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Copyright, 1921, by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
THE THIRTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

In an address ringing with patriotic fervor and appreciation of vital issues of the moment and filled with a lofty pride that beautiful Memorial Continental Hall had been the scene of the epoch-making Conference for the Limitation of Armament participated in by nine nations, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, opened the 31st Continental Congress at 10.30 A.M. Monday, April 17th.

The Hall presented an inspiring sight and there was not an empty seat in the entire auditorium when Mrs. Minor began her address. Even the museum had to be utilized as seating space for some of the delegations because of the increased representation.

Cornetist A. Whitcomb, of the United States Marine Band, sounded "Assembly," and the picturesque procession of pages, led by its chairman, Mrs. Willoughby S. Chesley, walked slowly up the main aisle of the auditorium. On reaching the stage the line parted and the pages walked down the side aisles to their stations. Then followed the members of the National Board of Management, after which walked Mrs. Minor, the President General. Mrs. Minor was greeted with continued applause, which did not end until she raised her gavel and called the 31st Congress to order by the authority vested in her.

Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, wife of the Senator of Missouri and Chaplain General of the Society, read Scriptural selections and offered a touching prayer. The audience then stood, and led by Miss Annie Wallace, recited the "Salute to the Flag." An "Ode to the Flag," written by Mrs. Daniel M. Lothrop, the beloved founder of the Children of the American Revolution, was then recited by Miss Stella Waterman, a member of the C.A.R.

The author of the "American's Creed,"
Mr. William Tyler Page, recited the Creed, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience.

The President General was given an ovation as she began her address. It was as follows:

With great pride, I welcome you to-day to your beautiful home now made historic as the scene of the most memorable conference of nations that has ever filled the pages of history. In Memorial Continental Hall, a new era has had its birth.

"This building has many memories," said Secretary Hughes, at the close of his memorable speech which brought the proceedings of the Conference to an end on February 4th. "This building has many memories, but I trust, in the opinion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it is now invested with a special sanctity and with a most precious memory, because here the spirit of democracy, which they desire to see supreme, has been evidenced in our collaboration together as representatives of great peoples in order that we may have, in place of a worse than fruitless competition, a generous cooperation expressive not of the sinister ambition of despotic governments, but of the true spirit of the peoples represented in these democratic governments, and it is that spirit which we, as representatives, have sought here to evince, because whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want justice, peace and security."

Secretary Hughes spoke truly: "a special sanctity and a most precious memory" will forever envelop Memorial Continental Hall.

Beautiful and stately, dedicated to the memory of the men and women whose blood and tears won independence for our country, Memorial Continental Hall has had a second dedication. It has been dedicated to an idea old in God's sight, but new in world politics— the idea of peace on earth, good-will towards men, the idea of generous cooperation instead of "fruitless competition." Here in our Hall, the ideal of national independence has had a second dedication. It has been dedicated to the ideal of international friendship, understanding and cooperation.

You are sitting to-day in the place where the nine controlling nations of the world have met together in this spirit of confidence instead of mistrust. Memorial Continental Hall, I repeat, will remain for all time a monument dedicated to this new thought in world relations, the thought of good faith, cooperation and trust as the guiding spirit of the nations dealing with one another—"The old order changeth," the old diplomacy has given place to new. The new has been tried and found to be a workable proposition. "Cards face up on the table" were found to be more potent than all the secret understandings whereby diplomats in the past have sought to over-reach one another.

"Confidence has taken the place of mistrust." Only as we get further away from the scene shall we be able to sense the stupendous significance of it all. The halting of naval competition and scrapping of huge existing armaments; placing under the ban of civilized nations the barbaric warfare of Germany and her coward's weapons—the submarine and poison gas; the settlement of the ominous question of the Pacific, where a conflagration once started might have enveloped the whole world once more in flames of war—all these things and many others are among the achievements of this Conference on Limitation of Armament which has met in our Hall as our witnessing acts which have made a new epoch in history.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern Questions had a success which was due "to two things," said Secretary Hughes. "In the first place," he said "we had a definite and limited aim." In the next place, we have had what each of the delegations who have spoken has emphasized, the spirit of generous cooperation. When we gathered, all promised cooperation and that promise has been faithfully kept. . . . What we have sought is an appreciation of the highest national interest in efforts making for peace and the removal of unnecessary causes of controversy." Mr. Balfour spoke at this same concluding session of the "changed feelings of men." "Already," said he, "this feeling of mutual suspicion, mutual fear, has given way to a spirit of a very different character. Confidence has taken the place of mistrust."

These two great leaders struck the keynote of the Conference. The great theme throughout was cooperation, good-will, mutual trust. When nations trust one another, we are on the highroad to peace. One cannot emphasize this thought too much. It is hard to realize how new it is in the history of international relations. We are so very familiar with the spirit of cooperation in various narrower social relations, that it is hard to realize that never before have nations met together in this spirit of mutual confidence instead of mutual distrust. Memorial Continental Hall, I repeat, will remain for all time a monument dedicated to this new thought in world relations, the thought of good faith, cooperation and trust as the guiding spirit of the nations dealing with one another—"The old order changeth," the old diplomacy has given place to new. The new has been tried and found to be a workable proposition. "Cards face up on the table" were found to be more potent than all the secret understandings whereby diplomats in the past have sought to over-reach one another. "Confidence has taken the place of mistrust." Only as we get further away from the scene shall we be able to sense the stupendous significance of it all. The halting of naval competition and scrapping of huge existing armaments; placing under the ban of civilized nations the barbaric warfare of Germany and her coward's weapons—the submarine and poison gas; the settlement of the ominous question of the Pacific, where a conflagration once started might have enveloped the whole world once more in flames of war—all these things and many others are among the achievements of this Conference on Limitation of Armament which has met in our Hall as our
MONDAY NIGHT SESSION OF THE 31ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

ADDRESSES WERE GIVEN BY HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, SECRETARY OF STATE; M. JUSSERAND, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR; AND SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, AMBASSADOR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.
"guests," as Secretary Hughes so graciously expressed it.

We are, indeed, fortunate that we were privileged to have this small share in an event so significant for all mankind. Are we going to be worthy of this shrine, now made doubly sacred as the memorial of national patriotism and international good-will? Are we going to carry on in the spirit of the nine nations who have been our "guests?" I believe we are. I believe that what has happened in Memorial Continental Hall will be for our Society a new consecration to that spirit of democracy which we "wish to see supreme," and which was evidenced by the representatives of the great peoples who met under our roof. Are we not more than ever the guardians of this democracy that is ours and theirs? Consecration to this spirit of democracy means service—service of home, service of country, service of God over all. There is so much that we can do; the field of service is so wide; the call to service is so imperative, we needs must answer, for this great democracy of ours has many enemies assailing it from within and without. A false democracy is seeking to overturn our representative form of government and to replace it with mob-rule or government directly by the populace instead of by representatives. This is the false democracy of the socialist and communist. It is the more insidious because it masquerades as true democracy, deceiving the people. It masquerades also as "industrial democracy" founded on groups, industries, trades and classes as the political unit, instead of on geographic districts or numerical divisions of the whole people regardless of class or occupation.

This false industrial democracy leads to group or class legislation, "bloc" control of government and the dictation of powerful minorities. It holds the seeds of true democracy's death.

There is likewise a false internationalism which seeks democracy's death. This is the socialistic internationalism which aims to obliterate all nationalities and differences of race, which mocks at patriotism and love of country and violates man's most sacred instincts in the name of universal brotherhood. My brother may live in a different house and yet he may be my brother; there is no need for me to tear down his house and mine and obliterate all fences in an effort to do him a brotherly good turn. Yet this is what the false internationalist seeks to do when he strikes at nationality. In this he strikes at the very foundation of "Home and Country"—yours and mine and all men's.

As guardians of the pure fire of patriotism and love of native land, it is our most sacred duty to concern ourselves with these dangers; to build up true democracy on which the Republic rests; to promote true internationalism through which the nations are bound together in the bonds of mutual faith and trust while preserving their national identity. Thus shall we "carry on" in the spirit of the great Conference.

Our democracy is assailed by yet another danger. This is the slacker voter, both male and female. There are startling statistics revealed by the last census, which show that millions of eligible voters in this country are too indifferent to go to the polls. Out of 54,421,832 eligible voters, 27,763,966 did not take the trouble to cast their vote—over one-half of our electorate, in other words, failed in this most sacred duty of citizenship and of this failure the women must bear their full share of responsibility. Is it any wonder that politics are corrupt, that selfish and cowardly men are in office all over this country for what they can get out of it? How many dare not do the right thing for fear of losing votes? Is it any wonder that we face the disheartening spectacle of political cowards cringing under the whip of powerful groups demanding legislation under threat of loss of votes if it is refused? This political fear in high places is the curse of our country, but whose fault is it? If 27,000,000 voters care so little who govern them that they voluntarily renounce the priceless privilege of self-governing mankind, they have the kind of rulers they deserve. What will be the end of our democracy if our citizens are so careless of this great duty and moral obligation of the ballot?

The price of free democracy is loyal, intelligent service in the primaries and at the polls. Put up clean, honest, fearless men for office and then go and vote for them. Clearly this is your duty and privilege; loyalty to Home and Country demands it. Can the country which our forefathers founded on the principles of self-government endure if its citizens are civic slackers? I cannot believe but that public conscience will awaken, will be shocked into animation by this startling revelation—will set itself to rectify this appalling evil. Remember, we women are one-half of the citizens of this Republic. We must help in this awakening. In every community Daughters of the American Revolution will here find a wide field of service. How dare we attempt to teach good citizenship to the foreigner if we are not good and faithful citizens ourselves? Let us be found among the intelligent, loyal and constant voters everywhere in our own communities, setting an example of good citizenship. Let us put courageous men in office—men who are not afraid to refuse to put the base dollar mark on patriotism; who are not afraid to stand for the right
because it is right; who are not afraid of the soldier vote or the Irish vote or the German vote or the farmer vote, or any other bloc of votes, but dare to serve the best interests of the whole country, whatever happens to them. Let us be true to the democracy we so proudly teach and which, as Secretary Hughes so truly said of us, “we wish to see supreme.”

Another insidious danger assails the very heart of our democracy. This is the slacker home. It is said that the American home is “going into the discard.” Must this flippant expression be regarded as truly stating the case? Are we American women no longer the guardians of the American home? It does require a determined act of faith to believe that the American home will survive the automobile and the movies, the thirst for pleasure and diversion, the restless urge of a world not yet stabilized after a universal convulsion, yet I have that faith. Inherent in the Anglo-Saxon is his love of his home and this country is fundamentally Anglo-Saxon. Inherent, also, in many of the nations which make up our foreign population is the love of home, but the ideals of the American home are not always theirs. To hold fast to these ideals is woman’s distinct sphere of action, but this sphere is not bounded by the four walls of the house. It reaches out to better schools, purer movies, cleaner drama, modest dress, better discipline for the child at home and in school. An indulged child is good material for future upheavals and revolutions. It is said that the morals of the rising generation are as loose as its goloshes. I do not believe it. I have faith—faith in the young people of to-day, faith that they will make good and settle down when the world rocks a little less uneasily in the whirlpools left by the war. The world grows better—not worse—with every succeeding generation. There is too much pessimism. Weak lamentations will not help matters any. Acid criticism only rebounds against itself. Be constructive. “Keep the home fires burning,” the family lamp alight. Its quiet radiance is needed in this jazz-weary world. The qualities which have made America what it is were born in the home and must remain there if democracy is to endure. Thrift, industry, honesty, kindness, truthfulness, courtesy, unselfishness, modesty, purity of heart and thought, a conscience quick to repel wrong, and above all religious faith—these are the products of a Christian home and these are the foundation stones of the nation. Build them into your home life lest democracy perish. Upon the homes that you make and your daughters make after you, this nation depends for its life. Washington wrote in his Farewell Address, “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensible supports.” Religion and morality, faith and right conduct; help this nation to hold fast to them, for we have been drifting away.

Recently a little book was brought to my attention with this title: “Keep God in American History.” Clearly its author points out the deep religious faith in the guidance of God that has prevailed throughout all stages of our history, from the age of discovery down through all the great crises in our national development. The leading motive of Columbus was to spread the Gospel, his first act in the New World was to raise the cross and kneel in prayer.

Later, a Pilgrim band landed with the Bible and a Compact beginning “In the name of God Amen.” Throughout all our history, the spoken and written words of our great leaders pay humble and constant tribute to the guiding hand of God; our fundamental state documents recognize His sovereignty. The Declaration of Independence appeals to Divine justice as a witness. Washington was a man of prayer and supreme faith. When the makers of our Constitution were about to adjourn in failure, after four weeks of hopeless groping, Franklin rose and reminded the delegates that not once in their deliberations had they turned to God. “I have lived, sir, a long time,” said he, addressing Washington in the chair, “and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? I, therefore, beg leave to move, That hereafter prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business.” From that time on the delegates made successful progress with the Constitution, which thus had its birth in prayer. They finally fulfilled Washington’s great exhortation, when he said to them, “Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair, the event is in the hands of God.”

Lincoln, in the black crisis of the Civil War, prayed that he “might be on God’s side for God is always right,” and to-day, President Harding has said in a recent speech, “No nation can prosper, no nation can survive, if it ever forgets Almighty God.”

Our greatest presidents, statesmen, lawyers, soldiers—all have woven God into their lives and into the life of the nation. Read their great state papers; you will find God underlying all of them. It is significant that in this Hall the Armament Conference began and ended with prayer. “Keep God in American History,” Say with Daniel Webster, “The ends I aim at
shall be my country's, my God's and truth's."

Let us, also, strive to keep truth in American history. There are those who are attempting to distort it to pander to their hatred of England under guise of love for America. Farcical attempts to re-write the school histories, which are thought to be too favorable to England, are being made and threatening pressure is being brought to bear on teachers and historians, whose only object is to be fair and speak the truth. This is nothing more nor less than deliberate anti-British propaganda; it is the same old attempt in another form to set England and America against one another and to perpetuate the bitterness of a day long past.

The unfriendly acts of Britain are dwelt upon, the friendly acts ignored, and a good word spoken or written for England, or an attempt to be fair to her, brings forth abuse and threats.

It is useless thus to attempt to dispute the historic fact that American history has its roots in English history, that American liberties are sprung from English liberties from Magna Carta downwards, and that America is essentially English in origin and development, in laws, language and literature. Other nations have made later contributions, and to a lesser extent, to our national life, but not one of them can claim to be our motherland.

The sinister attempt to wipe England out of our national life has not the truth for its object, but the base motives of prejudice and hate.

Keep the truth in our histories, for history without truth ceases to be.

As a Society dedicated to preserve the records of the past, this watchful guardianship of our history is one of our peculiar duties. If we do not guard our past with reverence, no one else will do it for us. Furthermore, what our children are being taught in general is also peculiarly our concern. The grave suspicion is coming to the nation that our children may not be getting the training in school that they ought to have—that the solid foundations of education and character are lacking in the public-school systems of to-day, leaving us with an appalling amount of illiteracy and weak moral fibre. However this may be, it is our business to find out the true conditions and remedy them if need be from the bottom up.

Far better for the child is the good old-fashioned training in the elements of a sound education and the cardinal virtues of honesty, decency, integrity and truth than all the sumptuous modern school houses you can build. Give him character and the good old fundamentals of a sound education; the high-brow superficialities will look out for themselves and will probably never be missed.

Good homes, good schools—these are the nation's life, the very bone and sinew of a democracy within a Republic. See that you maintain them throughout our land as the fathers bequeathed them to you, and pass them on to your children's children and to the foreigner within our gates. With friendliness and understanding, let us teach the foreigner the ideals of the forefathers, that they too may become American in thought and soul. Thus may we become in fact "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

The "torches of understanding have been lighted," said President Harding in his farewell speech to the Armament Conference, "and they will glow and encircle the globe." This means an understanding among nations within our borders as well as throughout the world. It means trust and cooperation. It means that the greatest gift of the Conference to the world has been a spiritual gift.

I believe we have been called back, after much wandering, to a keener world conscience, and a deeper faith in the government of God, for, where men meet in the spirit of peace on earth, good-will to men, there is God in the midst of them.

"Then pealed the bells more loud and deep God is not dead nor doth He sleep!"

"The wrong shall fail, the right prevail With peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Keep God in the life of Home and Country and He will do the rest.

"For what doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

The second speech of the morning was made by Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of President Grant. The Princess recited the help Russia had given to America at various periods in her history.

"Russia was the first to call for world peace," she said, "and Russia and America have many times worked hand in hand. Nervous, exhausted, anxious Europe is now trying hard to understand the criminals who have clutched Russia by the throat. The possibility of rebuilding Russia is great and America's good character gives her the leadership in the rebuilding of the world."

Mrs. Livingston Hunter read her report as Chairman on the Committee on Credentials and stated that the total vot-
ing strength was 2743, representing 950 chapters with a membership of less than 50; 620 with a membership from 50 to 100; and 277 chapters with a membership of 100 or more.

Mrs. George W. White, chairman of the Program Committee, presented her report which was unanimously accepted. Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the standing rules that were to govern the sessions of the Congress and announced the following members of her committee:

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Chairman, Michigan; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Illinois; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Missouri; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Iowa; Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Indiana; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas; Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Iowa; Mrs. Samuel E. Perkins, Indiana; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas; Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, Mississippi; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Illinois; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Virginia.

At the afternoon session reports of the National Officers were given.

In her report as Chairman of the National Board of Management, Mrs. George M. Minor, the President General, told of five regular and four special meetings of that Board; of her trip to France to dedicate the water system given by the National Society to the village of Tilloloy; of placing Memorial Continental Hall at the disposal of the Government for the plenary sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament; and of the final settlement of the controversy relative to the Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

"You will be gratified to learn of the unprecedented increase in our Society during the past year," she continued, "which, in spite of the raising of our initiation fee, has broken all records. Last year we admitted 11,216 members, and this year 12,515. Those who feared that the $5.00 initiation fee would check the increase in our Society, will, we feel sure, be agreeably disappointed.

"Your President General dislikes to report that while the increase in the initiation fee did not affect the membership of the Society the same is not true as to the increase in the price of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for our subscription list shows a decrease. We know this is not due to the quality of the Magazine for every number is full of interest, and of information which every Daughter should have. The present subscription price of two dollars a year is still much less than that of many other periodicals. Can you not bring up the subscription list?"

Mrs. Minor also reported that the funds for the three special projects on which the Society is working—the Immigrants' Manual, the War Painting, and the Pilgrim Mothers' Memorial at Plymouth, Mass., were nearing completion, and that the $100,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds subscribed during the World War has been paid. She concluded her report with a tribute to the unselfish services of the members of the National Board of Management and the clerical force of the Society.

Among the interesting reports given by the National Officers Monday afternoon were those of Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General, Mrs. A. Marshall Elliott, Corresponding Secretary General, and Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General, who stated that 10,084 certificates of membership and 1156 Block certificates had been sent out from her office during the year. Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Organizing Secretary General, gave some interesting statistics of the work of her office. She stated that 170 chapters had been organized in the last two years; Organizing Regencies confirmed, 131; Organizing Regencies expired, 37; Organizing Regents resigned, 2; Organizing Regents re-appointed, 32; chapters authorized, 58; chapters organized, 116; chapters dis-
banded, 16; chapters reinstated, 1; total number of chapters to date, 1847; total admitted membership, 179,309.

The Registrar General, Miss Emma T. Strider, said in part in her report:

Since the last Continental Congress, 12,515 women have been added to our membership, the largest number ever admitted in one year in the history of the organization. The report of admissions, 1920-1921 was 11,216, so a gain of 1289 has been made over last year. The last national number accorded at the Board Meeting of April 15th was 179,309.

In addition to the original application papers 3254 supplementals have been accepted, a total of 15,769 papers verified, or an average of about 51 papers for every working day. Of these verified papers mentioned 3203 have added new records to our files.

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General, presented her report in which was given an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the National Society. The printed report, distributed to the delegates and alternates showed that the total receipts from every source amounted to $280,352.62 during the year, and the total disbursements $152,977.90. The sum of $79,784.74 had been expended for patriotic education and 73 educational and industrial institutions aided thereby.

Reports of the Finance and Auditing Committees were given by their respective chairmen, Mrs. George W. White and Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane. The latter also reported as Historian General.

Miss Coltrane said in part:

To date 43 States have sent in 107 volumes of war service records, consisting of 13,000 records, and three others have their work well on the way to completion. These books are gifts of richest value for future generations in particular, and our Society owes a debt of deepest gratitude to the women who have compiled these records and we are justly proud and grateful for their service.

In her report Miss Lillian M. Wilson, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, called attention to the list of Revolutionary soldiers’ graves located each year. The last list contained over 250 names. The lists are published only in the Smithsonian Report and are of great genealogical value.

The valuable reports made by Mrs. Frank Ellison, Librarian General, and Mrs. George W. White, Curator General, completed the afternoon session.

The formal opening of the Congress took place on Monday night in the presence of a notable assemblage in Memorial Continental Hall, comprising high Government officials and distinguished diplomats. The speakers of the evening were Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State; M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Sir Aukland Geddes, the British Ambassador.

In introducing Secretary Hughes, the President General stated:

No words of mine are needed to introduce the first speaker of the evening.

The eyes of all the world were upon him and his associates for the twelve weeks of the great Conference on Limitation of Armament. The hopes of all the world have hovered about him and those hopes have been justified.

He honors us very highly in coming to us to-night; his presence here gives us the opportunity to tell him face to face of the profound admiration that we have for his leadership in the great events which have made the Conference unique in the world's history. We rejoice in this opportunity to tell him of our deep appreciation of the significance of these events, which we believe have opened up an era of hope and blessing for all mankind.

I have great honor in presenting the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State.

In his speech Secretary Hughes said in part:

"Five treaties were signed here but the assurance of amity is not given by mere for-
mulæ or documents. It lies in the earnest desire to remove causes of misunderstanding and distrust."

Memorial Continental Hall, which had been dedicated to the institutions of liberty at home, is now also dedicated to the cause of international friendship.

"With the incessant flow of sensational narrative, with attention fixed on stories of crime and human frailty, what proportion of our voting population is able to observe with intelligent discrimination the course of political events and is prepared adequately to discharge the duties of citizenship.

"How many of the relatively few who have the advantage of high school or college training know their American history? How many have the necessary equipment of information which enables them to appraise the actual working of our system of government—to discern defects and to judge of remedies?

"It must ever remain true that the most necessary and difficult study of free peoples is democracy itself. Yet with all proper emphasis on the constant need of instruction and of a better understanding of our institutions, we are constantly reminded that mere knowledge is not enough. We need the civic wisdom which can only come from the long practice of a people imbued with the highest patriotism and the spirit of loyal service.

"Public opinion should demand not only of our public servants but of all those who try to influence the public, either on the platform or through the press, a sense of civic responsibility.

"Nothing is more regrettable than the apparent lack of it at this time. In the field of international affairs, recklessness of statement is especially injurious to the interests of the country. Some of our editors and public men write and speak as though what they said of foreign peoples and their government could not be seen or heard beyond the three-mile limit.

"The first duty of a people that desires peace is to cultivate good-will and the only cure for intemperate statement is the resentment of an intelligent community. Let it be understood that those who indulge in diatribes against foreign peoples and their governments who hold them up to ridicule, who impute to them base motives and asperse their honors are enemies first of their own country and as such deserve universal censure."

The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, who spoke after Mr. Hughes, presented the thanks of his government for the gift by the D.A.R. of a water system to the devastated village of Tilloloy in France. The Ambassador spoke of the movement to preserve the fortifications at Yorktown and approved the plan highly.

In closing, he said:

"I am glad to hear that a tablet will soon be unveiled in this hall which will commemorate the signing of the recent conference treaties here. I am proud to say that France was present at that conference, and that she is the only nation that had put into practice the principles for which that conference stood, even before it was called. The friendship between your country and mine will ever flourish, and I present to you the thanks of France for your kindness to my countrymen."

At the close of M. Jusserand's address, the President General presented to him the painting, "United States Troops Bound for France," the gift of the National Society to the French Government for its war museum in Paris, saying:

When our Government asked this Society to present a painting of troopships to the French Government to be placed in the United States room of the War Museum in Paris, we responded with pride and pleasure at the honor conferred upon us in thus being given an opportunity to have a share in this great memorial museum of the World War. We were fortunate in securing the services of one of America's foremost marine painters, Mr. Frederick J. Waugh, who had freely given his art to his country as a camouflage artist during the war, and who gladly accepted the commission to paint this picture especially for our purpose. The subject, depicting a convoy of troopships conveying American soldiers to France, was assigned us by the Government, which desired to memorialize in this way this great branch of the service. It was deeply gratifying to us to be of service to our own Government by contributing such a painting and at the same time to have the opportunity to give this gift to our valued friend and ally, France. It is therefore with especial pleasure that I present this painting in the name of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the Government of the French Republic.
The British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, in making the concluding speech of the evening, said:

"I asked last year, when I had the pleasure of addressing you, that you persuade your Government to take the lead in calling the nations together to make peace more stable. I also urged that your members do all you could to prevent the spread of false information about other nations.

"The British people realize the influence of the United States upon their countrymen, and we do not regret what happened at Yorktown, because from it a great part of the freedom of the British people has come. There we learned how to handle the distant colonies, and from it has sprung the growing freedom of the British dominions.

"We learned there that nations could not live in the same house if one tried to dominate the other. Nations must decide their affairs for themselves. We learned there we could not centralize authority in one city over people scattered over the seven seas. Then, at the arms parley, we learned that if nations are to live together in friendship, they must be independent, but cooperating with one another.

"England and America in some respects have a common past. I hope that the battlefield of Yorktown will be preserved for all time. America should realize that Yorktown is regarded by us as one of the shrines of the British Empire, because it forced the British to take government into their own hands."

Ambassador Geddes then paid a tribute to the memory of the late Surgeon General Gorgas, and asked the National Society to assist in the erection of the school as a memorial to him in Alabama, where sanitary workers are to be trained.

"The international interest that knows no boundaries is that of health and prevention of disease. General Gorgas is immortal because he brought the knowledge of the laboratory into the field and swept out large areas of disease."

The program for the evening session was as follows:

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.

"Stars and Stripes Forever"—The Marine Band.

Invocation: Rev. William S. Abernethy, D.D.

Music: John Prindle Scott

The Old Road

Gilbert Spross

The Awakening

Address: Hon. Charles Evans Hughes

Mrs. William H. McGervey.

Address: Secretary of State

"Star-Spangled Banner"

The Marine Band

Address: Mr. J. J. Jusserand

Music: Ambassador from France

Lieut. Jean J. Labat

Accompanied by Capt. Du Pont

Address: Sir Auckland C. Geddes

Ambassador from Great Britain

Music, Benediction: Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D.D.

"Thomas Jefferson"—The Marine Band

Mr. J. J. Jusserand

Santelmann

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in the June Magazine)
MILITARY MEDALS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO AND THE CIVIL WAR*

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum

The series of medals awarded by Congress in recognition of military and naval services from the period of the Revolution to that of the Civil War, in number and variety, exhibits a regular development from the time of the Revolution to that of the War of 1812, when the zenith is reached, and after this conflict the number of medals awarded for this purpose decreases until the Civil War, when only one medal of this character was awarded. This is explained in the case of the War with Mexico by the fact that the naval operations of this war were negligible, and the military operations were confined principally to two expeditions led, respectively, by Major General Zachary Taylor and Major General Winfield Scott, who were the only recipients of medals of this type awarded for services during the War with Mexico. During the Civil War, two military decorations of the type awarded in European countries for military services were established by Acts of Congress, and the only medal awarded of the same character as those awarded during previous wars was one presented to General Ulysses S. Grant, who had preeminently distinguished himself in the latter conflict.

The expedition of the “Army of Occupation” of Mexico, as it came to be known under General Taylor, began on March 8, 1846, when camp was broken at Corpus Christi and a march along the coast towards the mouth of the Rio Grande at Matamoras was begun. The forces commanded by General Taylor came into collision with the Mexicans under General Arista on March 8th, along the road from Point Isabel to Matamoras near Palo Alto, and the first major engagement of the war resulted. The road at this point runs between two lines of thicket, or chaparral, the one on the east being much further from the highway than the one on the west. The Americans came in sight of the enemy about noon, and after a brief halt advanced to the attack. The American right wing was composed of the Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments of infantry with Ringgold’s light battery and Churchill’s eighteen-pounders, the whole under the command of Colonel Twiggs. The left was guarded by the First brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Belknap, and consisted of a battalion of artillery serving as infantry, Duncan’s light battery, and the Eighth regiment of

*The illustrations of the medals are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C., of bronze replicas in the United States National Museum.
infantry. When the American forces had approached to within seven hundred yards of the Mexican lines, they were fired upon by the enemy's batteries. The American artillery at once replied and the battle thus from the very beginning took on the nature of an artillery duel, a character which in the main it continued to preserve until the Mexicans were defeated and had given up the field. At the end of an hour's time the Mexican commander realized that the American artillery was superior to his own and was frustrated by the Third Infantry. The Mexican artillery, which had advanced to support the cavalry and infantry attack on the American right, had been forced to retire by a battery of Ringgold's guns, and thus the enemy attack at this point completely broke down. Meanwhile, the encounter between the main lines of the American and Mexican forces was continuing with severe losses to the Mexican troops who bravely sought to support their artillery in close formation. The Mexican attack

that to continue to subject his men to the deadly fire of the former was to ensure the defeat of his forces. He, accordingly, began to manœuvre with a view to breaking the American line. His first movement in this connection was an attack on the American right, made with cavalry, supported by a body of infantry and two guns. The cavalry at first attacked from the direction of the chaparral at right angles to the American line, but were repulsed by the Fifth Regiment, which had been sent by General Taylor to oppose this movement. A portion of the cavalry then passed to the rear of the American forces with a view to cutting out the wagon train which was parked at this point. This movement on the American right having failed the enemy commander determined to try an attack on the left, which he doubtless presumed might have been weakened, to reinforce the other end of the line. In this design the enemy was assisted by the smoke and flame from the burning prairie which obstructed the view and seriously interfered with the accuracy of the American artillery fire. The attack on the American left was, however, perceived in time, and when the enemy approached this point they were met with such a deadly artillery fire that they faltered and finally fell back in confusion. A second advance ended in the same manner, and another cavalry attack upon the American right having failed the
panic of the two retreating wings of the Mexican army communicated itself to the main body in the centre and all retreated together. Darkness now threw its pall over the field, which was quickly freed of all the Mexican troops. The Mexican commander now being convinced that his troops were no match for the Americans in the open prairie, at early dawn on the morning of the ninth retreated to a strong defensive position at Resaca de la Palma.

At one o'clock on the ninth the Americans advanced in pursuit of the road, which precluded the use of artillery with any great degree of accuracy, against enemy troops, in the same manner as they had been employed during the preceding day. The Mexican guns on the north side of the ravine were, however, attacked by an American battery, but without decisive results. The former were captured soon after by a force of dragoons, and the American artillery thus could be posted on the northern crest from which position they prepared to attack the Mexican lines on the opposite

enemy, and halted before the ravine of Resaca de la Palma, where he had taken refuge on the main road to Matamoras and about four miles from the latter place. The general outline of this ravine is a rather sharp curve resembling that of a shepherd’s crook, with the convex side to the south. The main highway to Matamoras cuts the western side of this curve about in half. This road was protected by the Mexican general, with three guns at the northern side of the ravine and four on the south. The Mexican infantry was stationed on the north and south crests of the ravine, and a strong force of cavalry in the rear. The entrance to the ravine was obscured by a thick growth of chaparral on both sides of the side of the ravine. The Mexican guns on the south of the ravine were captured by the Eighth Infantry, assisted by the Fifth, and the battle was decided in favor of the Americans by this bold stroke. The Mexicans at once retreated across the Rio Grande, and nightfall put an end to hostilities. The Rio Grande campaign had ended with the complete overthrow of Mexican military power to the north of that river.

As the result of the operations just described by an Act approved July 16, 1846, Congress resolved "That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the Army of Occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude,
skill, enterprise and courage, which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande," and "That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor in the name of the Republic, as a tribute to his good conduct, valor and generosity to the vanquished."

The medal presented in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of General Taylor to the right

in military uniform partly surrounded by the inscription "Major General Zachary Taylor." The reverse bore, within a wreath of laurel and palm entwined about a serpent swallowing its tail, a design emblematical of immortality, the following inscription "Resolution of Congress July 16, 1846, Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846."

After his victories at the two locations already described, General Taylor advanced into Mexico, and after defeating the Mexican forces in a three days' conflict September 21st-23rd, captured the city of Monterey. In recognition of this victory, by an Act approved March 2, 1847, Congress presented a second gold medal to General Taylor very similar in description to the one awarded for the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The obverses of these two medals were identical. The reverse of the second bore the following inscription within an oak wreath, "Resolution of Congress March 2, 1847, Monterey, September, 1846." The resolution in accordance with which this medal was awarded read as follows: "Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which distinguished the late brilliant military operations at Monterey and, that the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion."

The question now arose as to the advisability of confining the campaign to the occupation of the northern section of
the enemy country or pushing on to the Mexican capital with a view to bringing the war to a successful conclusion. The decision was finally made by President Polk and his cabinet to send an expedition directly to the city of Mexico by way of Vera Cruz rather than risk the long and wearisome march over the deserts from the north. The Vera Cruz expedition was entrusted to the command of Major General Winfield Scott and a part of General Taylor's forces were detached from his command to join that expedition. Days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a Mexican army of more than four times their number, consisting of chosen troops, under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna, and that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematic of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Zachary Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

The obverse of the medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore the undraped bust of General Taylor to the right above sprays of oak and laurel. Above the whole appears the inscription "Major General Zachary Taylor" and below "Resolution of Congress May 9, 1848." The design of the reverse exhibits in remarkable detail the progress of the engagement for which it was awarded. Large bodies of troops are shown manoeuvring upon an open plain with high mountains in the background. The design is encircled by two serpents, one a rattlesnake, their heads and tails entwined in combat. Above appears the inscription "Buena Vista, February 22 and 23, 1847," and below are sprays of cactus and oak. This was the final medal of the war granted in connection with the northern campaign.
The events of the southern campaign have often been described in detail and are too well known to need repetition here. The American forces, commanded by General Scott, were everywhere victorious under his brilliant and efficient leadership. The city of Vera Cruz was captured by a combined land and naval attack after a brief siege and surrendered March 29, 1847. The advance upon the city of Mexico began April 8th. Ten days later the Mexicans were defeated at Cerro Gordo. The military advance of

the victorious forces was somewhat delayed by various negotiations undertaken with a view to making peace. These, however, failed and in the engagements of Contreras, August 19th, and Churubusco, August 20th, the Mexicans were again defeated. The climax was reached when the city of Mexico was captured September 14th, after victories had been gained at Molino del Rey, September 8th, and Chapultepec, September 13th.

In recognition of this almost unparallelled series of successes, by an Act approved March 9, 1848, Congress resolved: "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Winfield Scott, Major General-commanding-in-chief the army in Mexico, and through him to the officers and men of the regular and volunteer corps under him, for their uniform gallan-

victories achieved by the army, and presented to Major General Winfield Scott, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his valor, skill, and judicious conduct in the memorable campaign of 1847."

The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the undraped bust of General Scott to the left, with a scroll above, inscribed, "Major General Winfield Scott," and the inscription, "Resolution of Congress March 9, 1848," below. In the space between the scroll and the inscription on either side the bust were arranged fifteen stars. The design of the reverse was extremely complicated and divided with exquisite detail into seven medallions, the central one representing the taking of the city of Mexico,
and the six surrounding ones, each of which was encircled by a wreath of oak and laurel, representing the following engagements, the names of which are inscribed within the respective medallions, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec.

In recognition of his services during this expedition, the State of Virginia also presented to General Scott a gold medal of very interesting and artistic design. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Scott to the left resting upon a tablet inscribed as follows: “The commonwealth of Virginia presents this medal to Major General Winfield Scott as a memorial of her admiration for the great and distinguished services of her son whilst Commander-in-chief of the American armies in the War with Mexico, 1847. The tablet is flanked by trophies of Mexican arms with an American eagle poised at either end in an attitude of attack. The reverse bore a view of the American attack upon the city of Mexico with a fluted column in the foreground, the base of which is inscribed “1812”† and the top “1848, Mexico.” The column is hung with festoons of laurel, the bases of which are inscribed with the names of the engagements from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. Above appears the inscription “Fecit quod cogitavit” or “He accomplished what he planned,” and below “From Virginia.” The entire design is encircled by a closed wreath of oak united at the bottom by a shield bearing the Virginia coat of arms.

The medals described represent very well the military history of the War with Mexico. The whole story of that conflict is closely connected with the work of the two commanders whose services are commemorated by the awards just described. The two expeditions which they led accomplished the main objects with which the war was begun, and this was fittingly recognized by Congress in connection with the services thus rendered.

The period of the Civil War marks the final award to date by Congress of a military medal of the character just described and the beginning of a system of recognition of special military and naval services by means of decorations established as a class and awarded for individual acts of bravery or special

† Referring to General Scott’s achievements during the War of 1812 already described in the second article of this series.
services. The final medal of the character under discussion to be awarded was presented to General Ulysses S. Grant in accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 17, 1863, in recognition of his services in connection with the opening of the Mississippi River and the victories of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. The obverse of this medal bore the bust of General Grant to the left in military uniform with the inscription “Major General Ulysses S. Grant” above and “Joint Resolution of Congress December 17, 1863,” below. This design is surrounded by two circles between which appear at the top a spray of laurel and oak and at the bottom a circular wreath of sugar cane, tobacco, cotton and wheat. Between the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in four groups, three at the top, three on either side, and four at the bottom. The reverse design is divided in the central foreground by a pyramidal trophy of arms surmounted by a liberty cap. On the left appears a view of the Mississippi River, with Vicksburg in the background; on the right the Tennessee River at Chattanooga; above upon a rainbow spanning this design appears a female figure representing America holding in her right hand a shield inscribed “Donelson” and in her left a cornucopia. The whole is enclosed by two circles between which flows the Mississippi River, with a gunboat above and below, and a river steamer on either side. Between the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in the same manner as those on the obverse.

The medal just described was the only one of this character awarded by Congress during the Civil War, and closes the long list of such awards which began with the gold medal awarded by the Continental Congress to General Washington for the recovery of Boston from the British in 1776, which was described in the first of this series of articles.

Prior to the award of the medal described above to General Grant, Congress by an act approved December 21, 1861, established the first permanent American war decoration in the strictly modern sense of that term, by the institution of the Naval Medal of Honor for award to “such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamenlike qualities during the present war.” The establishment of this decoration which was followed by an act approved July 12, 1862, establishing a similar decoration for the Army, marks the beginning of the adoption by the United States Government of the policy of awarding military and naval decorations of modern type to the personnel of the Army and the Navy for special services, of the same type as the decorations of European countries and the abolition of the custom of awarding special gold or silver medals of the type issued from the period of the Revolution to that of the Civil War.

As originally designed both the Army and Navy Medals of Honor consisted of a bronze five-pointed star, each point terminating in trefoils and bearing a branch of laurel and oak. A central medallion bore a female figure representing America holding in her right hand a shield inscribed “Donelson” and in her left a cornucopia. The whole is enclosed by two circles between which flows the Mississippi River, with a gunboat above and below, and a river steamer on either side. Between the outer circle and the rim of the medal are thirteen stars arranged in the same manner as those on the obverse.

‡ The badge or decoration of the Purple Heart, established by an Order of General Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army at Newburgh, in 1782, would undoubtedly have become as well known as the present Medal of Honor had Washington’s plans in this connection been realized; but for some unknown reason the award of this honor was apparently discontinued after it had been bestowed upon three recipients.
ing America as Minerva wearing a helmet surmounted by an eagle; her left hand rests upon fasces and with the United States shield in her right she is repulsing a crouching male figure armed with serpents representing the forces of Discord. The Army medal was attached to a bronze eagle, displayed, above crossed cannon and a group of nine cannon balls, the whole suspended from a ribbon with graved in the case of the Naval medal with the name, rank and ship of the recipient, and the place and date of the deed for which given, with the legend "Personal Valor" above. In the case of the Army medal, the name of the recipient was given, preceded by the legend "The Congress to" and followed by his military rank, name of the organization to which he was attached, and the place and date of the deed for which the medal was awarded.

The development of the policy in connection with the award of the Army Medal of Honor during the Civil War is most interesting. The original act establishing the decoration provided for its award "To such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection." Thus the Army medal like the Navy medal
might be awarded for other soldier-like qualities as well as bravery in action and was also like the latter for award only to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. By a section of an act approved March 3rd of the following year the possible award was extended to commissioned officers and the limitation as to the period of the Civil War was removed. It was, however, at the same time provided that the deed for which the medal was awarded should have been accomplished in action, thus departing from the usage in the case of the naval medal which continued to be awarded for acts of gallantry performed in other connections.

The Army Medals of Honor granted for special services during the Civil War cover, however, a very wide range of action. The most usual exploit for which a Medal of Honor was awarded seems to have been in connection with the colors and consisted either in the defense of the United States colors or the capture of the colors of the enemy. To accomplish the latter seemingly assured to the individual concerned such an award. In many such cases of course extraordinary bravery was shown. Other acts of bravery to be thus awarded consisted in facing large bodies of the enemy alone until the unit of which the recipient was a member had been rallied, in leading small bodies of troops to the attack, and in being the first to enter the enemies’ works. Many were granted for bravery in connection with the defense of batteries. The spectacular attempt of twenty-two men of Major General P. M. Mitchel’s command, who in April, 1862, “penetrated nearly two hundred miles south into the enemy’s territory and captured a railroad train at Big Shanty, Georgia, in an attempt to destroy the bridges and track between Chattanooga and Atlanta,”§ was rewarded in the case of six survivors of the expedition with Medals of Honor. These appear to have been the first military medals of honor to be awarded and the exceptional bravery of the men who received them can scarcely be doubted, although opinions may vary as to the legitimacy of their undertaking as a military enterprise. An exceptionally generous distribution of medals of honor was made in January, 1865, when such medals were issued to all the members of the Twenty-seventh Maine Infantry, who mustered out with that organization because about 300 officers and enlisted men of the regiment had volunteered to remain in service until the result of the Battle of Gettysburg was known, although their term of enlistment expired July 1st. Medals of Honor were also awarded to the twenty-nine officers and non-commissioned officers who formed the escort of President Lincoln’s body from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Illinois.¶ These two cases were, however, of an exceptional character and medals of honor were issued in connection with the Civil War period for the most part for individual and exceptional acts of bravery, which would in most cases measure up to the present standard for the award of that medal; namely, that it can be given only for conduct of such a character as to rank higher than the mere discharge of a dangerous duty; or in other words, for an act which if unperformed could not justly subject the individual in question to censure, and which when performed distinguishes him “conspicuously by gallantry and intre-

§ See Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, vol. ii, page 79.

¶ The history of the Medal of Honor during the period of the Civil War is well described in a publication of exceptional merit, War Medals of the United States, by Bauman L. Belden, from which the above data was secured.
pidity at the risk of his life, alone and beyond the call of duty.”

The method of awarding the Naval Medal of Honor for special services during the Civil War was very similar to that followed in case of the Army medal. The Navy medal could, however, during that period, be awarded only to enlisted men and was not as in the case of the Army medal available for award to commissioned officers. On the other hand, the award of the Navy medal was not as in the case of the Army medal confined to recognition of acts performed in actual contact with an enemy, a condition, indeed, as has already been stated, not always observed in the award of the Army medal; the Naval medal might under the law have been awarded for heroic deeds performed in the line of naval duty of any character whatever. Actually, however, the Naval Medals of Honor awarded for services during that period seem to have been confined to acts performed under fire or at least within the actual fighting zone.

There are thus a number of points of special interest and importance in connection with the history of these two medals which have continued to be the highest awards of this type to be issued by the United States Government since the time they were first established. The Naval medal was the first to be authorized, being established in December, 1861. The establishment of the Army medal followed in 1862. The medals were at this time identical in design but were suspended from clasps of different types, as explained above, and the inscriptions used on the reverse were not the same.

In spite of the fact that the medals were established originally and primarily to reward special services rendered during the Civil War and that their designs were symbolic of that conflict, the original design was used on the Army medals of honor awarded for services rendered subsequent to that period until 1904, when the design was changed to one of a more appropriate character, and the original design of the Naval Medal of Honor was retained until a new design was established to be awarded for services during the war with Germany. Of corresponding interest and importance is the fact that the Army Medal of Honor was awarded to non-commissioned officers and enlisted men only during the period from 1861 to 1863, since which time it has been awarded to commissioned officers as well. The Naval Medal of Honor was awarded to petty officers and enlisted men only from 1861 to 1915, when Congress authorized its award to commissioned officers also.

As already stated, the establishment of the Medal of Honor for the Army and the Navy during the Civil War marked a distinct step in the development of the American war decoration. The practice of awarding special gold or silver medals for military and naval services was discontinued at that time. A long period was to elapse before other military and naval decorations were to be established by the United States Government, but the close of the war with Germany in 1918 was destined to render the possible awards of this character available to those in the military and naval services of the United States as complete and varied as was the case in most European countries.
ANCIENT PELHAM AND THE OLDEST TOWN HALL IN NEW ENGLAND

By Anna Phillips See

HREWD as their Scotch ancestors are the people of Pelham, Massachusetts, who still cast their votes in the ancient Town Hall at the “Centre.” To be sure, the “Centre” is an abandoned hilltop, but the inconvenience of travelling up a two-mile grade in winter is nothing compared with the possession of the oldest town hall in New England—perhaps in the country. This Town Hall has been in continuous public use for 178 years and was erected some thirty years before Lexington or Bunker Hill or the Declaration of Independence.

The relic is the bridge that connects Pelham of to-day with an honorable and thrilling past. What small town has witnessed more exciting experiences than the church war with Parson Abercrombie, the escapade of the clerical imposter, Stephen Burroughs, the “Supplier,” or the insurrection hatched at Conkey’s Tavern known in history as Shays’ Rebellion?

The old town hall, built in 1743, was the first church of the settlement and was used from the beginning for both civil and religious meetings. On the floor were square box pews assigned to different families according to their rank and dignity. The pulpit was high above the congregation and reached by a long flight of steps; for the minister must needs see the folks in the gallery as well as in the pews. Above the pulpit hung a great sounding board. To-day some of the old pews made of stout yellow pine, are still intact though much bewhittled by generations of mischievous boys.

It is said that Lord Pelham, for whom the town was named, so appreciated the honor that he sent a church bell. After a safe voyage from England it arrived in Boston, but as no money was forthcoming to pay the freight charges, it remained in storage. The people of Boston finally bought it and hung it in the tower of the old South Meeting house, where it remains to this day.

In the Pelham Church there was a curious custom brought from Scotland of attendance on the Lord’s Supper by means of admission checks of lead called “Tokens.” These Tokens, stamped with the letters “P. P.”, signifying Pelham Presbyterian, were given out by the minister at the preparatory service held the week before the communion. If a church member was absent from this service and so received no Token, he could not partake of the communion. After each Lord’s Supper the Tokens were collected and placed in the keeping of elder or minister till the next preparatory lecture. After the Pelham Presbyterian Church
was merged in the Congregational denomination, the Tokens, which would have been such priceless relics of a rare colonial custom, were given away as souvenirs by one of the pastors of the church. Two Tokens, however, are still treasured in Pelham.

Was it a Scotch custom also to bury the dead in coffins painted a bright red or by the wealthy. In Boston a school was established to teach the art of spinning with foot wheels and the highest ladies came as pupils. The women of Pelham sold their fine linen cloth at good prices and flax was the most important crop next to the food grains. Another novelty brought to New England by the Scotch was the potato. It was a coarse

was paint of that hue the least expensive? We read that coffins of this brilliant color were made by one Ezra Brown at his "turning shop."

The women of Scotland excelled in the spinning of fine linen thread and brought with them to this country the "Little Wheel," called also the "Foot Wheel." This made a finer and more even thread than the cumbersome large wheels used by the English colonists, and the cloth spun from this thread was correspondingly finer and better. "Scotch linens" at once became fashionable and in demand tuber which the natives refused to eat or even consider fit for the diet of anyone.

The history of Pelham is bound up with the old church which is now called the Town Hall. The Scotch pioneers who settled this tract among the hills came to free America that they might worship according to their own ideas. Because of racial feuds in the north of Ireland, whither they had removed from Scotland at the behest of King James I, they immigrated once more—this time to New England. Five ship-loads of Scots arrived at Boston in 1718. Some re-
mained in that city, some went to Andover and Worcester, while sixteen families dared the wilderness and founded Londonderry, N. H. The Worcester colony was unhappy there and bought the township (a part of East Amherst) that was incorporated as Pelham, January 15, 1742.

The peace which they did not have in Ireland or in Worcester evaded them after they had founded a town and church to embody their ideals. The call to their first pastor, Rev. Robert Abercrombie, was by no means unanimous; the church was split almost before it was organized. Mr. Abercrombie was a born fighter and his congregation was animated by the joy of combat. There ensued a church war that lasted for eight years, and two lawsuits, the second of which was not settled till 1759! An unhappy outcome of the solemn ordination at which Jonathan Edwards, minister at Northampton, preached a sermon calculated to stir the most hardened conscience.

The Presbytery at last took a hand in the quarrel and impeached Mr. Abercrombie on the question of "Infant baptism." When he refused to yield in the slightest degree, they suspended him from his pastorate and appointed certain "Supplyers" to fill the pulpit, ordering the selectmen to close the meeting house doors against him. At this the militant minister "saw red" and the selectmen trembled! When the first Supplyer appeared on the scene, Mr. Abercrombie refused him the pulpit. The Supplyer, much bested, implored the Selectmen to allow him to preach on Monday instead of Sunday, which was granted. On Monday the selectmen kept the doors locked until the preacher arrived, then two of them hustled him into the pulpit while two others forcibly restrained Mr.
Abercrombie from entering the same. Supposing the “fighting parson” had mounted those stairs, what would have happened in the old Pelham church? No wonder it is recorded that the “Supplyer in a most precipitate manner began the service!”

Whatever the rights of the quarrel between pastor, presbytery and congregation it was most unfortunate for the settlement. The reputation for inharmoniousness kept other colonists from joining them and ministers would not accept the pastorate. For long periods the church had no minister but was dependent on Supplyers. During one interim of nine years the town was indicted in 1763 by the Grand Jury of Hampshire County and ordered to appear in court to answer for neglect. At last the stormy Pelham church met its “comeuppance” in the person of the unique religious fraud known in history as the “Supplyer Stephen Burroughs, alias Rev. Mr. Davis.”

On an April morning in 1784 a personable young man of nineteen rode up West Hill to the home of Deacon Ebenezer Gray with a letter of introduction which affirmed that the bearer, “Rev. Mr. Davis,” was well fitted to act as Supplyer for the Pelham church. Deacon Gray engaged the young man at a salary of $5 a Sunday beside board and “horse-keeping.” Had the isolated settlement of Pelham been more sophisticated, they would have been warned by the unclerical garb of the applicant, for he wore a coat of light gray with silver buttons, a vest of green and breeches of red velvet! The Supplyer proved satisfactory, and if he had not been obliged to preach a funeral sermon in a private house he might never have been found out. As it happened, some one looked over his shoulder and saw that the manuscript was dingy with use and yellow with age. In short, the sermon could not have been written by the young man. Suspicion spread through the community, for the most important qualification for a Scotch Presbyterian minister was the ability to compose discourses. The Pelhamites, accordingly set a trap. The following Sunday the elders halted the young man at the church door, just at service time, and asked him to preach from a clause in the fifth verse of the ninth chapter of Joshua: “And old shoes and clouted up on their feet.”

The Supplyer, apparently not disconcerted, mounted to the high pulpit and conducted the preliminaries to the sermon, having only this short time in which to think out a discourse on such a barren passage of scripture as had been thrust upon him. He was more than equal to the test, however, and preached such a sermon as convinced all that he was able to think out a discourse on any topic whatsoever. At the close he scored the congregation so that they writhed on their hard wooden seats.

After this proof of his ability as a preacher, Davis was left in quiet until his Dartmouth College friend, Joseph Huntingdon, unexpectedly dropped down on him for a visit. During his stay of several days he repeatedly addressed Davis as “Burroughs,” and suspicion was again aroused. Realizing that the game was played out and no doubt congratulating himself that he had preached fifteen of the sixteen Sundays for which he was engaged and that he had collected pay for all of them, Burroughs rode away by night to Rutland, Massachusetts. The excited Pelhamites immediately started in pursuit. What they proposed to do with him is not known, but they ached to lay their hands on him! In the streets of Rutland, Burroughs faced an angry mob, knocked down with a stone Doctor
Hinds, the physician of Pelham, and finally defied them all in a barn where he had the affrontery to preach the "haymow sermon."

At this there was a discussion between the Pelhamites and the Rutlanders, the former insisting that the Suppplier was a criminal and the latter deeming it no offence to preach under an assumed name if the preaching was good! Or even to collect $5 in advance! A compromise was reached and all, including Burroughs, went to Wood's Tavern, where he spent the mooted $5 in refreshment for the crowd. At this juncture Doctor Hinds appeared, smarting in body and in spirit. As he was Pelham's heaviest taxpayer, they decided to arrest Burroughs, whereupon he locked himself into a room in the second story of the tavern, jumped from the window to the shed roof and so escaped.

And who was this young rascal possessing so much courage and brain but no moral responsibility? Sad to relate he was the proverbial minister's son, the only child of Rev. Eden Burroughs, pastor at Hanover, N. H. At the age of seventeen he was expelled from Dartmouth College and in quest of adventure shipped as doctor on a packet bound for France. Returning home he was caught in a robbery and forced to leave Hanover. Then it was that he helped himself to a saddlebag full of his father's old sermons and rode southward through the Connecticut valley until he came to Pelham. The subsequent career of this talented young fraud was notorious. His adventures as clerical imposter, alchemist, passer of counterfeit money, convict, reformed man, and teacher were published in his book called the Life of Burroughs.

The private rebellion of the Pelhamites against their religious fraud was soon followed by another of a more serious nature against the state. Shays' Rebellion, the leader of which was Daniel Shays, of Pelham, was hatched at the old Conkey Tavern in the "Hollow," where the more turbulent spirits met to talk over their grievances. The people were now passing through hard times due to the War of the Revolution. If taxation for the World War appears heavy to us now, what must the taxes have seemed to an impoverished population when one-third of all money raised for the government was by direct taxation—and there were only 90,000 polls in Massachusetts. We should have said, "Fund the war debt, pay interest annually and reduce the principal by instalments," but the instalment plan had not then been invented. Private indebtedness was very large, paper money of little value and specie hard to obtain. The law satisfied neither debtors nor creditors, and the poor hated all courts and all lawyers. The farmers of western Massachusetts came at last to believe that if they could prevent the sessions of the courts in the shire towns of the state, they would end the entry and trial of suits for debt.

With this purpose Captain Shays, of Pelham, and Captain Billings, of Amherst (veterans of the war), raised a body of troops in Hampshire County. During the fall and winter of 1786–7 the insurgents were active, closing so many courthouses that Governor Bowdoin was forced to issue a warrant for the arrest of the leaders and to call out 4400 of the State Militia under Major General Lincoln. After an unsuccessful attempt to capture the State Arsenal at Springfield, during which four of the rebels were killed, Shays retreated through the deep snow to South Hadley and Amherst on his way to Pelham. General Lincoln in pursuit trailed Shays' forces, so the story
goes, in a peculiar manner. One of the rebels wore a knitted woolen cap a thread of which caught on the branch of a tree. As the man walked the cap unravelled and the thread guided the pursuers. This, however, may be only a yarn!

On that winter day in January, 1787, the dwellers along the road from Amherst to Pelham saw 1100 men weary and footsore, toiling through the drifted snow. The men finally reached the top of West Hill and halted before the old Pelham church, now the Town Hall. Part camped there, and part moved down through the “Hollow” past Conkey’s Tavern and up to the summit of East Hill, where they stayed five days. When Shays feared that General Lincoln would rout him from his strong position on the hills, he retreated once more to Petersham. Here Lincoln surprised him and the rebel leader fled, leaving his men to get away as best they could.

This ended the insurrection. The State wished to impress on the people that it was dangerous business to rebel and imposed various penalties. Twelve men were sentenced to be hung though Shays, unjust as it may seem, was not one of them. It is a matter of history that by order of the governor, John Hancock, the condemned men, did not receive their pardon until they had actually mounted the gallows; a rather cruel method of teaching the wisdom of loyalty to the State.

The people of Pelham shared in the “drive” a century ago for the founding of Amherst College, as it is recorded that Wells Southworth gave the first load of granite for the foundations. Two years later Adam Johnson (donor of Johnson Chapel) willed $4000 to the “Collegiate Charity Institution in Amherst.” The will was contested by Johnson’s brother, a poor man, who had received but $12 from the estate. He declared that he had been cheated out of an inheritance by undue influence and published a pamphlet to let the world know of it. The closing paragraph runs as follows: “Nevertheless, as Amherst Trustees never rested till they got the principal part of my brother’s property into their possession and as I am an old man * * * and my earthly property all consumed, yet would will and bequeath this composition of Scripture truth for the benefit of Amherst Trustees * * * namely, “Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?”

The tale of the Pelham “Bad Boy” is gleaned from the court records of Northampton. In the early days a family named Hyde settled in the Hollow and one of the children, Samuel, was into all kinds of mischief. He was finally arrested by John Worthington, Esq., attorney for “ye Lord ye King,” and taken to court at Northampton. Let the quaint records tell the story:

“De Rex vs. Hyde, 1765. John Worthington, Esq., attorney for ye Lord ye King in this behalf comes here and gives this court to understand and be informed that Samuel Hyde, of Pelham, in ye county of Hampshire, yeoman in the night next following the third day of May instant, did with force and arms privately and secretly in the night time set up and erect a large log against one of ye doors of ye dwelling house of William Fergerson of said Pelham yeoman and did also set up and erect as aforesaid a large Hoggs Trough against another of ye doors of said house all with intent to obstruct and hinder ye passage through ye doors aforesaid, and also that sd Hyde on ye same Night did with force and arms and Secretly as aforesaid take six shirts ye Goods and chattels of ye said William Conkey from a fence near his house.
aforesaid where they were hanging and ye same shirts ye said Hyde did then and there in ye manner aforesaid throw on ye Ground or rowl in ye dirt so that said shirts were much Damnified. Also that said Hyde did then and there in like manner break and destroy fourteen Goose eggs the proper goods and chattels of said William then being in said William’s barn, and also then and there with force and secrecy throw down twenty rods of fence partly surrounding one Close of William Conkey of Pelham Yeoman, and did then and there take off from ye hinges with force and arms and secretly as aforesaid one barn door from ye barn of William Conkey of said Pelham Yeoman, and ye same door put under water in a pond there and heaped stones on ye same to keep it Sunken and Secreted under ye water, all which is against Law and Contrary to ye peace of ye said Lord ye King his Crown and Dignity. The said attorney of ye Lord ye King appears and ye said Samuel being held comes here and being set to ye Bar and put to plead says he will not Contend with ye King. It is therefore considered by ye Court how here that said Samuel for his said offence shall pay a fine of two shillings to ye King and Costs of prosecution taxed at two Pounds five shillings and four pence two farthings.”

It appears that the naughty Samuel learned well this lesson, for we read that he grew up to be a respected citizen and a deacon in the Scotch Presbyterian church of Pelham and was often Moderator of the town meeting.

To-day in Pelham there are fewer people above ground than lie in the eleven graveyards of the town. One epitaph is often quoted. It is in the burial ground on the Packardville road—a white marble slab about seventy years old.

Warren Gibbs
Died by Arsenic Poison
Mch 23, 1860 aged 36 years
5 months and 23 days

Think my friends when this you see
How my wife hath dealt by me
She in some oysters did prepare
Some poison for my lot and share
Then of the same I did partake
And nature yielded to its fate
Before she my wife became
Mary Felton was her name.

Erected by his brother
Wm. Gibbs
THE KNOX MEMORIAL
By Blanche Waldo Ayers
Ex-Regent of General Knox Chapter

ABOUT nine years ago the subject of a memorial to Gen. Henry Knox was agitated when some money was pledged and given, enough to purchase land not far from the beautiful Knox Mansion, known as "Montpelier."

Work had hardly been started when our country entered into the World War, and all memorial work in Maine ceased, the State Conference voting to give the money, which had been set aside for marking historic spots, to aid our soldiers.

It was not until the spring of 1920 that the work was again taken up, and at our State Conference of 1921 the resolutions committee offered the following resolution, that was carried unanimously, viz.: "That our State Regent, Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, at the expiration of her term of office, be made State Representative for the Knox Memorial work."

Mrs. Hazlett was born in Thomaston, and visited Montpelier frequently until she was fourteen years of age. She was personally acquainted with the daughter of General Knox, and has given an accurate description of the mansion from personal recollection.

Mrs. Hazlett's father, Reverend Richard Woodhull, was one of the executors of the Knox estate and when the mansion was offered for sale, Mr. Woodhull tried to find someone to buy and preserve it but failed because this was a commercial period without sentiment; and it was sold to a syndicate of men, who after renting it for a number of years, had it torn down to make room for a shipyard and railroad station.

All that remains of the famous Knox estate is a small brick building, formerly the servants' quarters, but now a railroad station. It is probably the oldest building used for this purpose in the United States.

Beginning the work for the Knox Memorial, our State Representative, with the approval of our State Regent, appointed a large "Board of Assistants," composed of prominent men and women from different parts of the State, whose duty it is to arouse interest in this great work of patriotic education.

Mrs. Henry Knox was a granddaughter of General Samuel Waldo, who
before the War of the American Revolution came into possession of a large tract of land in Maine called the "Waldo Grant." Mrs. Knox, after the death of her mother, inherited part of this land and General Knox purchased the remainder, giving rise to the saying that "Henry Knox owned half of Maine."

Some of this land lay along the banks of the Georges River in what is known as the town of Thomaston and on this land the General built a mansion which was named Montpelier, after a beautiful estate in France, which an intimate friend of Mrs. Knox once visited.

The mansion commanded a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. When the house was completed General and Mrs. Knox invited a few of their most intimate friends to go with them to their new home. A vessel was chartered and the family with their friends left Boston for Thomaston, and as they sailed up the Georges River around the bend the first view of Montpelier was obtained. Madam Knox was delighted and the guests were astonished to see so beautiful a place among the forests and mountains of that then distant section of the state. Many of the forest trees were cut down and a beautiful lawn laid out with winding paths leading to the river and to the village. The interior of the house was very handsome, the rooms being much larger than those at Mt. Vernon. On the walls hung many fine pictures, one being a full length portrait of George Washington. The furniture was mahogany, handsomely carved, brought from other countries. The large hall in the centre extended from the drawing room to the state dining room, and the stairs went up about half-way to a landing then branched each side to the second story. The light came from the roof, giving the hall a spacious appearance. Another entrance to the hall opposite the oval room opened into a smaller hall with a door in the rear, which opened into the main hall. The house had what we call an "English Basement" used for kitchen, store room, sitting room for servants and one or two bedrooms for the maid servants. There were nine buildings on two sides of the house forming part of a circle.

General Henry Knox was born in Boston July 25, 1750. He received a common school education in Boston, and just as he was about to enter college his father died, which changed his plans. He helped support his mother and young brother by securing a clerkship in a store. When he was twenty years of age he took part in the Boston Massacre; and a year later opened a book store on Cornhill, Boston. He married Miss Lucy Flucker, daughter of Thomas Flucker, the King's royal secretary of the province.

Before the battle of Bunker Hill, Knox and his wife escaped the guards of General Gage, and with his sword carefully concealed in the folds of her dress, they made their way to Cambridge where he offered his services to the American general, who eagerly accepted them; and the young man's career destined to be-
come so brilliant opened at the earliest pages of the Revolutionary War. By his ability he attracted the attention of Washington and other commanders, and from this time began the lifelong intimacy between George Washington and Henry Knox.

During the Revolutionary War Knox was actively engaged from the beginning to the end, and the valuable service he rendered his country made him generally regarded as Washington's successor as commander-in-chief of the United States Army in case of another war. He served his country for over twenty years.

Is it not time for a memorial to be erected in the honor of Henry Knox?

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

Verses from report of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to the 31st Continental Congress:

"How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, 'Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more magazines now than I read.'
But always says, 'Send it; our people all like it—
In fact, we all think it a help and a need.'
How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance."
IX The Suffrage Movement

1. General.—The most accessible general accounts of the movement for suffrage are to be found in the encyclopedias, Britannica, International and Americana, especially the latter. The article in McLaughlin and Hart’s Cyclopedia of Government is good. Another good brief account is Ida H. Harper’s Brief History of the Movement for Woman Suffrage in the United States, published by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company in Woman Suffrage: history, arguments, results, edited by Miss Björkman. E. R. Hecker’s Short History of Woman’s Rights, 150-157, and Schirmacher’s Woman Suffrage, 2-42, bring the story down to 1914 and 1909 respectively. Stanton, Anthony and Gage’s History of Woman Suffrage, continued to 1900 by I. H. Harper, gives a mass of detail for the period it covers. Belle Squire’s Woman Movement in America is a much briefer account. Something of the history and an outline of the arguments on both sides may be obtained from Selected Articles on Woman Suffrage, edited by Edith M. Phelps in the Debater’s Handbook Series; and the Supplement to the Annals of the American Association for Political and Social Science for May, 1910.

2. The Pioneer.—The agitation for a broader suffrage in the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century touched the question, but only touched it. For Frances Wright and her teachings see the references in the Magazine for March, 1922. Another stimulus came from the action of the World’s Anti-Slavery Convention at London in 1840 in refusing to admit women as delegates from the United States. The story is told in History of Woman Suffrage, i, 296-300, and Squire, Woman Movement in America, 64-75.

3. The First Conventions.—The social setting of the first organized Woman Suffrage movement is pictured in T. C. Smith’s Parties and Slavery (American Nation) ch. 19. The story of Seneca Falls Convention (July 19, 20, 1848) and the early forms of the agitation is given in McMaster’s History of the People of the United States, viii, 117-122, and Squire’s Woman Movement in America, 75-78; for more detail see the History of Woman Suffrage, i, 63-88. A full account of the first National Woman Suffrage Convention (at Worcester, Oct. 23, 24, 1850) is given in the History of Woman Suffrage, i, 215-226.

4. The Civil War Period.—The connection of woman and the suffrage with the anti-slavery agitation has already been noted. While the predominance of slavery from 1854 on drew attention from suffrage, the war amendments to the Constitution, granting suffrage to the negro, indicated a method of securing action by the national government. For the period see Squire, Woman Movement in America, 92-126. The close of the period is marked by the organization of the two woman suffrage associations, the National at New York in May, 1869, and the American at Cleveland in October of the same year. See History of Woman Suffrage, ii, 400-402, 756-766, for accounts of these conventions.

5. State and National Suffrage.—The years following 1869 were characterized by movements in two directions, for suffrage in the states and for suffrage by an amendment to the national constitution. Bryce’s American Commonwealth, ch. 96, summarizes the results up to 1890. Ogg’s National Progress (American Nation) 151-156, gives an outline of the later period, and another view may be obtained from Earl Barnes’ Woman and Social Progress, 173-206. The History of Woman Suffrage has chapters on individual states. The Woman Suffrage Year Book for 1917, p. 26-42, gives in tabular form the stages and results of state action up to 1916. Something more may be found in Shaw’s Story of a Pioneer, 239-260. For the connection with the Progressive movement see Theodore Roosevelt’s Autobiography, 161-167, and Dunton-Clark’s Progressive Movement, 90-108.

6. The Nineteenth Amendment.—For this consult the encyclopedia articles already mentioned, supplemented by the International Year Book. I. H. Harper’s Story of the National Amendment for Woman Suffrage gives a brief account. The Woman Suffrage Year Book for 1917, p. 45-58, gives the story up to 1916. Material for its last stages must be sought in such periodicals as the Literary Digest or Review of Reviews.
"Martin" is a Norman name meaning "War-like." It was adopted as a surname at a very early date. On the "Roll of Battle Abbey" the name of Le Sire de St. Martin appears. Battle Abbey was dedicated to Saint Martin and the date of its Roll is 1066.

The family is of great antiquity in England and was founded by Martin de Tours, who was born 1030. William Martin of Tours went to England with William the Conquerer, as a general in the Norman army and to his share fell the Barony of Cemmaes, of Kemeys, in County Pembroke. He became Baron of Kemeys and also Lord of Combe Martin of Martinshoe, in Devon.

His only son Baron Robert Fitz-Martin (son of Martin) married Maud Peverell, and they had two grandsons, William, 2nd Baron of Darlington born 1160, from whom descend all those of English Lineage bearing the name of Martin; and Oliver, who settled in Galway, from whom descend all those of Irish Lineage. Martin de Tours and his successors, were members of the King's Council, as Barons of Cemmaes, and continued to be lords in the English Parliament.

South Moulton, in Devonshire, was held by the Martin family by service of finding a man with a bow and three arrows, to attend the Earl of Gloucester, when he was hunting in the neighborhood.

Captain John Martin, of Plymouth, England, sailed round the globe with Sir Francis Drake, 1577.

There was a William Martin at London, England, who assisted the Puritans in the preparations for their journey to Plymouth Rock.

Christopher Martin and his family came over in the Mayflower. Other Martins came to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, in fact they came in almost every company for some years.

The name Clarke, Clark, etc. was employed in England as early as the eleventh century. It undoubtedly referred in the first place, to the office of a clerk, a clergyman, a clerk in Holy Orders, etc., as at that time the Church was the only source of learning.

One writer states that the name particularly meant a person who could read and write ancient and Medieval lore, and therefore the Medieval bearers of this name were very proud of it. The Clarks lived in East Anglia and were influential in building and managing the priories and abbeys of that part of the country. They had been dwellers in England before the Norman Conquest.

The name of Milo le Clerk is found in the "One Hundred Rolls" compiled in the reign of Edward 1st, which contains the records of persons who owned lands in the time of William the Conquerer, for which they paid rent in money, etc. or gave service as soldiers.

There is a tradition which connects the Clark family by marriage with that of the descendants of Joseph of Arimathea.

Thomas Clark of Bury, St. Edmonds, Gent. mentions in his Will dated 1506, a St. Anthony Cross of gold in the shape of a "T," of great weight, which was borne in an armorial coat, and was worn by Nicholas Drury, his great grandfather, in the expedition of Spain, 1386 with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Many of the name were colonial immigrants to America, among whom we find the mate of the Mayflower. Hon. Thomas Clarke of Plymouth, 1623, Hon. and Captain Daniel Clark, one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut, 1639.
Samuel Doak Chapter (Morristown, Tenn.). In considering the history of our Chapter since the 1920 State Conference, we have the pleasure of reporting a year of activity and interest. Regular meetings have been held monthly; following the business session a program along lines of historical research and on subjects of general interest is carried out. One meeting took place in the evening in compliment to the members who are teachers and business women and cannot be present in the afternoon. A program was conducted on Conservation and Thrift and the Chapter has made the request that exercises be conducted in our schools along this line. This suggestion met with the hearty cooperation of the teachers. In December the Chapter arranged for a commemorative service in one of our churches, to celebrate the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. In February, in lieu of the Washington Tea, a Sacrifice Luncheon was served at which time we realized $325. This amount was forwarded at once for the relief of Europe's starving children. Two, of our representatives attended the Thirtieth Continental Congress. A prize of $5 was given to the high school for the best essay on an historical subject, $5 to the high school student making the highest grade in American history during the year and $5 to be divided between the two grammar schools for the same accomplishment. We have completed our quota of $75 on the D.A.R. scholarship in the State University and have finished payments on the $100 scholarship taken late last year. Cooperating with two other women's organizations, the Red Path Chautauqua was brought to the city for the ninth successful season. The Chapter celebrated Flag Day by serving refreshments at a downtown shop, the proceeds of the enterprise going to Mountain School work.

In June we had the pleasure of entertaining our State Regent and listening to an inspiring address by her. The Extension Secretary of Lincoln Memorial University was also a guest at this time and spoke very interestingly of her work.

A committee of the Chapter assisted in making a social survey of the city, our particular part of the work being a survey of the churches. Attention was called to Constitution Day and by request of the Chapter, exercises in accord with the day, were held in all our schools.

A year's subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine was placed in the High School Library. The Historical committee continues its work, collecting the Military Records of Hamblen County boys in the World War. We have given $25 for the Monument to Pilgrim Mothers and $10 for Naval Picture for World War Museum, and $25 for Americanization. The Chapter has sent its annual quota of $15 for Mountain School work and in addition $20 to the Devil's Fork School and has given $25 for local health work. Our Chapter entered actively into the campaign for Tennessee D.A.R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University and has contributed $768 to this fund. Treasurer reported receipts for the year amounted to over $1900. Our Chapter membership is 104, with all dues paid for 1922, and all obligations met to date.

It will ever be our pleasure to cooperate, as best we can, in fulfilling our duty to Home and Country, and we hope that the years which are before us may, for Samuel Doak Chapter, be replete with deeds worthy of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Eugene Eckel, Regent.

Kindrick Chapter (Rockwood, Tenn.) was entertained by Mrs. T. A. Wright at her beautiful home on South Ninth Street, Knoxville, Friday, October 7th.

Mrs. Wright is noted for her gracious hospitality, and served a delicious four-course luncheon. The Regent, Miss Tarwater, sang "The Faith of Our Fathers" in a charming manner, and the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain was appropriately observed.

The State Regent, Miss Mary Boise Temple, gave an interesting account of the D.A.R. Hall, located at Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tennessee, and the splendid work being done there. Miss Temple honored the
Chapter by appointing Mrs. R. B. Cassell State Chairman, Magazine.

Our Regent, Miss Tarwater, has a beautiful voice, having studied abroad, and will render a group of songs at the State meeting in Knoxville, November 5th and 6th.

Pauline Hill, Historian.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Mo.) has spent a pleasant and profitable year under the leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Jno. Williams. An interesting program was planned for each meeting, and was carried out successfully throughout the entire year. Some of the topics studied were "Alaska," "The American Negro," "Present-day Immigration," "Indian of To-day," and "Revolutionary Heroes." These were studied with special reference to the growth of our country up to the present time. The same thought is to be brought out in the study of cities for the ensuing year.

Our Chapter has kept in touch with our French orphan adopted during the war. Many of our members write to him regularly and his letters are read with great interest and pleasure at our meetings. We send him cards and greetings and the Chapter has remembered him with a gift of money each year since we gave him up through the Society.

The Chapter has had several delightful social events, chief among them a reception given by the St. Charles Chapter at the home of Mrs. McHilney. This was rather a "get acquainted" affair and we feel that the chapters become one big chapter in this way.

The Chapter has not forgotten its financial obligations and has helped various worthy causes both local and foreign. The coming year bids fair to be better than ever before.

Mattie Keithly, Historian.

Maricopa Chapter (Phoenix, Ariz.). At the celebration last year of the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of our Chapter, Mrs. W. J. Oliver, for many years our faithful treasurer, gave the following report of our work through the years:

A tree has ever been symbolical of growth and stability, and it seems particularly fitting that the charter for Maricopa Chapter should
have been presented under one of Arizona’s beautiful palms. The charter was presented by Mrs. Price, State Regent, to Mrs. Talbot, Chapter Regent. At that time no one dreamed that this same tree would one day grace the campus of the large Monroe School, but many changes occur and the home site of Mrs. Millay, where this charter was presented, has now been converted into a fine modern school building.

Maricopa Chapter endeavored to further patriotic education, introducing the flag code in the schools and each year offering a prize for the best essay written in the grade schools on some subject of patriotic interest.

This monument was unveiled by Mrs. W. E. Thomas, one of the charter members, and herself a pioneer woman.

An important work was the raising of $50 for a scholarship for one of the Southern White Schools in which Mrs. Pryor was particularly interested. Other mementos of the Chapter’s efforts, bringing the southwest in touch with its sister chapters, were the gift of a chair and the presentation of two Pima baskets to Memorial Continental Hall, while a still more conspicuous gift was that of a large silken flag presented to the National Congress at its meeting in 1918. This was the State flag of Arizona and attracted a great deal of attention.

During the earlier years most of the dues collected were donated to Memorial Continental Hall Fund. In later years the money has been used for purposes of more local interest.

One of the historical spots marked was the grave of Count Duppa, who is credited with having named Phenix, but probably the best known work of our State Daughters was the erection of a marker on the Old Trails’ Highway near Flagstaff. This is a large boulder with a bronze plate insert on which is inscribed:

In Memory of
the Pioneer Women
of Arizona.
Erected by the
Arizona Daughters
of the American Revolution.
July 4, 1915.

When Arizona was called upon to offer her young men to her country’s service, two State flags were presented by the D.A.R., one to the National Guards and another to the enlisted men from this State. The flags are now in the custody of the Legion of Honor.

When the National Society asked for a contribution of $1 per member to finish paying the indebtedness on Memorial Continental Hall, Maricopa Chapter decided to increase its proportion and bought a $50 bond instead. The report of war work is quite incomplete, owing to the fact that the Chapter did not work as an organization, but joined those already organized. During the Red Cross Drive, Maricopa Chapter erected a very attractive booth, from which various members assisted in soliciting contributions, the total amounting to $485.

An important part of the work of the Chapter
is assisting in the care of those afflicted with tuberculosis, and in raising sufficient funds for the erection of a cottage for the use of a tubercular patient.

For several years past Maricopa Chapter has contributed to a baby chest under the supervision of the Associated Charities, while Americanization work is occupying the most important place at present. The Daughters take turns in teaching English at the Mexican "Friendly House," in this manner doing their bit to lessen our great foreign problem.

(MRS. C. W.) DELLA W. BOTSFORD, Corresponding Secretary.

Sarah Harrison Chapter (Blackwell, Okla.), organized February 11, 1914, then the only Chapter in Kay County, drew its membership from the various towns. Two years ago we sponsored the Ponca City Chapter which now has a membership of 35. That we are proud of our relationship to this Chapter but mildly expresses the bond between us.

Our regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of the members with instructive study along patriotic lines and interesting programs with Flag Day, February 22nd, and Statehood Day fittingly observed. Seven teachers, members of our Chapter, are doing excellent work in Patriotic Education, five in the Blackwell Schools, one at Manhattan, Kansas, and one in St. Louis, Mo. Prizes are given annually to the Blackwell and Tonkawa Schools for essays pertaining to good citizenship. We have pledged $100 to the Mountain School at Thomas, S. C., $25 of which was paid early last year, thereby enrolling our Chapter as one of the founders.

With a membership of thirty-five and three additional names ready for the Chapter’s approval, we are taking part in State as well as local work. On October 25th we held our first meeting, to which the public was invited, when twelve members were hostesses at a Colonial tea and relic display at the home of the Regent, Mrs. J. A. Riehl. Antiques of educational interest were many and perhaps the rarest was the mite loaned by Rev. Mr. Wilson. The coin was made 72 B.C. and mentioned in the Bible as "The Widow's Mite." A Roman coin in circulation in the fifteenth century was also the property of Mr. Wilson. Among other relics shown were an Aztec idol picked up in a ruined city of old Mexico by a member of a surveying party many years ago. A crucifix about twelve inches in length rescued by one of our soldier boys from a cathedral wall in France, a newspaper containing an account of the death of Washington, and so forth.

A marriage certificate, bearing date of twentieth day first month, 1739, containing the names of wedding guests, was in good state of preservation, as were the wedding handkerchiefs of finest linen, that of the groom being twenty-eight inches square, while the bride's was twenty-four inches square and appropriately decorated with two turtle doves. A carved fan of sandal wood carried at German court three hundred years ago was beautiful, while a baby feeder was from the same country and equally old. A collection of bead work and Indian relics, loaned by Grandfather Brewer, was of exceptional interest because of its connection with the early history of Oklahoma. Mrs. Katherine Schuessler, of Tonkawa, brought her flax spinning wheel and spun throughout the afternoon. A dainty cup of tea, poured from a wonderful Colonial tea service, by ladies gowned in the style of that period, evidenced the hospitality of then and now.

A varied program of instrumental music, songs and readings added much to the pleasure of the afternoon. "My Grandmother's Patchwork Quilt," a reading by Mrs. Thos. E. Kirby, brought vividly to heart and mind memories dear and sacred.

CORDELIA LUNCEFORD BEATTY, Registrar.

Green Mountain Chapter (Burlington, Vt.) began its year October 11th, with a luncheon, followed by a business meeting with interesting reports, by the Regent and Mrs. Loomis, of the State Conference held at Montpelier. Mrs. Loomis spoke of the many graves of Revolu-
tionary soldiers marked by the different chapters in Vermont. In September, under the auspices of the Chapter, there was celebrated at the High School the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. We were honored in December with a visit by Mrs. John Stewart, our State Regent, who proposed that the President General's message be read at the meeting.

We have fulfilled our pledges to the Sarah Thacher Guernsey Memorial for a scholarship, and have given $10 toward the Burlington Rest Room; $5 to the International College at Springfield toward their Christmas dinner; a prize of $5 to the high school student attaining the highest mark in American history; $8 as usual to the Protective League and $10 to the college at Springfield.

Our Chapter went on record as favoring the resolution of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter of Montpelier to establish a scholarship for needy boys and girls in our State, also heartily endorsing the measure then before the Legislature of Vermont regarding the regulation of moving pictures. A petition was signed by members to preserve the Moore farm where the siege of Yorktown took place. Thirty dollars was used for the printing of manuals to be given to the immigrants who came to this country; twenty or more books have been sent to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, and eight subscriptions have been sent to Washington, for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by an entertainment and tea, and on Easter Monday, the Chapter gave a dance at the Ethan Allen Club on which a large sum was realized to be used for educational purpose.

By a vote of our Chapter, dues were raised from $2.10 to $2.50 and Lineage books to date placed in the Fletcher Library.

We also had a very artistic representation of Martha and George Washington in our Fourth of July parade.

FLORA A. JOHNSON, Historian.

Priscilla Alden Chapter (Carroll, Iowa). Very profitable meetings have been held during 1920; eight new members were accepted and seven new members and two transfers in 1921. Constitution day was observed with a luncheon, followed by a pleasing program in keeping with the day. The average attendance has been twenty. The Chapter meets the first Saturday of each month, October to June inclusive. Instructive papers and discussions have been given by different members at each meeting. Our Regent presented beautiful silk flags to the Morris Dunn Post at Carroll, and also to the Mereyl Hay Post at Glidden.

A Colonial tea was given in memory of the landing of the Pilgrims. Invitations were extended to the different literary societies in Carroll, Glidden, and West Side. In November the Chapter held a bazaar, selling fancy articles, popcorn balls and candy. Twenty-five dollars of the money derived from this sale was sent to the Martha Berry School. Two hundred dainty packages of cakes and candy were sent to Knoxville and Iowa City as Christmas gifts for the World War Veterans. The Chapter has steadily grown and will soon number fifty. All the members are loyal workers, ready for service.

(MRS.) MARY MACOMBER WINTER, Historian.
Os-co-hu Chapter (Troy, Pa.). A memorable occasion during the year in the events of Os-co-hu Chapter was the presentation of a beautiful American flag, 10 x 20 feet, to the Blossburg Hospital, in loving memory of Dr. William Armstrong De Witt, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William De Witt, of Troy. Dr. De Witt was Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospital at the time of his death, having given ten years of his splendid services there.

The presentation took place on the lawn, where a fifty-foot pole had been newly erected. The Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Van Syckel, gave a fine opening address. The oration, "Modern Chivalry," was impressively given by Charles Joralemon.

Mrs. Wm. T. Gustin, Chairman of the Flag Committee, then made the presentation, in the name of Os-co-hu Chapter. The young son of Doctor De Witt, little "Billy," assisted in holding the flag as it was carried to Dr. Lloyd Cole, Surgeon-in-Chief, who fittingly thanked the Chapter in behalf of the hospital. The "Star Spangled Banner" was played as the flag was being hoisted by the Regent and Mr. Wm. De Witt.

Refreshments were served on the hospital porches to the large number of D.A.R. members and guests present.

Susan D. Wrench, Historian.

Swatara Pine Ford Chapter (Middletown, Pa.). The organization and growth of our Chapter is the realization of the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way," for when in February, 1920, our present presiding officer was appointed Organizing Regent of a chapter in Middletown there were but three D.A.R. members in the town. Two of these belonged to a neighboring chapter, and only one was ready to throw in her fortune with the new one about to be formed.

Middletown was founded in 1755 by George Fisher, great-great-grandfather of our Regent, Mrs. Ira R. Springer, and because of its Revolutionary activities, proved fallow ground for the planting of a society of descendants of the American Revolution.

In April, 1920, a chapter was organized consisting of nineteen members and the name "Swatara Pine Ford" was adopted. The old Pine Ford was on the main line of travel between Lancaster and Carlisle and was the only means of crossing Swatara Creek, where it forms the eastern boundary of our town. It was so named because of the sturdy pines which lined the western bank on both sides of the ford. The statesmen and officers of those early days crossed here in their travels back and forth many times and this fact, together with its location, made the name a peculiarly fitting one.

We have grown rapidly and have had delightful meetings. On April 17, 1921, we celebrated our first birthday with a Birthday Social. The Regent was the recipient of a beautiful basket of flowers and the birthday bags with which each guest was provided, netted $42. A musical and literary program was given and refreshments were featured by a large cake with one candle, a surprise gift by one of the members.

By the sale of cakes, candy and Valley Forge Christmas cards we have added to our treasury nearly one hundred dollars. We contribute to all the worthy objects that ask our aid and are working at present to have moved to our local cemetery the bodies and tombstones now resting in two abandoned and neglected graveyards in our borough. Nineteen of the said bodies are of Revolutionary heroes.

In June we celebrated "Ancestors' Day" in our historic old church, the cornerstone of which bears the inscription "Sant Peter's Kierch, 1767." We have had the pleasure of entertaining the Regents of eight neighboring chapters, our honored State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, and our beloved Vice President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

On Armistice Day, with flags, banners and pennants flying, we made our initial bow to the public as marchers when we joined in the parade of patriotic societies. The automobiles were gaily decorated and in one of them rode our oldest member (ninety-two), while among those on foot was our youngest, just eighteen.

At the State Conference in Reading our Chapter was signally honored by having the song by our Regent officially adopted as a State Song.

(Miss) Grace Parker Keefer, Corresponding Secretary.

New York City Chapter (New York). Ours is the "Mother of Chapters," for it was the first one formed in the National Society, having received its name and the appointment of a Regent from the National Society on October 11, 1890, and was formally organized April 19, 1891. It is to-day one of the largest chapters in the Society.

Through a time-honored custom, our annual reception is held on January 6th to commemorate the wedding anniversary of General and Mrs. George Washington. This year it was a double anniversary, for we were celebrating the thirty years of our existence as well. The address of the day was "George Washington and His Times," delivered by Dr. James Sullivan, New York State Historian; while the feature of the occasion was the exhibition of Houdon's Bust of Washington which our Chapter has presented to the Hall of Fame, and which will be unveiled in May with impressive ceremonies. It occupied a prominent
place in the reception room with the American Flag for a background, and was the centre of attraction. Distinguished guests from all parts of the country were present, among them National D. A. R. officers, State and Chapter Regents, Presidents of Clubs and of Patriotic, Educational and Charitable Societies.

The sculptor Houdon came from France in 1785 to model a statue of Washington for the State of Virginia which had ordered it. He spent two weeks at Mount Vernon while General Washington posed for the famous full-length statue which stands in Virginia’s Capitol at Richmond, and a second is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. This handsome bronze bust is a replica of the original statue.

It is a happy coincidence that the “Mother of Chapters” should memorialize the “Father of Our Country” by placing this favorite bust in the beautiful memorial cloister of the Hall of Fame, which was the gift to the New York University of the Chapter’s member, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Another historical event was celebrated by the Chapter on Benjamin Franklin’s birthday, when a wreath was placed on his statue in “Printing House Square,” Park Row, New York City. The President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, could not be present, but was at her request represented by Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran, Regent, accompanied by Miss Amelia Day Campbell, Recording Secretary. The invitation to participate in the ceremonies requested that the floral offerings take the form of some one of Franklin’s many occupations or accomplishments, so very fittingly.

The D.A.R. wreath referred to his invaluable aid to the Revolutionary cause, and to his further service to his country, as one of the Framers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

MRS. ALFRED W. COCHRAN, Regent.
MISS AMELIA DAY CAMPBELL, Recording Secretary.

Bethlehem Pennsylvania Chapter (Bethlehem, Pa.). On February 20, 1921, a meeting was held in the Parish House of Trinity Episcopal Church, contemplating the organization of a local Chapter D. A. R. At this meeting it was unanimously decided to call the new Chapter, Bethlehem Pennsylvania Chapter.

The Chapter was organized in Bethlehem, Saturday afternoon, March 19, 1921, in the Auditorium of the Dodson Building, with Mrs. Winter L. Wilson, who was appointed Organizing Regent on February 9, 1921, in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Arthur Glasier, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, this city. Those who worked indefatigably for the organization of a local Chapter were amply rewarded for their efforts with the attendance at this first initial meeting, there being almost four-score interested persons present, including representatives from Easton, Allentown, Philadelphia and Montrose, Pa. Application for a Charter was made by the Regent to the Organizing Secretary General. The Chapter was launched with two beautiful flags in its possession—the National emblem and the State flag, both donated by members. The Dodson Company extended the Chapter their beautiful Auditorium for their permanent meeting place. A small table made from the wood of the his-
toric "Penn Treaty Tree" was used as a desk for the enrolling of the members. This antique table is the property of Mrs. Charles Dodson, granddaughter of General Thomas Craig of Revolutionary fame.

Bethlehem Pennsylvania Chapter began with nineteen transferred members listed as organizing members, all volunteers most of whom came from Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, and thirty-six whose papers were sent to headquarters at Washington, these being the Charter members, the list for such membership having closed February 28, 1921.

Greetings and assurances of hearty support and cooperation were received from Liberty Bell Chapter through Miss Grim, Regent, and Mrs. F. O. Ritter, Honorary Regent, who is also a State Officer. Among the donations received were the printing of one thousand postcards for the announcement of monthly meetings, a bound volume of the Constitution of the United States, entitled "Lest We Forget," a ballot box, the American's Creed, and coverings to protect the flags when not in use.

Our Regent represented the Chapter at the Thirtieth Continental Congress in Washington, also pledged $10 toward the Indian Institution.

At present writing the Chapter numbers fifty-nine members.

(Mrs. C. E.) Harriet E. Chamberlin, Historian.

South Parish Chapter (Blackstone, Mass.).

The one hundredth Chapter of the Massachusetts Daughters was organized at the home of Mrs. Howard F. King, Millville Heights, on January 31, 1921. Mrs. Anna Taft Buck, founder. (She also founded the Old Mendon Chapter January 24, 1912, under the State Regency of Mrs. James G. Dunning, of Springfield.) Our guest of honor was the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, who officially organized the "South Parish" Chapter of Blackstone. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Buck, opening with singing of America, followed by the Lord’s prayer in unison. Mrs. Buck then gave a "Welcome" to the sixteen out of the nineteen organizing members who were present. Mrs. Shumway was then introduced by Mrs. Buck. The officers elected to serve were: Regent, Anna Taft Buck; Vice Regent, Cora Warfield Rhodes; Recording Secretary, Minnie Thayer Fuller; Corresponding Secretary, Sadie Rich King; Treasurer, Bertha Whipple Ellsworth; Registrar; Dora Thayer Aldrich; Chaplain, Mary Engley Esty; Historian, Jessie Read Hood. Other members present were Ada Scott Mansfield, Providence, R. I.; May Hervey Wheelock, Hyde Park, Mass.; Carrie Stearns Daniels, Lillian Gates Voelker, Martha Taft Whipple, Sadie Kelley Chase, Louise Whipple Ramsey, Jennie Aldrich Greenman.

Piano solos were rendered by Mrs. Nash and Miss Alice Aldrich during the afternoon. The Regent, Mrs. Buck, announced the chairman of the committees of the Chapter. Following this Mrs. Shumway presented the new Chapter with a beautiful silk flag. The salute to the flag was given. Mrs. Buck thanked the donor in behalf of the Chapter. The State Regent then gave a talk upon the most important work of the D.A.R. for the coming year. A social hour followed. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. King. The house was beautifully decorated with roses and ferns. At the close of the meeting four new names were sent in.

(Mrs. C. W.) Anna Taft Buck, Regent.

Samuel Reid Chapter (Eatonton, Ga.), organized seven years ago, has grown to forty-eight members. Monthly meetings in the homes, with interesting programs, have added a social spirit to the business side. This year a beautiful Year-book subject, "Women of America," is being supplemented as the occasion demands. Patriotic days have been fittingly observed.

For Mothers' Day we had as our guests two
of the oldest mothers of the town. On LaFayette Day a piece was read proving the great Frenchman’s love for America, by stating that on his return from his last visit here, he carried back American soil in which to be buried. This fact seems not generally known.

A May Festival, Community Party and sale of poppies for Armistice Day, netted the Chapter a nice sum. We are loyal to our National organization, to our State, and to our home, at all times. One hundred dollars was loaned a girl for Normal course. This is the second girl we have helped. The first one we gave a year at the State Normal. Five dollars given our high school, and $2.70 to Girls’ Club; $15 to Martha Berry and $10 more for University fund; $2.50 to Meadow Garden, the home of George Hatton. A silver loving cup is offered each year for best historical essay. This cup has been won by the same girl three times. In addition to this, $5 is offered for best average, to stimulate interest in the study of history.

Floral offerings were placed upon the casket of a soldier brought back from France.

During the World War the Samuel Reid Chapter was loyal and true, responding to all calls. The Regent was a strong promoter in organizing the Putnam County Red Cross Chapter, soon after the United States went into war. She was elected Chairman, later serving as Vice Chairman. The members served on important committees, worked with Red Cross, bought liberally of Bonds and Certificates, and helped the American soldier in every possible way. The Chapter bought three Liberty Bonds and some War Saving Stamps. Gave 100 per cent. to the $100,000 Liberty Bond and to Tilloloy. Fostered a French orphan for two years. Since the war, has given her part to “American Manual” and to “Painting for Soldier’s Memorial” in Paris.

A shelf in the City Library is sustained by MONUMENT UNVEILED BY CRATER LAKE AND MOUNT ASHLAND CHAPTERS, OCTOBER 21, 1921

Chapter. Lineage and reference books have been secured. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is given to the Library each year.

A fund is on hand for memorial to our boys of the World War, and another fund begun for memorial to Joel Chandler Harris. Eaton-ton is proud to claim the “Uncle Remus,” known to all nations as her son.

MARTHA VIRGINIA EDMONDSON,
Regent.

Mount Ashland Chapter (Ashland, Ore.). Our first birthday was most fittingly celebrated, when on October 21, 1921, a beautiful monument of granite and bronze was unveiled by Crater Lake and Mount Ashland Chapters, just south of the old historic Culver Place at Phoenix, Ore., on the Pacific Highway—in commemoration of the fifteen men who blazed the trail through Southern Oregon and the Rogue River Valley.

During a conversation at a Civic Club banquet, April 25, 1919, it was discovered that a number present were eligible to wear the D.A.R. pin. Mrs. Gordon MacCracken, a member of the Chicago Chapter, wrote for information regarding the formation of a Chapter. On January 17, 1920, at her call, fourteen ladies met with Mrs. Caroline Schuerman. A second meeting was called May 18th with Mrs. MacCracken as Organizing Regent in the Chair. Seventeen blanks had been approved at Washington. On July 7th the name Mount Ashland Chapter was selected by majority vote and a Constitution and By-laws adopted. On July 8th the first annual meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Dodge. Officers were elected, the oath of office duly administered, and Mrs. Keating, State Regent, pronounced Mount Ashland Chapter officially organized, with twenty-one Charter members.

In March Mrs. MacCracken, Regent, was sent to the Eighth
Annual D.A.R. Conference at Salem. At this time Mount Ashland Chapter stood sixth in membership among eighteen State chapters. At the Annual meeting May 20, 1921, there was a membership of 41. Ten meetings had been held inclusive of this meeting. Appropriate exercises had marked Constitution Day. Papers especially prepared on pertinent topics had been read at these meetings. The social debut of Mount Ashland Chapter was made February 22, 1921, with a banquet to 125 guests, at which interesting addresses were made.

We have planned our Year-book to conform to suggestions given by the Historian General. After the first meeting, September 16, 1921, devoted to the Constitution, the general topic is "Early Oregon History.

There has been the greatest unanimity of effort during this first year and we are entering our second, anticipating it as one of hopeful endeavor and still greater accomplishment.

(MRS. H. W.) GRACE ELEANOR OWENS-ANDREWS,

Historian.

TABLET PLACED ON THE COURT HOUSE IN STAUNTON, VA., BY BEVERLEY MANOR CHAPTER

A committee from the Chapter, confer- ring with school officials, arranged for prizes to be given in Junior High for the best work in American history and for work of patriotic nature in Senior High School.

The Chapter contributed to the monument placed by the Legion in honor of our patriot dead in Ashland cemetery. Established a flower fund, met all calls of State Chapter, and lastly, raised by voluntary subscription of membership more than enough to meet our half of the expense of the granite and bronze monument, the unveiling of which so fittingly commemorated our first anniversary.

Beverley Manor Chapter (Staunton, Va.). The principal work of our Chapter during the past year has been the raising of funds for a bronze memorial tablet to all residents of Staunton and Augusta County who served their country during the World War. The unveiling of this tablet was the chief event in the local celebration of Armistice Day, November 11, 1921. The tablet was placed upon the wall of the Court House in Staunton, Va.

It bears the following inscription: "In Honor of the men and women of Staunton and Augusta County who served their country in the World War, 1914–1918."

Heading the list of 38 dead in the upper left
space is "The Unreturning Brave," and in the upper right space this quotation from a Greek poet, "They Give New Splendor to the Dead." At the bottom is the inscription, "The Right is more precious than Peace," and the legend, "Erected by the Beverley Manor Chapter, D.A.R., Nov. 11, 1921."

Special stands were reserved for former service men, members of patriotic and civic organizations, cadets of Staunton Military Academy, students of Mary Baldwin Seminary and Stuart Hall. The following program was carried out:


At 12 o'clock the audience bowed, with the American nation, in silent prayer for a space of two minutes that the ideals, fought for by these men and the men whose representative was interred at Arlington Cemetery, might be realized through the World Conference at Washington for disarmament.

In his address, Doctor Metcalf said he believed we must still have regard to National defense in case of attack and we could do so without antagonizing in thought or deed the deliberations of the Armament Conference. His address was most scholarly. The successful consummation of the tablet plans was due to the untiring efforts of our Regent, Mrs. John Alexander.

Our Chapter has 47 members with papers in preparation to bring the membership to fifty-five. We give a medal each year for the best essay from the third and fourth year high school upon some historical subject assigned by the Chapter.

The Chapter celebrated Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, in a most appropriate way. The Honorable Harry St. George Tucker, of Lexington, made an address, the main theme of which was "Back to the Constitution."

Another important part of our historical work has been the filling out of blanks for the World War Honor Roll. There are 29 men eligible, including men in all departments of the Army and Navy and many officers of note.

**MRS. L. L. SUTHERLAND, Historian.**

**Janet Montgomery Chapter** (Montgomery County, Md.) celebrated the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the erection of said county, September 6, 1921, at the court house in Rockville, Maryland, in the presence of a large gathering of persons from the county and elsewhere.

Mrs. Frank P. Stone, Regent of the Chapter, presided over the exercises, which were held in the Circuit Court room, decorated with United States and Maryland flags and D.A.R. pennants. The invocation was by Rev. John B. Henderson, of Rockville. In the absence of Judge Peter, Mr. Preston B. Ray, clerk of the Circuit Court, delivered an address of welcome to the Daughters, which was followed by an address of welcome to the audience by the Regent of the Chapter. President Harding's regrets and his message of greeting were delivered by his personal representative, Mr. E. L. Stock.

Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., a descendant of Allen Bowie, delivered an address on "Early Maryland History," and Hon. David J. Lewis made an address on "Government." An enjoyable feature of the occasion was the singing of patriotic songs by the audience under the direction of Mr. William F. Prettyman and Mrs. J. Somerville Dawson, of Rockville.

Following the exercises in the court room the crowd gathered on the court house lawn, where properly inscribed bronze markers were placed on ten large trees in honor of the following ten commissioners who founded the county: Nathan Magruder, Allen Bowie, Zadok Magruder, Thomas Cramphin, Jr., John Willson, John Murdock, Henry Griffith, Joseph Willson, James Perry and Richard Wootten.

The markers, which were in the shape of a shield, were nailed in place by descendants of the men thus honored and contained the following inscription: "Memorial Tree Dedicated to Commissioner. Montgomery County, Maryland, September 6, 1776, by Janet Montgomery Chapter, D.A.R., September 6, 1921."
The ten trees will be Rockville's "hall of fame" and have been registered by the American Forestry Association, being the first "hall of fame" idea carried out in the East.

A special delivery letter from Mrs. Harding, regretting her inability to be present, was received too late to be read to the assemblage.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. P. R. Wagner, of Rockville, and thus ended a most delightful occasion, the success of which was due to the faithfulness and efficiency of our Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Stone, and of the chairman of our committee on Historic Spots, Mrs. Walter E. Perry.

For the first time in its history, the Mont-
 Montgomery County fair, lately held at Rockville, had a very creditable exhibit of Revolutionary relics under the auspices of our Chapter. (MRS. L. G.) RUTH BELCHER VAN FOSSEN, Historian.

Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter (Grafton, W. Va.) was organized July 19, 1921, in the home of Mrs. Harry Walter, a niece of the Regent, Prudence Sarah Hinkle. The first meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Vesta Beagle, Vice Regent, the 17th of September, Constitution Day, and was fittingly celebrated. On the 4th of October, the Regent and two delegates attended the State Convention at Huntington, West Virginia. October 18, 1921, a silver tea was given at the home of Mrs. Jed Robinson, which was a success, and a pleasing sum realized. The Chapter sent a box of West Virginia's rich soil to the Regent of the Milledgeville, Ga., Chapter of the D.A.R., to be mixed with loam from all states in the Union, in which the Milledgeville D.A.R. planted a Liberty tree.

The Chapter has thirty-one organizing members, and seven non-resident members. It is supplied with rituals, all members read the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and twenty-two informal badges are used.

On November 1st a called meeting to plan

for Armistice Day was held. The Chapter decided to be listed among the other organizations of the city, and demonstrate in the procession on Armistice Day, and did so by putting on a float which was conceded to be the most artistic and significant one in the march. On the float was a Dove, Uncle Sam driving on, Peace, Dame at the spinning wheel, George Washington and Betsy Ross, Betsy cutting the star with five points and assuring Washington that the flag would be well made.

The designing, lettering and painting was done by a great-great-great-grandniece of Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, Mrs. Anna B. Phinney.

Committee: Mrs. Jed Robinson, Mrs. B. Phinney, Mrs. Vesta Beagle, Mrs. Florence Donohue, Mrs. Mary Hyde Reddick.

PRUDENCE S. HINKLE, Regent.

Lake City Chapter (Lake City, Minn.) has this year realized one of its greatest desires to leave its stamp upon the community in some outstanding way. This it has done by placing a monument by the shores of historical Lake Pepin. Through the untiring efforts of the Regent, Mrs. C. W. Woodford, whose splendid enthusiasm has held the scattered Chapter together for a period of several years, the work of the Daughters has thus been marked. As the city has never placed a memorial
of any kind to its soldiers, it is especially fitting that this monument should be dedicated to the veterans of the three wars—the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and the World War. On Armistice Day, in the presence of the citizens of Lake City, the monument was presented by the Regent. The bronze tablet, covered by a colonial flag, was unveiled by Mrs. J. M. Underwood, first Regent of the Chapter. Mr. C. W. Woodford, of the Garfield Post, St. Paul, Minn., accepted the monument in behalf of the Civil War veterans, Dr. W. P. Durree for the veterans of the Spanish-American War, and Mr. H. C. Timberlake for the veterans of the Louis McCahill American Legion Post. The State Regent then dedicated the monument to the soldiers, living and dead, who had fought for their country.

Following the dedication was the program, consisting of patriotic songs and readings. The State Regent gave a clear and very interesting account of the work of the Society, bringing in the favorite story of Maria Sanford’s trip to the National Congress and of her Apostrophe to the Flag. Through the courtesy of the Chaplain, Mrs. W. E. Perkins, copies of the American’s Creed were distributed, and read by the audience. The afternoon closed with the singing of the “Star Spangled Banner.”

So the ultimate aim of the little Chapter has been accomplished. A splendid bowlder from the hills has been secured, the bronze tablet is in place. There the monument stands on a piece of land deeded to the Society by the City fathers, where all may see the tribute paid our American soldiers.

Constance A. Woodford, Historian.

Wauseon Chapter (Wauseon, Ohio). In her report to the Twenty-second Annual Ohio Conference, our Regent reported a membership of 54, 17 of whom are non-resident members. As a means of raising funds we use the mite box system; over $67 were raised by this method, half of which amount was sent to the Shauflier School and the remaining half was divided equally between the Hinman and Berry schools. The Chapter gave a gold medal to the high school student of American history having the highest average grade.

Clippings and booklets of historical interest were sent to the Librarian General and several pieces of old china to the National Museum. The china was donated by Mr. George Green, whose wife now deceased, was a charter member of our Chapter.

Several beautifully bound “Journals of American History,” a gift of Mr. Green, were placed in the Wauseon Public Library, also the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine was placed there as usual. Unbound volumes of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine were bound and added to the Library’s book racks.

(Mrs. W. H.) Florence Spring Maddox.

Pond Creek Chapter (Pond Creek, Oklahoma). More than a thousand persons, many of them from neighboring counties, witnessed the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Grant County Memorial Monument at the Pond Creek Cemetery, Sunday afternoon, July 17, 1921.

The monument was erected under the direction of the Pond Creek Chapter in commemoration of those from Grant County, who gave their lives for the cause of Civilization and Democracy during the late World War. Thirty-two names are inscribed.

The monument is of gray granite, four by
six foot base and ten feet high, and cost $4500. The money was raised by popular subscription, solicited by the members of the Chapter. The Chapter has also erected near the monument a steel flag pole fifty-two feet high.

Members of the various American Legion Posts and Boy Scouts of the county were present in uniform and assisted in the service.

Mrs. Margaret McDaniels, nee Wiseman, who died the twelfth day of January, 1922, was a charter member of our Chapter. She all join in the celebration of Mrs. McDaniel's hundredth birthday. The schools were closed and everyone far and near gathered at her home to pay their respects to her age. She was the recipient of many gifts, among them two immense frosted cakes, each adorned with one hundred tapers.

The K. C. Commercial Club band made a special trip to her home, where they played "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," and other appropriate selections. The Club also presented.

was born in Virginia, May 18, 1815, just four months before the birth of Mrs. Mary Pike; and when death claimed her, after a brief illness, her exact age was 106 years, seven months and twenty-four days.

Probably no other Daughter could boast of having lived continuously on one farm for more than seventy years in succession; but this was the remarkable record made by Mrs. McDaniels. She was married at an early age to a farmer near Gallia, Ohio, where she remained for seven decades and reared eleven children. Sixteen years ago she came to Pond Creek, and during the presidential election in 1920, she cast her first ballot at the age of 104 years.

Six years ago our city mayor, F. J. Gentry, proclaimed a holiday in order that we might her with one hundred carnations, and on each succeeding birthday they have remembered her with flowers and congratulations.

Mrs. McDaniels was very abstemious throughout her long life; she believed in promoting habits of health, and had an abiding faith in her Creator. This probably accounts for her longevity and the fact that she retained to the last the intelligent use of her faculties.

Mrs. Alice H. Dow, Regent.

Philip Freeman Chapter (Connellsville, Pa.) was organized May 20, 1916. Organizing Regent, Miss Clara B. Pritchard; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Rose Marietta Dull; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Almeda Baer Lyon; Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Hamilton Hays; Treasurer, Mrs.
Eliza Balsley Percy; Registrar, Mrs. Eliza Marietta Foust; Historian, Mrs. Emma Buttermore Erbeck; and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Marie Wilson.

The Chapter was named for Philip Freeman, who enlisted in 1776 in the company commanded by Capt. Samuel McCune, Colonel Watts' Regiment—in what was termed "The Flying Camp." He served out his enlistment of six months when he was discharged. In 1776 he enlisted in Virginia in the company commanded first by Capt. George Rice, next by Capt. Charles Porterfield, and afterwards by Capt. Gamble. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Stoney Point, and served three years, the full time for which he enlisted. The Regiment was commanded by General Daniel Morgan, but upon Morgan's promotion it was commanded by Colonel Feelerger, from whom Freeman received an honorable discharge in Philadelphia, Penna.

We organized with forty-four members, sixteen of which were descendants of Philip Freeman. The first work we did was war work. We made bandages for the boys at the Mexican Border. Later, when our boys went to the World War, we joined the Red Cross. The Governor appointed one of our members on the Safety Board. Many of our members received from the Red Cross cards in recognition of service faithfully performed in behalf of the nation and her men at arms, signed by President Woodrow Wilson, of which we are justly proud.

The majority of our members take the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We have a membership of 72.

We had our regular meetings. We celebrated Flag and Constitutional Days. We had a knitting tea and card parties, sold food and gathered clothes for the poor. Eleven mothers of Democracy are members of our Chapter; they had twelve sons in the war. We joined with the Red Cross in a silent parade. There were thirty-eight hundred. We helped to make thousands of flags for the parade and forty large flags to decorate the Red Cross work rooms. We had a beautiful float, representing Betsy Ross making the first flag, our young ladies representing General Washington, Hon. George Ross, Robert Morris and Betsy Ross.

CLARA B. PRITCHARD,
Organizing Regent.

The Polly Hosmer Chapter (South Haven, Mich.) was organized May 8, 1918, and now has fifty members. During the past year this Chapter has sent the usual quota for the State budget, and for work abroad has sent sixty garments to Serbian orphans. The members also sold many Red Cross Seals and at the last meeting voted to plant a tree in the home town of each Gold Star Boy of our Country; also the marking of old Indian trails. Flag Day was observed with a well attended picnic, as was also Washington's Birthday with a banquet to which the husbands were invited.

As South Haven is on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan we have many summer visitors and as the D.A.R. members of many other cities are always made welcome at our meetings they aid much in exchange of greetings and ideas. One of our members, Miss Genevieve Hartman wrote a three-act play entitled "The American Evolution" especially for the Chapter, to be given as our program at Scott Club, one of the leading literary clubs of the city. It proved a real success and was later repeated to entertain the Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter of Allegan, Michigan. A luncheon preceded the play.

Mrs. John W. Hardt ably serves as our Regent and the Year Book for the coming year bespeaks a helpful and pleasant program.

LUCY EDSON CARNES,
Historian.

GIVES TABLET TO D.A.R.

A joint resolution introduced on April 10th in the United States Senate by Senator Curtis, of Kansas and adopted by that body proposes that the government present to the Daughters of the American Revolution a suitable tablet in recognition of the courtesy shown by the organization to the conference on the limitation of armament.

Sessions of the arms conference were held in Memorial Continental Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
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


4743. CLEVELAND.—John Cleveland b Nov. 8, 1769, Culpeper Court House, Va. m Rhoda Kidd b Feb. 8, 1779. She lived in Elbert Co. Ga. John was the s of Jacob Cleveland (not Reuben as named in query) who d near Elberton, Ga. abt 1790 aged 51. He m in Culpeper Co., Va., Millie White Oct. 10, 1756. She was b in New York State March 20, 1739 & d in Elberton Ga. abt 1805. She was the sis of Rev. John White a Baptist minister of Va. Jacob Cleveland had 13 ch. Ref.—Cleveland Genealogy Vol. 3, p 2099.—Mrs. Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

6318. HALL.—Deborah Hall b abt 1740—5 m Thaddeus Davis. Deborah was of Fairfield, Co., Conn. but probably the fam came from farther east earlier, as did the Davis’s. This Deborah had a sis Olive who m Thomas Beebe & they had grandson Joshua Hall Beebe. Her bros were Thos. & Joseph Hall. I find in the History of Fairfield Co., the baptisms of three ch of a Joshua Hall, in 1733, ’34 & ’36 (daus) I do not think your Joshua, was the father of Deborah but he may have been a bro & both ch of an older Joshua, possibly the one who moved to Fairfield County.—Mrs. Burton A. Craven, 517 West 18th St., Erie, Penna.

6531. WHITE.—I can furnish the will of Jeremiah White whose dau m——Cleveland. This will be of great interest as you place your White ancestry in New York State instead of Virginia. His ch were Reuben, John Martin, Betty m Webb Kidd, Letty Melton, Ann Shackleford, Milly Cleaveland, Mary Martin & grandson George Martin. The w of Jeremiah.
White was Mary Martin of that fam of Martins of whom so many inquiries have been made. The will of Jeremiah Martin is in Albemarle Co., Va. made 1774 probated 1777.—Mrs. Alice V. D. Pierrepont, Violet Bank, Petersburg, Va. 5581. Allisons—If J. S. R. will write to me I can help her with Alexander Allison who moved from Maryland to York District S. Car. I am a descendant of his s Thos. who m Jane Carruth.—Mrs. David Wall, Marianna, Ark. 10121. Lee—There was a Lucretia Lee b June 4, 1766, dau of Abijah & Abiah (Smith) Lee whose fam is recorded at Middletown, Conn. The record is given in the Appendix to the Lee Family Gathering, a small book published in 1884, p 102. Abijah was the bro of this Lucretia. The fam moved to Western Connecticut prior to the Rev.—Mrs. G. F. Crippen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. 10126. Farrow.—Judge John Belton O’Null’s “Bench and Bar of South Carolina, p 159, gives a short biography of Samuel Farrow, a s of John whose record is asked for. On p. 503 is a sketch of Patillo Farrow (s of Thos. & grandson of John) on p 159 is the following: His mother was Rosamond Waters, a sis of Col. Phil. Waters mentioned in O’Nulls Annals of Newberry Co. “ p 218. His father, John removed from Va. to S. Car. abt 1764—65 & set on the Enoree, in what is now Spartanburg Co., S. Car. About the beginning of the Rev he returned to Va. to settle up his unfinished business and on his way home was stricken with smallpox & d in North Carolina. He left the following ch:- Thos, John, Landon, Samuel, Wm., Sarah, Mary and Jane. Then follows a summary of Samuel’s Rev rec & this account of his mother’s service, which I should think would entitle her to a Rev rec. Samuel, John & Landon were taken prisoners & confined to Ninety-Six gaol. Their mother who like her bro Col. Waters, was endowed with unconquerable courage & perseverance, obtained their release by delivering to Col. Cruger six British prisoners. There is no mention of John’s Rev ser so I infer he had none.—Mrs. Susan B. Hall, Edgefield, S. Car. 10127. Little.—David Buttolph b Mar. 24, 1791, d June 30, 1869 in Middlebury, Vt. m 1st in Shoreham, Vt. Dec. 4, 1817, Almira Little "Bench and Bar of South Carolina, p 159, gives 65 & set on the Enoree, in what is now Spar- conquerable courage & perseverance, obtained their release by delivering to Col. Cruger six British prisoners. Sudbury, Vt. is but a short distance from Shoreham Vt. I have the data of Thomas Little of Eng. who came to Plymouth, Mass. in 1630 & m Anne, dau of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. They all lived about Lebanon, Conn.—Mrs. Calvin Rayburn, 1203 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill. 10127. Little.—Sudbury Vital Records:— Asenath Little b in Springfield, Vt. May 8, 1770. Children of Rufus & Ennis Little were Henry b Sept. 11, 1798, Ennis b Jan. 2, 1800, Alsina b Oct. 4, 1801, Susanna b Aug. 14, 1803 & Melicent b June 2, 1805. The ch of Abijah Little & Polly—were:— Sally b June 30, 1808; Willard b Sept. 29, 1809; Elisha b May 7, 1811; Sophronia b Jan 9, 1813 (Abijah & Polly); Betsy b Oct. 8, 1816; Thedalia b May 18, 1818; Abijah b Dec. 17, 1820; Mary Ann b Nov. 20 1824. The ch of Joseph W. Little & Penclope—were:—Therina b Feb. 1, 1789; Wm. b Feb. 2, 1791; Sophia b Feb. 26, 1801. Children of Joseph Little & Mary Ann—were:—Abigail Judson Little b Dec. 17, 1826. Ennis Little d July 1, 1805. Flora Little dau of Joseph W. d Mar. 10, 1803. The following marriages are also to be found in the Vital records:—Abijer Little of Sudbury & Polly Warner were m Oct. 19, 1806. Asenath Little of Sudbury & Jonathan Raylor, Feb. 12, 1818. Justis Little of Sudbury & Deborah Haven Sept. 8, 1803. Nancy Little of Sudbury & Caroline Kelsey July 23, 1820. Therina Little of Sudbury & John Goodall May 9, 1806. Tarrah Little of Sudbury & Wm. B. Goodell May 12, 1806. The foregoing vital records of Sudbury seem to indicate that some Littles came from Northampton Mass. The Charter was given in 1761 & Joseph drew his lot soon after & in 1771 he drew again & was in town then. Wiliam H. Eldridge, Twin Falls, Idaho. 10133. Hyde.—Jonathan Hyde 1684-1726, removed from Newton, Mass. with some of his younger ch to Canterbury, Conn. His s Jonathan b 1703 not 1707 (Ephraim was b 1707) m Mrs. Abigail Hyde, settled in Brookline, Mass. & left sons Caleb, Thaddeus & Nehemiah, but no John. Jonathan Hyde 1711 (s of James of Canterbury, s of Jonathan & Dorothy) m Thankful Island, left 7 ch including Jonathan 1748, but no John. Ebenecer (s of Jas. of Canterbury) m 1742 Mercy Thatcher & had s John b 1747, too young to have Wm. b 1764. Elisha (s of Timothy 1689) had Elisha 1730 m Mary Knapp in 1751 & had John b April 30, 1760 he was m 1782 & d 1802. I do not find any other Johns thru the line of Jonathan of Canterbury. It might be well to trace the
line of John b 1681, in Sarah Prentice, who was a bro of Jonathan of Canterbury both sons of Job Hyde 1643-1685, who m Eliz. Fuller, dau of John Fuller of Newton. You will find one "Frontiersmen of N. Y." p 591. Not only were line of John b 1681, in Sarah Prentice, who & lived near Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. Account of massacre gives place as nr Rensselaer-branch of Hydes in Jackson's History of New-Family Genealogy. -Mrs. B. A. Crane, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10137. Deitz.—Johannes Deitz came to New York State from Fulbock Germany. He was b 1703 & d 1780, m Engeltto Weiner in 1721 & lived near Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. Account of massacre gives place as nr Rensselaer-branch of Hydes in Jackson's History of New-Family Genealogy. -Mrs. B. A. Crane, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10109. Deitz.—Johannes Deitz came to New York State from Fulbock Germany. He was b 1703 & d 1780, m Engeltto Weiner in 1721 & lived near Berne, Albany Co., N. Y. Account of massacre gives place as nr Rensselaer-branch of Hydes in Jackson's History of New-Family Genealogy. -Mrs. B. A. Crane, 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

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10312. HALL—In "The Story of the Declaration of Independence" by Wm. H. Michael, it gives Lyman Hall b at Wallingford, Conn. Apr. 12, 1724 d in Burke Co., Ga. Oct. 19, 1790. American Biography Vol. 3, by Robt. Waln, Jr. (1823) says that Lyman Hall was b in his native province & in 1752 removed to South Carolina, later to Georgia where he set at Sunbury. This vol says he d at abt the age of sixty. "His only s d not long before and he left a widow in independent circumstances." Waln had stated that Lyman Hall was b abt 1731 & that he m bef. the age of twenty-one. —Mrs. V. E. Wyman, 625 Mentor Ave., Painesville, O.

10313. FORD.—Write to E. R. Ford, Oneonta, N. Y. He is a desc of Jacob Ford & has compiled a genealogical record of the Ford fam. —K. W. Ford Eaton, 45 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10331. GILLET.—Mercy Gillet Bishop was the dau of Nathan Gillet & was b at Salisbury, Conn., May 28, 1766. The fam consisted of eight daus & one s. Mrs. Bishop was the oldest & was m to Richard Bishop at Phillipstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Mar. 31, 1785 & d at Perry, N. Y. (Genesee Co.) Oct. 5, 1861. Have not been able to find that Nathan Gillet had a Rev War rec but am still searching. If you know of one I will be glad to hear from you. —Mabel E. Reynolds, 232 Calumet St., Laurison, Mich.

10331. GILLET.—Marriages. David Gillet (b Nov. 6, 1747) & Freelove Maxam (b Feb. 24, 1750,) m Dec. 13, 1772; Daniel Gillet & Sallie Warner m Dec. 29, 1805; David L. Gillet & Catharine Ludington m Nov. 23, 1829; Daniel M. Gillet & Fanny E. Dudley m March 7, 1838; Thomas W. Gillet & Rebecca R. Sherman m Sept. 2, 1840; Harvy Gillet & Maria Elton m Aug. 1844.

Deaths. David Gillet d Feb. 17, 1827; Freelove Gillet d Mar. 28, 1836; Daniel Gillet d Jan. 30, 1873; Sally Gillet d June 24, 1859; David L. Gillet d May 13, 1839; Thomas W. Gillet d Feb. 15, 1863; Harvy Gillet d Sept. 5, 1873; Fanny E., w of Daniel M. Gillet d April 2, 1874; Thomas Warner d Jan. 26, 1836; Sarah, w of Thomas Warner d Apr. 16, 1844.

Births. Rhoda b Dec. 13, 1773; Lois b Oct. 19, 1776; Lydia b Aug. 20, 1778; David b Aug. 28, 1780; Sarah b May 30, 1782; Daniel b Apr. 17, 1784; David b Sept. 3, 1785; Eunice b Sept. 2, 1787; Electa b July 15, 1790; Betsy b Apr. 7, 1792.

Children of Daniel & Sally Gillet; Harvy Gillet b Dec. 8, 1806, Maria, w of Harvy; Daniel L. June 30, 1808, Catharine, w of David, b Sept. 8, 1804; Thomas W. Sept. 21, 1810, Rebecca R., w of Thomas, Sept. 2, 1819; Daniel m May 20, 1812, Fanny E., w of Daniel, Sept. 11, 1811; Austin H., s of David & Catharine Gillet, b March 30, 1834.

Children of Daniel & Fannie Gillet; Sarah E., b Apr. 26, 1841; Horace D., b Dec. 30, 1846; David L., b Dec. 18, 1848; Jerome L., b May 30, 1852.

Children of Daniel M. & Fannie Gillette; Sarah E. Gillette & Truman F. Judd, Feb. 10, 1864; Horace D. Gillette & Alice Warner; Daniel L. Gillette & Josie Wilcox. The above data taken from a Bible in the possession of Mr. J. L. Gillette.—Miss M. A. H. Smith, 432 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

10337. CRAWFORD.—COI. Wm. Crawford m Hannah Vance in 1744. He led a force of 460 volunteers against the Indians in 1782, was captured & tortured to death. This & other interesting facts are given in "Historic Shepheardstown" by Dandridge & will be copied if desired.—Mrs. Robt. Ferris, Laddonia, Mo.

10345. HARRIS.—Isaac Johnson, s of Capt. Isaac & Elizabeth (Porter) Johnson m at Roxbury, Mass. Dec. 26, 1669, Mary dau of Capt. Daniel & Mary (Weld) Harris of Roxbury & Middletown. Isaac Johnson is bur in Riverside Cemetery, Middletown, Conn. nr the depot, under a tree.—Mrs. Joseph F. Porter, 825 N. 36th St., Kansas City, Mo.

10342. ARNOLD.—Write to Mrs. C. L. H. Randon, Mohawk, N. Y. she may be able to give you the desired information about Edwin Arnold b at Little Falls, N. Y.—K. W. Eaton, 45 Woodward Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

10345.—This query was also answered by Mrs. John J. Stubbs, 108 South 25th Ave., Omaha, Nebraska, giving as reference "Maternal Ancestry of Ezekiel Gilbert Geer, D.D."

10374.—BusHNELL.—On p. 248, Connecticut Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution, is this item:- Daniel Bushnell of Hartford, Conn. enlisted April 13, 1778. Also have in my possession a letter written by Lydia Kilborn Mc-Mann dau of Johanna & Loman Kilborn and granddaughter of Daniel & Hannah Bushnell, in which she says she often heard her mother tell about his being in the Rev & that he learned to turn wooden plates for the sol to eat from. In your query the name Freeman should be Troman. Norman & Troman were twins. I am gr. gr. dau of Norman Bushnell.—Miss Effie E. Knight, Livonia, N. Y.

10375. Norns.—Patrick Norris was 16 years
old when the Rev War started, being over-
grown for his age. He volunteered as a sol
1776 under Capt. Patrick Calhoun against the
the Cherokee Indians & served two months. He
received a Pension from Sept. 22, 1832 until his
death which occurred Feb. 12, 1840. Patrick
later served as Colonel, had his horse shot from
under him. His father Sir Robert Norris also
ser in the Rev. Patrick m Racheal, dau of
Wm. b 1723 & Agnes (Long) Calhoun. He
was the ch of his father's second m to widow
Calhoun. His record can be found at the Pen-
sion Office, Washington, D.C. Your names of
Patrick's wives do not correspond with my
records, perhaps there were two patriots.—Mrs.
W. P. Reed, Seneca, S. C.

10359. COINER.—Michael Coiner b in Ger-
many 1720 d in Va. 1796. Margaret Diller b
Lancaster Co., Pa. 1734 d 1813 Va. Their ch
were George Adam 1773-1820 (Rev rec) m
Barbara Smith ; Conrad 1775-1820 (Rev rec) m
Elizabeth Stunbaugh ; George Michael 1758-
1840 (Rev rec) m 1st Miss Fosler, 2nd Susanna
Hawpse Elizabeth 1760, m Christian Balsley
(Rev rec) ; Mary b 1762 m George Hedabbaugh:
Casper 1764-1855, (Rev rec) m Margaret Bar-
bara Smith; Fredrick. The ch of George
Halsey mentioned in Records of Southampton,
1782 or 1789. George Slagle d 1820: John 1768-
1852 m Hannah Lauel 1778-1856: Martin
Luther 1771-1842, m Elizabeth Rea: Jacob 1771-
1826 m Mary Biers 1774-1840; Christian
1774-1857 m Jane Erwin 1784-1846; Philip
1777-1849 m 1st Catharine Taher, 2nd Mrs.
Catherine Miller; Fredrick. The ch of George
& Catharine Slagle were John, Jacob, Christian,
Franklin, David & George, twins, Henry,
Susiah, Catharine, Mary & Joseph. The name
Coiner is spelled various ways. Michael Coiner
served in the Rev War.—Mrs. Edith P. Head,
Catonsville, Md.

10380. LINENSHEET.—These records are from
the Church Records at Barron Hill, St. Peter's
Evangelical Lutheran Church, founded 1752 by
H. M. Muhlenburg, D.D. Wm. Linensheid, w
Catharine; s John b 12 Dec. 1775: bapt. 28,
Apr. 1776: sponsors, parents. Charles Linens-
chied, w Margret; twins Wm., Catharine b
28, July 1769 bap. 13, Aug. 1769: sponsors
Wm. Linensheid & w Catharine. Wm. Linens-
chied, w Catharine; dau Margret b 4 July
1769; bap. 13, Aug. 1769 sponsors Charles &
Margret Linenschied. Charles Linnenshit, w
Margret; dau Elizabeth b 1, July 1766; bap.
31, Aug. 1766; sponsors W. Lebing & w Eliza-
beth. Also in the churchyad bur plot of St.
Peter's Church is a headstone erected to Eliza-
beth (Linensheet) Knous w of Jacob Knous
who d March 10, 1840 in the 75th year of her
age. Jacob Knous d Nov. 30, 1846 in the 86th
year of his age. These entries in the Church
records would indicate that the Catharine who
m Samuel Carpenter was a sis of Elizabeth who
m Jacob Knous of Knaus Hill, Roxborough.
—Mrs. Mary E. Knous, 265 Basset St., New
Haven, Conn.

10391. WOLVERTAN.—This query can probably
be answered by A. N. Wolvertan, Suite 704,
Davidson Trust Bldg., Vancouver, British Col-
umbia, who has worked on the Wolvertan fam
for years.—H. E. Deats, Flemington, N. J.

10391. WOLVERTAN.—Undoubtedly you are
descended from Judge Charles Wolvertan of
N. J. as he is the progenitor of all Wolvertons
in America. I am a desc. of Rachel Wolver-
tan b 1766, dau of Charles b 1741, s of Roger
b 1700 s of Charles 1st.—Addie W. Crawford,
Canton, Pa.

10394. HALSEY.—Thomas Halsey b Jan. 2,
1592, England, came to Lynn, Mass. 1637. Was
one of the founders of Southampton, L. I.
Married Phoebe—bef. 1627. Isaac Halsey b
prob. 1628—9 d 1725 m Mary —. Samuel
Halsey mentioned in Records of Southampton,
Vol. 2, p. 146. Jerusha Halsey b abt 1728 d 21,
April 1803 at Morristown, N. J. m Jonathan
Wood who d Jan. 2, 1804. Ref.—pp. 37, 38,
43, 53. “Thomas Halsey & His Descendants
in America.”—Mrs. Arthur M. McCrellis, 42
Cole Avenue, Providence, R. I.

10401. WILSON.—Robert Walm, Jr. in his
“Lives of the Signers of The Declaration of
Independence” (American Biography) says
James Wilson was b in 1742 in the neighborhood
of St. Andrews, Scotland. He came to New
York at the age of 21 years & later settled in
Philadelphia. He d at Edenton, N. C. Aug. 28,
1798 while on his circuit as Judge of the
Supreme Court and was bur at Edenton. He
was m 1771—2 to Rachel, youngest dau of Wm.
Bird of Birdsborough, Bucks Co., Pa. She
d 1786. Their ch were Mary m Pascal Holl-
ingsworth; Wm. d at Kaskaskias; Bird, clergy-
man of N. Y. 1824; James, Lieut. in Army d
1808 at San Domingo; Emily d at Norristown
1809; Charles, midshipman, d at Havana 1800.
The ch who d were not m. For his 2nd w
James Wilson m Hannah Gray of Boston.
Their s Henry lived but a short time.—Mrs.
V. E. Wyman, 625 Mentor Ave., Painesville, O.

10409. LINEBERGER.—The name was originally
spelled Lienberger. It is stated that three bros
Lewis, Peter & John immigrated from Germany
to England & from there to America prior to
1768. The parents started with them but both d
at sea. Lewis was a captain in the Rev in
North Carolina & afterwards settled there. It
is supposed that the John of the three bros, was
John the father of John mentioned in the query.
The first one was executor of a will in Va. in
1746. The second John was in Va. in 1771
in which year he was authorized to divide his father's property. This second John had three wives, all named Barbara. Presumably Barbara Storr, of the inquiry, was the first. The last was Barbara Harshberger whom he m about 1789 as her first ch was b 1790. As the first John d 1771 (i.e. estate divided then) he could not have been a sol in the Rev. I have not the date of b of the second John or of his w Barbara Harshberger, would be glad to receive it.—Mrs. Helm N. Rupp, 304 S. Main St., Monmouth, Ill.

10410. Hill.—If Levi Hill, s of Samuel had connections or ancestors in Conn. as follows—Ebenezer, Luke, Zenas, Ira or Ebenezer, Jr. who was b in 1717 & d in Step椭town, N. Y. should be glad to correspond with you concerning the Hill gen. & Hist. My records go back to Guilford, Conn. 1687.—Mrs. C. R. Sloan, 215 4th St., Marietta, 0.

10450. GRAHAM.—Wanted par & name of w of Robert Graham. Wanted also dates of b & m. He was a sol in John Haslips Reg Capt. Jonathan Caldwell's Co. in Barracks at Dover, Apr. 12, 1776. Mustered Jan. 16, d 1814 in Delaware.—D. W. S.

10452. Lovettmar.—Hopestill Tyler & Mary Lovettmar were m in Mendon Mass. 1668. Wanted Mary Lovettmar's ances.—P. S. L.

10453. CUSTER.—Wanted ances & to corres-pond with desc of Capt. Henry Custer who was in command of a Co. from Lancaster Co., Pa. Was he of the same line as Gen. George A. Custer?—E. Z. C.

10455. STULL.—Wanted any information of Julu Stull supposed to have ser as a sol in the Rev War. Came from Pa. Had a grandson who lived in Ohio.—E. K. S.


10457. Girrner-Goertner.—Wanted any infor-mation of the Girrner fam. Michael, s of David Girrner of Pa. ser through whole mass. of Rev. He m Hulda Beach of Maine.—C. G.

10458. OLIVER.—Wanted par of James DeGray of N. Y. b Dec. 13, 1792 d Feb. 4, 1871, m Sept. 25, 1813, Sarah Wright. Wanted also Rev rec of his father. (a) Sheffield.—Wanted par & Christian name of——Sheffield of Hartford, Conn. who m Besie Fowler who d 1867, 70 years old. Their dau Jane b 1814 m July 1830 Rodney Parker Lugar. Wanted also par of Besie Fowler, did her father have Rev rec? Her sis & bro lived at New London, Conn. (b) West.—Deacon Joseph West & w Jeanne Delano had s Joseph of Tolland, Conn. b Nov. 2, 1728 d Sept. 25, 1825. Married Lois Strong of Lebanon, Conn. Wanted Rev rec of Joseph West and par of Lois Strong. Their s Joseph b June 3, 1766 d June 9, 1860 at Granville, m Olive Rose or Ross. Wanted her par. (c) Wright.—Wanted Rev rec of Jonathan Wright b 1708 d 1777 m Tabitha Sammis of Huntington, L. I.—E. K. W.

10459. DEVINS.—Wanted par with dates also names of ch of John Devins, 2nd Bat. 2nd Establishment, 2nd Reg. N. J. Men in the Rev. —H. M. W.

10460. SMITH - ERWIN - WILLIAMS - CLIFFORD - BLAISDELL - KEYS - KENDALL - SANBORN - HALEY - HITCHCOCK - HOLLISTER.—Wanted par & ances of the following, giving when possible Rev rec. Samuel Smith, b Sept. 3, 1731 m Nov. 16, 1749, Abiah Chapn; Annie Erwin, m July 1808 Isaac Griswold; Abigail Williams, m Aug. 10, 1780 John Griswold; Sarah Clifford m Aug. 12, 1741, Nathaniel Ladd of Kingston, N. H.; Dolly Blaisdell m Isaac Ladd of Alexandria, N. H.; Hannah Keys, m Uriah Pike of Hebron, N. H.; Sarah Kendall m Daniel Pike, Dunstable, Mass. 1746; Elizabeth Sanborn, m Apr. 11, 1714 John Ladd of Kingston, N. H.; Edmund Hale m 1825 Lucy Sherwood, N. Y. later of Ill.; Hannah Hitchcock m Abel Chapin of Springfield, Mass.; Lucy Hollister m July 8, 1790, Nathan Sherwood of N. Y. —L. A. S.

10461. Rogers.—Wanted par of Zenas Rogers b in either Vt. or N. H. July 8, 1770 m Aug. 23, 1791 Hannah dau of Phineas & Hannah Annis. Removed from Vt. to Chautauqua Co. N. Y. in 1814 & d Oct. 16, of same year. Their ch were Phineas, James Porter, Harry, Chauncey, Lorenzo & Mary. Was his father in Rev War? From records in the old Bible it would seem that Rev. Daniel Rogers of Exeter, N. H. was either his grandfather or great-grandfather. —N. E. J.

10462. CRANSTON.—Wanted ances of John Cranston who d 1828 age 71 and of his w Abigail Tisdale who d 1847 age 86. Both are bur in Hancock, Mass., where they are supposed to have immigrated from R. I. John was a tax payer in Step椭town, N. Y. as early as 1789. (a) ARNOLD.—Wanted ances of Tabitha Arnold b 1779 m Feb. 14, 1796 d 1861 & of her husband Christopher Brown b 1772, d 1862 in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. (b) WINDSOR.—Wanted ances of Margaret Winsdor b 1798 d 1854 m David Kendall b 1796 d 1842. Both are bur in Poestenkill.
N. Y. David's par were David & Abigail Spicer Kendall.

(c) SWEET.—Wanted ances of Amos Sweet who d 1793 & of his w Betsey. They were tax payers in Stephentown, N. Y. as early 1789. Were they the par of Lydia Sweet who m Abel Tanner?

(d) RANDALL.—Wanted ances of Lucy Randall b 1760 d 1841 m 1780 Hezekiah Hull of Berlin, N. Y.—A. C. L.

10463. TUCKER-LITTELL.—John Tucker lived at Stony Hill, N. J. m Catherine Line had ch Mary, m 1790 Joseph Camp; Susannah m Cornelius Littell, s of Jonathan; Nancy, m Joseph Morse; Chole, m Wm. Ryan; Henry, m Polly McDaniel; Moses, m Betsy Lyon; Joseph, m Deborah Line; Elizabeth, m John Cilyon; John, m Betsy Stewart; Rebecca, m Joseph Bingo; Patty, m Samuel Tucker. Cornelius & Susannah Tucker Littell had ch Catherine & Rebecca Catherine m Samuel Frasee; had 10 ch the 4th, Rebecca b Aug. 1805 in Ohio m Garrett Vliet. Was there Rev ser for John Tucker. Cornelius, Jonathan Littell or Samuel Frasee?
—M. V. N.

10464. LANE.—Wanted names of ch with their dates of Isaac Lane, a Rev sol. Wanted also date of m of Elizabeth Lane to Joab Hill. They lived in McMillan Co., N. C. later changed to McMillan Co., Tenn.—G. D. C.

10465. BORDEN.—Wanted rec of Joseph Borden b abt 1726 in Augusta Co., Va. later moved to Irreddell Co., N. C. He m Jane Warren. Their ch were, Lewis, Benjamin, Mary & Rebecca.

(a) PARKER.—Wanted dates of b & m of Jacob Parker, Somerset Co., Md. who d 1791. He m Sophronia Terrell. Wanted her dates also.

(b) RUTHERFORD.—Buried 3 miles from Sandersville, Wash. Co., Ga. Had he a s named Nathaniel Greene Rutherford? If not what was their relationship?—J. W. H.

10466. FRIZEL.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Frizel who was living at Wiscasset, Lincoln Co., Maine, 1792. Wanted also any information of his w Mary Langdon's fam. Her mother was a Pembleton.—L. R. I.

10467. DAUBIN-D'AUBIN.—Wanted any information of Sylvester Daubin or D'Aubin who m Martha Kidd, & who lived in Va. Their ch were Major Moore Daubin, Martha, Mary & Abner Daubin.—J. S. H.

10468. WOODS.—Mrs. Anna Berry Woods desires to correspond with anyone having Berry gen. Her ances came from Va. to Pa.

10469. WILSON.—Wanted all the data available regarding—Wilson who acted as Aide de camp to Gen. George Washington.—M. B. B.

10470. NELSON.—Wanted par of Catharine Nelson b in Md. abt 1780 m abt 1800 Wm. Knight of Ga. & set in Barbour Co., Ala. where she d & is bur.—L. C. H.

10471. BEVENS.—Wanted any information concerning Wm. Bevens who m Eliza—probably in Phila. abt 1790. He was the s of Sir Wm. Bevens & had 3 ch Wm.; Eliza; & Harriet.

(a) ALLEN-POTTER.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Allen b 1795 m Thomas Potter b 1797, probably in Knox Co., Ky.—F. E. E.

10472. SMITH.—Wanted par & gr par of Wm. Finney Smith b in Ky. 1812 d in Wash. Co., Miss. 1889; Andrew Wood Smith b Ky. abt 1814 d Wash. Co., Miss. 1865; John Ellison Smith b Ky. 18— d Wash. Co., Miss. 1859; James Dryden Smith b Ky., 18— said to have moved nr Brownsville, Tenn. 1840.—I. L. S.

10473. MCCALL—Wanted par of Edward Rutledge McCall b Charleston, S. C. Aug. 5, 1790 d Bordentown, N. J. July 31, 1835. Congress gave him a medal of honor for bravery in the War of 1812. Would like to correspond with his desc.—L. C.
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.

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