored associate member, Maria Sanford. Her realized dream of attending as delegate the National D. A. R. Congress at Washington, and the reception and delivery of that classic, "The Apostrophe to the Flag."

Mrs. Coolidge's beautiful tribute to the mothers and sons of the late World War touched upon the heart strings. In closing Mrs. Coolidge appealed to women to take up their duties as citizens, to inform themselves and to aid their sisters not so fortunate as the American women.

BELLE BOYNTON WELCH, Chairman Committee on Patriotic Education.

Constitution Chapter (Washington, D. C.). The Chapter has 64 members. We have again contributed $36.50 towards the support of little Helene Emereau, a French war orphan, four and one-half years old, who lives in Paris, and it is the purpose of the Chapter to continue towards her support.
MRS. GOODWIN D. ELLSWORTH
REGENT, CONSTITUTION CHAPTER, 1918-1920
We have paid our quota to the Tilloloy and Liberty Loan Funds. Our Chapter gave $5 towards Patriotic Education and a member also gave $5. Another member is giving her time to teach in the night school at the old Central High School building, and the Chapter helped in furnishing refreshments at the commencement exercises of the school on February 24th.

Our Chapter has shown great interest in Americanization work. Madam de Vereya, wife of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, gave a lecture on "The Islands, Their People and Industries" through our Chapter for the benefit of Americanization. One of our members taught a class of 25 for six weeks using the Americanization textbooks. We also gave $6 towards this worthy cause.

Our Red Cross Committee has done splendid work. Among other things we sold $21 worth of the publication by the soldiers of Walter Reed Hospital called “Come Back.” We secured 84 Red Cross members, two of whom were from Paris. Several of our members were engaged from time to time at the Red Cross Headquarters in cutting out garments for European sufferers. A number of boys of Walter Reed Hospital have been entertained in different homes of our members. We have a committee that visits Walter Reed boys regularly and takes them magazines, etc. It was my privilege and pleasure to make the sample baby layette for the Belgian babies for the D. A. R. auxiliary District of Columbia.

On January 7th, as is our custom, we celebrated St. Distaff’s Day. The State Officers and State Regents and friends of the Chapter were invited. The first hour of the meeting was given over to a discussion of the purchase of a Chapter House for the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Hodgkins presided. The idea of a Chapter House originated in the Columbia Chapter some years ago. Constitution Chapter has revived the project and we expect to devote our best energies towards the fulfillment of this plan. I am glad to say it has been indorsed by the President General and the Daughters generally. Officers elected: Chairman, Mrs. Goodwin D. Ellsworth; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Waterman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emig; Treasurer, Mrs. Vallond. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and during the evening several of the ladies gave $25 each.

We gave a donation towards a flag for the Boy Scouts. We are especially interested in the Boy and Girl Scout movement.

On February 23rd, Constitution Chapter gave a “Colonial tea” to the “Governor Thomas Welles Society,” Children of the American Revolution, 175 being present.

The exercises for the presentation of a flag to the Boy Scout Troop No. 7, given by the District Daughters, was well attended. I read a paper on the flag, after which the presentation was made. Mr. Livingston, President of the Boy Scouts of America, then made the principal address.

One of the happiest occasions of the Congress was the presentation of the Chapter Regent’s pin by Mrs. J. B. Frances Herreshoff, better known to us as Mrs. Carrie Enslow. I prize very much this pin coming during my administration, and I know, as it is passed on, each Regent will wear it with as much love and pride as I have done.

At our meeting of May 17th the Chapter presented a pin to Miss Elizabeth Pierce, Chaplain General.

During the two years I have been Regent, I have not missed a single Chapter meeting. Our topics were: Mountaineers, American Red Cross, Americanization, Hygienic Education, Pan-America, Constitution of the United States (Round Table), and the Balkans. At each meeting a paper was read by one of our members and an address, most generally by some member of Congress or noted speaker.

Whatever measure of success that has come to this Chapter during the past two years is due to the untiring zeal and cooperation of its members.

MRS. GOODWIN D. ELLSWORTH, Regent (1919-1920).

Priscilla Mullens Chapter (Galena, Ill.). October 15, 1920, was a red letter day in the Chapter’s history, since its organization, plans have been made to mark the site of the old Block House used during the Black Hawk War—1831-1832.

The consummation of these plans occurred upon the above date, when a boulder of North Carolina granite was unveiled upon the Block House site and a bronze marker placed upon the old house.

The bronze tablet set in the face of the granite boulder has the following inscription: “Erected upon the site of the Block House commanding the stockade, which was used as a place of safety during the Black Hawk War 1831–32 by the Priscilla Mullens Chapter, D. A. R. Galena, Ill. 1920”
BOULDER ERECTED BY PRISCILLA MULLENS CHAPTER ON THE SITE OF THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE, OCTOBER 15, 1920

OLD HOUSE WITHIN THE STOCKADE, NOW HOME OF MISS GARDNER, GALENA
The bronze tablet placed on Miss Margaret Gardner's home records:

"Site of the stockade
Built June, 1832"

"It served as a place of refuge during the Black Hawk War and saved the settlement from attack. This house was within the stockade and has intact the oak-beamed underground rooms as they were at that time.

"This marker is erected by the Priscilla Mullens Chapter, D. A. R., Galena, Ill., in recognition of the great debt owed the Pioneers of the Lead Mine District—1920."

This house incorporated in its rebuilding the original log house and is a pretty modern dwelling.

These two ceremonies were attended by the State Officers, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuch and Mrs. Frank Bowman, Regent and Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Morris, Vice President General from Minneapolis and chairman of Committee in Marking Historic Sites, and Mrs. Luther Deermut, representing Rockford Chapter. The program was in charge of Mrs. R. I. McKee. Rev. Samuel Jundt was chaplain, and community patriotic singing was led by Mrs. McKee, who sang "Illinois" as a solo.

The G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, American Legion, and the Women's Circle, G. A. R., and Legion Auxiliary were represented at the ceremony.

The Regent, Mrs. William Bale, presented the boulder to the city, and it was accepted by Judge William Hodson. The unveiling ceremony was performed by little Miss Kate Priestly and Master Robbie McKee. These two young people, being of especial interest to the Chapter, as "Kate" is a direct descendant of Priscilla Mullens, whose name the Chapter bears, and "Bobbie" is the son of Mrs. R. I. McKee, who organized the Daughters of the American Revolution in Galena.

The Chapter entertained the guests at luncheon at Mrs. McKee's home, and Miss Margaret Gardner served a unique afternoon tea in her historic old home after the tablet had been unveiled and dedicated by Mrs. Chubbuch.

The visiting Daughters were then taken for a drive over the hills of beautiful old Galena and visited the Mt. Grant homes, marked by the Priscilla Mullens Chapter in 1919.

The site upon which the boulder is placed has long been called "The Point," and it is no wonder the early settlers chose it as the location of a "lookout"—it commands a wonderful view of the city and the county for miles around—the distant horizons of Iowa and Wisconsin can be seen from this location. The stockade ran below, over the level streets—and in early days it was called the prairie. By the side of the boulder is a flagpole, the gift of Mrs. R. I. McKee, Honorary Regent, and a large flag floats from its mast, the gift of Mrs. Henderson Smith, another loyal and patriotic member. This flag was raised on Armistice Day, and the Chapter intends to keep "Old Glory" on "The Point" guarding Galena for many years to come.

Florence Gratiot Bale,
Regent.

Cresap Chapter (Cumberland, Maryland). On Thanksgiving Day, at 4.30 P.M., a handsome bronze tablet was erected with brief but impressive exercises, to mark the site of Old Fort Cumberland. The tablet was erected on the outer stone wall of Emmanuel Episcopal Church Lot, corner of Washington and Water Streets. The memorial is made of bronze, 42 inches long and 32 inches wide, and is of exquisite design. The view of the Old Fort on the hill with stockade is artistically shown in bas relief above the inscription.

Mayor Thomas W. Koon presided, and with Mrs. George R. Daisy, Regent of Cresap Chapter, and members of that society, members of Fort Cumberland Post, American Legion; Mr. James W. Thomas, Rev. Father Marcellus Horn and Rev. Ambrose H. Beaven, stood on a slight depression on the church hill above the wall directly back of the flag-covered tablet.

The exercises were opened with the playing of "America" by the Municipal Band. Following the invocation offered by Rev. Ambrose Beaven, Rector of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Mrs. George R. Daisy, the Regent of the Cresap Chapter, presented the tablet to the City of Cumberland. The speaker then pulled up the cord, holding the silken flag that covered the tablet, while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the band.

In his speech of acceptance on behalf of the people of Cumberland, Mayor Koon thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for their patriotic gift of so beautiful a monument to the pioneer founders of Cumberland, which he said would endure long after those who assembled there were gone. The speaker expressed the wish that in future years other monuments to mark the sacrifices of those who perished in war that this country might live would
be erected in Cumberland. Mayor Koon then introduced James W. Thomas, who prefaced his remarks by repeating the inscription on the memorial:

“This tablet marks the site of Old Fort Cumberland, which was built in 1755 by order of the British Government and named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland. Captain General of the British Army. It was the base of military operations of General Edward Braddock and Colonel George Washington in the French and Indian War,” which he declared briefly but fittingly summarized its historic significance. The speaker sketched the contest for domination and control between Great Britain and France in the early colonization of the New World, as leading to the erection of Fort Cumberland as a strategic base of operations in the French and Indian War. He concluded his address with a eulogy on the life of Washington.

The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. Father Marcellus Horn, chaplain of Fort Cumberland Post, American Legion.

Eudora W. Hanly, Historian.

Sergeant Newton Chapter (Covington, Ga.). On September 6, 1920, the Chapter began its fall work by observing the 162nd birthday of General Lafayette. The Regent, Mrs. William Conyers Clark, had issued invitations to the celebration, and her home was elaborately decorated with French and American flags for the occasion.

We have had celebration of Armistice Day, and our program in December, commemorative of the Landing of the Pilgrims was both impressive and inspiring.

Meetings are held every month at the homes of the members. We have splendid attendance, and after the business session we always have an instructive program prepared by the committee, appointed by executive board. We celebrate all patriotic and anniversary days, that we may keep the American ideals always in the hearts of our daughters. We respond to every call that is within our financial ability, and have made the following contributions for 1920-1921; Patriotic education, $15.00; Fund for manual for Immigrants, $5.00; Meadow Garden, $2.00; Flag Codes for Public Schools, $7.00.

We subscribed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, we have a patriotic committee in our school, and the pupils have been taught the American's Creed, the Flag Code and patriotic songs. We are offering a D.A.R. signet ring to the child making the highest average in American history, for the scholastic year of 1920-1921. Our Regent requested every member who could to purchase a war savings stamp as a thanksgiving offering, and she always stresses the value of thrift at every meeting.

We are planning to celebrate Georgia Day in a fitting manner, and the members of Sergeant Newton Chapter are known as a body of women who stand shoulder to shoulder for the three great words, “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.”

Gertrude Andrews Kilpatrick, Recording Secretary.
West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.) has lost two members through transfer to another chapter and one through resignation, and gained an additional member through transfer from the Battle Creek, Mich., Chapter. Our membership is 29.

The Chapter emphasized in its work during the past year thrift and conservation. Our able chairman in this work, Mrs. James S. Furbee, gave talks to the High School pupils on thrift and interested the young people of the community in saving. Members of the Chapter adopted the "Budget System" as suggested in literature sent from Washington.

Work in Americanization was continued. Placards on which was printed the Constitution of the United States were placed in public places, and the American's Creed was distributed among the foreign element in our section.

We have contributed to various projects when called upon, including the Sarah Guernsey Scholarship Fund, and with our small membership West Augusta has worked to make the organization recognized as preeminent in patriotic matters in the community.

(MRS. GUY S.) JOSEPHINE FURBEE.

Rock River Chapter (Sterling, Ill.) was entertained by the Regent on December 11th, in honor of its third anniversary. The State President, Mrs. Chubbock, and Vice-President General Mrs. Bahnsen, were present. A delicious turkey dinner was served in the dining room, which is furnished with handsome furniture of the Revolutionary period.

Rock River Chapter was organized in war times, December, 1917, with 18 charter members, all of whom were busily engaged in Red Cross and other lines of war work. The war work is over and the members, now numbering 51, are enjoying the delightful work of the D. A. R.

Many interesting events have become a part of the Chapter's history. Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, a meeting was called and resolutions of gratitude to the men of the World War were passed. All quotas, from the time of its organization until now, have been met. The Chapter has been honored in having a member elected State Corresponding Secretary. There are 11 names on the War Honor Roll, all but one of whom were commissioned or non-commissioned officers. One member of the Chapter qualified for war nurse, but the armistice was signed before she was called.

The Chapter took its name from the river on whose banks the city of Sterling is built. The river is celebrated for its beautiful scenery and is now under consideration as a part of the State Park system.

A local attorney is a greatly appreciated friend of the Chapter, and at the time of the organization he presented it with a gavel made from the historic Washington Elm at Cambridge.

One member has presented the Chapter with a large silk flag; another with a memory book for clippings, etc., and other gifts have been received.

The Chapter has been very fortunate in its Organizing Regent, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, who has equipped it with elegant and durable record books besides bestowing many other gifts, and who has worked untiringly in securing members and cementing a strong organization which may be a credit to the National Society. Mrs. Bowman, who is still the Regent of Rock River Chapter and also State Corresponding Secretary of Illinois, has attended every Continental Congress since the organization of the Chapter, and has familiarized herself with the work of the National Society.

ELIZABETH COE, Historian.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter (Greensburg, Pa.). With the gracious hospitality for which the Daughters are famous, Phoebe Bayard Chapter, on January 14, 1921, entertained in honor of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chapter. The affair was held in connection with the regular meeting of the Chapter, in the Steckel studio. Following the business session with the Regent, Mrs. Samuel Alwine presiding, an interesting program was carried out with Miss Frances Steckel announcing the numbers. Miss Jean Sawhill, of Jeannette, played a piano solo. Mrs. Harry E. Reamer read a paper on the life of Major General Arthur St. Clair, written by Miss Laura B. Cope. Two vocal numbers, much appreciated by the audience, were sung by Mrs. L. E. Walters. Herself a charter member, Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor read a history of the Chapter and told of the early days of the organization named for Phoebe Bayard, wife of the famous Revolutionary patriot, Major General Arthur St. Clair. The Greensburg Chapter, with a charter membership of 25, boasted of three Real Daughters of the Revolutionary War. Eleven regents have served the Chapter. One
hundred and thirty-seven members is the highest number reached, and the present membership is 109.

Mrs. Joseph E. Mitinger was hostess of the day and served delectable refreshments. Presiding at the coffee urn was the Regent, while Mrs. Emma Brinker served the huge white birthday cake, topped with lighted red tapers. The table was most attractive with lighted candles and decorations in red, white and blue. Mrs. Brinker was introduced as "Phoebe Bayard," and appeared in a quaint costume of cross-bar silk. Little Miss Hays, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Hays, presented a bouquet of pink roses and white narcissi to each of the charter members present, Mrs. Mary Laird Hightberger and Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor, after they had been toasted by Mrs. Mary Widaman Winsheimer. The Chapter also celebrated Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Samuel Alwine, the Regent, escorted to the platform a diminutive Martha Washington and gave the Chapter's welcome to its guests. Miss Jean Brinker, granddaughter of the chairman, looked charming in her Martha Washington furbelows.

Eschscholtzia (California), organized in 1894, is the largest chapter in the State and next to the oldest. Its founder was Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, and the Chapter has lived up to the traditions of this illustrious dame. There are now in Los Angeles seven chapters: Cabrillo, El Camina, Rael, General Fremont, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Tierra Alta and Eschscholtzia. Some of the members of each of these chapters have come from Eschscholtzia.

Our meeting place being Ebel Club House makes it opportune for us to entertain the other chapters in turn, as well as the many visiting daughters.

We have answered the demands of the National Society (the Liberty Bonds, French orphans, village, etc.), and contributed to the fountain at Plymouth and the picture to be sent to France.

The Albion school, where foreign mothers are taught to sew and care for their families, and also Maternity Cottage, Children's Hospital, Day Nursery, and Los Angeles Orphanage received our local contributions. Also the Manual for New Americans; then to the George, Jr., an organization that succeeds in helping wayward boys to live normal lives.

Our efficient Regent, Mrs. J. C. Barlow, has kept the balance of our social and patriotic interests in a most successful manner.

The first meeting of the year was a luncheon to our Vice-President General, Mrs. C. C. Cottle, a former member, and Mrs. L. B. Stooky, Vice-State Regent, our former Regent, both beloved for their untiring service. Mrs. Knight of the Federal Reserve district, represented Mrs. Cottle, who is Chairman of Thrift. Miss Farrington, just returned from the Far East, spoke of conditions as she found them. Mrs. J. T. Anderson discussed community service activities. Then came the talk of John McGroarty, author of the "Mission Play," about the early Spanish days, a suitable starting point for a year's patriotic work.

The tercentenary celebration of all the Daughters of Southern California at Ebel, November 16th, was an event.

Our Chapter devoted the December meeting to the Pilgrims, and the philosophical and well-balanced discussion of the subject by Mrs. A. S. Lobinger was completed by the personal touch given by the descendants of the Mayflower, making a complete program as our Vice-State Regent expressed it. Then we did our part for the Colonial exhibit, which would have been a credit to staid, dignified old Plymouth.

Our reciprocity luncheons are open to all D. A. R. members and are most satisfactory.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter (Skowhegan, Me.). A memorial has been erected by Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowhegan, Me., in honor of the sons and other near relatives of members who served in the World War, and in memory of one who did not return. It is in the form of a sundial, and has been placed in Coburn Park, a picturesque municipal park which looks down through a border of tall pines and spreading oaks upon the ragged ledges and swirling waters of the Great Eddy of the Kennebec River. The park has been attractively laid out with drives and walks, planned to afford views of the river, and with groups of shrubbery and groves of native and exotic trees. At the entrance, just south of the main driveway where it divides to east and west, is a circle of green, surrounded by a border of flowering plants backed by shrubbery. The center of this grassy circle, which is the place of honor of the park, was chosen for the site of the little monument.

The pedestal is a shaft in simple design of Indiana sandstone, and the dial is of cast bronze, bearing the motto: "Grow old
along with me, the best is yet to be." On the four sides of the square top-piece of the pedestal the following inscription has been cut: On the north side: "In honor of our soldiers who served in the World War." On the west side: "In memory of Corporal Alvan W. Bucknam, July 18, 1918. On the south side: "Erected by Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, D.A.R., 1920." On the east side: "They gave themselves for liberty and humanity."

The ceremony of unveiling was held on Flag Day, June 14, 1920, with a large attendance of members of the Chapter and their friends, including relatives of the men to be honored, the municipal officers, the clergy, and representatives of the American Legion. A perfect June day seemed made for the occasion. The American flag and the flag of the State of Maine flew from standards on either side of the sundial, which was itself draped with a flag. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fred Philbrick, presided. Two little girls, daughters of members, Althea Healy and Louise Coburn Smith, lifted the flag from the dial after the presentation, and Muriel Gower held a flag for the salute. The exercises were as follows:

Reading of George Washington's prayer by Mrs. H. A. Dinsmore; the Lord's Prayer in concert; the American's Creed, recited in concert by members; Salute to the Flag.

Presentation of the memorial to the town was made by Mrs. E. F. Danforth, who was Regent of the Chapter during the war period, and who in fitting and tender words spoke of the relatives of members who served overseas and in this country, and of Corporal Bucknam, the only one of the sons of Eunice Farnsworth Chapter who did not return, whose father and mother and grandmother, the last two members of the Chapter, were standing in the audience.

The sundial was accepted on behalf of the town by Miss Louise H. Coburn, chairman of the Park Commission, all three of the members of which happen to belong to the Chapter. She pledged the Park Commissioners to care for and preserve the monument for its intrinsic beauty as a decorative feature of the park, and for its significance as a memorial.

The exercises were concluded with the singing of "America."

An interesting sequel to this event occurred at the January meeting of Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, which was held at the home of Mrs. Frank Bucknam, when a large silk flag was presented to the Chapter by the hostess, the gift of her husband, her mother, and herself, as a token of regard to the Chapter, and of their appreciation of the honor paid by it to the memory of their boy.

LOUISE H. COBURN, Historian.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, New Jersey) has had a prosperous year under the skillful leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Horace Smith. The Chapter has now 93 members.

Regular meetings have been held the fourth
Monday in each month, and a fine patriotic service was held February 22nd in the Presbyterian Church, Day Street, Orange.

All have particularly enjoyed the social meetings, when our Chapter entertained the C. A. R., at the picnic and the Christmas party, as well as the first meeting of the year, when each member of the Chapter invited a guest. At this meeting a fine musical program was rendered, and Mrs. C. B. Yardley and Mrs. Fitts spoke on the importance of our working for Americanization. This furnished a fitting introduction to the year’s work, which has centered about Americanization, cooperating with the neighboring chapters, funds for the work being raised by a card party. Even the members of the C. A. R. have become interested and are doing much for the poor families of foreigners.

This branch of our Chapter (the Hannah Clark Society of the C. A. R.) now numbers 16 members, with more prospective members.

The most interesting event of the year occurred June 29th, when our Chapter had the honor of dedicating the Washington Inn, the old Timothy Ball House on Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, which was built in 1743 and was frequently visited by Washington during the Revolution.

The address of welcome was given by our Regent, Mrs. Horace Smith. Then came the salute to the flag and prayer by our Chaplain, Rev. Charles B. Condit.

Miss Florence Ball, of Cleveland, a descendant of Timothy Ball, read the story of the old Timothy Ball House, and a telegram of congratulation upon the restoration of the old house was read from Mr. Webb Ball, the oldest living descendant.

Gilbert B. Johnson, of Union, a great-grandson of Timothy Ball, made an address, followed by the presentation of the flag from the Orange Mountain Chapter of the D.A.R. Mr. Frank Parsons, President of the Washington Park, Inc., received the flag.

A poem about the old tree in front of the house, to which Washington used to hitch his horse, was read by Miss Phoebe Condit.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, of Newark, President of the State S.A.R., made the dedication speech, commending those active in the restoration of the historic house. After the exercises refreshments were served, and the guests inspected the house. It has been remodelled, equipped with a dining-room and a grill-room, as well as a large upper room which will seat about one hundred, while enough of the old features, as the built-in bed, beams and fireplace, have been retained to make it most interesting. It is a relic of the past of which the community may well be proud, and a fitting place for historical relics. Mrs. Holmes gave a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence.

CARRA E. WILCOX, Historian.

Astoria Chapter (Astoria, Ore.). The organization within the past year of the Astoria Chapter fulfilled one aim of our National Society, namely, the completion of a chain of chapters from Maine to the Columbia.

The organizing date was February 28, 1920, although three preliminary meetings were held prior to it. At one of these meetings it was our great pleasure to entertain at luncheon the State Regent, Mrs. Wilkins, as our guest of honor. She acquainted us with the purposes of the Society and revealed the wonderful opportunity for Americanization work; also the field for study and marking of historic spots in this locality.

The name Astoria seemed a fitting one for the Chapter, as it is closely related to many events historical in character, for Astoria is the oldest settlement in the Northwest. Here was performed the first marriage ceremony, and here the first child in the Northwest was born, one of whose parents was white. The first white woman to set foot in the Northwest, Jane Barnes, landed here in 1814.

The Chapter is planning to mark historic spots, such as Fort Clatsop, where Lewis and Clark wintered in 1805-1806; the Salt Cairns on the beach, where the same party procured salt by evaporation of sea water; Fort Astor, the first custom house on the Pacific Coast—built in 1850, material for which was furnished by the Government; the first post office west of the Rockies, established 1847; Shark Rock, upon which the survivors of the wrecked ship Shark carved their names; the site of the first mission in the Northwest, etc. The locating and marking of graves of pioneers is one of our purposes, and in this connection special interest will attach to the marking of the graves of three Real Daughters.

The Astoria Chapter wishes to suggest the adoption by the National Society of a uniform marker for the entire state—possibly the Northwest—a simple marker typical and attractive, after the fashion of the Mission Bells on the highways of California.

At a special meeting in the summer we had the pleasure of entertaining the new State Regent, Mrs. John Keating and Mrs. Crandall, State Chairman, Committee on Historic Spots. Our Regent, Mrs. Nora Skyles, who has given so generously of her time and energy to the D. A. R., opened her home for the first meeting this fall. At the second meeting we were treated to an absorbing narrative by
Miss Munson on Clatsop County pioneers. Miss Munson's mother was one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre, and she has spent her life in this locality.

A list of all aliens admitted to citizenship in Clatsop County this year was made and sent to the State Fair Board. The State Americanization Officer has accepted our invitation to speak to us at a future date in order that we may be more fully informed about all Americanization activities.

The Chapter is strongly in favor of a concerted movement to conserve the trees along the highways, and has initiated considerable educational discussion of the subject in the newspapers.

Thirteen of our members subscribed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Three officers, the Regent, the Treasurer and the Historian, attended the State Conference in March; and the Regent attended the State Board meeting in September.

On the occasion of the State Convention of the American Legion in Astoria, our Chapter designed and decorated a float emblematic of the Society, and it received the first cash prize.

Astoria Chapter had 14 organizing members and now has a membership of 21. Three more papers of prospective members have been accepted by the National Society and will be formally accepted by our Chapter at the next meeting. Action on four other papers is pending in Washington, and when these papers are accepted our original membership of 14 will have become exactly doubled. This rapid growth of membership is a strong indication of the attractiveness of the ideals and purposes of the Society as exemplified by the activities of the local Chapter.

Helen Stossmeister,
Recording Secretary.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of two National Officers.

Mrs. Sarah Ford Judd Goode, Vice President General, 1890, 1891, 1892, died on April 24, 1921, at Tallahassee, Florida.

Miss Amaryllis Gillett, Librarian General 1911-1913, died on April 29, 1921, at Washington, D. C.

Tributes to their memory will be published in the Remembrance Book.

The Thirtieth Congress advances D.A.R. fees

By ruling of the Thirtieth Continental Congress a charge of $1.00 will be made for the verification of each supplemental paper.

The charge for copying papers is now $1.00 each, by action of the Thirtieth Continental Congress.

The constitution and by-laws having been amended by the Thirtieth Continental Congress, the initiation fee is now $5.00, instead of $1.00 as formerly.

Lillian L. Hunter,
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

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

The Magazine also has subscribers in Japan, Korea, Chili, France, West Indies, Panama, Porto Rico and China.

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1222 subscribers.
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