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PAUL REVERE'S HOME STILL STANDING

The historic old home of Paul Revere, from which the famous patriot started on his midnight ride, to warn the minute men of the approach of the British troops on April 18, 1775. The house situated in the north end of Boston, is visited by thousands of tourists annually.
BREAD AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BAKERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

The ration of a soldier is always a fixed quantity and the amount of bread issued daily to the Continental private was one pound. Circumstances varied this amount slightly at different times during the Revolution, but the full quantity never rose above 1 1/4 pounds nor fell below 3/4 of a pound at any time that bread was obtainable. Approximately one pound of bread has always formed a part of the daily ration of the American soldier since the time of the Revolution.

Lexington and the siege of Boston brought an army into existence almost over night, and an army that grew in numbers daily. Food for this suddenly created body of men became a subsistence problem that was met with varied skill by the train-band captains and higher officers. These were not men entirely inexperienced in such matters, for King George's and the old French and Indian War had taught the Colonial militiamen practical, if severe, lessons and, though the military subsistence problems of 1775 were not easily solved, they were met with such intelligence that as long as the army remained stationary, on the lines around Boston, the food supply was not a matter of great difficulty. With the evacuation of the town by the British and the commencement of the first march of the Continental Army from Boston to New York, came the first real test of the commissary department.

Bread was one of the three principal parts of the soldier's ration and any reduction of the quantity, or an entire lack of supply, was more severely felt by the troops than a loss of beef, vegetables or rum. Congress established the ration of the soldier as to quantity and variety, but made no provision for a system that would insure a regular supply of the food authorized. Before the appointment of a superintendent of baking the companies had obtained bread by selecting one of their number to bake bread for them and one or two other men were usually detailed as assistants. Flour was issued instead of bread and the men pooled their receipts and handed it to the comrade chosen to
do the baking, or else, if they were in a thickly settled part of the country, the individual soldier traded in his loose flour to the country folk in return for bread, or dickered with the camp traders, who followed the army, for either bread or rum. This practice was uncertain and uneven in its results. In the first instance it permitted the company baker to make such a tidy profit (one pound of flour will make much more than one pound of bread and the baker kept the surplus as his perquisite) that there was an instance of one or two soldiers making so much profit, by baking for one of the artillery regiments (250 to 300 men), that they were able to lend the commissary, in an emergency, 1000 rations of flour for eight days. These baking privates used as much water in the bread as they pleased, as there was no inspection, and sold the surplus flour to the country folk, or, if they were not satisfied with the price, loaded the flour in public wagons and transported it to a better market. The individual soldier, with flour trading as his excuse, straggled and plundered and roused the ire of the country people by his marauding practices.

The lack of system and the evil effects therefrom were not plainly evident at first for, before the Continental Army had been six months in the field the British arrived in New York bay, and the battle and retreat from Long Island ensued, and was followed by a desperate campaign of fighting and retreat that left small time for considering any plans other than those of combat and flight. Forts Washington and Lee were lost, the retreat through the Jerseys followed, Trenton and Princeton were added to the immortal honor roll of the Continental Army, and the tired regiments were established in winter quarters at Morristown before a decided move could be made to put the bread supply upon a stable footing.

The army bread was almost entirely hard bread, what we now know as hard tack or ship's biscuit. Soft bread was something of a luxury and does not seem to have been very highly esteemed by the men in the ranks. The ration of loose flour gave the soldier a chance to obtain rum and, where he did not trade for anything but bread, he declined the soft variety as it was bulky to carry, if more than one day's rations were issued, easily spoiled and more apt to be sour and wholesome than the hard variety, which, though made without salt or rising was compact, easy to carry and remained edible for days in any temperature. When conveniences were lacking the men baked their own bread on stones, with far from satisfying results, and the satirical name among the soldiers for such bread was “fire cake.”

It was not until the war was entering upon its third year, in May, 1777, that Congress took steps to insure a proper supply of the staff of life to the army. The man selected for this important work was an old ginger-bread baker in Philadelphia, who, at the call gave up a well-paying business and a comfortable old age to share the hardships of military life with an army in the field and to make himself responsible for a most important part of that army's subsistence. Christopher Ludwick was 57 years old when he accepted the appointment by the Continental Congress of “Superintendent of Bakers and Director of Baking in the Grand Army of the United States.”

He was not unknown in Philadelphia for he had been in the city, following his trade of baker, since the French and Indian War. He was not unknown to Congress, for he had helped to forward a supply of powder to Ticonderoga in 1775
and, after the Trenton victory he had taken charge of and fed some of the Hessian prisoners and wrought so cannily with them they succeeded in inducing the desertion of several of their brethren from within the British lines, who came over to the patriots bringing their arms and accoutrements with them.

This appointment by Congress gave Ludwick power to license, with approval of the Commander-in-Chief, or the commanding officers of separate armies or posts, all persons to be employed in baking for the troops; to regulate their pay and take any necessary steps to rectify all the then existing difficulties and failures of the bread supply. He was given $75 a month as pay and two rations per day. It is current tradition that when Ludwick's pay was discussed by the committee of Congress it was suggested that he be granted the perquisite of furnishing only eighty pounds of bread for every hundred pounds of flour and that the old man had replied with scorn: "Is it that I should grow rich by such ways? I will bake one hundred and thirty-five pounds of bread for every hundred pounds of flour, and that all the flour will be used, and if there is any flour over, it will also be made into bread."

The army was at Morristown when Ludwick left Philadelphia to take charge of the baking, and he had hardly time to do more than start operations before the campaign opened and the troops broke camp and moved out upon, what was to be, the most active marching campaign of the war. The peculiar uncertainty of movement displayed by the British commander-in-chief at the beginning of the campaign of 1777, was responsible for much of the marching and countermarching of the Continentals; the troops were almost daily on the move and an enormous supply of bread had to be ready, to meet the continual emergencies caused by unexpected changes in direction of the line of march. To add to these difficulties inexcusable losses of bread occurred from careless handling. Hundreds of pounds of crisp, browned bread would be sent from Ludwick's ovens to the troops in the field and because no particular officer had been designated to receive it, it sometimes remained in the open field, beside the camp, in the blazing heat of the day and the damp of the night dew. The commissaries of issues declared it was not their affair and the quartermaster officers declined the responsibility of issuing it to the troops and old Ludwick stormed and swore great oaths at such official stupidity.

When the army turned south from the Highlands, General George Clinton ordered 30,000 pounds of hard bread, which had been stored at Fort Montgomery, sent on to the marching troops by way of King's Ferry and found that, for lack of proper storage, most of it was so badly broken it could not be transported and was unfit for use. He attempted to save the unbroken part by collecting casks in which to pack it; but none were to be had, so he sent a hurry call to the Continental store house at Fishkill to properly pack and forward 30,000 pounds from there. Ludwick's principal troubles were not in the baking of the bread, but in the arrangements necessary before the ovens could be charged and afterwards in getting the bread away to the troops. While he was in control there were but few complaints as to the quality of the bread issued. There was at first some difficulty in obtaining the flour for baking from the commissaries or store-keepers of the different divisions, or posts. Congress made no provision for paying the bakers which
it authorized Ludwick to employ, and
the old man used his private means to
advance the pay of those of his bakers
who were civilians; soldiers detailed from
the ranks, as helpers were on a different
footing; but Ludwick kept them in humor
by small gratuities. To accomplish this
he sold several of his houses in Philadel-
phia and expended the tidy little fund of
ready cash (£3500) that he had made
from his ginger-bread baking before the
war. He paid these wages regularly every
two months and before he was reimbursed
by the military paymasters he suffered
further losses through the depreciation of
the Continental currency.

The difficulties of distribution of the
bread after it was baked so worried the
Superintendent of Bakers that he appealed
to Congress to specially designate an
officer for each group of troops, in barr-
racks, or field, whose duty it should be
to requisition for the bread and receive it
from the ovens. This officer, Ludwick
urged, should furnish covered wagons for
the bread, wagons with tight, strong
bodies and stout enough to hold a ton in
weight. The army on the march spread
over a large tract of territory so that it
was impossible for the Superintendent of
Bakers to direct and oversee all matters
from the van to the rear, over the entire
line of march. Also, he sagely remarked,
"It is often impossible for one man, who
is otherwise sufficiently occupied" to find
masons, lime and bricks and direct the
proper building of ovens. The question
of the expense of this oven building was
also to be settled. Congress met Ludwick's
recommendation by placing a fund of
$1000 in his hands, with which to build
ovens as he saw fit and authorized him to
employ any workmen he thought proper
to do the work. It gave him authority to
demand flour from any commissary or
military storekeeper, directed him to pay
the bakers he employed and to draw on
the Paymaster General for settlement of
his accounts, and designated the Com-
missary General of Issues, or his deputy,
as the officer to receive the bread; lastly
it directed the Quartermaster General of
the Army to furnish the Commissary
General of Issues with a sufficient number
of covered wagons, of one ton capacity,
that could be locked, or fastened up, in
which the bread was to be transported.
There are few instances of such complete
acquiescence on the part of the Continental
Congress in the recommendations of an
officer, other than the invariable attention
paid to the recommendations of the
Commander-in-Chief.

The need for bread at the opening of
the campaign of 1777 was pressing, and
Washington sent Ludwick to Philadel-
phia to lay the situation before Congress.
As a result of his representations it was
ordered that supplies of flour, previously
directed to be sold, be baked into "bisket"
as fast as possible and that the bakers in
Philadelphia be urged to help. The Com-
missary General of Purchases, was
directed to have all the flour in his stores
at Lancaster, Downingtown and Valley
Forge converted into bread. Ludwick
could not obtain bakers enough for this
activity because most of the journeymen
bakers in Philadelphia were serving in the
Pennsylvania militia, so Congress recom-
manded to the Supreme Executive Council
of that state, that as many bakers in the
militia as Ludwick called for, be excused
from military service for the time he
needed them.

The main group of Ludwick's ovens
seems to have been built at Morristown,
New Jersey, where he had started build-
ing them before the army moved from that
place. Other small groups were scattered
along the route of march in Jersey and at convenient places in Pennsylvania. The establishment of these various baking posts was decided by the movements of the army and the convenience of the roads. And, though all of them worked steadily with the resources at their command, the bread supply of the army was seldom more than a few days, or a week, ahead of the consumption.

After obtaining Congressional action, Ludwick left Philadelphia and hastened to Pottstown, there to be met by a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering him to send every bit of bread he had to Coryell's Ferry, except 2000 pounds which was to be sent to White Horse tavern to await the arrival of the troops that were with Washington himself. Two divisions were to pass through Pottstown and would want bread. The Commander-in-Chief gave Ludwick authority to hire or impress wagons to bring the bread to the troops and asked where the new ovens would be erected so no time would be lost in sending for bread as it was needed. At the same time that he gave these orders to Ludwick, Washington directed the Quartermaster General to put all the private bakers in Philadelphia to work baking hard bread. A week later the Commander-in-Chief sent a hurry call to Ludwick to come to camp at once; to leave an experienced baker in charge of the Morristown ovens and, to sweep up, on his way, all the bread he found at Coryell's and Pottstown and send it forward to the army. The need was great, as the Quartermaster General had not been successful in getting the private bakers in Philadelphia to work for the army, Washington requested that Ludwick try to accomplish the same thing.

The transportation difficulty had been anticipated and measures taken by Washington to meet it, in some degrees, by orders to construct portable ovens of sheet iron, light enough in weight to be easily carried. These ovens were made at the Ringwood iron furnace and were so small that two of them could be carried on an army wagon. The idea was good, the purpose was laudable, but the ovens, ordered in June, did not reach the army until near the end of November, 1777. By then, what with the fighting and continuous manouevring to save Philadelphia, the lines of supply had broken, all the reserve stocks exhausted and Major General Greene complained that the army was living from hand to mouth, at the very beginning of what was to prove that most terrible winter at Valley Forge. Before the army had fairly settled into winter quarters the pinch was felt, and a brigadier general who was directed to hold his brigade in readiness to march, wrote that he welcomed the orders, as fighting would be preferable to starving. The failure of provisions was most severely felt in the flour supply and another brigadier wrote to the Commander-in-Chief that for three successive days his troops had been without bread, and he doubted if the men could be held much longer. "According to the saying of Solomon," he wrote, "hunger will break through a stone wall" and, indeed, it was a marvel that the Continental Army was held together during the winter of 1777-78. It was the experiences of this terrible winter that finally showed Congress the need of providing a permanent staff of bakers. Ludwick was doing his best, but greater official sanction seemed necessary. In February, 1778, Congress ordered the enlistment of a company of bakers, to be managed by a director, who would be paid $50 a month and three rations per day, 3 sub-directors at $40 and two rations, 12 foremen at $30 and one ration and 64 bakers at $24 and one ration. The term
of enlistment was to be one year and the articles of war were to govern. A clothing allowance the same as that of the non-commissioned officers was granted and the Board of War was directed to appoint the director and sub-directors and raise the company as speedily as possible. This organization was in addition to Ludwick’s arrangements and was not supposed to interfere with him in any way. The attempted remedy failed. The Board of War dodged the responsibility by placing the matter in the hands of Major General William Heath, then commanding the Eastern Department. He raised the company in Boston and appointed John Torrey to be its captain. This company was sent to camp in June, 1778. Soon after Torrey arrived the army broke camp with speed and started its forced march across Jersey in pursuit of the British. The rapidity of the succeeding events seemed to have dazed Torrey somewhat. He gave it as his positive opinion that camp was an improper place for baking hard bread. He had expected to bake soft bread, but nobody wanted it except the staff officers. Every brigade had found means to bake for itself (that the means were Ludwick’s arrangements did not seem to be understood) also, because the men made a little saving, or profit, by drawing flour for their rations instead of soft bread, soft bread was never called for when hard bread could not be obtained. The idea was to save this profit by means of Torrey’s company, but Torrey’s idea of the necessary preparations at every camping place of a moving army cost as much as would be necessary for a whole year’s business. The captain of the bakers was a well meaning and honest patriot, but he did not seem to be equal to military emergencies. He suggested that he be allowed to return to Boston and bake biscuit, or hard bread there. When the matter was referred to Washington, he settled it by ordering Torrey’s men to establish a permanent baking station at Springfield, Massachusetts, where the largest manufacturing post and supply arsenal of the Revolutionary War was located. The United States Government still retains an important supply post there. By August, 1778, the expense of this baking station had amounted to $6000.

All the difficulties of the bread supply, as managed by Ludwick, centered around the question of flour. Periods of prolonged drought, which withered crops and dried up the water power in the mills; long continued and heavy rains, which hurt the grain, clogged the roads and held up the supply wagons; speculators, who gambled in food stuffs, and farmers who held on to their grain for better prices, all contributed to the hardships suffered by the army. There was always sufficient food in America to feed the Continental troops bountifully; transportation and mismanagement, most of which were avoidable, kept the army nearly always in want. The quantity of the bread ration was cut down many times to eke out the supply during periods of scarcity. Several times during the year 1779, and not always during the winter months, the Northern Department troops were on the verge of mutiny from lack of bread. The ragged finances of the central government were responsible, in large measure, for the bread scarcity. Purchasing agents strained their personal credit to the breaking point to obtain flour. Some idea of the consumption of this article may be had from the statement of the Commissary General that 700 barrels of flour would furnish the army with bread for only two weeks. By July, 1780, Ludwick had demonstrated that no flour should be issued at all, as a part of the daily ration; nothing but hard bread should be issued. Ovens were erected at West
Point and Stoney Point, in addition to those at Fishkill, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania posts, and those at West Point became the final baking station of the Continental Army. They had a capacity of 8000 pounds of hard bread a day.

The beginning of the year 1781 brought something of a crisis in bread baking. Ludwick had been struggling desperately to maintain the bread supply, but the breakdown of the specific supply system and the confusion in inaugurating the new contract scheme for feeding the army were too much for the old man. He had suffered a crippling accident and, despite his saving even the sweepings of the flour barrels and gaining a little by selling the empty barrels themselves, he was unable to obtain flour. By his economies and carefulness he had kept the yearly expense of bread baking below £3000 and “Advanced in years (he was 61 in 1781), blind in one eye and almost worn out in the service of his country” was the pitiful way in which he introduced himself to Congress and begged leave to resign. All of his bakers had left him, except those few civilians he was retaining by advancing their pay out of his own pocket; the two master bakers, one of them Torrey, who had been appointed by order of Congress, had given up and left the whole burden on Ludwick’s shoulders. He reminded Congress that he had “served His Country honestly from the Commencement of the War (the first six months as a volunteer, finding himself and Horse without fee or reward)—built the greatest part of the Bakehouses for the use of the Army;—ventur’d his Life on several occasions for the Cause;—had his property ruined by the Enemy;—expended his private fortune, earned by his industry before the War; and by his Assiduity and Vigilance in his Department saved great sums of money to the States; and he is now willing and desirous to retire from the Service in the 61st year of his Age, with the loss of his right eye and a ruined Constitution.”

But Congress declined to accept his resignation. He was authorized to call for money from the military chest of the Commander-in-Chief and it was voted that “he had acted with great industry and integrity in the character of principal Superintendent of Bakers . . . that he be empowered to hire any number of bakers, not exceeding 30 and that he receive as compensation for all past services, one thousand dollars in bills of the new emission.”

A board of general officers considered the baking situation in June, 1781, and advised the use of travelling ovens for each brigade, and that 1¼ pounds of bread should be required of every pound of flour. It is indicative of the general lack of system that this board of 1781 should recommend the use of travelling ovens that had been ordered and experimented with in 1778. The opening of the campaign of 1781, brought forth orders from the Commander-in-Chief, to start up all the ovens and all the available bakers to baking hard bread as speedily as possible. With a good reserve in hand the combined American and French armies commenced their march southward. It was by means of the French bakers that Washington was able to mislead Sir Henry Clinton so that the British general believed New York city was to be attacked and, not until the allies had reached Philadelphia, did he awake to the knowledge that their object was Cornwallis, in Virginia. Then it was too late to check Washington. The French bakers, under orders, set up ovens and made great preparation and bustle at Chatham, New Jersey, and a guard of
Continents was placed around the establishment and held there until September 2nd, by which date, Washington had reached Philadelphia and the ruse was completely successful. After the surrender of Cornwallis and the return of the Continental Army to the Hudson River, the contract system of feeding the army began to produce results; Ludwick nevertheless continued his baking operations at West Point. Almost immediately the contractors proposed modifications in the terms of the contract, and almost the first modifications had to do with the bread supply. It was proposed to increase the bread ration by half a pound and furnish two pounds of soap for every 100 rations in return for withholding one-half of the daily ration of rum; but this was not because of temperance principles. This proposal started trouble, for from the very beginning, the quality of the bread issued by the contractors had been poor. Ludwick had kept steadily at work at West Point and when, at the close of the year 1782 the contract scheme was abandoned, the bread supply of the army was safe. The troops were gradually disbanded during the summer of 1783 and, as the army dwindled in size, the bread supply became an ever easier matter to handle. Long before New York City was finally evacuated by the British the arrangement and method of Ludwick was amply sufficient for all the strain put upon it.

The importance of Ludwick’s work to the efficiency of the Continental Army was such that he deserves to be held in much better remembrance than is the case at present. The value of his services is certified to by Major Generals Anthony Wayne, Thomas Mifflin and Arthur St. Clair and Colonels William Irvine and Timothy Pickering. Last of all General Washington, himself certified that he had “known Christopher Ludwick from an early period in the war, and have every reason to believe, as well as from observation as information, that he has been a true and faithful servant to the public; that he has detected and exposed many impositions, which were attempted to be practiced by others in his department; that he has been the cause of much saving in many respects; and that his deportment in public life, has afforded unquestionable proofs of his integrity and worth.” And when George Washington wrote thus about a fellow patriot no further praise is needed. Ludwick died a year and a half after Washington, and a final touch is given in the answer he gave to a book canvasser who tried to sell him a life of his old Commander-in-Chief, shortly after Washington’s death. It illustrates in clear colors the comradeship and human understanding that existed between Washington and those men of the Revolution whom he had tried and found not wanting. Ludwick’s answer to the request that he subscribe for a copy of the life was: “No, I will not, I am travelling fast to meet him, and I will soon hear all about it from his own lips.”

From the quaint old tombstone in the Lutheran church at Germantown, where Ludwick lies, comes this message: “On every occasion his zeal for the relief of the oppressed was manifest; and by his last will, he bequeathed the greater part of his estate for the education of the children of the poor of all denominations, gratis. He lived and died respected for his integrity and public spirit, by all who knew him. Reader, such was Ludwick. Art thou poor, Venerate his character. Art thou rich, Imitate his example.”
A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ITH September comes the end of
vacations and the beginning of our
Daughters of the American Revo-
lation activities. State officers are
preparing for their State Conferences,
chapters are beginning to plan for
their winter's work and social pleas-
ures. In all this activity there is one big thing
to be remembered, one which I have repeatedly
stressed. This is, the national character of
our Society. We are a great national organ-
ization which has the individual member as
its unit, and these individual members gathered
into local groups or chapters, as permitted by
our national by-laws, are those who carry on
the work of the National Society in their
various localities; simply the National Society
working in groups.

No one can join a chapter without being
first admitted as a member by the National
Board of Management.

The annual dues of $2.00 are the National
Society's dues, of which a chapter is permitted
by the national by-laws to retain $1.00 per
member for its own use in the National
Society's work. The initiation fee of $5.00
belongs, all of it, to the National Society.

We are not a federation of separate and
independent clubs, each club having a different
object and character, we are one big national
organization with certain well defined objects
laid down in its constitution, and these objects
are the united aims and purposes of every
chapter; no chapter can have any constitution
of its own. The National Society by-laws are
likewise the by-laws of every chapter. No
chapter or state organization can have any
local by-laws in conflict with them. In brief,
our form of organization is national, our dues
are national, our laws are national, our objects
are national in scope and character, either
carried out nationally by the concerted effort
of states and chapters, for instance as in the
building of Memorial Continental Hall, or
carried out locally as state work or as
chapter work.

Let every chapter remember these facts when
laying out its work for the coming year. Let
it read once more the article on "Objects"
in our constitution and keep strictly to these
objects. Do not scatter your energies all over
a broad field of activity that does not belong
within the scope of our Society.

Our objects are, memorial, commemorative,
historical and educational. They are not char-
itable or philanthropic, political or controversial.
Many chapters dissipate their energies on purely
charitable objects, eminently worthy but not
within our field of action. Leave such objects
to the philanthropic societies, or promote them
as individuals, not as chapters. Similarly,
many chapters dissipate all their energies in
"cooperation" with other societies instead of
doing their own work and receiving their own
just credit. They make donations to or through
other organizations and thus sink their identity
into another society which assumes all the
credit for the work accomplished. Then they
find that they have no money left for our
own work, for our Manual for instance,
or for the scholarships which we seek to main-
tain in many institutions. Cooperation is
praise-worthy and it is often essential in cases
where the aims of other societies are similar
to our own, and united action is for the best
good of the community, but it should be entered
upon very sparingly and only in cases where
it is appropriate for our Society to take part.
Otherwise, if we are not careful, our own
work will be neglected and we shall find our-
selves doing the work of other organizations
instead of our own, in short, pulling other
people's chestnuts out of the fire.

This should not be branded as a selfish policy.
It is no more "selfish" than that of other
societies which do not hesitate to confine them-
selves to their own line of work. We rarely
ever hear of their cooperating with us; it is
always the other way around. Yet, why should
they not cooperate with us as well as we with
them, if cooperation is in order? Moreover,
there are some organizations that have of late
years taken up our work which we have been
doing quietly and unostentatiously for many
years, such as "Americanization" or teaching
respect for the Flag, and with "Nation wide"
publicity they pursue this work as though it
were a new discovery, and ask our "Coop-
eration” in our own field of labor. In many cases it would be more proper for these organizations to cooperate with us. It is not that we should object to their doing the work, for the field is vast and the laborers all too few; but it is quite legitimate to object to taking the position of new-comers in our own field, where we were pioneers at the time when all others, pooh-poohed at the need of such work as we were organized to promote.

Another very important consideration bears on all this. It is the fact that we hold our charter direct from the Government and are obliged under the terms of that charter to make an annual report of our Society’s work to the United States Congress.

Now the United States Government does not consider that a list of donations made to the work of other organizations would constitute by itself a report of work valuable enough to print as a Senate document, which is what our report to the Smithsonian Institution really is. The Government wants a report of our own work done in pursuit of the objects laid down in our charter and repeated in our Society’s constitution. It wants, for instance, reports of original historical research, memorials erected, events commemorated, historic sites and buildings marked, scholarships or other gifts donated to educational institutions, education in citizenship, both of the native and foreign born, education in the principles of proper respect for the Flag—in short, it wants reports of what we do as a Society to carry out the objects laid down in our charter and in general to “cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom,” and to “foster true patriotism and love of country” in the masses of our very heterogeneous people. Else why grant us a charter for the pursuit of these objects and require a report of their accomplishment?

Lay out your own work and do it.

Be cordial and sympathetic with the aims of other organizations which are worthy of endorsement, but be very sparing of votes of endorsement lest your influence be cheapened; cooperate or seek cooperation only when advisable and necessary, and not as a habit. In this way the power and influence of every chapter in its own community will be immeasurably increased, and our Society as a whole will be a power for patriotism and loyalty, to which our Government will continue to turn for help in the future as in the past.

There is no space in this message nor is it necessary to mention specifically the many objects of endeavor that are before us. I have already written of the future needs and the practical helpfulness and success of our Manual for Immigrants.

National Officers and National Chairmen will shortly issue their instructions and suggestions for the work of the chapters along our various lines of effort; some have done so already. Read them carefully and carry out all that possible of accomplishment.

Our Magazine deserves loyal support, not as a charity but for its own sake and for the sake of our members and our chapters to whose efficient work it is a necessity.

Our office building must soon be furnished, and the resolutions passed by our last Congress, printed copies of which were sent to every chapter, should be loyally heeded and lived up to by the chapters whose representatives in our Congress adopted them as our Society’s work or policy.

In all of our work let us remember the high mission of our Society, the ideals of patriotism that we stand for, and the power for loyal and stable Americanism that we can be in the midst of the present lawlessness, disorder and treasonable propaganda of many kinds. Stand by the Constitution and the Flag—for there are many that seek to overturn the Constitution and to take away the Flag, substituting “pacifism” and “internationalism” for national patriotism. Serve God and Country: Thus only shall we carry out the ideals of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their patriot ancestors to whom we owe the principles that have made us a nation.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, President General.
KENMORE, PAST AND PRESENT
By Dora Chinn Jett

In Washington Avenue, in the west part of historic old Fredericksburg, is Kenmore. An iron railing encloses the old mansion and its spacious grounds, and the big iron gates are swung invitingly open. To those familiar with its story, the name Kenmore suggests the stirring days of the American Revolution, when the celebrated patriot, Colonel Fielding Lewis, was the owner and lived there with his young wife, Betty Washington Lewis. It also suggests another patriot, her brother, who was the great Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, General George Washington. "All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Spottsylvania, and the Parish of St. George, joyning to the town of Fredericksburg, containing, by a survey made the 26th day of February, 1752, by George Washington, eight hundred and sixty acres." This is in part the text of the deed from Richard Wyatt Royston, conveying to Colonel Lewis the land on which Kenmore is located. Although it is difficult to realize that the present property was once that enormous tract, the few acres remaining are both attractive and commanding. The grounds are covered with many kinds of trees and shrubs, which greatly add to the beauty and value of the place.

The old brick home stands in the centre of the garden, and because of the quality of the material used in construction and the careful maintenance of those of a later day, it carries its one hundred and seventy years with the dignity and charm becoming a worthy old age. It is a square brick house, with little attempt at ornamentation, a style popular in the Georgian period. But it is the interior of Kenmore which appeals to all who know its story. George Washington, our best loved hero, designed the frescoes in the salon and drawing rooms, and this work is the admiration of all who see it. The young mistress of the manor, Betty Washington Lewis, was the loved sister of General Washington, and he was often her guest. The value of all this is inestimable in considering the acquisition of such a memorial. To commercialize such a home seems akin to desecration, but now, after many years, in the glamour of its historic past, the beauty and utility of its present, and its visible promise of endurance far into the future, it is thrust upon the market—it is the property of anyone who pays the price.

The people of the old town can no longer remain inactive. They have determined to save this old Washington-Lewis home, and add it to the other assets of the American nation. Its solidity, the space within and without, the massive doors and wonderful stairway, every detail seems to symbolize some feature of its famous occupants and guests.

Patriotic and grateful America, has made of Mt. Vernon an American Mecca. The Association for the preservation of Virginia Antiquities is to-day
KENMORE, FREDERICKSBURG, THE HISTORIC HOME OF BETTY WASHINGTON LEWIS
caring for the little cottage in Fredericksburg where the mother of Washington lived. The Metropolitan Museum of New York has purchased the hand-painted panels which decorated the walls of “Marmion,” one of the country estates of Colonel Lewis and Betty Washington Lewis. Clay from the neighborhood formed one of the chief components of the work which was done by a grateful Hessian soldier. In the hills of Northamptonshire, England, stands Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family, a spot new to the present generation in spite of its four centuries of age. In 1914 when its purchase was inaugurated by the British-American Peace Committee, its interior was a crumbling ruin. Moncure D. Conway visited the spot in 1890, and wrote of the mutilated shield on one of the spandrels of the door bearing the arms of “Washington.” The old memorial, since June, 1921, has been open to an appreciative public. When the Mother country has taken the initiative in the restoration of this ancestral home of our great patriot, should not that be an incentive to Americans to save that which this same patriot helped to create? Kenmore was the home of his sister and of her husband, a great figure in the days of the Revolution. Colonel Lewis was appointed in July, 1775, Chief Commissioner for the manufacture of small arms in Fredericksburg, Virginia—the first manufactory of its kind in the Colonies. In a letter written in February, 1781, he says, “But for my advances (7000 lb.), the factory must have been discontinued.” Should not such a sacrifice be recognized and rewarded, as far as lies now within our power? Sponsored by the local Chapter, D. A. R., a Kenmore Association has been formed in Fredericksburg, having a charter under the laws of the State of Virginia. Every legal citizen of America has the privilege of becoming a member of this association, whose object is the purchase of this Virginia home.

YOU are Wanted

as a READER of

The D.A.R. Magazine

and as a Subscriber

25,000 Subscribers by 1923!

SEE PRIZE OFFER ON PAGE 534
MOTOR-BOATING INTO CARNAGE
By Frank J. Brunner

ARNAGE, naturally, suggests war. Now, this is a war story with the atmosphere, almost, of a regatta. And it remained for our American youths to put into the fray what any one of them might call "jazz." Even a serious British naval officer who wrote in commendation of their exploits caught the spirit of the adventure and inserted so informal a sentence in his letter as, "They thoroughly enjoyed themselves." This light-hearted, jolly and singular motor-boat excursion to the thickly mined and strongly fortified base of a powerful enemy will have its place in the history of the United States Navy and will be penned in serious detail of latitudes and longitudes, starboards and ports, and all that. History is ever serious, and although the operation so thoroughly enjoyed by young Americans was of very serious intent, it nevertheless deserves to be recorded from the viewpoint of our participation in a regatta spirit.

This was a motor-boat excursion for the reason that American naval vessels engaged in the reduction of the Austrian base at Durazzo in October, 1918, were all gasoline motor-driven submarine chasers—those little, wooden-hulled 110-footers turned out by the hundreds in this country with the serious program ahead of them of combating the piratical submarines. Twelve of these boats were gathered at Brindisi, Italy, coming from Corfu, Greece, where the tiny craft were maintaining a mobile barrage across the Strait of Otranto. They were under command of the British Adriatic Force in the joint British-Italian bombardment of the enemy naval base ninety miles northeast of Brindisi across the Adriatic sea.

Anticipations of major activity denied to all other chasers in European waters was high as the order came to get under way, just after midnight of October 2nd. Unfortunately one of the boats "stubbed her toe," or rather heel, by fouling her propeller, and had to stay in port. The eleven specks on the surface of the sea collected six miles off Durazzo about breakfast time and waited impatiently for more than an hour the arrival of the leisurely bombarding force. Both Italian and British forces came into position about 10 o'clock, the fireworks began, and the chasers went into action with a rush. They dashed to stations 1000 yards inshore from the bombarding battleships and cruisers and darted hither and thither like full-grown destroyers in screening the larger ships from submarine and destroyer attack. Their happy, jolly crews got the full benefit of an exaggerated Fourth of July celebration, for their manoeuvres brought them constantly under the roaring big guns of the attacking forces.

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SUBMARINE CHASERS.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS:

DISPLACEMENT- 77 TONS.
LENGTH- 110 FEET.
SPEED- 18 KNOTS.
HORSEPOWER- 660.
BATTERY- 1-3" GUN.
DEPTH BOMB PROJECTOR- I-TYPE.

NAVY SUB-CHASER ON PATROL DUTY

In good weather the boats were fairly comfortable, but in rough weather the crew suffered from cramped quarters and leakage of gasoline.
NAVY SUB-CHASER HEADING INTO ROUGH WATER

SEEN BOW-ON, THESE LITTLE WOODEN MOTOR-DRIVEN CRAFT RESEMBLE THE AVERAGE AMERICAN HARBOR TUG, EXCEPT FOR THE BRIDGE AND TALL SINGLE MAST
In this operation there were four units of three chasers each, designated B, D, G and H, but unit D was short one boat, which had been disabled, so the eleven made the very best of the situation and entered into the game with a zest. No peace-time regatta ever offered the program of “stunts” such as the tiny fellows were directed to perform, but the regatta spirit remained throughout. Except for the fierce bombardment the affair, to the American youths, might have been a pleasure trip around our own Atlantic Fleet in the Hudson River, and they never dropped the spirit of fun. When the British ship Weymouth was hit, unit G got into action and formed a swiftly-darting screen about the vessel which was being escorted back to Brindisi. Unit B was simply irresistible, and after hunting down two submarines and putting both out of action, the three subchasers in this unit took in charge the Austrian hospital ship Baron Call and forced her toward the entrance of Brindisi where, greatly disappointed, they were ordered to release their prize. Taking hospital craft simply wasn’t a part of the game. Unit D also came along with the hospital ship to add tone to the party. Meanwhile, unit H was keeping the Italian force cleared of obstructions, and coming on an enemy mine, destroyed it. A short time later another mine was discovered directly in the path of four oncoming British destroyers. There was no time to signal, so one boat of this unit hovered close to the mine and compelled the destroyers to swerve, thus saving them from probable contact.

The action of the big ships continued, and then unit D made an original discovery of a sentry house on the shore of Cape Laghi and did a little bombarding of her own. But the sentry house turned out to be a water tank and firing ceased, for the Americans knew full well the value, to them, of water in that warm clime. The officers and men of unit B were in ecstasy when it befell them to capture a bulky hospital ship, and they will always remember the compliment graciously offered by the commander of a British destroyer who suggested that they take their prize to Italy. That officer has an appreciation of humor. What if there was a little “irregularity” in it and a bit of a jolt when ordered to free the ship—the subchasers had tasted the joy of capture and that was enough.

The American commanding officer spoke in the highest terms of the snappy manner in which the outfit carried on its work, and well he might do so, for it was none the less snappy than the exploit of an Italian motor-boat which dashed inside the harbor and torpedoed an Austrian battleship. The Americans would have done some of the same dashing work, but orders are orders, and they had to stick to their duty of fending off danger from the bombarding ships, all the while speeding under the flashes of guns and in a haze of pungent powder smoke. How well they were enjoying themselves is indicated in the activities of subchaser 129 of unit B, which was operating with the British light cruiser force. Getting close in toward shore the unit came under the guns of the short batteries, when the 129 discovered the wake of a submarine and stood over to attack. Her sister boats, the 215 and 128, about the same time traced the “feather” of another submarine and, while delivering an attack which is credited as successful, they caught a signal from the 129, stating her engines were disabled. Shortly came another signal reporting the sighting of a submarine. Investigating what appeared to
be a third "feather" the 215 and 128 prepared for attack, but concluding that no undersea boat had been sighted, the two chasers went over to aid the 129, and on hailing her were assured that she had sunk her submarine and that her engines were then under repair. Leaving the spot a lively hunt was inaugurated and continued until the 129 was again under headway, when the unit came upon the hospital ship and made its capture.

Only when the bombardment stopped did the chasers cease activity, and they returned to port as chipper as when they hailed forth before dawn. The operation against Durazzo was a strategic success, silencing the shore batteries, sinking or crippling the Austrian ships in the harbor, wrecking ammunition dumps and working great havoc in the town, in fact laying waste a military base which had been a very great menace to allied operations in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. That the attacking force had only one ship damaged may be attributed in large measure to the screening American subchasers, which eagerly played the game hard and, like gay craft on gala occasions in home ports, surrounded the bigger actors in the event, sped at their utmost and struck their colors to none. Twelve subchasers were engaged in another expedition against Durazzo, October 13th–17th, prepared to land all hands; but the Austrian base was found practically abandoned, and the detachment enjoyed only a heavy-weather experience on the return to Brindisi. The regatta feature of operations in the Adriatic had come to an end, and serious, watchful work was resumed until the close of hostilities.

Responsibility could not be abandoned with the Armistice by the chasers based on Corfu, however, for on November 16th six units were ordered to proceed to Fiume to investigate conditions and report to Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, commander of the United States naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean. The officers of the chasers were directed to get in touch with the Jugo-Slav representatives and to do everything in their power to convince them of the sympathy of the United States, and in the event that the Jugo-Slav surrendered ships under the terms of the Armistice, to hoist the American colors together with the flags of the associated powers. They were cautioned to safeguard material and to hold the ships in trust for the Allies. Upon arrival at Spalato, however, orders were modified and fifteen chasers remained at that base for some time. From Spalato they were sent on various missions, their crews used to man the Austrian ships taken over, and their officers assigned to duty as representatives of the United States in carrying out the terms of the Armistice. In places along the Dalmatian coast these officers were the sole representatives of the United States Navy and they performed all the duties, both diplomatic and naval, required by circumstance. Conditions demanded sound judgment, initiative and administrative ability, and in all these matters these small boat complements reflected credit upon the United States.

The enjoyable part of the task in reducing Durazzo was the one instance of its character, and it was all the more remarkable in its performance because the officers and crews of the chasers were nearly to a man from the Naval Reserve Force. They had the unique distinction of taking part in a major naval offensive. But the units which operated in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean also saw the sad side of the picture when the war was over in carrying food to the starving peoples of Greece and Turkey. Still, they took the glad with the sad experiences in
a characteristic American spirit, for duty was duty, no matter where it called.

In the Durazzo operations, Lieutenant Commander P. H. Bastedo was commander of B unit, Lieutenant G. J. Leovy of G unit, and Ensign H. R. Dann of H unit. The chasers detachment was under the command of Captain C. P. Nelson, U.S.N., who, in his report, writes: "I want to especially mention the fact that two submarines out of the three were destroyed by this unit, one of them by two chasers of this unit, and the second by one which had broken down and was acting by herself. The manner in which these attacks were conducted was highly satisfactory, and had another unit been operating in company with unit B, I feel certain that the third submarine would also have been accounted for. A careful study of the manner in delivering the attacks in both cases shows quick judgment and equally accurate execution."

Admiral Sims, who commanded all our naval forces abroad, in a communication dated July 19, 1918, "noted with interest and pleasure the hard work and enthusiasm of the submarine squadron based on Corfu. He has particularly noted the attack on an enemy submarine on June 18th. . . . The Force Commander particularly notes the work of Lieutenant Commander E. E. Spafford, Ensign G. J. Leovy, Ensign Conroy and Ensign Beverly. It is fully realized, however, that every officer and man is doing his best to promote the efficiency of our submarine chaser squadron."

The submarine chasers on "distant service" were under command of Captain Richard H. Leigh of Admiral Sims' staff. Detachment 1 was based on Plymouth, England, with 66 boats, in charge of Captain L. A. Cotten; Detachment 2, at Corfu, Greece, with 36 boats in charge of Captain C. P. Nelson; Detachment 3, at Queenstown, Ireland, with 30 boats, in charge of Captain H. J. Hepburn. Initial operations began in June, 1918, at both Plymouth and Corfu, and in September at Queenstown. At this latter base the subchaser and seaplane duty was coordinated under Captain Hepburn. By day the seaplanes led the hunt for U-boats and summoned the chasers when contact was made or suspicion aroused. By night the chasers carried on drifting patrol, effectually employing their listening devices.

Eighteen chasers were assigned to Brest on September 1st, owing to the operation of large German destroyers off the French coast which endangered our convoys. At Gibraltar chasers were not regularly assigned, but they came into that port frequently and were utilized on mobile barrage duty. During five days on this barrage four contacts and three attacks on submarines were made by eight chasers, but there was no conclusive evidence of success. No chasers were definitely based on Ponta Delgada, Azores, the half-way station of our convoys, but all stopped en route to their distant stations and were then used for patrol duty off the harbor entrance.

Subchasers performed important duty after the Armistice in the removal of the North Sea mine barrage. Of this service, Admiral Joseph Strauss wrote: "Of all the hardships endured, the subchasers probably drew the greatest portion. These tiny ships were never stopped by wind or weather, and as long as the sweepers could operate, their frail assistants were with them. They stood out in many a sea which would have daunted larger craft. Their services were invaluable. . . . Pitching about on the North Sea like chips in a whirlpool, with cramped quarters, coarse food, and every discomfort imaginable, these little ships
performed a duty that was extremely arduous and exacting; and they never failed to live up to the high reputation that they had built for themselves."

The voyages of these small craft across the wide Atlantic, their operations against enemy submarines, and the measure of success they obtained, constituted one of the most spectacular performances of the Navy’s participation in the war. It was a splendid tribute to the young Americans who formed the crews, and to the American scientists who developed their equipment. The Navy operated 340 of this type of vessel and in addition 100 were built for the French government. The 120 chasers in European waters were ever active hunting U-boats, destroying floating mines, performing patrol, convoy, hunt and escort duty, as well as special missions in all parts of Europe, even to far off Archangel, Russia. The highly technical nature of the knowledge required of their officers, the importance of the duty assigned and the way they performed it, as well as the difficulties and discomforts under which they operated, will ever stand out as notable in the records of the Navy’s service in the World War.

The chasers were regarded in and out of the Service as oversized motor boats designed for open sea conditions but dependent upon a nearby base or tender for shelter. But by force of circumstances these tiny craft had to assume the role of full-fledged cruising ships, with scarcely any of the facilities and none of the comforts of cruisers. Considering the almost total lack of naval experience and sea experience, in the beginning, which formed a striking characteristic of their crews, the bare problem of existence on these boats was a severe one. To reach the standard of Navy efficiency demanded of the officers and men it was necessary to be efficient in all the duties required on any larger ship, including seamanship, engineering, gunnery, communications, and the maintenance of an organization complete from “scrub and wash clothes” to decoding secret messages. Writing of a tendency to rank the subchaser rather low in relative importance of service, Captain Hepburn says: "If it is proper to consider as a basis for personal recognition the creditable performance of duty to the last limit of opportunity and endurance, in a sphere that called for high professional ability and the utmost in hardihood, cheerfulness and pure grit, the chaser personnel will stand second to none. Insignificant as these small ships may appear in the broad view, if the prestige of the United States Navy could be conceived as resting solely upon the qualities displayed by them it would not suffer."

The “regatta” is over, but that its lessons will live is firmly asserted by the Operations Section of Admiral Sims’ staff, which says: “The chasers have attacked the submarine from the Irish Sea to the Strait of Otranto, tracked him submerged for 172 hours, and executed numerous attacks. They were but pioneers in a field of infinite possibilities. Their vessels were built after the declaration of war and they themselves were part of the ‘million men’ who were to ‘spring to arms overnight.’ They set out with the half-developed ideas of a single year to combat the culmination of a hundred years’ development. The work they have accomplished will ever remain a tribute to the foresight and optimism of the men who conceived their equipment, and to the stamina and ability of the hardy men who braved the submarines in all weathers in these tiny boats.

"Their work is done. It remains for us, the permanent officers of the Navy,
to deduce the lesson they have so plainly shown, and to follow in the channels which their successes have so clearly buoyed. It is useless to ask, 'Of what practical use is a baby?' The child has grown, already he has demonstrated his strength, and it remains for us whose lives are in the Navy to bring him to his full manhood.

"When we do there will be no need of legislating the submarine out of existence and our security will rest upon a foundation more solid than any 'scrap of paper.' The day must come when the submarine which has been sighted will derive no more protection from diving, than does the ostrich in hiding its head in sand. Then we will look back with pride to these hardy boys who set out across the Atlantic in their tiny boats to blaze the trail."

$400 IN PRIZES TO STATES SECURING D.A.R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, has awarded $400 to be used in prizes to increase the circulation of the National Society's official publication—the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION Magazine.

Four prizes will be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. The states have been arranged in four groups, thusly:

1st group—states having a membership of over five thousand—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa. Prize offered, $125.00.

2nd group—states having a membership of from two to three thousand—Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Nebraska. Prize offered, $100.00.

3rd group—states having a membership of from one to two thousand—Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Mississippi. Prize offered, $100.00.

4th group—states having a membership of less than one thousand—Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Nevada. Prize offered, $75.00.

The contest commenced on July 15, 1922, and will close on December 31, 1922.

All subscriptions received by the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., will be credited in this contest to each state from which they come. Subscriptions can be sent through state magazine chairmen, chapter magazine chairmen, or by members direct to the Treasurer General. Do not delay.

We have set as a goal 25,000 subscribers by 1923!

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman,
D. A. R. Magazine Committee.
MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF HANOVER, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.
Compiled By E. L. Henry

The following marriages are taken from records of the First Church of Hanover, Morris, Co., N. J., during the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Green, from the year 1746 to 1796.

Aakens, James and Mary Budd, 4th May, 1751.
Aber,—and Samuel Campfield, 20th July, 1772; Amos and Jerush Warren, 12th February, 1789.
Allen, Abigail and Uriah Smith, 28th March, 1770; Anna and Thomas Baldin, 15th July, 1756; Mary and Joseph Wood, 29th November, 1752.
Allerton, Jacob and Martha Baley, 23d December, 1755.
Allington, Orriongery and John White, 15th August, 1754.
Ames, Sarah and Alexander Brenan, 30th March, 1778.
Babbet,—and Beach—(of Mendham), 27th May, 1779.
Baldin, Esther and Joseph Duglas, 18th April, 1750; Jacob and,—Baley, 3d December, 1758; Rhoda and Asa Kitchel, 11th July, 1770; Sarah and Jedediah Leonard, 26th April, 1752; Thomas and Anna Allen, 15th July, 1756; William and Sarah Martin, 24th August, 1759.
Baldwin, Samuel and Lucy Fairchild, 30th May, 1782.
Ball, Anne and Jacob Cory, 19th February, 1787; Caleb and Martha Sergent, 8th December, 1748; Caleb and Mary Parrot, 3rd April, 1755; Daniel and Phoebe Tuttle, 3rd December, 1758; Daniel and Martha Price, 10th October, 1768; Daniel and Anna Beach, 19th March, 1778; David and Sarah Dikins, 18th April, 1754; Miss Electa and (Moses?) Condit, 26th March, 1795; Elizabeth and Abraham Cooper, 23rd April, 1778; Ephraim and Mary Hedden, 9th January, 1775; Hannah and David Philips, 29th January, 1772; James and Eliza More,—January, 1794; Jemima and Philip Poste, 8th May, 1771; Jemima and Lent W. Fairchild, 25th December, 1785; Deacon John and Katharine Winchel, 25th December, 1760; John Jr. and Lidia Jones, 19th January, 1775; Joshua and Phebe Carmon, 26th November, 1746; Lucretia and Isaac Winchel, 20th December, 1752; Lucy and Solomon Munson, 31st December, 1781; Moses and Lucretia Dalglishi, 24th January 1750; Phebe and Robert Canfield,—December, 1792; Sally and Josiah Kitchel, 23d January, 1794; Sarah and William Ball,—May, 1777; William and Sarah Ball,—May, 1777.
Bates, Daniel and Mary Kitchel, 22d November, 1787; John and Miss Polly Lindsly, 28th December, 1794; Phebe and Jesse Price, 7th June, December, 1794; Rachel and David Kitchel, 1st April, 1778; Sarah and Nathaniel Dalglis, 15th January, 1782.
Beach,—(of Mendham) and —Babbet, 27th May, 1779; Abraham and Phebe Kitchel, 27th May, 1784; Anna and Daniel Ball, 19th March, 1778; Anne and,—Day (of morristown) sometime in year 1871; Darling and Keturah Green, 31st March, 1790; Electa and Silas Dickerson, 21st May, 1795; Enoch and Hannah Wheeler, 31st December, 1777; Hannah and Henry Smith, 25th November, 1747; Hannah and Calvin Green, 28th December, 1787; James and Elizabeth Morehouse, 22nd April, 1784; Jedidiah and Mary Post, 31st December, 1781; Mary and Nathaniel Squire, 24th April, 1751; Mary and Isaac Winers, 4th January, 1787; Phebe and Abner Wade,—October, 1780; Sarah and Garrerdus Drake, 27th February, 1753; Sarah and Ezra Broadwell, sometime in the year 1781; Stephen and Patience Bedford, 1st January, 1766.
Bealton, Thomas and Hannah White, 21st December, 1769.
Bebout, William and Hannah Ogden,—November, 1777.
Bedford,—and Rebecca Hoppen, 29th September, 1768; Elisabeth and William Cook, 15th December, 1785; Patience and Stephen Beach, 1st January, 1766;
Beers, John and Susannah Broadwell, 7th October, 1783.
Benjamin, John and Hannah Burnet, 21st October, 1761.
Berker, Mercy and Thomas Millage, 3rd December, 1758.
Biglow, Jonathan and Sarah Ladd, 14th April, 1752.
Blaricum, Icabod, and Mary Riker, 28th January, 1750/1.
Bond, Rachel and Matthew Canfield, 25th October, 1756.
Bolesby, George and Phebe Stiles, 24th December, 1767.
Bonnel, Hannah and (William?) Rague — Jan., 1781.
Bowden, Matthew and Martha Corbe, 22d April, 1784.
Bowers, —and Hannah Fairchild, 30th January, 1794.
Bradford, Eben'r and E. Green, 4th April, 1776.
Brant, John and Temperance Hoppen, 4th December, 1749; Phebe and David Cory, 4th July, 1775; Stephen and Sarah Young, about 20th June, 1775.
Grenan, Alexander and Sarah Ames, 30th March, 1778.
Bridge, Joanna and Ezekiel Day, 23d March, 1774; John and Joanna Kitchel, 22d December, 1766.
Bright, Joseph and Deborah Zerreckson, 18th April, 1754.
Britten, Abigail and Joseph Green, 25th December, 1782; Joseph and Elizabeth Ward, 28th November, 1782.
Broadwell, Ezra and Sarah Beach, sometime in the year 1781; Fanny and Moses Broadwell, 5th November, 1788; Hezekiah and Abigail Green, 29th May, 1769; Joanna and Abraham Carle, 9th March, 1784; Moses and Fanny Broadwell, 5th November, 1788; Rebecca and Ebenezer Tuttle, 28th November, 1771; Susannah and John Beers, 7th October, 1783.
Brookfield, Jacob and Jemima Camp, 18th January, 1784.
Brooks, Jonathan and Katharine Mathews, 18th Feb., 1787.
Brown, Aaron and Phebe Shores, 16th January, 1785; Jabez and Hannah Cregers, 30th November, 1785; Solomon and Densy Squire, — January, 1790; Thomas and Comfort Squire, 2nd October, 1781.
Budd, Joseph and Mary Drake,—March, 1775; Mary and James Aakens, 4th May, 1751.
Burnet, Aaron and Dorothy Wade, 31st December, 1786; Aaron and Patty Harris, 18th March, 1790; Betsy and Samuel Merry, Jr., 30th January, 1795; Hannah and John Benjamin, 21st Oct., 1761; Linsly and Elizabeth Halsey, 23d Aug., 1769; Martha and Jedidiah Tompkins 26th January, 1757; Phebe and Henry Tunis, 27th Aug., 1751; Sarah and Sylas Hand, 8th June, 1752; Byram, Joseph and Esther Dalglish, 21st March, 1776.
Byrom, Japhet and Elizabeth Tappan, 10th January, 1754;
Camble, James and Mary Kilbourn, 26th March, 1789.
Camp, Bethyrah and Joshua Seely, 1st December, 1782; Daniel and Lucy Miller,—— May, 1793; Jemima and Jacob Brookfield, 18th January, 1784; Phebe and Rev. Mr.—White, —— February, 1792.
(Calvin Green's diary.)
Campfield, John and Mary Dixon, 24th May, 1781; Kitty and—De Hart, 8th February, 1795; Matthew and Electa Shipman, 15th December, 1783; Samuel and—Abner, 20th July, 1772; William and Sarah Squire, 27th April, 1773.
Canfield, Johannah and John Tuttle, 3rd July, 1747; in Newark, N. J., Matthew and Rachel Bond, 25th October, 1756; Robert and Phebe Ball—December, 1792; Ruth and John Merrit, 8th May, 1748.
Carle, Abraham Joanna Broadwell, 9th March, 1784.
Carman, Deborah and Gershom Mott, 10th April, 1751.
Carmon, Phebe and Joshua Ball, 26th November, 1746.
Carr, John and Sinte Turens (?) 4th July, 1752.
Carter,—and Lidia Stiles 29th January, 1794; Deborah and Jonas Genung, 5th January, 1758; Lois and Nathaniel Wyllys, 19th May, 1782; Mary and Jacob Minton, 17th November, 1748; Mary and Zebediah Potier, 20th October, 1750; Phebe and Michal Vanwinkle, 13th July, 1758; Sarah and Rubin Riggs, 16th August, 1750; U—(Uzal?) and Rhoda Condit, 13th March, 1785.
Chapman, Jedidiah Rev. and Margaret Leconte, 18th Feb., 1777.
Chidester, Abigail and John Slater, 31st Nov., 1747.
Chitester, Jemima and John Stewart, 1st January, 1750.
Clark, Pamela and Othnel Luker,— August, 1779; Sarah and Samuel Crane, 9th August, 1750; Sarah and John Genung, 22nd August, 1751.
Glason, Mary and Jacob Philip, 23rd January, 1765.
Cobb, Abial and Sarah Van Winkle, 4th January, 1750; Anne and John Gould, 3d March, 1757; Metchet and Joseph Woodruff, 11th October, 1750.
Cocker, Margaret and Ellis Cook, 12th July, 1753; Sarah and Williams Cook, 5th June, 1755; William and Dorothy Green, 31st May, 1770.
Coe, Thomas and Sarah Dalgish, 11th January, 1749.
Coggsowell, Nathaniel and Margt Shingle- ton, 16th July, 1752.

Cole, Sarah and William Squire, 22nd June, 1786.

Colman, Job and Eunice Lee, 22nd October, 1781.

Condit (?) and ———. October (?) 15th 1788; (Moses?) and Miss Electa Ball, 26th March, 1795; Rhoda and U———Uzal?) Carter, 13th March, 1785.

Conger, John and Sarah Tuttle, 12th March, 1746/7.

Consolee, Mercy and Isaac Vaness, 16th July, 1786.

Cook, Dr. Ambrose and Miss Sally P. Wheeler, 27th June, 1794; Elisabeth or Betsy and Benjamin Williams, 30th July, 1787; Ellis and Margaret Cocker, 12th July, 1753; Ellis (of Bottle Hill) and Sarah Wortman, 28th Sept., 1789; Epaphras and Sarah Smith, 4th October, 1762; Jonathan and Margaret Tappan, 30th Nov., 1757; Lotta and William O. Grigory, —Sept., 1792; Martha and William Kitchel, 9th June, 1783; Matilda and David Plumb, 27th Feb., 1794; Nancy and George Dotee, 20th Sept., 1791; Polly and Jacob Green, ——— 1794; William and Margaret Cocker, 12th Feb., 1778; William and Elisabeth Bedford, 15th Dec., 1785; Williams and Sarah Cocker, 5th June, 1755; Zebulon and Mary Jones, 15th Feb., 1775.

Cooper, Abraham and Elizabeth Ball, 23d April, 1778; George and Sissel Tappan, 11th October, 1753; James and Phebe Young, 26th December, 1786; Jerusha and Aaron Gillet, 2nd Feb., 1761; Margaret and William Cook, 12th February, 1778; Mary and Cornelias Vooris, 10th May, 1780; Thomas and Elisabeth Dixon, 16th March, 1763.

Corbe, Martha and Mathew Bowden, 22nd April, 1784.

Cory, David and Mary Hambleton, 29th Dec., 1746; David and Phebe Brant, 4th July, 1775; David and Hannah Richards, 1st January, 1781; Jacob and Anne Ball, 19th Feb., 1781.

Crane, Amos and Elizabeth Luker, 12th January, 1775; Asa and Abigail Young, 28th December, 1784.

Crane, Elizabeth and William Dixon, 16th October, 1765; Eunice and Jonathan Squire, Jr. 5th June, 1755; Samuel and Sarah Clark, 9th August, 1750.

Cregere, Hanah and Jabez Brown, 30th Nov., 1785.

Cumberford, William and Jane Waters, 20th Jan., 1750.

Dalgish, David and Jane Dixon, 3d Jan., 1771; Dosia and Josiah Post, 2nd November, 1769; Esther and Joseph Bryant, 21st March, 1776; Esther and Williams Ely, 22nd August, 1782; Hannah and William Dixon, 13th July, 1758; Joseph and Martha Dixon, 19th September, 1771; Lucretia and Moses Ball, 24th January, 1750; Mary and Benj. Green, 18th Jan., 1750; Nathaniel and Sarah Bates, 15th Jan., 1782; Patty and E. Prudden, Nov., 1792; Phebe and John Grover, 3d Sept. 1793.

Dalgish, Hannah and Thomas Coe, 11th January, 1749.

Darling, Hannah and Stephen Kitchel, 24th October, 1775.

Darlington, Mary and John Joline, 11th June, 1779.

Datton, Rachel and James Leonard, 31st August, 1768.

Day,——(of Morristown) and Anne Beach, sometime in the year 1781; Ezekiel and Joanna Bridge, 23d March, 1774; Thomas and Diadema Gardner, 16th January, 1770.

Decamp, Lambert and Mary Wood, 7th July, 1758.

Degrow, Betsy and John McKillop, 29th August, 1776.

De Hart,——and Kitty Campfield, 8th Feb., 1795.

Denton, James and Mary Halsey, 29th November, 1784.

Dickerson, Silas and Electa Beach, 21st May, 1795.

Dickinson, (John?) and Sylvesta Wade, 12th Feb., 1795.

Dickson, Thomas and Hannah Stephens, 19th December, 1751.

Dickins, Sarah and David Ball, 18th April, 1754.

Dixon, Elisabeth and Thomas Cooper, 16th March, 1763; Jane and David Dalglish, 3d Jan., 1771; John and Mary Williams, 26th December, 1768; Martha and Joseph Dalglish, 19th Sept., 1771; Mary and John Campfield, 24th May, 1781; William and Hannah Dalglish, 13th July, 1758; William and Elizabeth Crane, 16th Oct., 1765.

Dobben, Betsy and Ephraim Manning, 10th November, 1782.

Dotee, George and Nancy Cook, 20th September, 1791.

Drake, Garrerdus and Sarah Beach, 27th February, 1753; Mary and Joseph Budd,—— Mar., 1775.

Douglas, Joseph and Esther Baldin, 18th April, 1750.

Easton, Desire and Joseph Fox, 16th Oct., 1783.

Edeson, John and Sarah Ogden, 16th Oct., 1765.

Edwards, Rachel and Aaron Magee ——— 1794.

Ely, Lois and Thomas Parsel, 22d September, 1768; Sarah and Benj. Green, Jr. 10th Aug., 1791; William and Esther Dalglish, 22nd August, 1782.
Fairchild, Abner and Phebe Russel, 18th May, 1780; Hannah and David Osburn, 15th May, 1758; Hannah and — Bowers, 30th January, 1794; Lent W. and Jemima Ball, 25th December, 1785; Lucy and Samuel Baldwin, 30th May, 1782; Martha and Joel Wilkinson, 28th November, 1765; Moses and Mary Gardner, 5th Dec., 1770.

Farrand, Anna and Ephraim Stiles, 31st May, 1758; Daniel and Phebe Plum, 6th Jan., 1785; Ebenezer, Jr. and Rebecca Parrot, 16th November, 1757; Finn, Solomon and Elizabeth Wheeler, 17th Nov., 1758; Force, Elizabeth and Daniel Lyon, 16th Jan., 1753; Maman and Lucretia Wirxhel, 10th May, 1753; Martha and John Roll, 8th June, 1783; Squire and M. Johnson, 6th March, 1770.

Ford, Elizabeth and Samuel Gardner, 19th Sept., 1784; Phebe and Moses Ross, — 1788; Samuel and Grace Kitchel, 20th Jan., 1757.

Fordham, Triphena and Jonathan Rainer, 17th Oct., 1771.

Fox, Joseph and Desire Easton, 16th October, 1783.

Francisco, John and Hannah Van Zile, 7th August, 1752; Solomon and Phebe Shipman, 4th July, 1782.

Frazey, Anna and Joseph Green, 14th April, 1788.

Freeman, Margery and Robert Philips, 3d September, 1761.

Garnier,— and Miss Pierson (Morristown) 12th June, 1794; Diadema and Thomas Day, 16th Jan., 1770; Elijah and Mary Hymes, 26th October, 1762; Jotham and Hannah Russel, 20th June, 1782; (?) Moses and Moses Fairchild, 5th December, 1770; Sally and Joseph Squire, 8th November, 1787; Samuel and Elizabeth Ford, 19th September, 1784.

Genung, Benjamin and Hannah Whitehead, 9th May, 1780; Cornelius and Abigail Parrot, 18th October, 1775; John and Sarah Clark, 22nd August, 1751; Jonas, and Deborah Carter, 5th January, 1758; Martha and Jeremiah Poste, 22nd August, 1751.

Gill, Robert and Phebe Shipman, 26th Nov., 1770.

Gillet, Aaron and Jerusha Cooper, 2nd Feb., 1761.

Ginnings, James and Polly Williams, 27th November, 1787.

Glover, Miss and Jonas Young, 20th Feb., 1795.

Goble, Ezekiel and Phebe Peck, 11th May, 1758.

Gordon, Sarah and Gidion Hoel, 2nd April, 1753.

Gould, Isaac and Anna Stephens, 5th May, 1760; Jacob and Rachel Kimble, 8th March, 1758; John and Anne Cobb, 3d March, 1757; Joseph and Sarah Ward, 19th December, 1768; Rachel and Samuel Tuttle, 14th November, 1749; Theodosia and David Young, 25th November, 1784.

Green, Abigail and Hezekiah Broadwell, 29th May, 1769; Anne and James Tuttle, 2d Feb., 1767; Benjamin and Mary Dalglish, 18th January, 1750; Benjamin Jr. and Sarah Ely, 10th August, 1791. Calvin and Hannah Beach, 28th December, 1787; Dorothy and William Cocker, 31st May, 1770; E. and Eben' Bradford, 4th April, 1776; Jacob and Polly Cook — 1794; Jemima and Phineas Jones, 22d April, 1779; Hannah and Horton Magee,— 1793; Joseph and Abigail Britten, 25th December, 1782; Joseph and Anna Frazey, 14th April, 1788;ketubah and Darling Beach, 31st March, 1790; Mary and John Hamilton, 7th January, 1772; Sarah and Ebenezer Smith, 15th Feb., 1787.

Grigory; William O. and Lotta Cook,— September, 1792.


Grover, John and Phebe Dalglish, 3d Sept., 1793.

Hains, Jemima and Joseph Tuttle, Jr. 25th July, 1757.

Halsey, Elizabeth and Linsly Burnet, 23d August, 1769; Elizabeth and Frederick Jones, 12th August, 1772; Hannah and Lion Loper, 25th October, 1768; Mary and James Denton, 29th November, 1784; Ruth and Sylas Howel, — August, 1756.

Hambleton, Mary and David Cory, 29th December, 1746; Stephen and Jane More, 19th November, 1750.

Hamilton, John and Mary Green, 7th January, 1772.

Hand, Sylas and Sarah Burnet, 8th June, 1752; Uriah and Mary Hygby, 23d July, 1753.

Hanneon, Nancy and John Plumb, 18th Feb., 1754.

Hardy, Mary and Thomas Squire, 12th March, 1786.

Harris, David and Catharine Ridner, 12th January, 1752; Lidia and Simeon Squier, 12th September, 1791; Patty and Aaron Burnet, 18th March, 1790.

Harrison, Daniel and Mary Parrot, 8th Jan., 1766.

Haven, Jeremy and Polly Merry, 27th Dec., 1789.

Hedden, Mary and Ephraim Ball, 9th January, 1775; Sarah and Zopher Williams, 3d September, 1765.

Hill, James and Sarah Tompkins, 17th December, 1756.

Hoel, Gidion and Sarah Gordon, 2nd April, 1753; Luther and Mary Young, 24th February, 1783; Marget and Stephen Osbourn, 17th
February, 1777; Sarah and Samuel Serren, 24th March, 1767.

Hoppen, Anna and Joseph Post, 17th October, 1775; Daniel and Patty Stiles, December, 1792; Ezekiel and Eunice Price, 3d Jan., 1771; Jerusha and Samyel Tisler, 30th Dec., 1765; Hannah and Laban Ward, 24th July, 1754; Rebecca and Bedford, 29th Sept., 1768; Samuel and Sarah Smith, 1st April, 1778; Silas and Joanna Miller, 12th Sept., 1787; Temperance and John Brant, 4th December, 1749.

Howel, Sylas and Ruth Halsey, August, 1756.

Hygby, Mary and Uriah Hand, 23d July, 1753.

Hymes, Mary and Elijah Gardner, 26th October, 1762.

Jewel, Abigail and Moses Stiles, 4th December, 1788.

Johnson, Benjamin and Phebe Wade, 14th February, 1787; James and Eunice Sergeant, 18th October, 1758; Joanna and Levi Shadick, 26th January, 1775; John and Lois Robertson, 26th March, 1787; M. and Squire Force, 6th March, 1770.

Joline, John and Mary Darlington, 11th June, 1779.

Jonas, Tompkins and Jane Lion, 6th March, 1770.

Jones, Fredrick and Elizabeth Halsey, 12th August, 1772; Lidia and John Ball, Jr. 19th Jan., 1775; or Price, Lucy and Richard Woods, 14th May, 1750; Mary and Zebulon Cook, 15th February, 1775; Phinehas and Jemima Green, 22nd April, 1779; Sarah and Philip Price (in Morristown) 14th May, 1750.

Kelly, Mary and John Miller, 21st January, 1768.

Kelso, Robert and Puah Merry, 7th February, 1770.

Kilburn, Elizabeth and Edward 12th November, 1746.

Kilbourn, Mary and James Camble, 26th March, 1789.

Kimble, Rachel and Jacob Gould, 8th March, 1758.

King, John and Margret Miller, 24th December, 1754; Mark and Elizabeth Miller, 25th June, 1751.

Kitchel, Abigail and Joseph Wood, 1st June, 1769; Asa and Rhoda Baldwin, 11th July, 1770; David and Rachael Bates, 1st April, 1778; Farrand and Ester Mulford, —February, 1793; Grace and Samuel Ford, 20th January, 1757; Joanna and John Bridge, 22d December, 1766; Joanna and Philo Miller, 20th September, 1792; John and Abigail Parkhurst, 18th March, 1778; John Jr. and Nancy Kitchel, 17th October, 1787; Josiah and Sally Ball, 23d January, 1794; Mary and Daniel Bates, 22nd November, 1787; Matthew and Sally Post, 13th August, 1794; Nancy and John Kitchel Jr. 17th October, 1787; Phebe and Abraham Beach, 27th May, 1784; Stephen and Hannah Darling, 24th October, 1775; William and Martha Cook, 9th June, 1783.

Ladd, Sarah and Johnathan Biglow, 14th April, 1752.

Lanah (Negro) to Prince September, 1791.

Lane, Ruth and Caleb Ward, 3d October, 1771.

Lecompte, Margaret and Jedidiah Chapman, 18th February, 1777.

Lee, Eunice and Job Colman, 22d October, 1781.

Leonard, James and Rachel Daton, 31st Aug., 1768; Jedediah and Sarah Baldwin, 28th April, 1782.

Lewis, Samuel and Lidia Squire, 4th March, 1776.

Linsly, Joseph and Anna Lum, 12th March, 1761.

Lindsly, Polly and John Bates, 28th December, 1794.

Lockwood, Mary and John Warren, 25th January, 1784.

Loper, Lion and Hannah Halsey, 25th October, 1768.

Luker, Elizabeth and Amos Crane, 12th January, 1775; Othniel and Pamela Clark, —August, 1779.

Lum, Anna and Joseph Linsley, 12th March, 1761; Samuel and Dorcas Riggs, 7th June, 1772.

Lyon, Daniel and Elizabeth Force, 16th Jan., 1753; Henry and Martha Tompkins, — Jan., 1773.

McKillop, John and Betsy Degrow, 29th August, 1776.

Magee, Aaron and Rachel Edwards (Baptists) — — —1794; Horton and Hannah Green, —June, 1793; Margaret and Stephen Squire, 23d September, 1789; Miss — — and Elias Reeves, 19th Oct., 1794.

Manning, Ephraim and Betsy Dobben, 10th November, 1782.

Martin, Sarah and William Baldwin, 24th August, 1769.

Massaker, Katee and Christopher Strait, 21st June, 1769.

Mathews, Katharine and Jonathan Brooks, 18th Feb., 1787.

Meleck, Aaron, and Sherlotte Miller, 28th Dec., 1756.

Merritt, John and Ruth Canfield, 8th May, 1748.

Merry, Mary and Joseph Tuttle, Esq. 27th August, 1760; Polly and Jeremy Haven, 27th December, 1789; Puah and Robert Kelso, 7th Feb., 1770; Samuel Jr. and Betsey Burnet, 30th January, 1795.

Miller, Elizabeth and Mark King, 25th June,
1751; Fredrick and Ann Van Winkle, 20th November, 1753; Joanna and Silas Hoppen, 12th September, 1787; John and Mary Kelly, 21st Jan., 1768; Lucy and Daniel Camp, — May, 1793; Margaret and John King, 24th December, 1754; Philo and Joanna Kitchel, 20th September, 1791; Sherlotte and Aaron Meleck, 28th December, 1756.

Millage, Thomas and Mercy Berker, 3d December, 1758.

Minton, Jacob, and Mary Carter, 17th Nov., 1748.

Moffat, Walter and Jemima Tuttle, 29th September, 1785.

Moffatt, Walter and Jemima Tuttle, 29th September, 1785.

Molleneau, Elizabeth and David Wheler, 10th February, 1754.

Montanny, Rebecca and David Morehouse, 8th June, 1785.

Moore, Nancy and Stephen Taylor, — Feb., 1793.

More, Elizabeth and James Ball, — January, 1794; Jane and Stephen Hambleton, 19th Nov., 1750.

Morehouse, David and Rebecca Montanny, 8th June, 1785; Elizabeth and James Beach, 22nd April, 1784; John and Betsy Tompkins, 10th Dec., 1789.

Mott, Gershom and Deborah Carman, 10th April, 1751.

Mulford, Abigail and Simeon Squire, 22nd March, 1787; Ester and Farrand Kitchel, — February, 1793.

Munson, Solomon and Lucy Ball, 31st December, 1781.

Ogden, Hannah and William Rebout, — November, 1777; Sarah and John Edeson, 10th October, 1765; Unice and Philip Post, 4th October, 1794.

Osborne, — and Betsey Sayre, — May, 1793; Esther and Moses Tappan, — March, 1793; David and Hannah Fairchild, 15th May, 1758.

Osborn, Stephen and Marget Hoel, 17th Feb., 1777.

Parkhurst, Abigail and John Kitchel, 18th March, 1778.

Parrot, Abigail and Cornelius Genung, 18th October, 1775; John and Anne Rioso, 27th June, 1765; Martha and Joseph Tayler, 26th December, 1765; Mary and Caleb Ball, 3d April, 1755; Mary and Daniel Harrison, 8th Jan., 1786; Phebe and William Runnals, 3d Oct., 1783; Rebecca and Ebenezer Farrand Jr., 6th Nov., 1757; William and Phebe Wade, 11th September, 1777; William Jr. and Katy Williams, 15th July, 1779.

Parsei, Thomas and Lois Ely, 22nd September, 1768; Thomas and Elizabeth Groticlass, 24th Oct., 1779.

Peck, Phebe and Ezekiel Goble, 11th May, 1758.

Petit, Benjamin and Phebe Potter, 6th Feb., 1752.

Philip, Jacob and Mary Clason, 23d January, 1765.

Philips, David and Hannah Ball, 29th January, 1772; Robert and Margery Freeman, 3d Sept., 1761.

Pierson, Miss — (Morristown) and — Garner, 12th June, 1794; David and Abigail Thompson, 17th Dec., 1789; John and Susannah Russel, 20th Sept., 1787.

Plum, Phebe and Daniel Farrand, 6th January, 1785.

Plumb, David and Matilda Cook, 27th Feb., 1794; John and Nancy Hanneon, 18th Feb., 1754.

Post, Joseph and Anna Hoppen, 17th October, 1775; Josiah and Dosia Dalglish, 2nd November, 1769; Mary and Jedidiah Beach, 31st Dec. 1781; Philip and Unice Ogden, 4th Oct., 1794; Sally and Matthew Kitchel, 13th August, 1794.

Pots, Jeremiah and Martha Gennung, 22d August, 1751; Philip and Jimena Ball, 8th May, 1771.

Potter, Phebe and Benjamin Pettet, 6th Feb., 1752; Zebediah and Mary Carter, 20th October, 1750.

Prat, Constantine and Phebe Williams, 8th August, 1765.

Price, Betty and Elijah Stiles, 25th February, 1768; Eunice and Ezekiel Happen, 3rd Jan., 1771; Hannah and Ephraim Woodruff, 26th Feb., 1782; Jesse and Phebe Ball, 7th June, 1769; Lidia and David Young, 19th Feb., 1781; Martha and Daniel Ball, 10th Oct., 1768; Philip and Sarah Jones (Morristown) 14th May, 1750.

Prince (Negro) to Lanah, Sept., 1791.

Pritchard, James and Leah Saunders, 30th July, 1774.

Prudden, E. and Patty Dalglisch, — November, 1792.

Ragle, (Wm.?) and Hannah Bonnel, — January, 1781.


Raines, Elias and Miss Magee, 19th Oct., 1794.

Richards, Hannah and David Cory, 1st January, 1781; Jemima and Ruben Shadrick, 26th Nov., 1783.

Ridner, Catharine and David Harris, 12th Jan., 1752.

Riggs, Dorcas and Samuel Lum, 7th June, 1772; Rubin and Sarah Carter, 16th August, 1750; Samuel and Elizabeth Tompkins, 5th Jan., 1749.

Riker, John and — — 2nd March, 1758; Mary and Icabod Blaricum, 28th Jan., 1750/1.
Rioson, Anne and John Parrot, 27th June, 1765.
Robertson, Lois and John Johnson, 26th March, 1787.
Ross, John and Martha Force, 8th June, 1783.
Ross, Moses and Phebe Ford, — —— 1788.
Runnals, William and Phebe Parrot, 3d October, 1783.
Russell, Hannah and Jotham Gardner, 20th June, 1782; Phebe and Abner Fairchild, 18th May, 1780; Susannah and John Pierson, 20th September, 1787.
Saunders, Leah and James Pritchard, 30th July, 1774.
Sayre, Betsey and —— Osborn, —— May, 1793.
Scarow (? Jemima and David Tuttle, —— Oct., 1793.
Seely, Joshua and Bethyah Camp, 1st December, 1782.
Sergent, Eunice and James Johnson, 18th Oct., 1758; Mary and John Tichener, 26th Oct., 1752.
Sergent, Martha and Caleb Ball, 8th Dec., 1748.
Serren, Samuel and Sarah Hoel, 24th March, 1767.
Shadick, Levi and Joanna Johnson, 26th Jan., 1775.
Shadrick, Ruben, and Jemima Richards, 26th Nov., 1783.
Shingleton, Margaret and Nathaniel Coggs-well, 16th July, 1752.
Shipman, Electa and Matthew Campfield, 15th Dec., 1783; Phebe and Robert Gill, 26th Nov., 1770; Phebe and Solomon Francisco, 4th July, 1782.
Shoves, Phebe and Aaron Brown, 16th January, 1785.
Slater, John and Abigail Chidester, 31st Nov., 1747.
Smallpiece, Mary and Elisha Sutton, 29th March, 1758.
Smith, Ebenezer and Sarah Green, 15th Feb., 1787; Henry and Hannah Beach, 25th November, 1747; John and Elizabeth Williams, 8th November, 1758; Mary and Thos. Welles, 15th August, 1781; Sarah and Epaphras Cook, 4th October, 1762; Sarah and Samuel Hopper, 1st April, 1778; Susana and Benj. Tappan, —— March, 1793; Uriah and Abigail Allen, 28th March, 1770.
Squire, Comfort and Thomas Brown, 2nd Oct., 1781; Densy and Solomon Brown, —— January, 1790; Jonathan Jr. and Eunice Crane, 5th June 1755; Joseph and Sally Gardner, 8th November, 1787; Lidia and Samuel Lewis, 4th March, 1776; Mary and Uzal Ward, 19th July, 1786.
Squire, Nathaniel and Mary Beach, 24th April, 1751; Sarah and William Campfield, 27th April, 1773; Simeon and Abigail Mulford, 22nd March, 1787; Simeon and Lidia Harris, 12th September, 1791; Stephen and Margaret Magee, 23rd Sept., 1789; Thomas and Mary Hardy, 12th March, 1786; William and Sarah Cole, 22nd June, 1786.
Stephens, Anna and Isaac Gould, 5th May, 1760; Hannah and Thos. Dickson, 19th Dec., 1751.
Steward, John and Jemima Chitester, 1st January, 1750.
Stiles, Elijah and Betty Price, 25th Feb., 1768; Ephraim and Anna Farrand, 31st May, 1758; Jonathan and Joanna Tuttle, 10th August, 1750; Lidia and —— Carter, 29th January, 1794; Moses and Abigail Jewell, 4th Dec., 1788; Phebe and George Bolsey, 24th December, 1767; Phebe and Daniel Hoppin, —— Dec., 1792; Samuel and Margaret Vanderhoof, 24th Dec., 1767; Stephen and Elisabeth Taler, 31st Jan., 1758.
Strait, Christopher and Katee Massaker, 21st June, 1769.
Sutton, Elisha and Mary Smallpiece, 29th March, 1758.
Taler, Elisabeth and Stephen Stiles, 31st Jan., 1758; Elisabeth and Solomon Zeluff, 8th June, 1785.
Tappan, Benjamin and Susana Smith, —— March, 1793; Elizabeth and Japhet Byron, 10th January, 1754; Isabel and John Wilkinson, 18th October, 1768; Margaret and Jonathan Cook, 30th Nov., 1757; Tappan, Moses and Esther Osborn, —— March, 1793; Sissel and George Cooper, 11th October, 1753.
Tayler, Joseph and Martha Parrot, 26th Dec., 1765.
Taylor, Stephen, and Nancy Moore, —— Feb., 1793.
Thompson, Abigail and David Pierson, 17th Dec., 1789.
Tichener, John and Mary Sergeant, 26th October, 1752.
Tisler, Samuel and Jerusha Hoppen, 30th December, 1765.
Tomkins, Betsey and John Morehouse, 10th Dec., 1789; Elizabeth and Samuel Riggs, 5th January, 1749; Jedidiiah and Martha Burnet, 26th January, 1757; Jonas and Jane Lion, 6th March, 1770; Lucretia and Stephen Tompkins, 19th February, 1783; Martha and Henry Lyon, —— Jan., 1773; Sarah and James Hill, 17th Dec., 1756; Stephen and Lucretia Tompkins, 10th Feb., 1783.
Tunis, Henry and Phebe Burnet, 27th Aug., 1751.
Tunis (? Sinte and John Carr, 4th July, 1752.
Turtle, David and Jemima Scaword (?) —— Oct., 1793; Ebenezer and Rebecca Broad-well, 28th Nov., 1771; James and Anne Green, 2nd Feb., 1767; Jemima and Walter Moffat,
29th September, 1785; Joanna and Jonathan Stiles, 10th August, 1750.

Tuttle, John and Johannah Canfield, 3d July, 1747; (Newark, N. J.) Joseph and Mary Merry, 27th August, 1760; Joseph Jr. and Jemima Hains, 25th July, 1757; Phebe and Daniel Ball, 3d Dec., 1758; Samuel and Rachel Gould, 14th Nov., 1749; Sarah and John Conger, 12th March, 1746/7; Timothy and Mary Ward, —— Oct., 1779.

Vanderhoof, Margaret and Saml. Stiles, 24th Dec., 1767.

Vaness, Isaac and Mercy Consolee, 16th July, 1786.

Van Winkle, Ann and Fredreck Miller, 20th November, 1753; Michal and Phebe Carter, 13th July, 1758; Sarah and Abial Cobb, 4th January, 1750.

Vooris, Cornelius and Mary Cooper, 10th May, 1780.

Wade, Abner and Phebe Beach, Oct., 1780; Dorothy and Aaron Burnet, 31st December, 1786; Henry and Margaret Ward, 23d Sept., 1773; Mary and Jacob Wright, 4th Feb., 1752; Phebe and William Parrot, 11th September, 1777; Phebe and Benj. Johnson, 14th February, 1787; Rachel and John Williams (in Connecticut Farms), 18th Feb., 1748; Sylvesta and John (?) Dickinson, 12th Feb., 1795.

Ward, Caleb and Ruth Lane, 3d October, 1771; Elizabeth and Joseph Britten, 28th November, 1782; Laban and Hannah Hoppen, 24th July, 1754; Margaret and Henry Wade, 23d September, 1773; Mary and Timothy Tuttle, —— October, 1779; Sarah and Joseph Gould, 19th Dec., 1768; Timothy and Hannah Zelop, 22nd January, 1782; Uzal and Mary Squire, 19th July, 1786.

Warren, Jerusha and Amos Aber, 12th February, 1789; John and Mary Lockwood, 25th January, 1784.

Waters, Jane and William Cumberford, 20th Jan., 1750.

Welles, Thomas and Mary Smith, 15th August, 1781.

Wheeler, David and Elizabeth Molleneaux, 10th Feb., 1754.

Wheeler, Elizabeth and Solomon Finn, 17th Nov., 1758; Hannah and Enoch Beach, 31st Dec., 1777; Sally P. and Dr. Ambrose Cook, 27th June, 1794.

White, (Rev.) Mr. and Phebe Camp (Calvin Green's diary), Feb., 1792.

White, Hannah and Thomas Bealton, 21st Dec., 1769; John and Orringery Allington, 15th Aug., 1754.

Whitehead, Hannah and Benjamin Genung, 9th May, 1780.

Wil- Lidia and Benjamin Woodruff, 10th Jan., 1786.

Wilkinson, Joel and Martha Fairchild, 28th November, 1765; John and Isabel Tappan, 18th Oct., 1768.

Williams, Benjamin and Betsy or Elizabeth Cook, 30th July, 1787; Elizabeth and John Smith, 8th November, 1758; John and Rachel Wade, 18th Feb., 1748; (in Connecticut Farms).

Williams, Katy and William Parrot, Jr. 15th July, 1779; Mary and John Dixon, 26th December, 1768; Phebe and Constantine Prat, 8th Aug., 1765; Polly and James Ginnings, 27th Nov., 1787; Zopher and Sarah Hedden, 3d Sept., 1765.

Winchel, Isaac and Lucretia Ball, 20th December, 1752; Katharine and Deacon John Ball, 25th Dec., 1760.

Winers, Isaac and Mary Beach, 4th January, 1787.

Wirxhel, Lucretia and Manan Force, 10th May, 1753.

Wood, Joseph and Mary Allen, 29th November, 1752; Joseph and Abigail Kitchel, 1st June, 1769; Mary and Lambert Decamp, 7th July, 1758.

Woodruff, Benjamin and Lidia Wil- 10th January, 1786; Ephraim and Hannah Price, 26th Feb., 1782; Joseph and Mehetabel Cobb, 11th Oct., 1750.

Woods, Richard and Lucy (Jones or Price), 14th May, 1750.

Wortman, Sarah and Ellis Cook (of Bottle Hill), 28th Sept., 1789.

Wright, Jacob and Mary Wade, 4th Feb., 1752.

Wyllys, Nathaniel and Lois Carter, 19th May, 1782.

Young, Abigail and Asa Crane, 28th Dec., 1784; David and Lidia Price, 19th Feb., 1781; David and Theodosia Gould, 25th Nov., 1784; Jonas and Miss Glover, 20th Feb., 1775; Mary and Luther Hoel, 24th February, 1783; Phebe and Joseph Youngs, 25th February, 1768; Phebe and James Cooper, 26th Dec., 1786; Sarah and Stephen Brant, about 20th June, 1775.

Youngs, Joseph and Phebe Young, 25th February, 1768.

Zelop, Hannah and Timothy Ward, 22nd January, 1782.

Zerreckson, Deborah and Joseph Bright, 18th April, 1754.

Cyruss (Black) and Susanna (Black) 1st January, 1795.

—— Edward and Eliz. Kilburn, 12th November, 1746.

—— (?). Condit, 15th Oct., (?). 1788.

(Black) Susanna and Cyrus (Black), 1st January, 1795.

—— Venas (Blacks), —— 5th April, 1795.
EDMONSTONE

The Edmondstones of Duntreath, Scotland trace their lineage from the Count de Edmont, a Duke of Flanders whose son, Sir Wm. Edmondstone in 1063 went to Scotland with Queen Margaret, the wife of King Malcolm Kenmore as special attaché to the Queen. King Malcolm bestowed upon this first Lord of Edmonstone the land of Edmiston and Umet for his faithful services. Sir Wm. Edmondstone, second Laird who received from King David the lands of Nibbrie Marshall, the Crownership of Lothian and Constabularie of Haddington, had son Sir John, who married Margaret, Countess of Douglass, daughter of King Robert Stuart.

Their son Sir William received from his grandfather King Robert, a Charter and Seasin for the lands of Edmiston and Ednew to him and his heirs forever. He married Margaret Maitland, daughter of Laird of Lethingtown.

Six generations later their descendants mortgaged Duntreath and purchased estates in Counties Antrim and Downs, Ireland, later redeeming Duntreath and although they kept their Scottish possessions the family residence continued to be chiefly at Red Hall in Ireland.

Archibald Edmondstone, first of the family in America, patented land 1689 and married soon after Jane daughter of Ninian Beall. He patented various extensive tracts in Prince George County, which included land in Frederick, Montgomery and Washington Counties. He succeeded his father-in-law as Commander of Prince George County Militia and died 1733.

The inter-marriages of the Bealls, Edmondstones, Ormes, etc. have left their descendants in a most complicated genealogy. They claim descent from the Royal House of Stuart.

MONTGOMERY

This family had its origin in the north of France and can trace to Roger de Montgomerie, who was called “Count de Montgomerie” before the coming of Rollo, 912. When Duke Rollo, in his descent upon France overcame King Charles the Simple, the Montgomerys were among the nobles allowed to retain their estates.

Roger Montgomery, son of Hugh, a direct descendant of Count de Montgomerie, 912, accompanied William the Conqueror to England 1066 and furnished sixty vessels for the expedition. For his gallant conduct at the Conquest, William advanced him to the Earldom of Chichester and Arundel and later to that of Shrewsbury.

Domesday Book mentions Roger de Montgomerie, Earl of Shrewsbury as the builder of Montgomery Castle, which was afterwards demolished by the Welsh, but rebuilt by William Rufus, 1093. His possessions included 143 lordships and he was one of those who marched in the first Crusade, accompanying Robert, Duke of Normandy.

The first Montgomery to come to America was William, of Brigend, who married Isabel Burnet in Scotland and came to East Jersey in 1701.

John Montgomery, born 1718 in Ireland came later to America, and was Member of the Council of Safety of which Benjamin Franklin was President. His home was a rendezvous for distinguished leaders of the Revolution all during the War, General Washington being his personal friend.

His son John entertained General Lafayette during his visit to America.

The Montgomerys intermarried with prominent families of New Jersey, Philadelphia, Maryland and Virginia, including those of Howell, Atwater, Whitney, Stewart, Biddle, Wood, Reading, Kernochan De Bow and many others.
I. THE EUROPEAN FRONTIER

1. THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE.

The intellectual growth of Europe during the fourteenth century aroused a spirit of inquiry which made exploration seem desirable, and furnished the knowledge which made it possible.


Sparks, E. E.: *Expansion of the American People*, ch. 1.

At the same time the economic motives for exploration to the West grew stronger owing to the increasing demand for luxuries from the East and the increasing difficulty of obtaining them.

Cheyney: *European Background*, ch. ii.

Fiske: *Discovery of America*, ch. iii.

Spain and Portugal had the advantage of geographical location. Portugal had already begun to work down the East coast of Africa, and Spain, forestalled in that direction, was ready to listen to proposals for another route.

Abbott: *Expansion of Europe*, i, 82-95, 96-102.

Cheyney: *European Background*, ch. iv.

Bourne: *Spain in America*, ch. ii.

The first crossings of the Atlantic were favored by the character of the European side; the winds and currents of the ocean itself; and the position of the comparatively few Atlantic islands.

Semple, E. C.: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, ch. i, while the bays and rivers of the Atlantic coast gave at once the incentive and the means for penetrating the interior.

Semple (as above) 19-24.

Ferrand, L.: *Basis of American History*, ch. i.

2. ENGLISH COLONIZATION.

English attempts to found colonies were impelled at first by the love of adventure and the desire to share the riches of the new world which Spain had revealed. Later on, disturbed economic and political conditions gave rise to attempts for relief by expansion.


Fiske: *Old Virginia and her Neighbors*, i, 9-14, 41-50.


Cabot's expedition (1497) furnished a claim; Raleigh's failures in "Virginia" furnished a lesson. The first successful colony at Jamestown was founded by a commercial company. A new element, the desire for religious freedom, appears in the Plymouth colony (1620) emphasized by the settlements on Massachusetts Bay (1630) and in the Catholic colony of Maryland (1634) In the unrest and disorder of Seventeenth Century Europe the opportunity offered for an asylum in the New World was of great importance.


3. THE EXPANSION INLAND.

The first settlements on the mainland were naturally on the seacoast or on rivers near their mouths. By the end of the seventeenth century they formed an interrupted fringe along the coast, nowhere more than fifty miles from the sea except where rivers like the Hudson, Connecticut or Delaware led them further inland.


The maps in Bolton and Marshall and still better in Channing's *United States*, Vols. i and ii, show the slow advance up to 1660 and the more rapid movement as a firmer basis was established and the coast districts became filled.

The second stage of expansion, the advance into the Piedmont region (1700-1750) carried...
the area of settlement to the foot of the Appalachians.

Fiske: Ole Virginia, ch. xvii.

An important part of the advance was due to non-English elements, particularly Scotch-Irish and Germans.

Fiske: Ole Virginia, ii, 390-395.
Channing: United States, ii, 401-422.

4. THE COLONIAL SPIRIT AND ITS CONDITIONS.
The civilization of the colonists was a transplanted European civilization, primarily British, although locally affected by Dutch, German and French elements. Because this culture was British and because of the political connection there was a constant tendency to look back across the ocean and follow British manners and ideas. But because it was transplanted it was affected by the conditions of its new environment and this influence became greater with the lapse of time.

Andrews, C. M.: Colonial Folkways, ch. i.
Sparks, E. E.: Expansion of the American People, ch. iv, v. and for special phases:
Usher: Rise of the American People, 140-167 (Economics)
(Education.)
Eggleston, E.: Transit of Civilization, ch. iv. (Morals.)
Van Dyke, Henry: Spirit of America, ch. ii.

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For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly change the address of

(Miss) (Mrs.) ..........................................................

From ..........................................................

To .........................................................
Boston Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Mass.) celebrated its twenty-fifth Anniversary with a Colonial luncheon on Tea Party Day, December 16, 1920. A committee under the direction of Mrs. George H. Folger had entire charge of the arrangements. The music was in keeping with the period and was under the management of Mr. John Harris Gutterson. A reception to the guests of honor preceded the luncheon. In the line besides the Chapter officers were Mrs. James T. Morris, Vice President General from Minnesota, Mrs. Frank D. Ellision, Librarian General, Mrs. George Minot Baker, State Vice Regent of Massachusetts and President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. William A. Jackson, President of the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Mr. George Hale Nutting, President of the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. Charles M. Green, President of the Royall House Association and the following State officers: Mrs. James C. Peabody, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, Chaplain; Mrs. Andrew K. Howarth, Historian; Miss Emma W. Burt, Registrar; Mrs. Seth S. Crocker, Librarian; Miss Jennie G. Moseley, Custodian and Miss Julia T. Pevey, Auditor.

After luncheon papers were read by Mrs. Isadore F. Baxter, Miss Sarah H. Couch, Miss Harriett W. Foster and Miss Evvie Fuller Dalby, direct descendants of men who participated in the original Boston Tea Party. Mrs. Mary G. Bunton, Chapter Treasurer for twenty-three years, gave an interesting paper on “How We Got Our Tea Chest.”

Boston Tea Party Chapter some years ago, was the recipient of an original Tea Chest, which was picked up on the beach near the foot of Hollis Street in Boston, the morning after the destruction of the tea. It had been in the family of Mr. John Hancock Foster, since 1773.

Several years ago the Chapter restored and furnished one of the rooms at the Royall House in Medford and this room, known as the Boston Tea Party room is still maintained by the Chapter. The old Doggett House on the corner of Hollis and Tremont Streets in Boston where some of the men who threw the tea overboard were disguised as Indians on the night of December 16, 1773, has been marked with a bronze tablet by the Chapter. During the present administration the Chapter has contributed to the Philippine Scholarship Fund, the Guernsey Scholarship Fund, Hillside School at Green- wich, Mass., the Roosevelt Memorial Fund, the Young Men’s Civic League of Boston, the Chandler Service Homestead for Convalescent Soldiers in Brookline and the Boston Music School Settlement. A full scholarship amounting to two hundred and seventy-five dollars has been raised for International College at Springfield, Mass. It has paid its quota for the Immigrants Manual, the painting of the “Convoy,” and the Pilgrims Memorial Fountain. The scholarship of fifty dollars each which it has for many years subscribed to the Hindman and Martha Berry Schools, have been paid. Flag Codes, American's Creeds and Constitutions have been distributed in the schools of Boston and the surrounding towns, in the Italian District in Revere, and in the Portuguese School at Oak Bluffs. Creeds suitable for framing have been sent to the Boston Seamen’s Friend Society, St. Mary’s for Sailors in East Boston and to several of the American Legion Posts. Magazine subscriptions and many miscellaneous magazines have been sent to schools and hospitals. One member served in the base hospitals during the war and is still doing Reconstructive Therapy among the Soldiers. The Chapter has entertained as guests many women of foreign birth and in return its officers have been entertained by these women. On April 1, 1922, the “Griffin’s Wharf Society,” Children of the American Revolution (auxiliary to Boston Tea Party Chapter) was organized by Mrs. William B. Rand, State Director for Massachusetts, with a charter membership of forty-seven. Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, a Past Regent of the Chapter is the organizing President and is expected splendid results from the new society.

The Regent has presided at all Chapter and Board of Management meetings, has represented
the Chapter at all State Board Meetings, at four State Conferences and at the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Continental Congresses in Washington.

Evie Fuller Daley, Regent.

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) held a meeting in Benedict Memorial Presbyterian Chapel, February 20th. The program opened with a patriotic melody by Mrs. Harold Davis, who is a musician of ability. Mrs. Lena Hershman rendered a group of songs accompanied by Mrs. Davis. Miss Mary E. Lewis read an extract of a speech delivered by her father in the Connecticut Legislature in 1895.

Mrs. A. W. Flint showed a paper published by her grandfather, Sanford Brewster Swan, of Norwich, containing verses, composed by him in memory of Israel Putnam.

Each member was asked to bring something of Revolutionary interest and give a short history of it. Many responded. Mrs. David T. Welch displayed a British musket ball with which her grandfather, Lieutenant Aner Bradley was wounded in the Danbury raid, and a piece of brocaded silk bought for her grandmother's wedding gown. Her parents sent to England for it, but when it arrived she declared she would not wear it until peace was declared and the dainty silk was laid away. She was married in a simple white muslin. Mrs. Wilbur A. Peck brought a white veil of darned lace which belonged to Mary Daggett Bradley, a granddaughter of Reverend Naphtali Daggett, a patriotic old man who had been president of Yale College. The veil was embroidered in oak leaves, acorn branches and bunches of passion flowers. Mrs. Herbert H. Smith displayed a sixty dollar bill, which was the property of an officer in the Revolutionary War. It was made on parchment, being much smaller than any bill of today. The date on the bill was 1778. Mrs. Frank A. Monson showed a sword presented to General Fields. The sword was just like the one carried by General Washington. She also exhibited some tile, which was in his home in Long Meadow and a book written in 1753. Mrs. Effie Stevens Cramer showed a knee buckle which belonged to her grandfather. Mrs. John Talbot displayed a pocket worn by the wife of Samuel Lawton, Sr., (one of the Green Mountain boys,) who was with Col. Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. Mrs. Talbot had also, a veil of darned silk, belonging to one of the old families of Hartford. The meeting closed with the singing of the first and last verses of America. Miss Carrie G. Heald and Mrs. Lewis W. Upham were the hostesses, assisted by members in serving delicious refreshments, in honor of Eve Lear Chapter's Patriotic Meeting.

(Mrs. Charles F.) Helen M. B. Messinger, Regent.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, N. J.). Our annual Guest day, held in October, opened our program for the year's work. This day is one which we thoroughly enjoy as it is the time when we entertain our State Officers, and other distinguished guests. Our newly elected Regent, Mrs. W. H. Blogett was hostess for the day. October 6, 1921 our Chapter was largely represented at the annual conference of the New Jersey, D. A. R., held at Elizabeth, N. J., when we greeted our President General, Mrs. George Minor. We will long remember her impressive address, especially of how that we, Daughters of the American Revolution, are looked up to, to preserve the patriotism of our Country, and of the great responsibility which this entails upon every member of this Society. With pride we received the annual State reports of our work, and welcomed with sincere appreciation, the many national and state officers.

On Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, our Chapter recognized with deep reverence the most beautiful symbol of patriotic respect shown in this, our Country, in patriotic memory to the unknown dead soldier.

Constitution Day, September 17, 1921 was observed by our Chapter. Mrs. Kirtland, Chairman of our Americanization work, read to us a most comprehensive discourse on the Constitution of the United States. Also Miss Wilcox, Chairman on Patriotic Education, read to us the poem, "Elizabeth," by Longfellow, which gave us a good picture of Colonial life, at the time of the making of the Constitution of our Country, the poem itself referred to an incident in Haddonfield, N. J., where the Constitution of New Jersey was framed.

In December, we celebrated our sixteenth birthday. Miss Sanford, President of the Hannah Clark Chapter, C. A. R. of Orange, N. J. arranged the program. Miss Thompkins rendered a dance in costume of Revolutionary period. This was followed by a paper on Mrs. Reed the wife of the first Governor of Pennsylvania by Miss Philips. Mrs. Faulks, the hostess for the afternoon, prepared the birthday cake, which was ornamented with sixteen candles, color of the field in our flag.

In February we held our annual patriotic church service, commemorative of the birth of George Washington. Upon this occasion we had with us, Rev. George P. Eastman a former
Chaplain of our Chapter. The address was delivered by our recently elected Chaplain, Dr. Robert B. Beattie. At this service we included the salute to the flag, and the singing of “The Star Spangled Banner.” While the large audience stood singing “My Country ’Tis of Thee,” the Orange Boy Scouts marched in, each bearing a large silk American flag, which was most impressive. De Kovin’s Recessional was rendered most beautifully by Mr. Eric Goodwin. Our Chapter gives great praise to the Chairman, Mrs. Herbert Griffith and her committee for such an inspiring service.

On February 27th, we held our annual Historian Day, out of a membership of one hundred and seventeen, seventy-six responded to roll call. Five of our members read papers on New Jersey women of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Berger gave a paper on churches of Revolutionary days in New Jersey. Mrs. Matthias Steelman. State Chairman of Committee on Philippine Scholarship addressed us on our work in the Philippine Islands. State Historian, Mrs. C. W. Thomas of Bound Brook, was an invited guest.

Our Chapter feels justly proud of its contribution for this year, which reports donations: American Indian Schools, $1.50; Fitts endowment scholarship fund, $14.38; Berry School, $25; Women’s League for Patriotic Service (Orange, N. J.), $25. We have also pledged $25; additional: International College (Springfield, Mass.), $50; Scholarship for Berry School, $100; State Utility fund, $14.30; Prize for the best essay on “The Constitution of the United States” to the Orange and West Orange High Schools, $10. Total $267.18. Students entering this contest must have a high average.

Books: Atkinson’s “Newark,” Hall’s “Presbyterian Church of Trenton,” Messler’s “Historical Sermons,” as gifts to Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Our Honor Roll shows a record of twenty-eight names who served their country in the World War. Our Committee on Ways and Means realized from a card party given during the year, $129.50. Eight new subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, this year, have been secured.

(Mrs. J. S.) ANNE BURGESS HOLMES, Historian.

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter (El Paso, Texas) in April, 1922, celebrated the 20th anniversary of its founding. We have a membership of 126. Our meetings are held monthly. Patriotic holidays have been appropriately observed. The Chapter joined with the American Legion in the Armistice Day parade, also in the observance of Memorial Day and Flag Day; on the latter occasion an interesting pantomime, illustrating periods in American history, was presented under the direction of one of our members in one of the city parks. On Washington’s Birthday a party for the children and grandchildren of the Chapter, was given at the home of one of our members.

For the past two or three years we have been presenting framed copies of the Constitution of the United States to the schools of El Paso; at each presentation an appropriate address is made by some member of the Chapter. We have contributed to the Denton State Normal Scholarship fund; the Sarah Elizabeth Guernsey Scholarship fund; the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory. Have also paid our quota toward the three projects of the National Society; also contributed to the fund for the support of our Texas Real Daughter. Last winter we took up the study of the Constitution of the United States under the direction of one of our members, a part of the time at each meeting being devoted to this purpose. We are looking forward to a winter of active and enthusiastic Chapter work.

GERTRUDE YALE, Regent.

Matthew Thornton Chapter (Nashua, N. H.) reached its 25th birthday on January 21, 1922, observing the event in a most fitting manner. A luncheon was served at Odd Fellows hall.

About 100 members and guests were present, the state officers of the order being the honored guests of the afternoon. After the luncheon, the meeting opened with the singing of “America” with Mrs. James H. Tolles at the piano, followed by the salute to the Flag. Mrs. James Farnsworth, Regent, acted as toastmistress, and spoke very interestingly, she then introduced the various speakers.

The first was Mrs. Mary P. Harris, a charter member and also State Treasurer. Mrs. Harris told of the work which the Chapter has accomplished in its quarter of a century of existence.

Mrs. Farnsworth then called on Mrs. Lorin Webster, State Regent, of Plymouth, who spoke briefly of the work and duties of the Chapter, both individually and as a state. Mrs. George H. Warren of the Molly Stark Chapter of Manchester, State Chairman of the committee on patriotic education, was the next speaker. She brought greetings from her chapter and was much enjoyed.

Notes of greeting were read from some of the state officers who were unable to be present and from some of the chapter members. The speaking was interspersed with music by a trio...
consisting of Mrs. Doris White Whitney, 'cello; Miss Claire Hickey, piano; and Miss Jean Hickey, violin. Two groups of songs were given by Miss Sarah Fiske of New Haven, Conn., accompanied by Mrs. Anna Melendy Sanderson.

The meeting closed with a parting toast given by Miss Elizabeth F. Taylor. A short social hour followed. The celebration of the 25th anniversary will not soon be forgotten by those present. It adds one more round to the ladder of success of the Chapter under Mrs. Farnsworth's leadership.

(MRS. C. A.) JULIA B. SPALDING, Director.

Charity Cook Chapter (Homer, Mich.). One of the most interesting events in D. A. R. circles in Southern Michigan, occurred July 16, 1921, when Charity Cook Chapter was hostess to the D. A. R. chapters from Hillsdale, Coldwater, Marshall and Albion. The occasion was the unveiling of the marker placed by Charity Cook Chapter on the grave of Eli Ball, a soldier of the Revolution, in the little cemetery near Herricksville, Branch County, Michigan. Eli Ball was born August 5, 1766, at Brookfield, Mass. When not quite sixteen he enlisted at Brookfield, June 8, 1782 as private in the 7th Massachusetts Regiment under Captain Wm. Mills, and Colonel J. Brooks. Records do not mention the battles in which he took part. He served until the fall of 1783, when he was discharged. He had four children, Elisha, Polly, who married first—Simmons, then Rogers, Anna who married Reverend Spear and Hannah who married Smith Jones. His children, Elisha and Polly came to Michigan in 1837 and settled in Clarendon. He soon followed them and lived with Elisha until his death on December 11, 1857. He is buried beside his son Elisha, in Whig Centre Cemetery, Herricksville.

After a dinner in the town hall, Mrs. R. D. Gardner, Regent of Homer Chapter, opened the program with an address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. E. O. Galloway, the Regent of Hillsdale Chapter; and Mrs. S. L. Wing, the Regent of Coldwater Chapter. Mrs. W. H. Cortright, who discovered the grave and spent many months in perfecting the work and bringing it to such a successful conclusion, was called upon to tell all about it which she did very charmingly. She introduced to the chapters eight descendants of Eli Ball: Mrs. D. O. Moore and son of Butler, the former a granddaughter and Mrs. Andrus and her two daughters and son of Clarendon and Mr. Thurston Simmons and his son all of Clarendon.

Mrs. William Henry Wait, past State Regent for Michigan during the War and Vice President General from Michigan, gave the address of the afternoon in a charming manner. The real granddaughter, Mrs. Moore, unveiled the marker: taps was sounded and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. M. H. Weaver of Homer. Thus an interesting historical event to D. A. R. members was concluded and another Revolutionary hero duly honored.

JEANETTE AYRE TAYLOR, Historian.
Shenandoah Valley Chapter (Martinsburg, W. Va.). Celebrated on May 19, 1922, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Berkeley County. The celebration was held on the lawn before the old house, known as the "Red House," it was used as the first Court House for Berkeley County. Here the gentlemen Justices met and produced their commissions granted them by Lord Dunmore. These persons "met May 19, 1772 at the house of Edward Beeson and after having first taken the usual oath to his Majestie's person and government, repeated and subscribed the test, took the oaths of the Justice of the Peace, of a Justice of the County Court in Chancery, a County Court was then pro-

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba), held its regular business meeting on December 9, 1921, at the home of the Regent. She made a report of work done during the summer. Upon the death of Captain Osgood Smith of the United Spanish War Veterans, at one time commander of Havana Camp No. 1, Miss Springer sent an American flag, which was draped over the coffin, and was the only flag displayed at the funeral ceremonies.

The Chapter was delighted to know that the Regent had been made a life member of the American Red Cross, an honor which she indeed merited.

The following officers were reelected for another year. Regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edward Gibson Harris; Treasurer, Miss Annie Grace Springer; Historian, Miss Ines Virginia Springer; Registrar, Mrs. Adolf Horn. After the meeting a social hour was enjoyed, with a musical program and refreshments. The principal work of the Havana Chapter is to award a prize for the best essay on George Washington on Washington's Birthday, to a pupil in an English speaking school in Vedado. The prize winner this year was Marie Cobas, whose ancestors were from Massachusetts, and honorable

claimed." The program opened with the reading of a paper, "The Red House," then a Prologue was read, followed immediately by the farce, written by one of the members and called "Let's Pretend." The ladies were in costume, and the porch of the old house was used as the stage. Luncheon was served upon the lawn.

The old house was built about 1766 and is in very good condition.

(MRS. PAUL) MARIE BUXTON MARTIN,
Historian.

MEMBERS OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER AT "RED HOUSE", MARTINSBURG, W. VA.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

mention was accorded to a pupil from Virginia. The Director of the Cathedral, Miss Mary Nichols, and other teachers prepared an excellent program. A replica was shown of the Valley Forge Memorial Chapel, and the pupils recited historical events centering around that hallowed spot. Bishop Hulse, Dean Myers and the Rev. William Steel, relatives of the pupils, and many friends were present. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and also the "Cuban National Hymn." A short address of presentation of the prize was made by the Regent, Miss Springer.

Havana Chapter contributed $5 toward the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial at Oxford College, Canton, Ohio. Our Chapter's chief patriotic work was pilgrimages to the wreck of the Maine, and the erection of a memorial tablet which now may be seen in the Maine Monument in Arlington.

We keep alive the love of home and country in a foreign land, and endeavor to instill love for our beloved flag, a flag synonymous of betterment and progress—a flag which carries the loftiest sentiments and most noble aims.

FLORENCE K. HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Onwentsia Chapter (Addison, N. Y.).

Under the leadership of Mrs. John Crane, Regent, our Chapter has had a successful year. The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated with a fine program and a New England supper. On Washington's birthday, Mrs. Eugene Crawford and Mrs. D. H. Orr gave a dinner at the home of Mrs. Orr, and an elaborate program was given. Nine regular meetings were held. Two dances were given to raise money, and we cleared nearly $200 from them. On May 30, 1921, we joined with the Grand Army men in Memorial services. A meeting was held on Constitution Day. Copies of the Flag Code were distributed in our schools. We paid in full our quota to the National Society on the Liberty Bond. We also paid our quota on the Plymouth Fountain, Painting of the Convoy, Immigrant's Manual, Guernsey Scholarship, and $10 to the Tomassee School. On June 25th we, together with the other chapters of Steuben County, enjoyed a picnic at the beautiful home of Mrs. James Sebring, Regent of Corning Chapter. Our State Regent, Mrs. Charles Nash was present and gave us an inspiring address. We have two new members.

MARY GOFF CRAWFORD,
Historian.

Margaret Lynne Lewis Chapter (Roanoke, Va.), at the April Meeting had a beautiful tree-planting on King George Ave., in honor of Roanoke's soldiers of the World War. The plans were made by Mrs. C. S. McNulty. Miss Stearns arranged the program. Scout troops took part in the Bi-centenary of the Palatines at the old Stone Church, Stone Arabia, built in 1788. The Palatines settled in the Mohawk Valley in 1722. It was a most fitting celebration and over two thousand were in the assembly, chapters being represented from all points in the Mohawk Valley. The affair was held under the auspices of the Mohawk Valley Historic Association.

The meetings have been full of inspiration under our new Regent, Mrs. Harry H. Dockstader, who has filled the office with perfect satisfaction to the Chapter. We have filled all our obligations to patriotic and Americanization work. A Christmas gift of $5 was sent to the International School for boys at Springfield, Mass. To the New York State Industrial School for Tomassee, S. C. our energies have been mostly directed. We sent $40, the balance of the $50 pledged last year and have pledged $50 more this year, $25 of which has already been paid. On the Memorial Founders Fund, we have paid $25 more, leaving us a balance of $50 to pay in the next two years and thus making $90 in all to Tomassee this year. Our new Regent, Mrs. Harry H. Dockstader, has been made a member of the New York State Tomassee Committee.

From the charter membership of 27 members in 1907, the Chapter has increased to 107 members. February 28th the annual D. A. R. prize essay reading of pupils from Fonda and Fultonville High Schools took place. Colonial History was the subject for which three prizes in gold were offered, $5, $3 and $2.

February 22nd, Charter Day was celebrated with a lecture by Dr. Charles McChumpha of Amsterdam; subject, "The Old Mohawk Turnpike." The monthly meetings have been well attended. The subject of the year, "A Trip along the old Mohawk Turnpike," consisted of five papers that took one over the trail from Schenectady to Rome. Our Regent and a delegate have attended both State and National Conferences. Our exchequer has been favorably reimbursed by entertainments. The annual dance in December brought $171.90. On Chapter Day a card party was given, the result of which was $30.50. Civic work and further marking of historic sites and graves will be given attention the coming year.

(MRS.) ALICE F. HADLEY PUTNAM,
Historian.
patrolled the grounds distributing copies of The American's Creed and the Arbor Day Song. As each tree planter went forward she was presented with a silk American flag and the colors of the Chapter. Bishop R. C. Jett, Honorary Chaplain, read the Scripture passages which were followed by a prayer. The public was led in the reading of the American's Creed by our Honorary Regent and State First Vice Regent. Mrs. Paul, Historian, gave an account of the history of Arbor Day. The four American birch trees were planted by groups of Daughters, the groups being led by the Regent, the Honorary Regent, and two ex-Regents, respectively. “The Prophecy of the Tree,” was spoken by little Martha Hix, and followed by the singing of the Arbor Song. Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham presented the spot where the trees were planted to the Roanoke Post of the American Legion as a memorial to their comrades of the World War. It was accepted by Mr. Paul Buford of the American Legion.

TINE FONTAIN RICHARDSON, Corresponding Secretary.

Janesville Chapter (Janesville, Wis.). On July 14, 1921, a boulder in memory of Samuel St. John and family, the first in the Rock River valley in Wisconsin was dedicated by the Chapter. On the boulder is carved:

Samuel W. St. John
1795-1849
Sophia Griffin, His Wife
1800-1836
Ann Foster, His Wife
1818-1842
First White Family on Rock River in Wis. Ter. 1835
Erected by Janesville Chapter
D. A. R. 1921.

When Mrs. St. John died in 1836, and the first funeral in Janesville was held, she was buried on the brow of the hill on the St. John claim as she had wished. When the land was sold later this burial plot was reserved and though neglected for many years, has now been marked by the patriotic society of women of Janesville. Here too were buried other members of the St. John family.

At the ceremonies Friday afternoon a song written by Mrs. O. H. Fethers, formerly a resident of Janesville, “Star of Wisconsin,” was sung by Mesdames S. F. Richards, C. E. Rose, George Paris and Miss Dolly Strang.

Letters from Mrs. Imogene St. John McCafferty, the only survivor of the Samuel St. John family, were read by Mrs. Francis Grant. These letters were written when Mrs. McCafferty was 89 years of age, six years ago. Placing of memorial wreath by Dorothy Atwood. Address by Stephen Bolles. Singing of “America” by the audience.

The Society had hoped to have at the dedication, the only surviving child of Samuel St. John, the little girl Imogene, who came here with the family from Vermont. She is Mrs. Imogene St. John McCafferty, and lives in Columbus, Wis. Close to 95 years of age, Mrs. McCafferty has a wonderful fund of story and reminiscence. For the occasion she made a distinctively valuable contribution to the history of Rock County.

In a letter to Mrs. Grant she gives her grateful thanks for the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in erecting the memorial over the long-forgotten graves of her father and mother.

(MRS.) MARY C. HAVILAND, Historian.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.). The fifth anniversary of Triangle Chapter was observed Friday, October 21, 1921, at the home of Miss Betty Brown, one of its members. Miss Brown, Mrs. Ryer and Mrs. Pierce, were hostesses.

The program opened with the singing of “America,” followed by prayer led by the Chaplain, Miss Jones, and Salute to the Flag.

“A greeting” from the Regent, Mrs. Geo. E. Pierce, was read.

“The fifth anniversary of Triangle Chapter” was the subject next taken up by the Vice Regent, Mrs. Erskine Dunlap. She related the great variety of interests endorsed by Triangle Chapter, among which were Philippine Scholarship, for the education of particularly bright girls among the Filipinos, Red Cross work, Navy League work, adoption of French orphans for support during the World War, Americanization night school, Diet Kitchen at Camp Colt, Pa., McCord Library book fund, the installation of the water system in Tilloloy, France, the National Society D. A. R. Liberty Bond, the National D. A. R. Treasurer’s Fund, the National Immigrants’ Manual, and other deserving interests.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Ethel Thompson, gave a summing up of finances and disbursements for the five years past, showing that $4,578.92 had passed through the treasurer’s hands for the causes above noted.

A social hour followed, with serving of refreshments and the immense triangular birthday cake with its five candles and bordered with carnations, the Chapter flower.
Priscilla Mullens Chapter (Galena, Ill.) has had a profitable and interesting year, seven new members added to the roll (total 30 members). All State appeals have been responded to, and many National ones.

Our program included celebration of National Holidays, promoting patriotic education along community lines; not forgetting the New Americans in our city. We had a delightful Guest Dinner in November to which we invited several women in the City who are eligible for membership.

We celebrated Washington's Birthday by presenting "The Birth of the Flag" written by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Mary Lee. It was given by the pupils of the school under the direction of Miss Mary Gratiot Bale, a member of our Chapter.

We are encouraging patriotic education in the schools by offering a prize for the best essay on "Americanization," also its State Contest Prize is to be competed for.

We take great pride in the two Historic Homes in our City, vis: the homes of Gen. U. S. Grant, the one used by him when a private citizen and the one presented to him by Galena. Our Chapter has marked them. The latter home is now a Grant Memorial.

Florence Gratiot Bale, Regent.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter (Bangor, Me.) observed its twenty-fifth anniversary by a banquet on May 31, 1922. Miss Maude Merrick, State Regent, was among the guests. A short history of the Chapter was read.

In May, 1897 eighteen loyal women, having received the necessary charter, met at the home of Mrs. Corelli Simpson and with the assistance of the State Regent, Mrs. Helen Frye White, elected their first officers. Mrs. Simpson was the first Regent, and the Chapter was named for her Revolutionary ancestor. Our first gavel was presented by Mrs. Mary Curran. It was made of wood from the ship Sky Rocket, an American ship destroyed by the crew to prevent capture by the British in 1779. In 1908 Miss Sarah Wasgatt gave us another gavel, made from a piece of the U. S. frigate Adams, which was also destroyed to prevent capture by the British in 1814. The wood had lain at the bottom of Penobscot river, near the Souadabcook stream for 78 years. In 1917 Miss May Hall presented us with a gavel made from a piece of a beam taken from the home of Francis Scott Key, so now we possess three gavels all of historic interest. We have entertained the State Conference three times.

June 7, 1912 the state field day was held in Bangor and was the occasion of the dedication of the Boulder erected at Indian Island,
Old Town, in memory of the Maine Indians who fought in the Revolutionary War. By publishing a pamphlet on Old Pemaquid, we called attention to the need of preserving that historic spot, and it resulted in the appropriation by the Legislature of $2500 for that purpose. In 1908 and 1909 we placed in the schools and other public places, large framed engravings of Abraham Lincoln, framed copies of the Declaration of Independence, books entitled "Our Flag," and leaflets and cards on the "Use and Abuse of the Flag." The Chapter has always done its share in all patriotic work, particularly in the Spanish and World Wars. At the time of the Spanish War we sent books, papers, magazines and clothing to the soldiers in the south. During the World War, as a Chapter, bought two Liberty Bonds and individual members bought bonds to the amount of $59,150; War Savings Certificates to the value of $2,758. We gave our quota of $67 to the National Society Liberty Bond; $37.50 toward the restoration of Tilloloy; $50 to the Jewish War Relief; $1,180 to the War Work Drive; contributed $4,894.81 to the Red Cross and other worthy objects; $130 to the relief in the Near East. Besides giving money we gave clothing and helped in sewing, making hospital supplies and knitting for the Red Cross. We have contributed to the Martha Berry school, Opportunity Farm and Continental Hall whenever called upon.

The Chapter has marked 43 graves of Revolutionary soldiers. It has also given more than $2,000 to the various objects during its existence. In 1918 transfer cards were given to eleven members that they might form a chapter in Orono. Our "In Memoriam" list contains thirty-seven names, five of them the names of Real Daughters. Thirty-four members have been transferred to other chapters or have withdrawn. Eleven members have served as Chapter Regents and two as State Regents. We now number sixty-nine.

MARY E. HOPKINS,
Historian.

Mount Garfield Chapter (Grand Junction, Colo.) has 64 members on its roll. The past year has been successful and much credit is due the Regent, Mrs. William F. Buthorn, and her efficient official family. In September the Chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. Hayden, our State Regent. November 4th the Chapter entertained the Pioneers of Mesa County. This meeting was instructive as well as enjoyable. Over thirty old residents of this County were present. In December, Professor Ferris of the Gunnison Normal gave us a patriotic talk. February 22nd a luncheon was given the Chapter by our Regent, Mrs. Buthorn. There was a short program afterwards, concluding with informal talks by the ex-Regents present. Meetings devoted to Puritan History and Heraldry came later, and at the annual meeting the reading of the play "Mr. Fym Passes By" was a feature.

While our social and literary afternoons are enjoyable, the Chapter maintains its interest in patriotic and philanthropic work. For the past year or two much attention has been given to Americanization work. As a memorial to a hero of the World War, we are helping to educate two children in whom he was interested. This is called the Harold Aupperle Memorial. The hospital at Fort Lyons, Colorado, in which
several hundred ex-service men are cared for, interests us very much. Many of these men are totally disabled. Delicacies of various kinds are sent from the Chapter and at our annual meeting it was decided to send a victrola and records as a gift.

A prize is given each year to the pupil in public school having the best average grade in United States History. We are interested in the marking of historic sites.

On the whole, the past year has been a success—financially, socially and educationally.

HARRIETTE D. OTTMAN, Historian.

Orlando Chapter (Orlando, Fla.) has had a most successful year, both as to work accomplished and increase of membership. From 62, May 1, 1921, we now have seventy-five members. Meetings have been held monthly. Since January the Chapter has enjoyed the hospitality of the Elks, who generously offered the use of their beautiful clubhouse. Refreshments and a social hour have been closing features of several meeting. Orlando has many Northern tourists during the winter and has entertained 35 visiting Daughters, coming from 20 different states. Their greetings and reports of work done in their Chapters have added to the interest of the meetings. On Flag Day this year the American Legion and other patriotic societies of the city co-operated in presenting the program prepared by the Vice Regent, Mrs. T. W. Matthews. Following the "Salute to the Flag," and the invocation by Rev. Stanley Long, rector of Episcopal church, the Regent gave a history of the flag, appropriate music was rendered and, as an accompaniment for a Boy Scout's Drill, Mrs. Cora Pierce Nye, a member of this Chapter, played a march of her own composition. J. Y. Cheney, Commander of the Legion, spoke most earnestly of the need of a greater love and reverence for the flag in our every day life and a deeper realization of what it has meant and should mean to every American. The Chairman of the program committee, Mrs. W. T. Jamieson, brought to our attention the messages of the President General, as well as other valuable articles in the current issues of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The pastors of the city churches have, in turn, addressed the Chapter. Orlando was represented at the State Conference held in Tampa in January by the Regent, Mrs. W. C. McLean, the Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Cheney, the past Regent and present State Auditor, Mrs. Schuller, and the Secretary.

Orlando won in a friendly contest for next conference on January 23, 1921 and because of its central location, expects a large attendance.

Though not strong in working force, since quite a percentage of the membership is non-resident, we feel justly proud of what has been accomplished along financial lines through the efforts of our Regent and the cooperation of all able to assist. All pledges for national and state work have been made and promptly paid. We have also aided in the sale of Christmas Red Cross Sales for County Tuberculosis work to the amount of $37. The Chapter has contributed in cash during the past year, $250, divided as follows: For Florida room in Administration Building, $100; for Panel in Valley Forge Chapel, $25; for Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Dormitory, Oxford College, $15; for Caroline Scott Harrison Miniature Fund, $5; for expenses annual state meeting of American Legion in Orlando, $50; under the heads of Americanization and Education Work, we have given to the Caruso Memorial Fund, to aid needy students of music, $10; to Tomasee, S. C. and Mont Verde, Fla. schools, $10; each, and to the Children's Home in Jacksonville, $25. A shower of clothing and various other needed articles were recently given to the Orlando Day Nursery, with an estimated value of over $60.

Though the members are scattered there are 21 subscribers to the Magazine and it is hoped that the coming conference in January, 1923, may awaken new interest in the work and add to the membership. Orlando Chapter extends to all visiting Daughters, a most cordial invitation and welcome, not only to this State Conference, but also to all monthly meetings of the Chapter.

FRANCES E. GREGORY, Secretary.

Philip Livingston Chapter (Howell, Mich.) has just completed a very successful year's work under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Gough, Regent. We have a membership of 53. There are 23 Magazines taken. We assisted in compiling World War records. Seventeen Genealogical papers were recorded. In contributions for the three National Causes our Chapter was 100 per cent. To Foreign Lands we sent $80 and clothing valued at $140. Have paid out for all causes, $165.27. A paper on "Historic Land Marks in Michigan," was given by Mrs. George Barnes January 3, 1922. Our Chapter has assisted in Legislation looking to better laws for health, child welfare and education. We have assisted in rural schools and Communities in Physical Examinations. Through our Publicity Committee we have secured cooperation from the Press. In our patriotic work we are working for enlightened public opinion on national affairs and also international relations. Distributed 125 copies of the American's Creed. In our civic work sold large number of Christmas
seals. One member of our Chapter is a member of the State Public Health Committee, supplied 12 victrola records for the ex-service men at the Michigan State Sanatorium at Howell. A large historical Museum of relics has been maintained at the Public Library in a room set aside for the purpose. The motion pictures are good in Howell and we hope to keep them so. April 4th Miss Alice Louise McDuffie, State Regent, visited our Chapter and gave a fine address. Miss McDuffie was elected vice President General at the last Continental Congress, April, 1922.

An important work of the year was the placing of bronze markers for the six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Livingston County, of which Howell is the County seat. Two were buried here, Jonathan Cooke and Ephraim Smith, May 29, 1922 services were held by the Chapter at the grave of Jonathan Cook. The ritual service was given by the Regent, Mrs Gough, assisted by the acting Chaplain, Mrs. Alfred Garland, a descendant of Jonathan Cooke. Albert L. Smith gave an interesting address. He was also a descendant of Jonathan Cooke and a son of the Revolution. The marker was then placed and a great, great granddaughter, Mrs. L. C. Smith placed a flag in the marker and a bouquet of lilies on the grave. Ephraim Smith's grave was marked in the same manner. Lemuel Monroe and Marshall Tubbs in the Lake Cemetery, Marion township. William Church in the Hodge Cemetery, Hartland, Jacob Ward in the Munsell Cemetery, Iosco received markers and were decorated with flowers on May 30th.

Two real daughters were also given markers, Mrs. Candace Clark Huntington in the Howell Cemetery and Mrs. Lucinda Wakeman Norton in the Lake Cemetery, Marion. Deceased Chapter daughters were given markers, Miss Mary A. Burt, Mrs. Sarah Jewett Crosman, Mrs. Florence Knapp Rumsey, Mrs. Ruth Silsbee.

Our Chapter celebrated Michigan Day, Lafayette Day, Constitution Day, Americanization Day, Indian Day, (with program exhibit), Flag Day, June 14th at the home of Mrs. W. J. Van Winkle, Mrs. W. W. Knapp gave a paper, on the "History of our Flag," Mrs. Geo. Barnes an original poem "Our Flag," Our delegate to the Continental Congress, April, 1922, Mrs. W. W. Bullock, gave an interesting report for our May meeting. Our meetings are the 1st Tuesday in the month and held at the homes of the members. Three hostesses are appointed to serve refreshments at each meeting. Our Chapter is the proud possessor of sixteen Lineage Books. The new Regent for next year is Mrs. R. B. McPherson. Some of our members attended the naturalization ceremonies for admitting aliens into citizenship. At our State Conference held at Detroit in October, seven of our members attended.

(MRS. GEO.) AUGUSTA D. BARNES,
Historian.

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EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman Magazine Committee.
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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

6606. LEE.—In Dr. Edmund J. Lee’s book “Lees of Va.” he gives the following: Col. Richard Lee, emigrant, m Anne and their s Richard Lee m Letitia Corbin and were the parents of Henry Lee who m Mary Bland and Philip Lee who m Elizabeth Sewell. Philip and Elizabeth Sewell Lee had s John who m Susannah Smith and they were the parents of Hancock Philip; John Pitt; Lettice; and another dau. Philip Lee m Mary Jaqueline Smith. John Pitt Lee b 1761 m Elizabeth Shepherd. Susannah Smith who m John Lee, Clerk of Court of Essex Co., Va., was the dau of Philip Smith and his w Mary Matthews, great granddau of Col. Samuel Matthews, Gov. of Va. John Lee’s Rev ser has been verified.—Mrs. M. D. Womble, Thomaston, Ga.

7727. BEAR-MILLER.—Jacob Bear m Barbara dau of Adam Miller (Mueller), the first settler in the Valley of Va. about 1726-1727. Their dau Barbara m 1st, Philip Lingle (Lingell) and after his death soon after the close of the Rev she m Jacob Kishing. The bear family and desc still live near Elkton, Va.—Mrs. M. C. Price, 311 S. Spring St., Greensboro, N. C.

10225. SHEPPARD.—Charles Sheppard who m Elizabeth — of N. C. later came to Washington Co. with his sisters and bros. His sister Ruthy m Amos Whittle. Pansy never married. His bros David, John and Thomas. His bro George did not go to Washington Co. John Sheppard b 1806 m Abba Devonia Britton of N. C. Their ch Nancy Caroline; Sarah; Elizabeth; Eliface; Martha; Susan; Rebecca; Georgian; John Chapel; Kinchen Hudson; Charles Franklin. Eliface Sheppard m — Walden of Davisboro, Ga. Nancy Caroline m Isaiah Williams. There is a John Sheppard’s will in Elbert Co., Ga., which mentions the following ch Samuel; George Dillar; Peter; Anne Ware Coleman; Robert; Anna Dillard; Nelms; Betsy Riddell, and Clay Burden. This will is dated June 8, 1805.—Mrs. Howard Persons, Monticello, Ga.

10241. SLACK—The Slacks were Hollanders who came to this country prior to 1743. Benjamin and Rebecca Schooley Slack had Benj. b 1774; John b 1752; Thomas b 1762; and six girls. They lived in N. J. William Slack was the s of either Benj. or Thomas.—L. Ethel Boughner, Uniontown, Pa.

10269. HOPKINS.—“In memory of Thomas Hopkins who was b in Rockingham City, Va., Apr. 8, 1773, d Oct. 9, 1831.” * * * “In memory of Mrs. Jane Hopkins consort of John Hopkins, dau of Wm. and Margaret Ervin of Augusta City, Va., b Jan. 8, 1800, d June 14, 1832.” * * * The above stones were in an old abandoned cemetery. They were side by side in what was probably a family lot. The other headstones are gone. From the “Christian County History” the following is to contradict your statement that Samuel Hopkins founded Hopkinsville. The town was named in his honor but there is no record of his ever having lived or visited Hopkinsville. The first settlers of Christian Co. were James Dares and John Montgomery, who came there in 1782. No name of any Hopkins appears on the records prior to 1800. Between 1800 and 1810 there was a Morgan Hopkins, nothing else known of him. The original plat of the city submitted
to record Sept. 13, 1799. The newly created city was named "Elizabeth," but just how or why it was so called is a matter of some discussion. At the April term of court in 1804 is the first time the name Hopkinsville appears and then without any explanation as to the cause of change in name. From local authority it is ascertained that a change of name of Christian's seat of Justice was necessary on account of Carden Co. having adopted the name of Elizabethtown for her Seat of Justice some four years previous to Christian and it naturally fell to the latter to make the change. The name Hopkinsville was then adopted in honor of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, an officer of the Rev army, native of Albermarle Co., Va. He fought in the Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Brandywine and Germantown, the last of which he commanded the Bat. of light infantry and was severely wounded. He was Lieut. Col. of the 10th Va. Regt. at the Siege of Charleston, S. C., and commanded that Regt. after Col. Parker was killed until the close of the War. In 1797 Gen. Hopkins moved to Ky. and settled on Green River. He served several sessions in the legislature of Ky. and was a member of Congress for the term commencing 1813. In 1812 he led a corps of 2000 mounted infantry against the Kickapoo villages in Ill. After the close of the War Gen. Hopkins served one term in Congress and then retired to private life on his farm near Red Bank. — Mrs. R. M. Fairleigh, Fairlond, Hopkinsville, Ky.

10240. POWERS.— Jacob Powers, s of— Powers, was b in N. J., m Elizabeth Perry. Their s David Powers b in Essex Co., N. J. June 19, 1766, m Apr. 12, 1791, Sarah Farmer and d July 16, 1842, in Crawfordsville, Ind.

(a) FARMER.— George Farmer, s of George, was b in Germany m Naomi Pullen in Kent Co., N. J., and d in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Their dau Sarah b in Westmoreland Co., Aug. 15, 1774, m David Powers in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Apr. 12, 1791. In both cases only the name of the one ch is given. — Ella W. Webster, Crawfordsville, Ind.

10453. Lovett.— Mary Lovett (not Lovett Mar) was the dau of Daniel Lovett who was in Salem in 1638, removed to Braintree and m Joanna Blott. Their ch were b 1648, m Hannah Tyler; Mary b 1651 m Hopestill Tyler; Martha b 1654 m Eleazer Fairbank; and Hannah b 1656 m — Ryder. This is taken from the Pioneers of Mass.— Emily A. Greenman, Dade City, Fla.

10477. (b) Rankin.—David Rankin b in Pa. was a grandson of Adam Rankin who came to Chester Co. in 1721 from Derry Co., Ireland. He was of Scotch desc. David's ch mention in his will dated Feb. 27, 1802, were James; Mary Rankin Williams; Robert; Anne; Elizabeth; Jane and David, Jr., who m — Dinwiddie and had s Robert who m — DaVault. I can put you in touch with direct desc of this line who have the data you require. — Mary Burt Rankin, Hapi-Shanti, Niagara on the Lake, Ont.

10484. Riggs,— Edward (7), b May 21, 1764, d Feb. 26, 1829, m 1785 Mary Higbee. He was the s of Joseph (6) (David 5, Edward 4, Edward 3, Edward 2, Edward 1) b Baskingridge, Somerset Co., N. J., April 24, 1740, who married Leah Cosad b July 8, 1743, d Feb. 27, 1827 (dau of Jacob Cosad of Sussex Co., N. J.). Both bur in Presbyterian Church Yard, Cranbury, N. J. No rec of Rev ser of Joseph (6) in N. J. troops. — Elevenah H. Jones, 224 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

10491. Meeker.— David Meeker b 1758 d 1830, twin of Jonathan b 1758 d 1816, sons of Timothy Meeker, Sr., m Phoebe Parsel. Their ch were Elias m Hannah Earl; Hannah m Samuel Meeker; Lucinda d young; Betsy m Peter Dean. — Miss Grace R. Meeker, 709 S. Mulberry St., Ottawa, Kans.

10495. Pond.— Bartholomew Pond 1758-1850, enlisted from Waterbury, Conn., 1776, under Capt. Moses Foote and reenlisted in Capt. David Smith's Co. He was at Ft. Stattwix and discharged at Herkimer. He applied for a pension in 1834 in Oneida Co. and it was allowed for over eleven months ser as a sol in the Conn. Line. He d in Camden, N. Y. (See D.A.R. Lineage book, Vol. 31, p. 149, and 37 p. 60.) The D.A.R. erected a monument to Rev sol bur at Camden, N. Y., Bartholomew Pond's name is engraved on one side. Bartholomew's father, Timothy Pond, also served in the Rev. (See D.A.R. Lineage, Vol. 55, p. 140.) Timothy Pond 1731-1780 enlisted 1775 as a soldier in Capt. Benedict Arnold's Co., Col. David Wooster, Regt. at the Siege of Boston, Conn. line. He was b in Branford, Conn., and d in Clinton, N. Y. His 1st w (m of Bartholomew) was Mary, dau of Abel and Sarah Peck Munson, who were m June 20, 1751. She d Jan. 16, 1763. — Mrs. P. J. McHugh, 137 Remington St., Ft. Collins, Colo.

10497. Browning. — Write to D. P. Browning, Lewisburg, Ky., and he can give you the information desired relating to John Browning who m Elizabeth Struther. John and Charles Browning were sons of Francis Browning, Jr., b about 1724 in Culpeper, Va., and d about Jan., 1761. His will dated Dec. 30, 1760, Culpeper Court House, was recorded Feb. 19, 1761. His w was Frances Norman whom he m about 1741. She d 1792. Francis Browning was the s of Francis Browning, Sr., who was b about 1700 d 1775 in Culpeper Co. — Mrs. B. E. Yates, Bethany, Mo.

10499. Randolph. — There are no Rev ances
through Elizabeth Randolph whose sister Jane m Peter Jefferson. You must want desc. This is the line as it is taken from Dubellet's "Prominent Va. Families" and Glenn's "Some Colonial Mansions." Wm. Randolph b Warwickshire, England, 1651, emigrated to Va. in 1674, settled at Turkey Island, m Mary dau of Mr. Henry Isham and his w Catherine. Their ch were Wm. b 1681; Thomas 1683; Isham 1684; Richard 1686; Henry 1687; John 1689; Edward 1690; Mary 1692; Elizabeth 1695. Isham b 1684 m 1717 Jane Rogers and their ch were Jane who m Peter Jefferson and were the parents of Pres. Thomas Jefferson; Susannah; Thomas Isham; William; Mary; Elizabeth who m Bailey; Dorothy; Anne. Isham Randolph was m 3 times, although only his 1st w name is given. I have almost all the Randolph desc except Isham who m Jane Rogers; Mary who m Capt. John Stith; and Elizabeth who m Richard Bland up to 1800. Would like to corresp with any desc of Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island.—Anne Gertrude Soderberg, Pipestone, Minn.

10503. DELANO.—Pg.99. Philippe De La Noye (Delanoy) b 1602; d Bridgewater, Mass., about 1681; age 79 yrs. To Plymouth, 1621. Married 1st at Duxbury, Mass., 19 December, 1634, to Hester Dewsbury of Duxbury; m 2nd at Duxbury, 1657, Mary Pontus, widow of James Glass, and dau of William Pontus. Ch.: (1) Mary, b abt 1635; (2) Esther, b 1638; (3) Philip, b abt 1640; (4) Thomas, b March 21, 1642; (5) John, b abt 1644; (6) Jane, b abt 1646; (7) Jonathan, b 1647; (8) Rebecca, b abt 1651, by 2nd w; (9) Samuel, b 1659. Ibid, Pg-100: Philip Delano, Sr., was a "Volunteer in Pequot War," June 7, 1637. Pg-101: The Dewsbury fam is of Gloucestershire, England, Eng. Pg-106: Philip Delano, Jr., b abt 1640, lived in Duxbury, Mass., and d in 1708; m at Duxbury in 1668; Elizabeth, dau of Wm. and Martha Clark. Ch.: (1) Samuel, b abt 1670; (2) Ebenezer, b 1675; (3) Philip, 3rd, b 1678; (4) Martha, b 1680; (5) Jane, b 1685. Ebenezer Delano, b 1675, d in Duxbury, Mass., before Dec. 11, 1708, m 29th December, 1699, Martha, dau of John & Mercy (Pabodie) (or Peabody) Simmons, b at Duxbury abt 1677; d in Pembroke, Mass. She m 2nd, Samuel West, June 20, 1709, who removed to Pembroke. Ch of Ebenezer Delano & Martha Simmons: Pg-107. (1) Joshua, b Oct. 30, 1700; (2) Thankful, b June 8, 1702; (3) Abia, b August 7, 1704; m in Duxbury 16th December, 1725, Nathaniel, s of Ichabod & Elizabeth (Bartlett). (Waterman Philip gives his s Ebenezer deed for land at Pine Point to build a house on May 17, 1706.) Francis Pabodie or Peabody was of St. Albans, Hertford, England. Pg-243. Marriages: Ebenezer Delano & Martha Simmons, December 29, 1699. "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass," by Wm. T. Davis, Boston, 1883. Genealogical Register of Plymouth families: Pg-84. Ebenezer Delano of Duxbury, Mass. (probably s of 2nd Philip), m 1699 Martha Simmons and had Joshua, b 1700; Thankful 1702, m Ebenezer Metcalf, Jr., Oct. 7, 1723; Abia, b 1704, who m Nathaniel Bartlett. "Savage Genealogical Dictionary of New England," vol. 2. Philip Delano, of Plymouth, Mass., came over in the Fortune, 1621; of Dutch Protestant parents; of Eng. church at Leyden; 19 yrs old at his coming; was Freeman 1632; moved to Duxbury and m December 19, 1634, Esther Dewsbury, and next 1637, Mary widow of James Glass. Ch.: Thomas, Mary, Philip, John, Jane, Rebecca, Jonathan, Esther, and Samuel. Removed to Bridgewater, Mass., and d abt 1681, age 79 years. Philip, of Duxbury, s of preceding, had Philip and that he was b early in 1678 is all that is known of this branch of the family. "Ebenezer Metcalf, Sr., b February 14, 1680, lived in Lebanon, Conn., d Nov. 15, 1755, in his 76th yr; s of Jonathan, b Sept. 21, 1650, m Hannah Abel. Their ch were: (Pg-159 Genealogical Notes by Nathaniel Goodwin, 1856.) Ebenezer, Jr., b (birth not given); Benjamin, b (birth not given); Timothy, b (birth not given); Joseph, b July 8, 1711; Lucy, b December 25, 1713; Anna, b March 18, 1716; Jabez, b November 30, 1718. Lebanon, Conn., Town records, 1704-1851. Book I, Pg-196: "Ebenezer Metcalf, Jr., & Thankful Deleno were m together October the 7th, 1725; Reuben Metcalf, s of Ebenezer & Thankful Metcalf was b March the 28th, A.D., 1726; Simeon Metcalf, b November 5th, A.D., 1729; Levi Metcalf, b August 27th, A.D., 1731; Abia Metcalf, b March the 3rd, A.D., 1736." "Mrs. Thankful Metcalf, w of Mr. Ebenezer Metcalf, d 26th December, 1777, in ye 76th year of her age. Mr. Ebn'r Metcalf d 22nd day of January, A.D., 1780, aged 76 yrs, ye 10th of April (Old Stile, 1779)." Pg-212, "Levi Metcalf & Abigail Cutting were m together 24th Oct., A.D., 1776, by Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Exeter (a hamlet of Lebanon). Simeon & Levi their twins were b 4th December, A.D., 1777. Moses their s was b 6 Sept., 1779. Sarah their dau was b 8 Apr., 1782. Ezekiel Metcalf their s was b 25 June, A. D., 1784." Congregation Church Records of Goshen in Lebanon, Conn., baptised 1749, March 19, Abigail Cutting."
Thomas Hoyt was a sold in the 3rd Regt. of N. H. Mil. He was in Capt. James Shepherd's Co. in Cambridge in 1776, enlisted in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regt. Gen. Stark's Brigade for 3 yrs in 1777. Was a member of the Train-band of Canterbury, N. H., and signed the Association Test of N. H. He also ser in the 3rd N. H. Regt. Ref. "Hoyt Genealogy, pp. 70, 126 & 127, by David Hoyt; " "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.," by David Hoyt; N. H. State Papers, vol. 2, pp. 163 and 607; Canterbury Town History, Chapt. 6, p. 163. Children of Thomas and Miriam Kimball Hoyt were Abner b Dec. 17, 1755, m Martha Weeks; Phoebe b Nov. 22, 1756, m David Ames; Ruth b July 24, 1759, m Sargent Morrill; Thomas b Apr. 14, 1762, m — Morrill; Sarah b Nov. 13, 1765, m Abraham Morrill; Barnard m Judith Morrill; and Jonathan b Jan. 21, 1773, d at sea.—Mrs. Frances M. Koehler, 2009 N. Fayette St., Saginaw, Mich.

10517. HovT.—In addition to the above we have: Miriam Kimball w of Thomas Hoyt was b July 14, 1736, dau of Abner Kimball b Apr. 20, 1712, daug. of Ebenezer Kimball who d Jan. 23, 1714, m before 1709 Ruth Eatton. Their ch were Jemimah, b Oct. 22, 1709, Abner, b Apr. 20, 1712, and Abraham, Jan. 3, 1713. All these Kimballs lived and d in Haverhill, Mass.—Mrs. S. B. Carrow, 5 Stevens St., Methuen, Mass.

QUERIES

10591. TEEPLE.—Wanted, par of Margaret Teeple, b 1760, m John Staples, d 1848. She lived in New Germantown, Somerset Co., N. J. Was her father a Rev sol?

(a) LUCE.—Wanted, any inf. concerning the family of Henry Luce, Lieut. and Capt. in the 2nd N. J. Cont. Lines 1775 to 1779, Sussex Co. Did he have a Rev sol?

(b) GARLES-GARES.—Wanted, inf concerning the family of John Garis. He moved from Bucks Co., Pa., to Flatbrookville, N. J., in 1817. Was he a Rev sol?—E. P. K.

10592. TRIMBLE.—Wanted, inf concerning Arthur Trimble 2nd and w, Jane Denison Trimble. Lived at one time at Tub Mill Run, Pa. Would like to corres with anyone having knowledge of this family.

(a) ROSS.—Wanted, inf regarding Jacob Ross, possibly of N. J. He m Elizabeth Sparks. Was he a Rev sol?—E. C. P.

10593. WALKER.—Wanted, gen of David Walker, Lieut. in Rev from Dinwiddie Co., Va., who m Peletiah —— before 1757. Wanted also her maiden name and gen.

(a) CHILTON.—Wanted, gen of Richard Chilton, who m Judith —— June 6, 1761. Wanted also her maiden name and gen.

(b) BENNET.—Wanted, gen of Dewannah S. Bennett, who m Richard Chilton, Jr., Mar. 10, 1808. Her mother was Dewannah Sydor. —D. H. W.

10594. BRADSHAW.—Wanted, ances. of George Godfrey Bradshaw. Family Bible gives b as Sept. 23, 1790 at Waterford, or Stillwater, N. Y., m Mary dau of Capt. James and Lucy Whitney Bancroft. Would like to corres with Bradshaw desc.

(a) BURBANK.—Wanted, Rev rec with proof of Nathaniel Burbank, b at Boscawen, N. H., Dec. 14, 1747. Married Mary Durgin of Sandbornton, N. H., and lived at that place. He was in Walden, Vt., before 1800.

(b) HUBBARD.—Wanted, parentage of Lucy Hubbard, who m Edward Fuller about 1745. Married 2nd, Simeon Butler, and 3rd, Capt Joshua Ward. Did Edward Fuller have Rev rec?

(c) MARTIN.—Who was Betty, w of John Martin whose dau Lucy m Thomas Gibson? Did John Martin have Rev rec?—L. A. M.

10495. SHEPHERD.—Wanted, name of all ch of Jacob Shepherd, Rev sol, b 1757, Middle-town twp, Monmouth Co., N. J., d 1838. Was he m twice?—F. E. M.

10496. CURTISS.—Wanted, parentage of Jeremiah Curtiss, whose s John, b at Southington, Conn., 1740, d 1801, m Mary Lewis, Dec. 12, 1763. Did either ser in Rev?

(a) BOWEN.—Wanted, parentage and Rev rec of father of Mehitable May Bowen, who lived at Roxbury, Mass., m Micah Higley and lived in Becket, Mass. The Bowens had 8 ch, Mehitable May, Abigail, Eunice, Mary, Eliza, Susan, John and Henry.—R. H.

10497. SAWYER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Moses Sawyer, who m Lydia Flood probably in N. H., and had a dau Rhoda Sawyer Choate.—C. A. W.

10498. GRANTLAND-POWELL.—Wanted, parentage of Lucy Grantland from Hanover or Henrico Co., Va., who m John Peyton Powell of Pochontas Co., b. 1788, s of Lieut. Peyton and Tabatha Harris Powell.

(a) TOWNSEND-WATTS.—Wanted, name of w of John Townsend, of Va., whose dau Elizabeth m R. R. Watts. They are both in the census of Pittsylvania Co., Va., in 1782, but think R. R. Watts lived in Amelia Co. after m.—T. H. S.

10499. SPAGNER-SPANGLER-VONSPANGLER.—Wanted, inf of —— Spangler, who settled in Pa. about 1830.—H. C. B.

10600. SNOWER — GARRISON — GARRETTSON—
GARRISON.—Wanted, dates of b & d of Mary Snover w of Cornelius Garrison, also dates of b & m of their dau Mary, who m John Robbins. —L. J. P. E.

10601. FOWLER.—Wanted, parentage of Elias Fowler, b Feb. 16, 1776, Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., d No. 1, 1843, m Jerusha Sumner, b Oct. 21, 1779, d Dec. 22, 1847. Elias Fowler was bur in Prmel Hill Cemetery, Halifax. Was his father a Rev sol?

(a) SUMNER.—Wanted, parentage of Jerusha Sumner, who m Elias Fowler.

(b) SHEPHERD.—Wanted, parentage of Nancy Shepherd, who m Tarrant Putnam, b Apr. 1, 1770, d Feb. 21, 1837.

(c) ALLEN.—Parentage of — Allen, who m — Shepherd, who were the parents of Nancy Shepherd, who m Tarrant Putnam.


(e) SMITH.—Wanted, parentage of Sibbel Smith, b July 11, 1753, d Dec. 23, 1824, m Josiah Putnam Jr., Sept. 12, 1771. Had she Rev ances? —M. F.

10602. PYATT.—Wanted, parentage of Ebenezer, b 1755 in Pa., enlisted in Rev from Chester Co., Pa.

(a) MILBURN.—Wanted, gen and Rev ances of Rebecca Milburn, b 1765 in Va., m Ebenezer Pyatt in Loudoun Co., Va.—J. E. P.

10603. CARPENTER.—Wanted, Rev rec of Samuel Carpenter, b in R. I., June 20, 1760, d Mar. 9, 1810, in Greenville, Green Co., N. Y., m in Shepherdstown, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1783, Honor Arnold.

(a) HARRINGTON.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Harrington, d May 13, 1829, age 65 yrs, bur at Shaftsbury, Va. Did he or his father have Rev rec.

(b) MEAD.—Wanted, parentage and dates of Jeremiah Mead, who is bur at Westerlo, N. Y.—S. G. F.

10604. WARING.—Wanted, ances and dates of James Waring, b in Ulster Co., N. Y., m Jane Van Hoevenburg. Had s Solomon, b 1808. Was there Rev ser in this family?

(a) VICKERY.—Wanted, gen and dates of Samuel Vickery and also of his w Nancy Humphrey. Their ch were Robert, Daniel, Isaiih. They emigrated from N. H. to Penna.

(b) ADAMS-COPELAND-NICHOLSON.—Wanted, gen, dates and maiden name of w of Geo. Adams of Farquier Co., Va., emigrated to Ohio about 1800. His dau Evelina, b June 17, 1793, d Feb. 18, 1879, m Charles Robert Copeland, of Richmond, Va. Wanted also Copeland gen. Wanted also gen of Rebecca Nicholson, who m. Charles Copeland Sr.—F. W. T.

10605. WILDER.—Wanted, m record of Samuel Wilder, s of Elias of Dummerston, Vt., and Frances Guild, dau of Liest. Dan Guild of Keene and Swanzy, N. H., who were m about 1798. First ch Samuel b June 10, 1800, in Orange Co., Vt.

(a) ADAMS.—Dan Guild's 2nd w was Lydia Adams, b Aug. 16, 1747, dau of Ephriam, s of Thomas, probably desc of George a bro at Watertown, 1645, and his w Frances. Wanted her gen.

(b) STOKES.—Wanted, Rev rec of Wm. Stokes, who m about 1780 nr Culpeper, Va., Hester Inskeep. She d 1784 and he m her sister Hepsibeth, 1785. They were the dau of James and Hope Collins Inskeep, who came from N. J. in 1773 to Culpeper, Va. Wm. Stokes was b about 1750, and is supposed to have been the son of John (3), Thomas (2), Thomas (1), and Anne Ellis Champion. Thomas came to Burlington, N. J., 1677.

(c) WOOLSEY.—Wanted, inf of Thomas Woolsey, who set near Abingdon, Wash. Co., Va., about 1773. He was a Baptist minister. He was a desc of George Woolsey who came to Plymouth in 1623. Wanted also the gen of Mary Hopkins, possibly of Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., the w of George Woolsey.

(d) LYNCH.—Wanted, parentage of Edward Lynch, of Va., who m nr Bowling Green, Ky., in 1795, Elizabeth dau of George and Mary Hopkins Woolsey. He was a desc of the Lynch family who were among the Long Hunters in early Ky. history.—G. C. P.

10606. WHITE.—Wanted, parentage of Henry White, of Orange Co., Va., moved to Ky about 1786 and is bur on his estate in Madison Co., Ky., where he d Dec. 20, 1821. His ch were Durrett, Galen, Joel, Ambrose, Jeremiah, Elizabeth. Did Henry White have Rev rec? Joel White was bur nr his father. He d 1815. Married Franky Rucker July 28, 1785, dau of John Rucker (security George Tomlinson) Nov. 24, 1785, George Tomlinson m Elizabeth dau of Henry White (security David Cave), Orange Co. records. Did John Rucker have Rev rec? Joel White m 2nd, Tabitha Smith, Mar. 11, 1807, widow of Reuben. (a) James Suggett, b 1715 in Westmoreland Co., Va., m Jemimah Spence, dau of Patrick and Jemimah Sanford Spence. Wanted, Suggett, Spence and Sanford gen.—J. R. G. S.

10607. SMITH-BRIGGS.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of Joseph Smith, who lived near Putney, Vt., 1790. He was b 1744, m Olive Briggs, b 1754. Their ch Joseph, Jonathan, Benjamin, Nathan and Isaac P., who m Abigail Johnson, b 1788. Wanted her gen. Joseph and Olive moved later, he d 1823 and Olive in 1838, Both are bur in Gouverneur, N. Y.

(a) CRABB-LOWNSBURY.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of John Crabb, b 1753, and his w Anne Lownsbury, who lived at Lansingburg, N. Y.
Their s, Abijah b 1780, m Louisa Button, b 1784, d 1861.

(b) Ransom.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Ransom, b 1764, d 1819. Married John Button Mar. 21, 1783. Would like to corre with any- one interested in these families.—F. S. V.

10608. Glover.—Frederick Glover, of James town, Va., will recorded Sept., 1798, in 96th Dist. Edgefield Co., S. C. Children, John, Wiley; Allen, m Sarah Norwood; Wiley m Harris; Benjamin, m Mary Oliver. Wanted also parentage and Rev rec of father of Mary Oliver.

(a) Norwood.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of father of Williamson Norwood, Abbeville Dist., S. C., b July 15, 1777, d July 25, 1848., m Mrs. Mary Hughes Tatum, b Aug., 1777. His sisters were Mary, m Robert Hughes; Sarah, m Allen Glover. Williamson Norwood's ch were James, m Sarah Anne Hester; Sarah Mourning, m John A. Calhoun; Caroline Frances, m Maj. Clarke; Mary, m — Belcher; and John.—H. C. G.

10609. Hitchcock.—Wanted, parentage of Elizabeth Hitchcock, b 1801, d 1829, who m Jarvis L. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y., in 1816.—B. H. S.

10610. Lamphear.—Wanted, data regarding — Lamphear, who came from England and was a teacher in Rockingham Co., Va. His dau Ruth m 1808, John Turkeyhiser, and came to Highland Co., Ohio.

(a) Henderson.—Wanted, parentage with dates of Margaret Henderson, who m Wm. Crawford. Their ch were Robert, m Sarah Stephenson; Mary, m John Armstrong; James, m Mary Bridge; Viola, m Capt. David Gwinn; Andrew, m Elizabeth Stephenson; Margaret, m Michael Cluck; Wm., m Martha Cooper. They lived in Bath Co., Va. Wanted also Rev rec of Wm. Crawford and of his father, Ensign Alexander Crawford.

(b) Cummings.—James Cummings and his w, Mary —, among the Highland Co. voters in 1806, d 1821. Their ch Nancy, m David White; Margaret, m Samuel Danner; Jane, m James Spears; Andrew, m Jane ——; Thomas, m Susannah Cinque; James, m Sarah ——; John m 1st, Mary Bennett, 2nd, Mary Stultz; Martha, m Jacob Secrist. Wanted, any early data of this line.—P. C. H.

10611. Lee—Harrison.—Wanted, parentage of Richard H. Lee, of Va., who m Frances, sister of Benj. Harrison, father of Wm. Henry Harrison, Pres. of U. S. Wanted also his date of m and Rev rec. Came to Ky. with his family about 1811, leaving behind him in Va., one s, Francis.

(a) Bush.—Wanted, Colonel and Rev rec of John Bush, b about 1742 in Va., s of Philip, whose will was probated in Orange Co., Va., Sept. 24, 1772. Witness by James Madison, naming 10 ch, including John.

(b) Karr—Douglas.—Wanted, ances of Wm. Karr, pioneer settler of Madison Co., Ky., b Va., 1771, m Sarah Douglas, sister of Thomas, who m Anne McCord of Ky. The ch of Wm. and Sarah Douglas Karr were John Douglas, Wm. Garland, Hudson Monroe, Perry Culberson, Thomas Madison, Patricia Ann, who m — Ballard, s of Edward and Elizabeth Gentry Ballard. Wanted also ances and date of m of Sarah Douglas.—L. C. W.

10612. Arter.—Henry Arter served in Rev from Lancaster Co. John Arter served from Phila. Co. Wanted, names of w and ch of each.—M. E. W.

10613. Montgomery.—As I am compiling a history of Montgomery and related families formerly of Penna., would like to corre with desc of Forster, Laird, Quiggle, Shaw, Chatham, Bigger, MacFadden, Huston and McCorkle families.—J. M.

10614. Hillis.—Wanted, date of b, m & d of Abraham Hillis and of his w, Margaret Ewing. He was a Rev sol in Capt. Ephriam Blackburn's Co., Westnottingham twp, Chester Co., Mil, 2nd Bat. Com. by Col. Evans. Apr. 24, 1778. Reference Penna. Archives, vol. 5 p. 520. He was supposed to have been a member of the Octarara Congregational Church.—F. C. P.

10615. Harris.—Wanted, parentage and dates of Wm. Henry Harris, who m Louise Sheets, b 1812. Their dau Elizabeth, b Aug. 18, 1833, Parkersburg, W. Va., m Penny Fry. Wanted, his parentage with dates.

(a) Holt.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Price Holt, b in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1839, d in Pagosa Springs, Colo., May 2, 1890, m Emma Fry, April 20, 1874, Leavenworth, Kans.—P. B. Mcl.

10616. Nixon.—Wanted, parentage and Rev rec of father of Wm. Nixon, b in Va., Nov. 11, 1773, m Mrs. Priscilla Abigail Pickett, Apr. 19, 1819. Their dau Mary Ellen Nixon, b July 14, 1825, Samuel Miller Strong, Jan. 15, 1839. They had 16 ch.—C. S. C.

10617. Joy.—Wanted, Rev rec of David Joy, b 1724, d 1809, m Oct. 31, 1747, Elizabeth Allen, b 1724, d 1820. His residence during the Rev period was Guilford, Vt. Wanted also Rev rec of Abel Joy, b 1750, d Apr. 11, 1813, m 1779, Elizabeth Chase, b Jan. 11, 1759, d June 25, 1843. Wanted also Allen and Chase gen.

(a) Stoddard.—Wanted, Rev rec of Jonathan Stoddard, whose s Jacob, b May 17, 1761, d Feb. 12, 1817, m Mary Salisbury, b Apr. 5, 1770.

(b) Harrod.—Wanted, gen and Rev rec of father of Elijah Harrod, who had a s John, b 1808, m Rachel Veach, b 1811.—I. H. M.

10617. Tripp.—Wanted, any inf of Hannah Tripp, b at Ferry, N. Y., about 1798, m Allen Miller and lived at Nunda, Genesee Co., N. Y.
They moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1847.—H. J. E.

10619. RICHARDSON.—Wanted, Rev rec of Stephen Richardson, whose w was Elizabeth. Their ch were John; name unknown, and Sally. They lived in N. C., but he might have served from some other state. They moved to Maury Co., Tenn., and then into Ala. in 1800. Stephen d on the way.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, all data of William Williams, who m Miss Mullins, probably in Va. Had dau Patience, who m Wiley Rodgers.

(b) THIGPEN.—Wanted, all inf of John Thigpen, who m Susannah Scott. They had a s Wm., who m. Emily Rodgers, and moved into Ga.—S.B.

10620. LATHAM.—Wanted, place of res of Thomas Latham, who m Deborah Harden, 1711 or 1712, before coming to Bridgewater, Mass. Wanted also dates of b of his sons Phineas and James who, though not mentioned in Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, accompanied their bro Rotheas to N. C. in 1740. Wanted also the name of Phineas' 3rd w, Anne Catherine.

(a) TALBOTT.—Wanted, names of ch of Benj. Talbott, who m Nov. 11, 1734, Eliza Ball, sister of Mary Ball Washington. Is there a Samuel, John, Benjamin, Edward or William among them?—W. H. W.

10621. ROBERTS.—Wanted ances name of w and date of m of Benjamin Roberts, b 1750, d 1837. Enlisted in Rev War from Culpeper Co., Va. 1779. Was Capt. of Va. Infantry, ser under Col. Crockett. Pension allowed Aug. 20, 1832. Residence at time of application, Shelby Co., Ky. Served 1779 to 1781. His s Benj. in Sarah dau of Henry Simmons a native of Henry Co., Ky. who enlisted as a sol, during the Rev. Simmons later moved to Shelby, Ind. where he lived to be 115 yrs old and his w 107. The above named Benj. emigrated from Ky. to Ill. in 1822, d 1847.—B. D. M.

10622. CARSON.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Carson who m Alexander Findley and lived in Washington Co., Penna. He was made a Freeman in 1767. They both died in N. Y. (a) MCCARTNEY.—James McCartney in Rev War from Westmoreland Co., Penna., d in Chillicothe, Ohio. His w was Mary. Wanted her parentage and place of birth.—S. J. L.

10623. WOODSON.—Have copy of record of m of John Woodson to Mary Mims, Mar. 1760, also m of Elizabeth Mims to Woodson. Would like to know of the m which connect the Woodson, Britt, Mims, Drury and Connelly families of Va. They were all represented in the Rev.—M. B. H.

10624. HOPKINS.—Wanted gen and name of w of Moses (?) Hopkins who was living in Bourboun Co., Ky. at the close of the Rev having emigrated from Md. or N. J. Children Richard, b Oct. 28, 1781 in Nicholas Co., (Bourboun) Ky. m Mary Petty, d in Scott Co., Ind. 1863; Constance m—McAfee, lived in New Albany, Ind.; Prudence m—McCornie, lived in New London, Ind.; Joseph m Margaret Murphy, d in Carrolton, Ill., 1835; Moses, d in Nicholas Co., Ky. 1853; Peace, m William Hughes d in Clinton Co., Mo.; and Anne. Was Moses Hopkins a desc. of Stephen Hopkins the Signer?

(a) MURPHY.—Wanted ances and date of b of Margaret Murphy who m Joseph Hopkins July 28, 1812 in Nicholas Co., Ky. Was there Rev rec in this family?

(b) WOOD.—Wanted gen and names of ch of John Wood and his w Anne who emigrated from Md. to Va. whose s William b May 13, 1864 m Mary Anne Clark in Culpeper Co., Va., 1790.

(c) CLARK.—Wanted gen of Silas Clark and of his w Linnie whose dau Mary Anne was b in Charles Co., Md., Oct. 26, 1764, m William Wood, Mar. 1, 1790 in Culpeper Co., Va. and d in Rappahannock Co., Va. Dec. 19, 1862.—L. M. W.

10625. TUCKER.—Wanted names of ch of Benj. Tucker Jr. and Mary Thomas, his w m Apr., 1760 in Middleborough, Mass. Have as their ch Dr. Benjamin who m Eve Viele; Ephraim m Nancy; Joseph m Polly Turner; Lucretia; Ruth m Daniel Mallory; Sally m at Randolph, Vt. James Blodgett, Sept. 7, 1786. Would like to have proof that these are the ch of Benjamin Tucker.

(a) BUNN.—Joseph Bunn m Rachel Bloomfield and their s Sarajah m Sarah Walker. All of Woodbridge, N. J. in 1789. Soon emigrated to Richfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Wanted Rev rec in Bunn, Walker or Bloomfield lines, also dates.

(b) MOORE.—Thomas Moore of Woodbridge, N. J. m about 1800 Annie Wright. Wanted Rev ser and all data concerning the Moore and Wright families.

(c) RUNDLE.—Elizabeth Rundle m Jedediah Wheeler about 1756. He was from New Fairfield, Conn. Was she the dau of William Joseph Rundle of Norwalk, Conn.? A niece of Elizabeth Rundle Wheeler, namely Lucy Rundle m their s, Luther Wheeler. Wanted any information about the Rundle family.—C. W. W.

10626. HORN-ORNE-CHURCHMAN.—Wanted ances of Deacon John Horn and also of his w Anne Churchman of Salem. Wanted names of her ch.

(a) SHELDON-FELTON.—Hepsibah Sheldon was an adult when baptized, May 12, 1706. She m Skelton Felton, s of Nathaniel (2) Nathaniel (1). Did their s Joseph b Aug. 14,
1715 have Rev rec? He d Oakham, Feb. 14, 1803.

(b) PLUM.—Robert Plum b 1648, s of Robert and Mary Baldwin m——. Wanted her maiden name and gen. Their dau Rachel, b Feb. 20, 1676 m Enoch Curtiss of New Haven, Conn., June 6, 1739, d 1760. All of Milford.

(c) MERRIAM-OLNEY.—Wanted dates of b m & d of Abigail Olney who m Nathaniel Merriam b in Kent Co., England, 1613 s of Theophilus and Hannah——Merriam. Wanted names of their ch and of the persons they m.—M. S. B.

10627. WILLIAMS.—Did William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Ind. have a dau or granddau who m——Lockwood, who lived at Newburgh, on the Hudson?—E. L. O.

10628. DIX-HIATT-HADLEY.—Jonathan Lindley b June 15, 1756 probably in London Grove, Pa. m Deborah dau of Zacharias and Lydia Hiatt Dix, in 1775. Lived near Snow Camp, N. C. prior to 1811 when they moved to Ind. His father, Thomas Lindley moved from Pa. to N. C. and is probably bur at Snow Camp. He was b in 1706 in Penna. and m Ruth, dau of Simon Hadley. Wanted Dix, Hiatt and Hadley gen.

(a) COX.—Wanted gen of Elizabeth Cox who m 1794 Robert Hallawell b Sept. 13, 1772. They moved from Wayne Co. N. C. to Ind. in 1807.—W. A. D.

10629. ARMSTRONG.—Wanted date of m of Jacob Armstrong and Martha Wells. Jacob was the s of Lebbeus and Rebecca Hyde Armstrong, of Norwich, Conn.

(a) WELLS.—Wanted Rev rec of George Wells of Bennington, Vt. whose dau Martha m Jacob Armstrong, also name of his w with necessary dates.

(b) BROWN.—Nathan, s of Daniel and Mary Breed Brown of Stonington, Conn. m Lydia Dewey in 1761. Their dau Theoda m Col. George Denison and lived in Hartland, Vt. Did Nathan have Rev rec? Give reference.

(c) SCRIVNER.—Wanted ances of Isaac Scrivner who m Sarah Hewett and lived at Ballston, N. Y. in 1809, when their dau Evenile was b WANTED also date of their m and record of Rev ser of father.

(d) HENNET.—Wanted parentage of Israel Hewett who ser in Rev Conn. Mil, pensioned 1818 and resided then in Susquehanna Co., Pa. Wanted also name of his w and date of d.—J. H. B.


10631. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of John Allen b 1758 Pomfret, Conn. ser in Rev from Wallingford, m Sarah Edmonds. Wanted her parentage also, and d of her b. She d 1833 in Louisiana, Mo. John d 1830. Their s John Edmonds Allen b May 21, 1784 in Lexington Ky. m May 9, 1804, Pamela Parry. Wanted dates of their d and place of m. Pamela Parry was the dau of——and Betty Nash Parry. Wanted name of her father and dates of both parents. Notes taken from old family Bible give a Wm. Nash b Feb. 2, 1741; Mary evidently his w b Dec. 2, 1737 and ch Cornelius, b Nov. 10; 1767; Betty Nov. 10, 1771; Wm. Nov. 27, 1777; Rev rec wanted for Nash, and Parry ances.—E. J. K.

10632. ROBERTS.—Wanted name and dates of —Roberts who m Evelyn Thomson, b in Statesville, N. H. Did he or his father have Rev rec?

(a) SMITH.—Wanted all data of Elizabeth Smith, b Concord, N. H., m Josiah Roberts, Orange Co., N. Y.—P. W. W.

10633. MARINER.—Wanted Rev rec of Ephriam Mariner b probably at Colchester, Conn., 1735-36 d 1810, Son of Wm. and Abigail Wells Mariner. Referred to in History of Sharon, Conn. by Sedgwick as Capt. Ephriam Mariner from Colchester in 1765, d 1810. Was a member of the State Gen. Assembly May, 1787 and May and Oct. 1788. ‘Charles William Ephriam, b 1827; Polly m——Jewett; Sally m——Page; and Buel. Buel and Ephriam moved to Yates Co., N. Y.

(a) LORD.—Wanted Rev rec of John Lord b Feb. 22, 1757 at Sharon, Conn., s of Joseph and Esther Chapman Lord, m 1779 Olive b 1760 dau of Ebeneazer Everitt, member of the Co. of Minute men under Capt. Caleb Jewett at Sharon, Conn. Wanted also Rev rec of Joseph Lord. Children of John and Olive Everitt Lord were: Ephriam and Ethan, twins; Joseph; Philo; Erastus; Orin; Jay; Esther, b 1784; Lavinia; Lois, m——Buckston.

(c) YORK.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph L. York m at Clermont, N. H. Elsie Spencer Feb. 2, 1779 by Rev. Hubbard. His headstone near Randolph N. Y. or Vt. records ser in Army, either Rev or 1812. His son Jeremiah lived in Randolph, Vt., was probably m there and moved afterward to N. Y. His ch were Converse; Lavinia; Hannah Walbridge; possibly others. Wanted also Rev rec of father of Elsie Spencer.—L. M. E.

10634. BLAKE.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Blake, Gov. of the Carolinas 1696-1700. Also ances of his w and names of his ch.

(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted ances of William Williams, b in Brooke Co., Va. 1800, d 1874, m 1827 Rachel Cantmell b 1806, d 1855.

(b) SMITH.—Wanted ances of Mary Smith of N. J., who m 1820 Coshocton, Ohio, James Cantmell.
(c) **CANTMELL.**—Wanted data of desc of Capt. Edmund Cantmell, who came to America about 1664. Charles 2nd granted him a large estate in Newcastle Co., Del. He was Sheriff of New Castle Co., and d 1698.—E. H. C.

**10635. GREEN.**—Wanted any inf of John Green, nephew of Nathaniel, who was a standard bearer and killed at the Battle of Brandywine. He m Mary Sheets and left one dau Eleanor.—A. O. B.

**10636. JONES-BOURNE.**—In “Pioneer Settlers of Grayson Co., Va.” it speaks of Mintrree and Churchill Jones “All of Rev fame.” On p. 61 of same Wm. Bourne, Jr. in Mary Johnston of Wilkes Co., N. C. whose family was of “Rev fame.” Wanted proof of Rev rec of these two men.—M. L. B.

**10637. LAWRENCE.**—Wanted parentage of Dorothy Ellen Lawrence who m John Coughenour, Lancaster Co., Pa. about 1804. Their ch were Henry Jacob, John, Joseph, Peter, David, Polly, Eliza and Nancy. She had one sister, Mrs. Hanley who lived in Lancaster, Pa.

(a) **TAYLOR.**—Wanted names of bros and sisters and parentage of Mathew Taylor b about 1756 of English parentage, came to Penna. from the north of Ireland, m Agnes McLroy of Scotch ancestry. Children, John Taylor, b 1777; Robert, 1778; Alexander and Agnes. Mathew Taylor d in Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1853, age 97. His w d age 95. Mathew Taylor in archives subject to Military duty, 1788.—J. L. B.

**10638. BURTON - TATE - PRUETT - CAMPBELL.**—Wanted Rev rec on any of these lines. — Burton m Sophia Anne Tate, 1794. Their s William Tate Burton, b 1796 m Mary b 1802 dau of James and — Campbell Pruett of Ga. Sophia Anne Tate was the dau of Wm. and his w Miss Pitts.

(a) **BROOKS.**—From what part of Va. did Peter Brooks, a sol of infantry enlist? His s Samuel moved to Ga. and m Elizabeth Starkey in 1799.

**10639. STEELE-SLAUGHTER.**—Wanted Inf and gen of Dr. — Steele who m a granddau of Col. James and Susan Clayton Slaughter. Dr. Steele and his w had 11 ch of whom John, Alexander, James Slaughter, Moses and Rezin Davidge Steele lived at Hopkinsville, Ky. Another s, was Fry, and a dau Susan Clayton Steel. Wanted to locate desc of all these ch.—R. D. S.

**10640. BENNETT.**—Wanted maiden name of 1st w of Joshua Bennett the mother of Mehitable, Amos, David, Hiram, Henry and John, who d in Russia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where probably all her ch were b. Would like to corres with any of her desc.—M. E. B.

**10641. FELTON.**—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Felton (4) b in Salem 1715.—M. S. B.

**10642. WRIGHT.**—Wanted ances of Stephen Wright who m Anne M. Swift of Cape Cod and soon after 1800 lived in Auburn, N. Y. Was his mother a dau of Stephen A. Weeks, cabinet maker of N. Y. City? Either or both the Weeks and Wright were Quakers.—M. F. C.

**10643. BRONSON.**—Wanted any inf of sol Ephriam Bronson recorded in “New York and the Revolution” p. 230, that would connect with Ephriam Bronson b about 1750 who m Bethia and had 14 ch. The youngest Edwin B. d age 93, the others were Dr. Ira; Jacob; Irene Swift; Eleanor Carpenter; Sophia Howe; Dorcas; Artemesia Parker; Almy Barnes; Amanda Wilson; Calista m 1st, — Guthrie and 2nd, — Harris.

(a) **HALLOCK.**—Wanted gen of Zebulon Hallock “ensign” record in “Mil. minutes of Council of Appointments of N. Y.” Was he b 1727 and did he m Betsey Wells?

(b) **WALLACE.**—Wanted Rev rec and any other inf concerning Wm. Ross Wallace and w Anna Clinton.—R. H. A.

**10644. GILLETT.**—Wanted names of w and ch of Asahel Gillett who d Mar. 6, 1826, 75 years old, whose new stone is placed beside the old black one in North Rose, N. Y. burying ground. Wanted also parentage of Avery Gillett b. in Conn. 1780. Had one bro Asahel, said to be one of a large family.

(a) **AVERY.**—Wanted name of w and Rev rec. of Richard Avery who had dau Phoebe and Rhoda. Wanted also names of their husbands.—C. E. McI.
HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

The Magazine also has subscribers in JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA.

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 1029 subscribers.
Special Meeting, July 28, 1922

SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, July 28, 1922, at 11.10 A.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members joined with the President General in repeating the Lord’s Prayer.

The President General spoke of the great loss which the National Society had sustained in the death of Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, and Miss Grace M. Pierce, twice Registrar General, and suggested that it might be more fitting to at this time appoint a committee to draw up resolutions to be considered at the larger Board meeting in October.

Moved by Miss Strider and seconded by Mrs. Young, that the President General appoint a committee to draw suitable resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Foster, Honorary President General, and Miss Grace Pierce, ex-Registrar General. Carried.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Hanger moved that Mrs. White be Secretary pro tem. Seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins and carried.

The following members responded to the roll call: National Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; State Regents: Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Young.

The President General announced that she would appoint as the members of the Committee to draw up the resolutions, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, as Chairman, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Strider, and Mrs. Young.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 975 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(Miss) EMMA T. STRIDER, Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the admission of 975 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hunter and carried. The Secretary pro tem announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 975 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:


The State Regent of Virginia requests the authorization of a Chapter at Manassas.

The State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden requests the name “Elbridge Gerry” for the Chapter at Sterling, organized December 20, 1920.

The following Chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

“Pensacola” at Pensacola, Fla.; “Frederick Funston” at Humboldt, Kan.; “Catlinite” at Pipestone, Minn.; “Guntowaita” at Lisbon, N. H.; “Kiandaga” at Naples, N. Y.; “Eulalona” at Klamath Falls, Oregon; “Fort Roberdeau” at Tyrone, Pa.; “Blue Savannah” at Mullins, S. C.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER, Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. White, seconded by Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Bissell, and carried.
The Treasurer General reported the loss through death since the last meeting of 360 members. The Board rose in silent tribute to the members who had passed on. Mrs. Hunter reported the resignation of 103 members, and, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution which requires the dropping of members whose dues are not paid by July 1st, six months after the date they became payable, 1,055 chapter members and 615 members at large were dropped. Mrs. Hunter reported that 65 former members had applied for reinstatement and moved that the 65 former members, having complied with the requirements of the Constitution, be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 65 applicants. Seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried. The Secretary pro tem announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 65 applicants for reinstatement members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hardy referred to the illness of Mrs. Reynolds and moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Reynolds because of her illness. Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Hanger moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Sparks in her continued illness. Seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

The minutes having been read and approved, at 11.45, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE, Secretary, pro tem.

FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of ($ ), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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