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ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

Chairman, Magazine Committee, 9 Lafayette St.,

Albany, N. Y. ............................ Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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COPYRIGHT, 1923, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
THE moving camera of time makes records of the race. Each one of us is a composite of his ancestry. Let that ancestral blood be a fine New England strain; let the setting be the same through many generations and we have a highly characteristic product. Such perfect product of the Vermont pioneers is Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

The hills breed men. Independence and courage were universal traits of the early settlers among the Green Mountains, whether like Ethan Allen they dashed across the page of history or like the first Coolidge ancestor at Plymouth, Vt., they quietly subdued a rugged wilderness. Captain John Coolidge, a Revolutionary officer from Lancaster, Massachusetts, came to Plymouth in 1791 and founded the Vermont branch of the family. The musket that he bore in the Revolutionary War is treasured by his great, great, grandson, and President Coolidge has been photographed carrying the ancient gun and wearing the well-known ancestral smock and cowhide boots. In 1801 Calvin Coolidge located on a farm at Plymouth Notch and here was born his son Calvin Galusha who was to live on that farm for sixty-three years and then pass it on to his son John C. Coolidge, father of President Coolidge. This ancestral land where the President worked and played as a boy will one day be his and his sons' after him.

The grandfather, Calvin Galusha Coolidge was a notable man, selectman and constable for long terms and Justice of the Peace for twenty years. The state recognized his ability by sending him to the legislature for two years. Town offices at Plymouth would almost seem
to be hereditary in the family for the old man handed them down to his son John C. Coolidge who in his turn became constable, collector, superintendent of schools and selectman. The field widened when he came to serve as state representative, state senator and "Colonel" Coolidge on the staff of Governor Stickney.

A few months ago he happened to be in Woodstock on business and, at the hotel awaiting dinner, fell in with a moving picture man. The stranger who had no idea of Mr. Coolidge's identity, remarked, "Vice-President Coolidge comes from round here somewhere, doesn't he?"

THE OLD ROCKINGHAM, VERMONT MEETING HOUSE, BUILT 1787

To fill public office acceptably requires a legal cast of mind. John C. Coolidge is noted for his practical knowledge of law and is often in conference with the lawyers at Woodstock, the county seat. His son's choice of the law as a profession is easily understood. John C. Coolidge is sociable enough with his friends but reserved with strangers. An anecdote, hitherto unpublished, illustrates not only his reticence but his modesty where his famous son is concerned.

"I believe so," replied John C. Coolidge.

The stranger wishing to impress this quiet, retiring Vermonter, began to brag in a loud tone, "I heard Coolidge myself when he was lecturing down South. Mighty fine man he is, too. Yes, Sir!"

"That so?" answered the listener with noncommittal countenance.

Just then a friend of John C. Coolidge came along and heard the conversation.
He turned to the stranger, "Why, you're talking right now to the father of the Vice-President."

The Coolidges have a genius for politics but other ancestors have furnished other capabilities. The president's mother, Victoria C. Moor, was a direct descendant of sturdy old Nathaniel Davis of Rockingham, Vt., who sat on the Coroner's Jury that dared to arraign the King's Court officials for the "Westminster Massacre" of March 13, 1775. In this conflict for the possession of the Westminster Courthouse between unarmed "Liberty Men" and the King's sheriff with an armed force, two Liberty Men were killed. These were the first martyrs of the Revolutionary struggle so soon to open at Lexington and Concord. The courage of Nathaniel Davis has come down unweakened to his great, great, great grandson.

Nathaniel Davis was prominent not only in the political affairs of his town and state but also in the old colonial church of Rockingham. He was one of four men to present to the town in 1773 the site for a "Meetinghouse and graveyard." When the first primitive building was replaced by the present structure, erected 1787, he occupied the high box pew now marked by a silver plate. At his death he was buried under the eaves of the church he had loved.

The quaint church records reveal to us the character of this man who, though fiery, was quick to repent and acknowledge his fault:

"1780 April 27, Chh met according to appointment and informed Mr Nath'l Davis of their uneasiness with him for Continuing his Contention with Deac. Evans. * * * Mr Davis said to the Chh that he was Sensible that upon Provocation he had fallen into unbecoming Passions and in his Expressions had broken good Rules and wherein he had given occasion of offence to the Chh he was sorry therefore desir'd that it might be overlook't and their prayers for him."

The Rockingham Church as an organization was very independent for it was a Union church that welcomed different denominations. The Universalists among whom was old Nathaniel himself were so strongly represented in its congregation that when a Congregationalist pastor from Springfield, Vt., preached in the pulpit certain of his parishioners were horrified. The death of his child which happened soon after they judged a direct punishment for his countenancing unorthodoxy.

Of old Rockingham church Percy Mackaye, the poet, has written in "The Candle in the Choir":

"In Rockingham upon the hill
The meetinghouse shines lone and still;
A bare, star-cleaving gable-peak,
Broad roof-beamed, snow-ribbed, stark and bleak,
As long ago their needs sufficed
Who came from cottage fires to Christ,
Sharing with frosty breath
Their footstoves and their faith."

It was a deeply interesting coincidence that the annual "Pilgrimage" of the "Old Rockingham Church Association" to the historic building had been appointed for Sunday, August 5th. When eighteen hundred people gathered in or about the ancient edifice with its many-paned windows, great galleries, high pulpit and spindle-back pews, the president of the association reminded the assemblage that within fifty feet of the pulpit where he stood lay the ancestors of
Calvin Coolidge who, by the hand of death two days before, had been sealed President of the United States. Few in that audience, when they stood with bowed heads in memory of the departed President Harding, but visioned that solemn ceremony in a Vermont farm-house in the early hours of August 3d, when an aged man administered the oath of office to his own son; the oath of the highest office in the land.

The Coolidge and Davis families, while perhaps the best known of the president's ancestors, were not the only contributors of admirable traits. Luther Franklin, his great grandfather on the maternal side, was a pioneer in Plymouth, Vt., settling there in a day when he was obliged to bear his corn on his shoulder to the mill, when he waved blazing brands to intimidate the wolves as often as he went abroad at night. Yet in the wilderness Luther Franklin and others like him built churches and schools, while they housed themselves in log cabins.

Luther Franklin's daughter "Nabby" married Hiram D. Moor whose mother, Mary Davis, was the grand daughter of old Nathaniel Davis of Rockingham. Hiram Moor was a hero, though of another sort. When his father died leaving his mother with seven young children she returned from New York State to the home town of Rockingham. After a time, with only the boy Hiram to help her, she settled on a farm in Plymouth, afterwards known as Mt. Pleasant and there raised the family. Hiram, though never robust, took on his young shoulders the burdens of a man, tilled the mountain farm and helped his brothers and sisters to get a start in the world. His own chances for an education and for advancement he
cheerfully gave up for their sake, rejoicing in their greater opportunities. They grew and prospered; one of them, Clark Moor, entered the ministry.

Hiram Moor, perhaps because he appreciated what he had lost in his youth, was always devoted to reading. He was also an independent thinker in religious matters; an independence which he inherited from his Universalist mother — Mary Davis.

It is easy to trace President Coolidge's inheritance from the men of his line: a strong religious faith; highest courage and honesty; industry and thrift; dry wit and humor; mental acumen and ability in politics. From the women perhaps come his tenderer qualities, his quiet steadiness and that vein of deep sentiment that underlies his nature. Though he resembles his father, his coloring is a legacy from the gentle, lovely mother who died in her young womanhood. To the two grandmothers also he owes much, Grandma Coolidge and Grandma Moor, who watched over him in boyhood.

The love of the President for the invalid mother, who left him when he was twelve years old, and his beautiful remembrance of her are often mentioned. It is well known that he carries always with him in a closed silver case her portrait — eternally young and eternally lovely. When his own younger son was a baby (a boy that does really resemble the Moors) he asked his aunt almost entreatingly, "Don't you think the baby looks like my mother?"

President Coolidge's visit to his mother's grave in the little cemetery at Plymouth on that fateful August 3d as he left the homestead for the labors and honors of the presidency, has touched the heart of the whole American people.

Victoria Moor Coolidge is said to have been the loveliest girl in Plymouth; the loveliest girl that ever attended the Ludlow schools. This physical beauty was symbolic of her nature and character. Gentle and very quiet, her influence was never through words. The perfume of such a personality still clings to her memory.

She left two children, Calvin, the elder, and Abigail, three years his junior. As a child Calvin loved his auburn-haired little sister with an intensity of affection that kept him always at her side. An
aunt relates a story of this devotion when the boy could not have been more than five or six. Her own son, who was older than "Cal," went to Plymouth for a visit with his Coolidge cousin. When he returned home he grumbled to his mother.

"I didn't have much fun. Cal wanted to sit and hold the baby all the time."

Grandma Coolidge, who lived on the old Coolidge farm and who was adored by her grandson, must have mention here. She was a philanthropist of the early New England type now almost extinct in the days of germs, trained nurses and specialists. If anyone was sick in Plymouth, they sent for Grandma Coolidge before the doctor; perhaps he wouldn't be needed! If anyone was in trouble they consulted Grandma Coolidge before the minister; she would understand and advise. If a person was to be married or buried; if anyone had a "raising," "husking bee" or "quilting," Grandma Coolidge came to help. And few affairs of the church were carried on without the aid of this deeply religious woman who, though a Baptist, upheld the Union Church of Plymouth.

When this sister Abbie died at fifteen it nearly broke her brother's heart. To lose first his mother and then his sister was overwhelming.

His affection always clung not only to his own kin but to the friend of the family who, five years after his mother's death, married his father. To this fine woman, who was a second mother for almost thirty years, he was a kind and thoughtful son.
Leaving Memorial Continental Hall after addressing the American Red Cross convention. It was the first time that the President addressed a public gathering since he came to the White House.

Left to right—front, Commander Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., aide; President Coolidge; Judge John Barton Payne, chairman, American Red Cross. Following are C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to the President; Col. C. O. Sherrill, U.S.A., aide; and secret service operatives.
A neighbor who saw Calvin Coolidge on the day of his birth, July 4, 1872, says that he was “a fair, pretty baby;” another has remarked that he “didn't say much even then!” The child, never rugged, grew into a quiet, thoughtful boy who cared little for sports but was a splendid worker. Thoroughness characterized all he did. His father has said that Cal always finished anything that he undertook. The boy was fond of sitting “in meditation,” to use an old expression, gazing toward the hills of beautiful Plymouth Notch. Early he responded to the influence of these hills; an influence that he has publicly acknowledged. His greatest pleasure was reading. No wonder that John C. Coolidge has declared “Cal never gave me a moment’s anxiety.” Another member of the family has said that the boy’s only fault was liking to “hector.”

Love of the hills was inseparable in the boy Calvin’s mind from love of the state, for the best of Vermont was in his blood. The emotion was fostered by visits to the State Capitol at Montpelier where he thrilled to the realization that his father and his father before him had there served their state in the Legislature. In one of his speeches President Coolidge has told that it was at Montpelier that he began to feel while still a boy his own responsibility toward his state. Responsibility, service; these ideas have always dominated and directed his life.

When Calvin Coolidge in 1891 entered Amherst College, and exchanged his Green Mountains for those of Western Massachusetts, he came to love the Old Bay State. As years passed Coolidge, the young lawyer of Northampton, built up a record for service to the town and to the Commonwealth. He was a member of the Northampton School Board, town Counsel and then Mayor. For four years he sat in the lower house of the state legislature, then went to the senate and became its president. At the call of the state he became Lieutenant-Governor, then Governor for three courageous and historic years. His inspired phrase, “Have faith in Massachusetts,” will always live. Through his notable work as Governor, Calvin Coolidge became known to the nation at large and was called to the office of Vice-President of the United States. Vermont and Massachusetts have united to make him what he is; the former furnished his heredity, the other his opportunity. If Vermont led him toward the Vice-Presidential chair it was Massachusetts that pushed him into it.

And now this product of the pioneers has by the hand of Providence become chief executive of these United States, holding perhaps the most responsible post in the world. Is there any significance in the name of his native town called after that earliest pioneer settlement on Massachusetts Bay? The character of Calvin Coolidge is in many respects like that of the Pilgrims. Controlled by a deep religious faith he has vision, courage and stern purpose; toleration and a gift for co-operation; a conscience that permits no sacrifice of conviction for convenience or personal ambition.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

An exceedingly interesting and important obligation is upon us this month. Our Society is pledged to cooperate with the American Legion, the National Education Association and The United States Bureau of Education in the national observance of American Education Week, November 18-24 inclusive.

Such cooperation does not mean the lending of a name, but the giving of our individual effort in a movement whose motive is our very fundamental principle of being as a Society. The following letter speaks for itself:

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1923.

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR MRS. COOK: American Education Week for 1923 is set for the week of November 18-24 inclusive; under the sponsorship of The American Legion, The National Education Association and The United States Bureau of Education.

In this country the people are entrusted with the management of public affairs, through their elected representatives. For the success of such a plan, there must be an intelligent and informed voting population. But of late years, this prime factor of the nation’s future has been threatened and weakened by an increase of ignorance and of actual illiteracy. The observance of American Education Week in 1922 developed the startling fact that this republic stands eleventh among the nations in illiteracy. American Education Week is the country-wide observance that awakens the nation to its educational needs.

The American Legion extends to the Daughters of the American Revolution a cordial and urgent invitation to cooperate in this observance. Your acceptance will constitute our authority for using your name on the official program and in national publicity.

Faithfully yours,
GARLAND W. POWELL,
National Director.

Concretely, the most valuable individual service we can render to this national movement as Daughters of the American Revolution is to visit and study our public schools. This is a privilege and duty we speak of very often. Here is the golden opportunity for taking hold of it, personally, in the great sweep of national effort. No one can imagine the pleasure, the surprises, the stimulation that will come through visiting our public schools, until she has had this illuminating experience.

Another service asked of us during the week is to provide for special speakers and meetings. Let us do this as far as possible; and let us be alert for all the suggestions that will come through the publicity for the movement in newspapers and magazines. We dare not be careless of so great an opportunity.

In the American Legion Weekly for September 14, is published an illustrated article, “Priceless Parchment,” quoting the article written for the July 1923 number of our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine by John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, on “The Travels of the Declaration of Independence.” These articles greatly increases interest, and provide a valuable contribution to Chapter programs.

The appalling Japanese disaster is still in our hearts. The response to President Coolidge’s Proclamation cannot but impress on us the reality of friendship between nations. When we realize that such friendliness to be genuine is the cumulative friendliness of the individuals of a nation, it gives new and just importance to our personal sympathy, understanding, and affection for those of different race. In this connection one cannot forbear to call attention to the significant activities of the Junior Red Cross in the members’ correspondence with young, unseen friends overseas.

Following our national custom, President Coolidge will issue a Proclamation calling upon us to set aside a certain day this month for the observance of our national Thanksgiving. What a pity and personal loss it is when one lets such observance degenerate into mere form for “benefits forgot!” What strength and gain when we clear our minds of discouragements, and lassitude and criticism, and lift our hearts as did our forefathers.

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A little eight year old luncheon guest related the other day some things she had been told at school about the first Thanksgiving feast of the Pilgrims; and of how Priscilla had said, while they were preparing for three days’ provisions, that if everything else gave out they could still have clams, which were sent like manna in the wilderness. After lunch we got out some books with stories of that feast, and from one of them I copied several paragraphs for this message, to be a reminder to us this Thanksgiving.

You remember the winter that had preceded this feast, when 46 of the 101 settlers had died, all had suffered cold, hunger and sickness, their common house had burned and they had lived for a time half frozen.

“There were but 55 English people to eat this first Thanksgiving Feast,” writes Helen P. Patten in “The Year’s Festivals,” “yet with the 90 Indians there were plenty to provide for. There were only 4 women in the colony, who with the help of one servant and a few young girls, prepared the food for three days for 120 men, three-fourths of whom were Indians....

“... This little company of stern men, armed, surrounded by savages who were gorgeous in holiday paint and feathers, and a few overworked, sad homesick women, were trying to forget the weary months of hard work and disappointment and were bent upon a common enjoyment of the gifts nature had provided, for which they gave hearty thanks to God.”

So may we, Daughters of the American Revolution.

LORA HAINES COOK, President General.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

The subject of this contest is to be “The Value of the Patriotic-Historic Society in America; its force as compared with civic and philanthropic societies; its power against radicalism, and its influence upon the alien.”

The contest is open to all members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will run from October 1, 1923, to February 1, 1924.

A first prize of $250 and a second prize of $120, from the Colonel Walter Scott Fund, will be awarded. The two winning essays will be published in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The prizes will be awarded by Mrs. George Maynard Minor during the 33rd Continental Congress in April, 1924.

The essay must be typewritten on one side of the paper only, and margins of one inch on each side of the paper be provided for. Neatness will be considered in the awarding of the prizes.

The National number, name and address of the writer must be placed in a sealed envelope and attached to the manuscript. No signed manuscript will be considered.

The essay must be composed of not less than 3,000 words or more than 5,000.

All manuscripts must be sent to Mrs. F. W. Mondell, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. They must be sent registered mail and received on or before February 1, 1924. No manuscript will be considered after that date.
WENTY-FIVE years ago the motion picture was a mere idea. Its greatest progress has been in the last five years, and this is the same period during which it is rather generally conceded that there has been no particular progress in any other form of art or form of expression.

There have been many suggestions in journals of criticism that the post-war art has not been of high grade; that newspapers even have rather been stressing the accounts of crime and human degradation; that no super work of sculpture or music has been achieved, and that even literary people may possibly have lent themselves to the tendencies of a disordered age and may have produced works which relied more on sensationalism than true art for their appeal to success. So widespread was this impression that during the recent legislative session of a very great State an effort was made, and was seriously menacing for a period to censor, for the first time since the first amendment to the Constitution, the works of American authors.

Ever since the invention of the motion picture it has been improving. This is not true of any other medium of expression.

All this in no sense by way of alibi, for the motion picture is coming through on the highway which leads to better pictures. I am only expressing what I have learned in the last few months that this is not the job of one group—it is the multitude’s job, and in the doing there is work for all, for you as definitely as for the producers.

The men who have pioneered in this industry have already accomplished most wonderful things. Its development and its accomplishments have been like an Arabian Night’s story. There is little wonder these crowded years have been in some respects a chaos. The development of this industry is analogous to the development of no other. When keen men saw the commercial possibilities in it, they set out in feverish haste on the world-old quest for gold, just as the forty-niners did when the word came from Sutter’s Hill that sent them around Cape Horn and overland across desert, mountain and plain, undaunted by peril, hardships or savages. Picture pioneers set out to dig gold just as men went to get it in Alaska when the Klondike flashed its golden invitation to the spirit of adventure.
Nor do we forget, as a matter of history, that while the pioneer in any business is always a romantic figure, his conduct frequently does not measure up to the best boarding school standards. Force and trickery and even homicide were common incidents in the opening of yesterday's oil fields and in the mighty struggle for supremacy of the railroads of the country. It is strongly suspected, too, that commerce was born in piracy, and we know that organized society itself was born in the little group which lifted its hand against all other groups in the fierce, skinclad clan, which knew no law but violence and no purpose but the defense of its own cave.

It is a far cry from many phases of the development of those industries to the development of this, but there is not an entire absence of analogy. There has been competition of the fiercest kind, of course. There has been no time taken for adequate reflection. The mere physical and mechanical expansion of the early years had been so rapid and so great that there was not time and there has not been the mood to consider adequately the moral and educational responsibilities inherent in this great new thing.

But those days are over. At the end of this period of incredibly compressed physical, mechanical, financial and artistic development the pioneers have caught their second breath. They find themselves the responsible custodians of one of the greatest industries in the world, of possibly the most potent instrument for moral influence and education in the world, and of the one most universal medium of art. The business is seeking and is finding a firm anchor. Sober business men, with vision clarified, old rivals now seeing their common interests, if nothing else, and sensing definitely their public duty, know better than anybody else that the future of their business as well as the future of society, demands better and still better pictures.

The Committee on Public Relations consists of representatives of 62 national civic, social, educational and religious organizations, with an estimated membership of 20,000,000.

The main function of the Committee is to act as a channel of communication between the public and the industry. It serves to educate the industry on the motion picture as a community force and responsibility, and educates the public on the peculiar elements and difficulties surrounding the amusement business.

The Committee now has functioning weekly previews. Three concrete examples best illustrate the practical results from this effort.

1. Merry Go Round—a splendid picture—contained one or two highly salacious incidents. At the request of the Committee these were eliminated.

2. In the initial print of the Covered Wagon, Kit Carson was made to appear highly degrading. The Committee called this fact to the attention of the producer with the result that changes were made satisfying both the Boy Scouts (who called the matter to the Committee’s attention) and the producer.

3. In “Peck’s Bad Boy and His Pa” to be produced shortly by Associated First National,—the cooperation of the Boy Scouts was requested. Through the Committee’s effort this has been given.

The Committee at these previews does not sit in judgment on pictures. No Committee action is taken but the representatives of the individual organizations are urged, if they approve the picture, to send word down the line promoting attendance at the picture.
Thus the representatives of the Community Service saw in "Penrod and Sam" the dramatization of their own purposes, increased recreational facilities for children. A bulletin went to all their affiliated organizations and field men urging that this picture be promoted.

The solution of the motion picture problem the Committee feels to lie in Community Film (better film) Club work.

The Community Film Club plan, in brief, provides that in each community a broad and democratic group of men and women cooperate with the exhibitors:

To carry on Children's Matinees at the theatre Saturday mornings, presenting at those times specially selected programs.

To promote, through PUBLICITY, increased attendance at pictures of merit.

This plan is a demonstrated success. It has been in operation in the theatres of 27 towns in the southeast, the Crandall Theatres in Washington, and in Indiana. It provides within itself a means of financing its activities in that one-half of the net proceeds of the children's matinees accrue to the Community Film Club. It has the support of the industry.

The plan provides selected entertainment for children and offers the only logical solution to child attendance at motion pictures. Contrary to the general impression, children do not make up the greater proportion of motion picture audiences. Actual census of attendance in many theatres in many towns indicates 12 per cent. children as against 88 per cent. adults.

Actual observation of box office returns will further indicate that the desires of the public are fickle, influenced by fashion and fad and characterized by an ever constant demand for change. One conclusion alone stands out unquestioned. If a continuing and increasing demand for pictures of merit is made felt at the box office, more and more pictures will be made to supply that demand.

The Committee proposes to promote the formation of Community Film Clubs in the towns and cities of the United States by means of regional conferences, and plans are now under way for calling the first conference for this purpose in New England.

These are the main concerns of the Committee at the present time but not the limit of its activities.

It has actively taken up the matter of the institutional use of films and has conducted a questionnaire to the heads of all the leading institutions in the United States. The replies to these questionnaires are probably the first library ever compiled of the recreational needs at such institutions.

The Committee has had several conferences with interested organizations, government officials, et cetera, concerning the use of films in immigrant, Americanization, and educational work.

In short, it seizes every opportunity to make itself effective in promoting not only the educational but the social use of motion pictures. A concrete example of effort along this line is the matter of the coming Revolutionary Film to be produced by D. W. Griffith. The Daughters of the American Revolution suggested the advisability of such a picture at this time and the Committee was able to secure acceptance of the suggestion on the part of David Wark Griffith.
THE CONTINENTAL EXPRESS RIDER

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

The Continental Express Rider is a forgotten figure in the story of the Revolutionary War. Seldom has he been mentioned, seldom has he been thought of, but some of the best laid plans of the Revolution would have gone for naught without him. He had place in the loose jointed machinery of our struggle for liberty, but such was the lack of organization and system that it is difficult today to find more than an occasional trace of him, or to catch more than a fleeting glimpse of his sturdy figure galloping down the dusty lanes or along the deserted back roads of the old Colonies. He wore no uniform, this Continental Express, and sometimes he carried not even a leathern pouch to show his mission; but he could ride and ride he did, both night and day, when occasion demanded. Long distances meant nothing to him; he rode swiftly, but carefully and when his horse gave out he obtained another by any means, at any place and rode steadily on. He was never organized into a corps, which makes it the more difficult to trace his story.

In the beginning Congress made generous use of special messengers, or expresses, but by the end of the year 1775 it became plain that some plan or system was needed to lessen the expense and increase the efficiency of the haphazard method in vogue. The special rider was then the only known means of rapid communication and the transportation of orders and information was equally as important as the transportation of supplies. No thought of signal communication, such as the flag wig-wag or night torch seems to have occurred to anyone during the Revolution, though a relay of beacons at night and cannon blast by day was used to announce an event, known beforehand to be impending. The horseman at top speed was the only known telegraph. The distances travelled by these riders during the first two years of the war were often great. Some of the more trusted expresses of Congress went from Philadelphia to Ticonderoga, to Cambridge and to Georgia. Later the relay system was used and the rides reduced to from twenty to forty miles and where the distances between the relays were around the fifteen mile mark the speed maintained was excellent.

The first appearance of the express service in the Revolutionary organization is in the resolve of Congress of September 14, 1775, when the necessity of settling the expense accounts of the expresses became pressing. Having allowed matters to drift along Congress became illogically appalled at the accounts and, after debating the subject, added more members to the committee having the matter in charge, but no
result in the nature of forming an express organization was obtained. Congress was frugal, at times parsimonious, and settlement of matters involving the creation of a permanent expense in the shape of a new group of salaried employees was not easy. In December 1775 Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Francis Lewis and Silas Deane a committee to devise the best means of having expresses, who were to be persons of dependable character, posted along the road from Philadelphia to Washington's Headquarters in Cambridge, for the purpose of conveying early and frequent intelligence. This committee took three weeks to report and then the report was tabled until Franklin could make further inquiry into the matter. Four more weeks passed before the express question again forced itself to the fore. Congress, after haggling, in useless debate, over the expense charges, again postponed action until Franklin could enquire of various postmasters as to the terms on which expresses could be engaged. This continual postponement in such a pressing matter drew from General Washington a clear statement of the case. He wrote to Congress on Feb. 9, 1776, that he had had great hopes that the expresses to be established between Philadelphia and Cambridge would have been established long before that date. With an exact understanding of the attitude of Congress towards expenditures he gave it as his opinion that it would rather save than increase the expense by having regular relays of expresses, as many horses were destroyed by one man coming the whole way. "It would certainly be more expeditious and safer than writing by the post or by private hands which I am often under the necessity of doing."

February, March, April and May passed and in the first week in June Congress again bestirred itself to the extent of forming another committee, this time to be composed of one delegate from each of the Thirteen Colonies, to consider ways and means of establishing expresses between the several Continental posts of the army. This was a fumbling attempt to establish a kind of superpostal service, a special delivery that could be depended upon to speed up a certain class of communications. It was foredoomed to failure; but the Continental Congress had not learned in 1776 to delegate its executive functions into the hands of executives, exclusively so functioning. The insufficiency of the measure adopted drew from Washington some rather plain comment. On receiving the resolve he wrote at once to the President of Congress: "In respect to establishing expresses between the several Continental posts, who is to do it? The resolve does not say. Is it expected by Congress that I should? Whoever the work is assigned to should execute it with the utmost despatch. The late imperfect and contradictory accounts respecting our defeat at the Cedars strongly point out the necessity there is for it. No intelligence has yet come from any officer in command there and, most probably for want of a proper channel to convey it, tho the misfortune happened so long ago." Another month passed without Congressional action and, on July 5, Congress pitched upon the overworked and harassed Postmaster General as a convenient individual to shoulder the burden. It ordered him to establish a line of expresses between Philadelphia and New York City and tacked to the order a request that General Washington be desired to send off despatches to Congress every day. No
money was authorized for these expresses and the Postmaster General’s only recourse was to use the regular post riders as expresses. The result was to hamper the mail service with but small corresponding gain to the express despatches.

The struggle to prevent the British taking New York City and the anxious days that followed its capture kept express riders moving swiftly; necessity pressed hard upon the heels of expediency and riders, others than those so employed by the Postmaster General were found and engaged with little thought of system or regulation. The need of the moment governed; but in October, 1776, Congress reverted once more to the express difficulties; a committee was appointed on the last day of that month with instructions to report as soon as possible on ways and means of establishing expresses and conveying intelligence to and from the army, with safety and speed. Difficulties were encountered and once more (on Nov. 6) Congress turned to the Postmaster General and directed him to employ immediately as many more riders between Philadelphia and the headquarters of the army as he should judge would most effectually perform that very important “and, at this time more especially, necessary service and that he endeavor to the utmost in his power, to procure sober, diligent and trusty persons to undertake it.” All ferry keepers were enjoined to expedite expresses and, as it was reported that the expresses were in the habit of carrying private letters and packages in addition to the government despatches, Congress solemnly declared that such offenders “ought not to receive the wages they would otherwise be entitled to.”

In November, 1776, Timothy Dodd, one of the expresses, was robbed of his despatch bag at Bristol, Pennsylvania, under rather suspicious circumstances. A Congressional investigation could find nothing against Dodd but carelessness. He was imprisoned for a time; but the incident merely showed the pressing necessity for a regulated express service. By the end of November it seemed clear that whatever management existed in the express service had not met the needs, so Congress again reverted to its original method of committee treatment, only this time instead of asking for a report, it placed the management of the matter in the hands of the committee. This was the Committee of Intelligence and it was directed and empowered to establish expresses to go to and from Headquarters daily. But evil days were dawning upon the Revolutionary movement; Washington was driven through Jersey and across the Delaware; the British were encamped upon the east bank of the river and Congress fled to Baltimore. The need for an express service was more imperative than ever, yet the situation was more than ever confused. Robert Morris, who had been left in Philadelphia along with George Clymer and George Walton, to carry on the Continental business as long as it was prudent to stay in the city, wrote to Congress that the Continental stables, from which the expresses were largely derived, were in the greatest confusion. Horses, wagons, expresses, commissaries, stable gear and supplies were in a turmoil. “Jacob Hiltzheimer, a very honest man” he wrote, “will run mad soon if not properly assisted or relieved in this department.”

In January, 1777, the full committee wrote to Congress that the waste and destruction going on in the stables was
frightful. "Our opinion is that no such thing as a Continental stable should ever have existed. Horses are worked to the bone and then neglected — feed stolen and wasted, no one can tell who is entitled to it and who is not. Every officer crams his horses into the public stables and calls them Continental; every hired team that ought to find itself say they are Continental and demand feed as a right. Hiltzheimer does all he can but they threaten his life and to burn his stables." The Committee sent Hiltzheimer a guard, but they turned out to be just as bad as the thieving wagoners and joined in with the dishonest in getting everything possible. The Continental stables had been established at the suggestion of Thomas Mifflin, but from lack of proper management they became more of a hindrance than a help. The confusion in Philadelphia at the time of the battles of Trenton and Princeton accounts for some of the conditions so eloquently described by the Committee; but absence of intelligent management was the main trouble. Matters blundered along, with haphazard dependence on finding private individuals who were ready to ride as special messengers, when it became necessary to send communications with more than ordinary speed. There were individuals in Philadelphia who were habitually employed by Congress to ride express with important papers and their expense accounts were settled with the usual delay, after debate, questioning and complaint of the expense involved; but it seemed impossible to come to an agreement on an established plan which would reduce the very expense so freely complained of. When the army moved, the chain of expresses was dissolved and a new one built up on the best terms obtainable; frequently entailing a complete change of all former arrangements and a new scale of payments for the service. General Washington did not hesitate to throw out long lines of relay riders wherever necessity demanded it, but no permanent organization was possible and the results of temporary arrangements seldom met adequately, the exigencies. During the Spring campaign in 1777, when both Washington and Howe jockeyed for advantage in upper Jersey the American general established a relay of expresses between Morristown and Philadelphia, writing to the President of Congress that the deputy quartermaster general "would inform you who his rider is in Philadelphia that you may know where to apply." A sudden move of the British up the Hudson had to be guarded against and a chain of expresses was established between King's Ferry and Morristown. Joseph Butler, on the west side of the ferry, John Butler at Suffern's Tavern, in Smith's Cove, and Adam Jameson at Capt. Mandeville's, at Pompton Plains were the riders that brought despatches from the Highlands to the camp at Morristown. In July, 1777, Howe set sail from New York with the British fleet and troop transports and for weeks Washington was in the dark as to the point where the stroke would be delivered. After a long wait the ships were seen off the Delaware capes, only to disappear again and later to sail into Chesapeake Bay. Congress immediately became busy with the lack of an express service and ordered the Board of War to appoint proper expresses for conveying letters and requested Washington to appoint a proper person at Headquarters to write to the President of Congress twice a day or oftener. The Board confessed its utter inability to carry out
Congress' order and passed the difficulty on to Washington. It wrote to him that while it disliked taking men from the fighting line, it could do nothing more than request Washington to obtain expresses by taking dragoons for that purpose, from either Bland's or Sheldon's regiments. This was the final acknowledgment that an express service, as a civil establishment, could not be maintained; the task, so airily directed by Congress was impossible of accomplishment without the finances necessary to fulfill it and finances were ignored by Congress. It was easy to obtain a few soldiers by detail for this, that and the other purpose; a few men here and there weren't supposed to count; but when this became a general practice the result was a weakening of the fighting line and a relaxation of the reins of discipline. But the precedent was set by the Board of War and from the latter part of 1777 dragoons were used freely as expresses on all occasions. The practice brought into existence an entirely new set of difficulties; the dragoon commanders were bitter in their complaints against their commands being split up and scattered over an expanse of territory; the dragoon riders, stationed at posts away from camp and freed from disciplinary restraints were not always as prompt and efficient as could be wished and, when they came in contact with civilian express riders they contrived to assume a superiority that did not always redound to the good of the service. The innovation did not solve the problem for, half a year later, (May, 1778) Congress again appointed another of its interminable committees to digest and report a plan for regulating the Continental Expresses and also to enquire into and rectify the abuses of the general Post Office. The dragoon expresses could be punished in summary military manner for delays and mistakes; but the civilian express was a more difficult problem. Complaints of tardiness, straying from station and loitering on the road were numerous and Congress was alarmed at the expense of the service. From the end of June to the middle of July, 1778, $6,000 had been called for within this short period of three weeks.

The distances to be ridden varied; the general plan was to divide the routes into moderate laps of from twelve to twenty miles and to have express riders stationed at convenient posts at these distances apart. Each express was supposed to ride at the utmost speed of his mount to the next relay station, from which the rider there would carry the despatch to the next station. The expresses furnished their own mounts; but were not allowed, in all cases, to subsist them at public expense. The despatches carried by the riders were of the highest importance. When the French fleet, under Comte D'Estaing, was expected on the coast, the letter of welcome from Congress was entrusted to various riders who were sent to different points along the shore, as no one knew just where the French Admiral would make his landfall. One express went to Lewes, Delaware; another to Little Egg Harbor and, in addition to the polite phrases of welcome, the President of Congress recorded for D'Estaing important information as to the British ships in New York harbor, the position of General Washington's army and enclosed copies of the letters and documents relating to the British attempt, in 1778, to effect a reconciliation with the Colonies. It was most important that our French allies plainly understand that nothing short of Independence was
ORDERS FROM DRAGOONS AND EXPRESSES. FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS, IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
then to be thought of and President Laurens wrote that "as your Excellency cannot have seen these papers on the other side of the Atlantic, a perusal of them will afford some amusement, at the same time that you will learn from the contents the firmness of the good People of this Country."

The two expresses that carried the duplicate letter to Lewes and Little Egg Harbor, were Andrew Dougherty and Charles Freeman. Dougherty was to deliver his despatch to Henry Fisher and Freeman his to Richard Westcott. Both Fisher and Westcott were asked "in the name of Congress" to get the packet out to the French ships by any means in their power.

One of the express troubles was the unauthorized use of them by staff and civilian officers. Private letters were often sent by the public expresses and inconsequential communications given into their hands when the post would have served just as well. This resulted in the express being absent frequently from his post when important official despatches arrived, to their consequent delay. It was also responsible for some of the loitering and delays of the riders. All official despatches were franked on the outside of the packet so the rider could easily tell whether the letters he carried were from important individuals or not. Set to riding so often for business he suspected was of slight importance, it was human nature to become somewhat indifferent, and criticism and reprimand were often ineffective. The irregularities and complaints steadily increased and light dragoons had been gradually substituted for many of the expresses by the latter part of the year 1778. With the substitution had come complaints also from the dragoon commanders who bitterly protested having their troopers scattered over the countryside. Congress also was having trouble with its expresses. In November, 1778, a petition, signed by the Continental Expresses, Timothy Dodd, Levallin Barry, Patrick M'Closky and Richard Ross was presented, setting forth that the riders had been receiving 25 shillings per day up to August, 1777 and from then on, 35 shillings. They paid their own expenses out of this and the petition claimed that the higher pay was not sufficient. Congress disagreed with the petitioners; announced that the sum was quite sufficient and refused to grant the plea; the result was more dissatisfaction and more carelessness. The petitioners were certainly justified in some respects as the pay of the expresses was anything but consistent or uniform. The Philadelphia expresses, however, received the highest pay of all. According to the returns, which are available only for the year 1779 and a part of 1780, there were 29 riders at Philadelphia and most of them, in 1779, received $480 per month; 4 at Trenton, N. J. received $12 per day; at Hartford, Conn., the rate was $80 per month; at Easton, Pa., $140 per month; at Morristown, N. J., $16 per day; at Charlottesville, Va., $75 per month; at Providence, R. I., $249 per month and at Lebanon, Pa., $60 and $53½, with subsistence accompanying the $60 rate and not granted to the $53½ rate. These figures are eloquent of the unsystematic character of the express service. Subsistence and forage were perquisites allowed or withheld in a most illogical manner and the general inequality of the pay could have no other effect than that of being detrimental to the service at large. The only spot in the entire organ-
ization where there was anything approaching system was in the main army under Washington. Here the 24 riders were under the direction of a captain of expresses by the name of John Erskine and they were all paid at the rate of $12 per day; two light dragoons were detailed to this group and they were allowed $6 per day in addition to their army stipend and rations; but this group was the exception; the rest of the service was dissatisfied, careless, and a source of exasperation to Congress. This exasperation steadily increased as complaint after complaint was made against the expresses and on December 27, 1779, Congress, in a fit of irritation, ordered the summary dismissal of every rider in the pay of the United States and resolved further that thereafter no established express riders be maintained at public expense.

This sweeping method of rectifying an evil, for which Congress itself was responsible, by abolishing it was much like curing a headache by decapitation. Fortunately for the service the Commander in Chief was of a less hasty disposition. He immediately wrote to Quartermaster General Nathanael Greene that such summary action could not be taken without great injury to the service. “I do not see,” he wrote, “that the measure will be altogether practicable at any time in the extent proposed.” Nevertheless he ordered Greene to discharge as many of the riders as circumstances would admit of being immediately discharged. The small pay and hard service had so discouraged the expresses that most of them had given Greene notice of their intention to quit before Congress ordered their discharge. It was not the dismissal that worried Greene but how to obtain riders when they were urgently needed. He thought he could meet most emergencies with 15 expresses and, as Congress had ordered all riders dismissed he suggested that the orderly sergeants be used as expresses. They were a much better class of men, Greene said, than the average express rider, but, he added with weary impatience, by the time horses were provided for the sergeants and all the necessary equipment found and new express arrangements made the expense would be as great as the retention of the old, regular express riders. Washington wrote plainly to Congress on Jan. 5, 1780: “I would,” he said, “take the liberty to observe that I think the exigency and good of the service will not admit of a general discharge of the Express Riders. Circumstances very interesting frequently arise that demand an instant communication—and to places entirely out of the track of the Post. Nor does it appear to me that it would answer to rely on the getting of occasional expresses at the moment they are wanted, both on account of the delay that would often happen and the risk of employing improper Characters. The preciousness of moments in military arrangements will often make the delay of an hour extremely injurious nor am I clear how far this plan may be conducive to economy; for persons so engaged in an emergency will not fail to exact enormous rewards.” He informed Congress that he had taken the liberty to suspend the operation of the resolve dismissing the expresses until he could hear from them again and that he had done this “not of choice, but of necessity.” Washington thought that perhaps one-half of the expresses might be dismissed by way of an experiment, but that was as far as it was safe to go until it
could be seen how the reduced number could maintain the service. The letter was effective and on Jan. 14, 1780, Congress resolved that the Commander in Chief might retain as many public expresses as he judged necessary for the immediate purposes of the army. Acting under this authority the total number of the army expresses was reduced from 112 to 17, of which 10 continued with the main army; 1 in the Highlands; 5 at Fishkill and 1 at Fort Pitt, on the frontier. The 112 had been distributed as follows: 30 with the main army; 2 at Williamsburg, Va.; 1 at Wilmington, Del.; 3 at Lancaster, Pa.; 5 at Carlisle, Pa.; 2 in Chester County, Pa.; 28 in Philadelphia; 1 at Fort Pitt; 1 at Reading, Pa.; 6 at Easton, Pa.; 7 at Pittstown, N. J.; 1 at Morristown, N. J.; 1 at Albany, N. Y.; 16 at Fishkill, N. Y.; 7 at Providence, R. I., and 1 at Heath's headquarters in the Highlands. The Fishkill post presented a difficult problem. It was one of the most important supply depots and, under the management of Col. Udny Hay, gathered in supplies from a large area of surrounding country. Hay was so upset over the curtailment of his expresses that he obtained a court of inquiry upon the situation. The court found that he had absolute need of more expresses than the new arrangement allowed him. Communication was continuous between Hay and the various county justices and this communication had to be maintained if the needed stream of supplies, especially forage, was to be uninterrupted. Hard put to it, Hay impressed the wagon-masters as expresses, for the needs of the army had to be constantly reported to the justices of the peace, that arrangements might be made sufficiently in advance to meet the daily demands. Very little of this business lay with the people living along the post roads so that the mails were of small use in this regard. Fortified by the decision of the court of inquiry, Washington gave Hay entire discretion to employ any number of expresses in an emergency, provided that he discharged them as soon as the emergency ceased. Congress itself found that emergencies arose when expresses were greatly needed and, after the expresses had been discharged, it fell back upon the use of its employees, army officers in Philadelphia who happened to be traveling in the proper direction, or even private citizens who were willing to serve as messengers for the honor of it. A case of this nature was when the Marquis de Lafayette returned to France. Congress sent the letter granting him leave to return to Europe by Moses Young, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of Congress. The letter gave to Lafayette the thanks of Congress "for the zeal and disinterested service . . . you have rendered to the United States of America," and informed the gallant Frenchman that they had ordered "an elegant sword to be presented to you by the American Minister at the Court of Versailles." Along with this letter to Lafayette, Young also delivered to him a letter from Congress to King Louis XVI expressing America's great appreciation of Lafayette.

The coming of the French army under Rochambeau made the employment of expresses more pressingly necessary than ever and a committee of Congress, that had been ordered to Washington's Headquarters to secure better cooperation and understanding of the situation, requested expresses of Quartermaster General Greene, to carry an urgent circular letter to all the States. With a
vivid recollection of the trouble caused him by Congress's abolition of the express service but a short time before, the harassed Quartermaster General replied: "I should have been happy had it been in my power to furnish the Express riders agreeable to your request. The number retained in the service are inadequate to the purposes for which they are employed. They now are all out on duty and I am sorry to acknowledge I have not the means to hire any for this particular occasion."

By the end of June, 1780, Congress had been painfully convinced of the error of its hasty dismissal of the riders and a grudging surrender to necessity was made by a resolve of July 3, ordering the Board of War to continue the line of expresses that had been established and supported by Governor Thomas Jefferson, from Williamsburg, Va., to Philadelphia, from the latter place to Washington's Headquarters. Later, when the Southern campaign was in full swing, another resolve was passed ordering the Board of War to keep the line of expresses established by Governor Jefferson constantly employed. The Board was to make the necessary arrangements with Jefferson and to fix on the necessary stages and riders so that communications could be sent back and forth quickly between the Southern Army and Congress. Then, apparently as an afterthought, the Board was ordered to take the necessary measures for a similar service to the Northern Army. The thriftiness of Congress in arranging with Jefferson to use his Virginia expresses, after having discharged its own, was typical and the inspiration of one genius added to the resolve that intelligence from the South was to be transmitted "as quickly as possible and not to exceed once in ten days at farthest." Fortunately a saving common sense struck this out before it could be enacted and Congress escaped from resolving such an absurdity.

The army, deprived of means of rapid communication which it had to have, fell back on the precedent established in 1777 by the Board of War, and used its light dragoons as express riders. This reduced the efficiency of the cavalry, but the despatches had to go through. When the French army arrived Rochambeau generously guaranteed the expense of expresses between the two armies and the express service between the allies did not suffer. But though the use of the light dragoons saved the situation, it did not smooth out all the difficulties. It was not always easy to find forage for a light horse at the point where it was best for him to be stationed and the danger of capture of a single rider by Tory sympathizers, when he was continued for a time at a fixed station, was not slight. While the army was on the Hudson River and the express route to the French at Rhode Island lay through Westchester county, New York and Connecticut, the danger to the dragoon expresses from marauding bands of Tories was considerable; Col. Elisha Sheldon was quite convinced that the most dangerous area lay between Stamford, Conn., and the Headquarters at New Windsor and all of the dragoon commanders disliked the risk of thus weakening their regiments by losing men in driblets of one at a time. Every so often the expresses were attacked and it was reported in the Continental Army camps that the British had a high standing offer for the capture of any rider with his despatches. At times the militia horse were ordered into service as
expresses; but when so used they were not enlightened as to the particular service they were rendering; all they knew was that they were carrying an order of some kind and when so employed they were paid out of the Continental military chest.

After Yorktown, the French army remained in Virginia during the winter of 1781-2 and Rochambeau bore the expense of an express line from Williamsburg to Philadelphia. In the Spring the French marched to Boston and a line of dragoon expresses was established from Newburgh on the Hudson to that city. The orders for the government of this express line are the only ones that appear to have survived and they are here transcribed for their undoubted interest:

Orders for Dragoons and Expresses posted on the Line of Communication between Kings Ferry & Boston.

1st. Every Dragoon or Express will hold himself in constant readiness by night & by day to perform the service expected of him.

2. The Dragoon or Express will not Commence the journey purposely to forward any Despatches except such only as are franked by the Commander in Chief, or are from the Commanding land or Naval Officers of his Most Christian Majesty—but other letters may be sent by this conveyance whenever the line is put in motion for the before mentioned purposes.

3. Dragoons or Expresses are always to note on the outside of the Letters the hour they receive them, & the exact time they deliver them at the next stage. If the covers of the Despatches should be broken or in bad condition from any casualty whatever, it must be attested by a magistrate or two respectable Inhabitants that this was the case before the Despatches arrived at the Stage where the certificate was given—otherwise the person in whose possession they are found will be considered as the Delinquent and treated accordingly.

4. The Dragoon or Express being charged with Despatches of the foregoing Description must carry them through their stage with the greatest diligence—but whenever it is mentioned on the Letters themselves, that they are to be forwarded with the greatest dispatch, they must then Ride night & day without one moments cessation (the time of receipt & delivery being marked on the letter). The fidelity & exertion of every individual may be judged of—and should any be guilty of negligence they must abide by the consequences.

These orders, the draft of which is shown in illustration, are in the handwriting of Lt. Col. David Humphreys, then an aide to Washington. They are endorsed: “Instructions to the Dragoons to be posted by Mr. Mix on the Road to Boston.”

The final disappearance of the Continental Express Rider from the stage of the Revolutionary War came in December, 1782 when Congress ordered that the Quartermaster General should thereafter furnish all extraordinary expresses when the service required them, any ordinance or resolve of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. This in effect meant the end of the express rider for the Quartermaster General, with no funds at his disposal to obtain such service would, of necessity, requisition for a light dragoon from the nearest troop of cavalry, whenever he needed a messenger. On December 29, 1782, after the French army had sailed from Boston, the Commander in Chief ordered the Quartermaster General to discharge all the expresses on the line between Newburgh and Boston and to order the light dragoons back to their corps. The country people who had furnished provisions, forage and shelter for these riders were informed that their accounts for these services would be paid as soon as they could be sent to the Congress at Philadelphia. An attested account of the express expense was to be made out and sent to the French Minister there who had engaged to pay the French proportion of it.
The lack of system in the management of the express service, from the very beginning, is, of course, responsible for the difficulty in reconstructing at this late day, more than the barest outline of it. What follows is the list of express stations that the author has been able to find, together with the number of expresses stationed at each. Following that is a list of such names of express riders as are mentioned among the Papers of the Continental Congress and those of General George Washington. The total of the information is meager, but it is given here for what it is worth, because no such list as this appears anywhere in print and because these names are those of men who gave of their strength and courage that America might gain liberty. Braving hardship and danger they added their humble might to the cumulative efforts of eight years of war that won for our Country her political freedom.

In Pennsylvania the express stations were: Philadelphia, at which there were from 28 to 31 riders; at Easton, 4 riders; at Newtown, 2 riders; at Carlisle, 1, permanently and 1 occasionally; at Shippensburg, 1; at York, 1; at Lancaster, 2; at Lebanon, 2; at Reading, 1 and in Chester County, 2. At Hartford, Conn., there was 1 rider. At Charlottesvile, Va., there were 2. In New Jersey were 4 at Trenton; at Morristown, 2, occasionally; at Pittstown, 1; at Ramapahaugh, 3. At Springfield, Mass., there was 1. In Rhode Island, at Providence there were 5; at Warren, 1; at Tiverton, 3 and at North Kingston, 2.

The names of some of the above which often cannot be identified with their stations, are: Cornelius Maerschalk, who was stationed at Morristown, N. J.; Benjamin Ball, at Springfield, Mass.; George Welch and Charles McCormick, at Lebanon, Pa.; James Pitney, who rode from Troy, N. Y., to New Jersey; Elijah Bennett, Josiah Fessenden and Moses Fessenden, three of the most trusted of the Congress expresses at Philadelphia; Andrew Parker, a Congress express, who rode from York, Pa., to Boston; George Frank, John Powell and James Alexander, Congress expresses; David Barclay, Methuselah Davis, Isaac Humphries, William Beldon, James Davis, Simon Cruger, Adam Nip, Joseph Davenport, Ephraim Harris, John Apsley, Joseph Millet, Joseph Sharpe, Patrick M'Closky, Patrick Maher, Charles Freeman, James Martin, Edward Bryne, Joseph Burwell, Isaac Titsworth, Simon Owen, Richard Ross, Fred Vanlow, James Custer, Thomas
Ripley, John White, William Hunter, Timothy Dodd, Anthony Dougherty and Philetus Cumbersome, were all Congress expresses. John King, Bernard Wolfe, E. Adams, Hugh M'Clenaghan, John Avery, Jr., William Chew, Joseph Beck and John Pluckrose were express riders in 1776. Others employed by Congress but whose Christian names were not found were: Durst, McKonkie, Gray, F. Wear (or Weir), Clarkson, Johns, Wilkinson, Brailsford, Stuart, B. Saxton, Skinner, Barry, who rode from York to Whitemarsh in 1777, Jones who did likewise, Storer, Browne, Dugan, Baldwin, Dunn, Muckinfuss, W. Forbes, White and Ingles. Other names that appear scattered through the records, in addition to those already mentioned in this article are: George Richardson, Thomas Crawford, Michael Van Court, John Kell, who was stationed at the Continental Village, in the Highlands in 1780, and Mills, McCann and Baldwin, whose first names have eluded the writer.

Expresses were also used by the various States and here, in each locality, additional lists of names may be compiled if time and energy is available; but this article is concerned only with those expresses who rode for the Continental Congress or for the Continental Army.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death of Mrs. James F. Maupin, Vice-President General from Virginia, 1916 to 1918; and Mrs. Henry McCleary, Vice-President General from Washington, 1920 to 1923.

Mrs. Maupin died in Portsmouth, Va., on July 11, 1923, and Mrs. McCleary in McCleary, Washington, on September 25, 1923.
THE OLD STONE HOUSE OF LEWIS COUNTY, NEW YORK

By Katherine Allen

National Registrar, Children of the American Revolution

One of the most interesting landmarks on the New York State Highway, following the Utica to Watertown stage route of earlier days, is the Old Stone House which stands at the cross-roads in the Village of Talcottville, Lewis County, New York. The owners have kept the old house so that to-day it stands in the old-time simplicity and beauty of outline it had when built for Hezekiah M. Talcott. It is still surrounded by the large estate which belongs to the family.

A constant right-of-way to the house eventually became the main road of the county and to-day the new state highway runs within a few feet of the steps, while the farm is on the opposite side of the road.

Within the staunchly built walls of native stone and hand carved wood-work, the children's children yet find hospitality and among the guests are many names known back in the days of the Revolution.

Upon its completion the old stone house became the manor house of that section and was also the unofficial town hall. The mail stage changed horses here and many times the driver had hundreds of dollars in gold packed in small kegs enroute to an upstate bank placed in his care. The early records describe the memorial service held in the winter (January) at The Old Stone House in Leyden, when the news of General Washington's death reached the town.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, northern New York was still a wilderness. Several men bought up large tracts and promoted homestead schemes among the families of the neighboring New England States. One proprietor was John Brown of Providence, Rhode Island, who owned a large part of what is now the North Woods or Black River Country, and land is still recorded as "The Brown Tract." He employed Captain John Hammond, late of the Revolutionary Army in Rhode Island and an expert topographer, to take charge of surveying the Brown land. This was such a tremendous task that Captain Hammond moved his family permanently into New York and we now find their family lines crossed with many notable New York families. This Black River country was originally Oneida County and Leyden Township and covered a large area. But, bearing the date of March 28, 1805, we find presented to the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened: "An Act to erect part of the county of Oneida into two separate counties by the names of Jefferson and Lewis, and for other purposes." Section 13 reads: "And be it further enacted, that all that part of
the town of Leyden remaining in the County of Oneida, shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Boonville, and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Joseph Denning, and all the remaining part of the town of Leyden, which is comprised within the bounds of the County, of Lewis, shall be and remain a town by the name of Leyden, and the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Hezekiah Talcott." The Old Stone House thus officially became the birthplace of Lewis County. Leyden was named by Gerret Boon, who settled what was later known as Boonville, under the auspices of the Holland Land Company whose members chiefly lived in Leyden, Holland. After 1900 the Talcott family had the name changed to Talcottville.

Settlement was first made in this town and county by William Topping, who emigrated from Meriden, Connecticut, early in 1794 with an ox team and his household, consisting of his wife, a son and a daughter. They were two weeks reaching Whitestown, near Utica, where they turned northward into the wilderness, through tangled underbrush and around fallen logs. The wife took her turn at driving the team, while the husband went before them, axe in hand, to clear a way. They arrived at Sugar River late in April, and built a bark shanty by the side of a large log using poles for the sides and a blanket for the door.

In June 1792, Patrick Colquhoun, High Sheriff of London, had bought 25,000 acres, including this land, at one shilling sterling an acre. This he bought from his friend William Constable; from another friend, William Inman, he bought an additional share of 4,000 more acres at the same price, but as he was barred as an alien from holding land in his own right, the land was conveyed in Inman's name and Inman was made the agent. (Henry Inman, a son of William, was one of the famous early American painters. He died in New York City, January 1846.)

William Topping's nearest neighbors to the South were many untracked miles dis-
tant, and to the North there were none this side of the Canadian Posts. In June, 1794, his brother, Jared, came to help him build a hut. This was barely finished when William Dustin, Asa Lord, Bela Butterfield, and several others arrived. However, only the families of Topping and Butterfield wintered here 1794-1795.

The first saw mill was built in Leyden by Butterfield in 1795 but it was lost in the Spring freshet of the Sugar River. In 1798 he sold his land to the Talcott family. There were Hezekiah Talcott, the father, and his two sons, Elisha and Daniel, who were grown men with families of their own at the time they came to Leyden. From the first the family were leaders in the County. Shortly after they settled in the town the father built the Stone House.

For nearly a hundred years, however, the Stone House has been occupied by the Thomas Baker family, who came to New York State from Connecticut before 1800. The Bakers first took land in Russia, New York, but on the invitation of Jonathan Collins they removed to Leyden early in 1800. Thomas Baker’s wife was Mary Hall of Meriden, Connecticut. Jonathan Collins’ sister married Brenton Hall of Meriden, Connecticut. Mary Hall was related to Jonathan Collins (thought to be a niece). Brenton Hall’s wife was Lament Collins, a sister of Jonathan Collins. Brenton Hall was the son of Samuel Hall and Ann Law, and a grandson of John Hall and Mary Lyman. Ann Law was the daughter of Governor Law and Ann Elliott, and the granddaughter of Reverend Joseph Elliott and Elizabeth Brenton, who was the daughter of William Brenton, first Governor of Connecticut, and Martha Burton, his wife.

“Descent of Mary Lyman from the Saxon Kings”

1. Cedric, the first King of the West Saxons, died in 534, leaving a son,
2. Cynric, eldest son, died in 560. He was succeeded by his eldest son,
3. Cheaulin died in exile in 593, leaving,
4. Cuthwin, who was killed in battle in 584, and left a son,
5. Cuth, who died leaving,
6. Chelwald, who was the father of Ken-
7. Kenred had four sons, the eldest of
   whom was the eleventh King of Wessex;
8. Ingills, a second son, had
9. Eoppa, who was the father of
10. Easa, who left a son,

the death of Osburga he married Judith,
daughter of Charles II, the Bald, King of
France. Judith upon the death of her husband
married Baldwin I., Count of Flanders. He
died January 18, 857.
14. Alfred the Great, youngest son of King
Ethelwulf and Osburga, born in 849, suc-
cceeded to the crown March 23, 872. He mar-
ried in 869, Alswitha. He died in October 28,
901, and his wife three years later. He was
succeeded by his second son,
15. Edward the Elder, who became king in
901 and died in 925. He married first, Eguna,
a shepherd's daughter, by whom he had Athel-
stan, his successor; second, Elfleda, one of
whose daughters, Edgiva, married Charles III,
King of France, as his second wife, and an-

11. Alkmund, sometimes called Ethelmund,
   King of Kent. He was the father of
12. Egbert, the seventeenth King of the
   West Saxons, who succeeded to the crown in
   801 upon the death of King Bithric. Egbert
   married Lady Redburga, and died February 4,
   836; being succeeded by his eldest son.
13. Ethelwulf married Osburga, daughter of
   Osloc who also descended from Cedric. After
other Eldhild, Hugh the Great, father of Hugh Capet, King of France; Third Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigeline, by whom he had Edmund and Edred, who were successively Kings of England.

16. Princess Edgiva, Elfelda’s daughter, the widow of Charles III, married for her second

19. Lady Isabel De Vermandois, her daughter, married first, Robert De Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, created Earl of Leicester by Henry I of England. In his latter days he became a monk in the Abbey of Preaux, where he died in 1118, and was succeeded by his second son, Robert, as the 2d Earl of Leicester,

1. Hubert, 4th Count de Vermandois, who married Adelheld, daughter of the Count De Valois, and had,

18. Lady Adela De Vermandois, who married Hugh Magnus, 5th Count de Vermandois, son of Henry I, King of France, and grandson of Hugh Capet, the founder of the Capetian dynasty.

20. Robert, the 2d Earl of Leicester, married Amicia, daughter of Ralph De Ware, Earl of Norfolk, and had,


22. Lady Margaret De Bellomont, married Sayer De Quincey, one of the twenty-five
barons selected to enforce Magna Charta, created, 1207, Earl of Winchester, and died 1219, leaving.

23. Roger De Quincey, 2d Earl of Winchester, died 1264, who married Lady Helen, daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and became, in the right of his wife Constable of Scotland, and had

26. Robert De Umfraville, 9th Earl of Angus. He had by his second wife, Alianore.

27. Sir Thomas De Umfraville of Harbottle Castle, a younger son, half brother of Gilbert, 10th Earl of Angus, who married Lady Joane, daughter of Adam De Roddam, and had

28. Sir Thomas De Umfraville (born 1364, died 1391), Lord of Riddesdale and Kyme,

24. Lady Elizabeth De Quincey married Alexander, Baron Comyn, 2d Earl of Buchan.

25. Lady Agnes Comyn, daughter of Lady Elizabeth and Baron Cumyn, married Gilbert, Baron de Umfraville, 8th Earl of Angus in the right of his mother, and Governor of Dundee and Forfar Castles and the whole territory of Angus in Scotland. He died in 1308 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

29. Lady Joane De Umfraville, who married Sir William Lambert of Owton in Durham and had

30. Robert Lambert of Owton, father of

31. Henry Lambert of Ongar, County of Essex, father of

32. Elizabeth Lambert, who married Thomas Lyman of Navistoke, County Essex (died 1509), and had
33. Henry Lyman of Navistoke and High Ongar, who married Alicia, daughter of Simon Hyde of Wethersfield, County Essex, and had
34. John Lyman of High Ongar, (died 1587) had by his wife Margaret, daughter of William Girard of Beauchamp, County Essex,
35. Henry Lyman of High Ongar, buried at Navistoke, April 15, 1587, who had by his wife Phillis,

36. Richard Lyman, born 1580 at High Ongar, removed to Roxbury in 1631 and died at Hartford, Connecticut, 1640. He had by his wife Sarah Osborne,
37. Lt. John Lyman of Northampton, born at High Ongar 1623, died 1690, who married in 1655, Dorcas Plumbe, daughter of John Plumbe of Wethersfield, by whom he had

38. Mary Lyman, born in Northampton, Massachusetts, who married Hon. John Hall of Wallingford, Connecticut, a Member of the Governor's Council.

"Descent of Mary Lyman from the Scottish Kings"

2. Constantine I, son of Kenneth, resigned 864-877, and was killed in a battle with the Danes.
3. Donald, son of Constantine, reigned 889-900, and was slain during a Danish invasion.
7. Bethoc, eldest daughter of Malcom II, married Crinan, secular Abbot of Dunkfield, and had Duncan I.
8. Duncan I, married a daughter of Siward, the Danish Earl of Northumberland, and had Malcom III. Duncan I reigned 1034-1040.

9. Malcom III, called Canmore, son of Duncan I, reigned 1058-1093 when he was killed at Alnwick and buried at Tynemouth. He married Princess Margaret of England, sister of Edgar Atheling, by whom he had Edgar, Alexander I and David I, who were successively Kings of Scotland.

10. David I, King of Scotland (died 1153) married Matilda, widow of Simon de St. Liz, Norman Earl of Northampton, and daughter and heir of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, by Judith, niece of William the Conqueror. Their son

11. Henry, Prince of Scotland, (d. v. p. 1152) married Ada, daughter of William De Warrane, Count of Warrene and Earl of Surrey, and had three sons, Malcom IV and Wil-
13. Duncan succeeded his father as 4th Earl of Angus. His son was
14. Malcom, 5th Earl of Angus, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Humphrey Berkeley Knt., by whom he had
15. Matilda, Countess of Angus in her own right. She married first, John Comyn, who in her right became the 6th Earl, and second (1243), Gilbert De Umfraville, Lord of Prudhoe, Riddesdale and Harbottle, Northumberland, who in her right became the 7th Earl of Angus. He died in Passion week (1245) leaving a son and heir of "tender years."
16. Gilbert De Umfraville, 8th Earl of Angus, only son of Gilbert and Countess Matilda, who married Lady Agnes Comyn, daughter of Alexander Cumyn, 2d Earl of Buchan, and a descendant of Donald Bane, King of Scotland, and had
17. Robert De Umfraville, 9th Earl of Angus, appointed by Edward II, Guardian of Scotland, who had by his second wife, Alianore
18. Sir Thomas De Umfraville, a younger son and half brother to Gilbert, 10th Earl of Angus, who succeeded by special entail to the Castle of Harbottle and Manor of Otterburn. He married Joan, daughter of Adam De Roddam, and by her had Thomas and Robert,

"Descent of Mary Lyman from Hugh Capet, King of France."

1. Hugh Capet (born 940, died 996), the founder of the third dynasty of French Kings which existed until the death of Louis XVI in 1793, was the grandson of Robert, Count of Paris, and son of Hugh the Great, Count of Paris and Duke of France. He married Adela, daughter of the Duke of Aquitaine, and was succeeded by his eldest son,
2. Robert the Pious, King of France (born 971, died 1031), who married Constance of Aquitaine, and had
3. Henry I, King of France (born 1005, died 1060) who after the death of his first and second wives, the daughters of the German Emperors, Conrad and Henry III, married Anne of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duke Yaroslaff, and had
4. Hugh, surnamed Magnus, who married Adela, daughter of Hubert the 4th Count de Vermandois. Their daughter
5. Lady Isabel De Vermandois, married Robert De Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, created by Henry I, Earl of Leicester, who, says an ancient writer, "exceeded all the nobles in riches and power."

One of Mary Hall's daughters, Minerva, married William Watkins, grandson of Lieutenant Joseph Watkins, their daughter married John Hammond, grandson of Captain John Hammond and Anna Fiske, daughter of Benjamin Fiske of Scituate, Rhode Island. Anna Fiske through her mother was descended from John Wickes, one of the thirteen original proprietors with Roger Williams of Rhode Island.

Jonathan Collins, a Revolutionary veteran himself, was the son of Captain Collins, and a brother of General Oliver Collins of Revolutionary fame, and likewise an uncle of Ela Collins, son of General Oliver Collins and Lois Cowles. Ela Collins, who lived in Lowville and in 1817 married Maria Clinton (a cousin of De Witte Clinton), was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1821. In 1822 he was elected from the district composed of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Oswego Counties, as a member of the 18th Congress.

*Sally Talcott born 1806 married Jonathan Collins 1826.
Thomas Baker was the son of Lieutenant Thomas Baker, of Connecticut, who served in the Revolution. His son Thomas Baker (3d) was a widower with a young child (Thomas), when he married Miss Sophronia Talcott,* whose father had left her The Stone House. Thomas Baker (4th), a child of four years, was fortunate to find in her a most devoted mother. At her death she willed The Stone House to him and he, Thomas Baker (4th) is now the present owner. The National Semi-Centennial Celebration was held at Lowville, July 4, 1826, and fifty-five Revolutionary veterans were present from all parts of the County. Their names, present and former residences with their ages follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Former residence</th>
<th>Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levi Adams</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Granby, Ct.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Allen</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Windsor, Ct.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Anderson</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Cummington, Vt.</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Austin</td>
<td>Harrisburgh</td>
<td>Charleston, R. I.</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Ball</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Southborough, Mass</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesse Benjamin</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Preston, Ct.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Bingham</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Canterbury, Ct.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Chapman</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Windsor, Ct.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonard Chambers</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Dublin, Ireland.</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Clark</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Newton, Mass.</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaac Clinton</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Milford, Ct.</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Josiah Dewey</td>
<td>Leyden</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benjamin Dowd</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Middleton, Ct.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles Easton</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>East Hartford, Ct.</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Farr</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Chesterfield, N. H.</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Garnsey</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Dummerston, Vt.</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy Gorden</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Freehold, N. J.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Gowdey</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Enfield, Ct.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elijah Granger</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Southwick, Mass.</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Hathey</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Minden, N. Y.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ives</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Meriden, Ct.</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon King</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Amenia, N. Y.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Kisner</td>
<td>Harrisburgh</td>
<td>Canajoharie, N. Y.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Lane</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Peakskill, N. Y.</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezekiel Lyman</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Canterbury, Ct.</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zelak Mead</td>
<td>Harrisburgh</td>
<td>Salem, N. Y.</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Miller</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Middletown, N. Y.</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ithamer Morgan</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>West Springfield, Mass</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Morse</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Plainville, Ct.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Mott</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Elizabethtow, N. J.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ichabod Murray</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>New Milford, Ct.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Nash</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Brantree, Mass.</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Mumford</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silas Perkins</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Windham, Ct.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Perry</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Fredericksburg, N. Y.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon Root</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Farmington, Ct.</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Ryal</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Fishkill, N. Y.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elijah Skeels</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Kent, Ct.</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Smith</td>
<td>Leyden</td>
<td>Haddam, Ct.</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HISTORIC BED OWNED BY A DESCENDENT OF MARY HALL.
The Census of Lewis County for 1840 gives the names of thirty-eight Revolutionary pensioners of whom fourteen were widows. Their names and ages were as follows:

*Denmark*, Elizabeth Graves, 77; John S. Clark, 78; Louisa Munger, 79; Hannah Mores, 88; Elias Sage, 83; Joseph Van Ingen; Peter Royal, 86.

*Greig*, John Slaughter, 86.

*Harrisburgh*, Elias Jones, 81; William Rinder, 81; Garret Marcellus, 80.

*Lowville*, John Buck, 76; Elisha Buck; William Chadwick, 79; Arthur Gordon, 80.

*Leyden*, Lydia Dewey, 79; Elizabeth Cone, 76; Ada Miller, 86; Lewis Smith, 87; William Topping, 75; Hezekiah Johnson, 79.

*Martinsburgh*, Ruth Adams; Jesse Benjamin, 81; Anna Easton, 69; Lydia Green, 80; Edward Johnson, 81; Salmon Root, 77; Peter Vandriessen, 75; Bartholomew Williams, 76.

*Pinckney*, Catharine Forbes, 84.

*West Turin*, Jonathan Collins, 84; Simeon Strickland, 54.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Former residence</th>
<th>Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Shull</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Palatine, N.Y.</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hendrick Schaffer</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Manheim, N.Y.</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abiather Spaulding</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Dover, N.Y.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Stevens</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Glastonbury, Ct.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Streeter</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Stone Arabia, N.Y.</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Talnadge</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>East Hampton, N.Y.</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Thompson</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Granby, Ct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesse Thrall</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Windsor, Ct.</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Topping</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Southampton, N.Y.</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willard Warriner</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Wilbraham, Mass.</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Van Ingen</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Schenectady, N.Y.</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeremiah Wilcox</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Middletown, Ct.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josiah Woolworth</td>
<td>Leyden</td>
<td>Ellington</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi Woolworth</td>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>Suffield, Ct.</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel Weyman</td>
<td>Martinsburgh</td>
<td>Brethren, Mass.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathais Wormwood</td>
<td>Lowville</td>
<td>Johnstown, N.Y.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watson, Sarah Puffer, 75; Jacob Shutz, 78; Elizabeth Webb, 81; Lewis Day, 73; Sarah Farr, 73.

There was of course even a larger number who did not apply for pension. But in a newly settled county we can easily see that most of the early settlers were ex-soldiers of the Revolution.

This is too limited a space for even brief mention of the many families I should have liked to include in the founding of Lewis County and in particular of Leyden Village but this sketch has primarily been about those few, more or less, connected with the Old Stone House.

This information is from Hough's History of Lewis County, from Old Black River Journals, and from my great aunt, Mrs. Adaline Baker Munn, daughter of Thomas Baker (3d) and Mary Hall Baker.
SOME EARLY MARRIAGES IN RICHMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By E. Carter Delano

1709.

1710.
May. Anthony Sydor & Eliza Dew.
June. Yeo Avery & Elizabeth Harbin.
July. Thomas Hooper of Lancaster County & Sarah Price, widow.
July. Matthew Been & Mary Lemon.
Oct. Francis Williams & Alice Matthews.

1711.
Mar. John Penny & Sarah Hill.
April. Elias Hore & Isabell Triplitt.
April. Patrick Gibbins & Margaret Conshee.
June. Dennis Fallen & Ann Dawson, widow.
July. Wm. Hanks & Esther Mills.
Augt. Francis Slaughter & Ann Hudson.
Nov. Wm. Smith Jr. & Margaret Fleming.
Nov. Robert Baylis & Ellen McCarty.
Jan. Hugh Harris & Patience Miller.

1712.
May. Wm. White & Margaret Overton.
July. John Williams & Eliza Batten, widow.
Feb. Wm. Payne of Westmoreland County & Alicia Jones.

1713.
Feb. Mark Rymer Jr. & Margaret Prou.
Mar. Thomas Williams & Katherine Hammond.

1714.
June. Stanley Gower of Westmoreland County & Winifred Spencer, widow.
July. Thomas Jenkins & Eliza Porter.
Augt. Austin Brockenbrough & Mary Metcalfe.
Augt. Thomas Turner of Essex County & Martha Taliaferro.
Dec. Nicholas Rogers & Elizabeth Ford, widow.
Dec. Thomas James & Grace Kirkham, widow.

1715.
May. Wm. Lambert & Ann Baley, widow.
June. John Knight of Stafford County & Katherine Phillips.
July. John Hill & Margaret Port.
These licenses not yet delivered to the Sheriff.

Nov. Wm. Lampton & Frances White, widow.
Feb. Richard Davis & Mary Berrick.
Mar. Isaac Webb & Rebecca Sugget, widow.
Mar. Rowland Thornberry & Mary Baylis.

1716.
April. Charles Dean & Eliza Jordan.

The above is a just and true account of what Marriage Licenses have issued out of my office since the 19th day of Jan'y, 1709, a list whereof according to Custom I Annually in October gave to the Sheriff of the County to collect, but by whom, or to whom, or in what manner they have been discharged I cannot Certify; and as to the above Licenses not yet delivered to the Sheriff I have ordered of Isaac Webb Twenty Shillings for the Governor. Given under my hand the 7th Day of May, 1716.

MARMADUKE BECKWITH, CLK.
A Copy — Teste:
E. CARTER DELANO, DEPUTY CLK.
Warsaw, Va., Nov. 12, 1921.

LINES TO A CONTINENTAL SOLDIER

By Harold Vernor Smedberg

Faded and grimed by the cobwebs of age,
Tarnished and torn in its braiding and flaps,
Hangs this quaint line from our hist'ry's first pages.
Ah! the brave tales that its dinginess wraps.

Tales of the fog-hidden Germantown battle,
Tales of the charge with Mad Anthony Wayne;
Clash of crossed sabre and musketry rattle,
Gleaned from the carnage of Eutaw's red plain.

Legend of foray, the blare of the trumpet,
Scaring the foe from his uneasy sleep,
Only to flee from our terrible onset,
Only to die 'fore our falchions' bright sweep.

Tattered in struggles of Liberty's dawning;
Yet hath Fame's brushes in great splendid runes,
Gilded these rags with the glory adorning
Our gallant, gone Continental dragoons.
MARRIAGE RECORDS FROM FRANKLIN, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TENN.
Copied by Penelope J. Allen,
State Historian, Tennessee D. A. R.

Simeon Bateman, Penny Brady, Nov. 4, 1807.
Thomas Due, Mary Smith, Nov. 5, 1807.
Hinchey Petway, Caroline Parrish, Oct. 23, 1807.
Robert Buchanan, Sarah Hampton, Oct. 12, 1507.
Mark Blake, Susan Bruce, Oct. 8, 1807.
Thomas Duff, Lila Borin, Sept. 28, 1807.
Levi Hughes, Jency Gibson, Sept. 19, 1807.
Willie Brown, Peggy Wisner, Oct. 8, 1807.
James McKnight, Nancy McClellan, Oct. 10, 1807.
Peter Estes, Polly Hicks, May 14, 1807.
John Beaty, Thomas Moore, May 27, 1807.
Isaac Miller, Nancy McManes, May 9, 1807.
John Whitlock, Sally Hammond, Apr. 28, 1807.
John Garner, Sally Cockran, June 20, 1807.
Robert Hendrixson, Peggy Shipman, June 30, 1807.
Benjamin Pritchet, Dinnah Kennada, June 17, 1807.
James Oliphant, Sally Henderson, June 9, 1807.
John Davidson, Fanny Brady, May 6, 1807.
Isaac Potete, Nancy Green, July 20, 1807.
John Clark, Patsy Moore, July 23, 1807.
William M. Calpin, Patsy Wooton, July 17, 1807.
Daniel Cartwright, Polly Hailey, July 15, 1807.
Martin Shandden, Ailey Dodson, July 13, 1807.
Jesse Turner, Alcey Carmichael, July 7, 1807.
Hightover Dotson, Sally Dotson, July 4, 1807.
James Moore, Anne Cahoon, July 2, 1807.
Hy Clanton, Blanchy Dillard, July 2, 1807.
John Armstrong, Nancy Benthal, July 28, 1807.
Harris Gunter, Franky May, Aug. 6, 1807.
John Stone, Nancy Dotson, Aug. 6, 1807.
James Wilson, Jenny Wilson, Aug. 6, 1807.
Amos Dunkin, Christina Derreberry, Aug. 6, 1807.
William Cochran, Sally Corder, June 20, 1807.
James Cox, Ferrity Allen, March 8, 1807.
Joseph Rhodes, Serenah Denton, Feb. 26, 1807.
David Barker, Betsy Spencer, Jan. 6, 1807.
Thomas Dury, Polly Tarkington, July 14, 1807.
Robert Crowder, Jezabele Pinkerton, July 14, 1807.
Daniel German, Fanny Puckett, July 7, 1807.
German Stephens, Charlott Mitchel, Jan. 26, 1807.
Peter Ragsdale, Mary Mitchell, Jan. 26, 1807.
Britain Garner, Patsy Gilbert, Jan. 17, 1807.
Spencer Hill, Patsy Gozwinn, Feb. 9, 1807.
Michald Nolen, Nancy White, Feb. 10, 1807.
John Creasy, Nancy Hill, Feb. 10, 1807.
Robert McDaniel, Betsy Young, Feb. 16, 1807.
Samuel D. Waddell, Betsey Browder, Feb. 20, 1807.
David Lancaster, Nancy Radford, Feb. 21, 1807.
William Williams, Elizabeth Grey, Aug. 3, 1807.
John Williams, Jean Williams, June 1, 1807.
James Huddleston, Isabella M. Kenley, Jan. 29, 1807.
Germain Winsett, Sally Clark, May 23, 1807.
John Chambers, Anna McKee, Jan. 14, 1807.
Theophilus Park, Polly Lyons, Apr. 9, 1807.
Richard Williamson, Nancy Crech, 1807.
Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter (Grafton, W. Va.) was represented at the State Conference held at Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1922, by our Regent and alternates.

MISS PRUDENCE SARAH HINKLE, REGENT OF ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON CHAPTER, REPRESENTING HER INTREPID ANCESTOR, ELIZABETH CUMMINS JACKSON IN A TABLEAU OF THAT NAME

We observed Constitution Day and on Armistice Day took part in a parade. The Chapter gave a reward of $5 to the high school student who would write the best essay pertaining to the history of West Virginia. A large poster containing the law of West Virginia on the defilement of the Flag was hung in the high school, Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, etc. These posters were framed and stamped with the insignia of the D.A.R., and the name of the Chapter printed on the margin. Five hundred American Creed cards were stamped and distributed through the schools. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a reception. Officers were in Colonial dress. At the December meeting the Regent, Miss Prudence Sarah Hinkle was presented with a chapter bar pin, also an insignia pin, in appreciation of the work she had done in organizing and building up the Chapter. Magazine chairman, Mrs. F. P. Donhue, sent in thirteen subscriptions. The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine was placed on the reading table of the High School by Mrs. Fanny C. Loar. A silver tea was given by Mrs. Sallie Poe Robinson. The Chapter put on an appropriate float on Memorial Day. The Fourth of July was celebrated. America First day was observed by a union meeting of the churches, patriotic songs, flags and flowers. The Chapter gave $6 to our American Shrine, Mt. Vernon, $1.50 to Mrs. Scott's miniature and Philippine School fund, to the liquidation and endowment fund, $50. Gave a miscellaneous market and realized $150, gave $5.75 toward publishing the Immigrants' Manual; $28 was given to the West Virginia corridor in the new Administration Building, Washington, D. C.; $30 to the Joffre Institute for the Care of French Children. Our Chapter has the honor of planting the first Liberty Tree in West Virginia on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1922.

Our Chapter was named for Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, a famous heroine of the American Revolution.

Elizabeth Cummins was born in England in 1724 and died in America in 1825. She came to this country in 1747 as a passenger on the sailing vessel commanded by Captain John Jackson. On the long voyage their acquaintance developed rapidly and the romance culminated in their marriage in 1775. They settled in what is now Upshur County, West Virginia, and built their cabin and "Jackson's Fort," now owned by one of their descendants.

At the outbreak of the Revolution there commenced a long period of Indian warfare. John Jackson and his four sons bore an active part in repelling the incursions of hostile Indians, and during these trying times Elizabeth Cummins shared with her husband and sons the dangers of frontier life. While they were serving with the Continental troops, she was
left in command of the Fort, a trust she bravely kept, fighting when need arose, side by side with the soldiers. Her woman's wit and courageous soul inspired all with whom she came in contact.

Later John Jackson and his wife moved to Clarksburg, West Virginia; and there on Main Street at Elk Creek, she participated in her last Indian fight, coming out victorious.

At the annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Clarksburg, on October 10, 1922, an interesting feature was the impersonation of Elizabeth Cummins Jackson by her great, great grand-daughter, Miss Prudence Sarah Hinkle. In the tableau, Miss Hinkle, dressed in the costume of that period, showed Elizabeth Cummins defending Fort Jackson. The gun she carried was several hundred years' old, the barrel being of the finest steel, while the stock was hand-carved and inlaid with gold and silver.

**Prudence Sarah Hinkle, Regent**

**Omaha Chapter, (Omaha, Neb.).** At the annual meeting of the Chapter held in May, 1922, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Larmon; First Vice Regent, Mrs. John J. Foster; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Blackwell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Timothy D. Dinan; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Olive Huntley; Treasurer, Mrs. Maynard C. Cole; Registrar, Mrs. Harry B. Foster; Historian, Mrs. Lorenzo Dow Shipman; Chaplain, Mrs. Homer C. Stuntz; Advisory Board, Mrs. Robert A. Finley, Mrs. Edgar H. Allen and Mrs. Charles H. Aull.

There have been throughout the year in addition to the regular monthly meetings several delightful social gatherings. A joint meeting of the Major Isaac Sadler and the Omaha Chapters was held on Flag Day at the Happy Hollow Club. A luncheon was served to about a hundred guests. The tables were beautifully decorated in patriotic colors, the red, white and blue flowers. All past Regents present responded with toasts to the different Flag Days.

On July 12th a benefit Bridge and Kensington was given at the Happy Hollow Club. A unique feature of the Kensington contest being a prize awarded to the maker of the most attractive and original quilt block made of materials furnished by the committee in charge. The sum of $150 was thus added to the Chapter funds.

This past year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the Charter to Omaha Chapter which was organized in 1896 with a membership of 15. It now has 250 members.

This anniversary was celebrated with a reception and musical at the home of Mrs. J. M. Metcalf when all Chapter Regents, State and National Officers were invited. There were about 200 present.

During the time the Chapter has been in existence it has been instrumental in marking the Oregon Trail, has placed a huge boulder near Lincoln Boulevard to mark the California Trail, in conjunction with the State Historical Society it has placed a marker at Fort Calhoun where Lewis and Clarke camped and had a parley with the Indians, and has awarded mountain schools five yearly scholarships.

It has also placed a sun dial in Riverview Park. Mrs. John Ross Key, charter member of the Omaha Chapter, designed the recognition pin, known to all D.A.R. members.

The Omaha Chapter has sent in its full quota for the furnishing of the Nebraska room in the new administration building, this amount being $118. It has made a voluntary contribution of 25 cents per capita to the Manual Fund, amounting to $59. It has given $50 to the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas; $50 to Tamassee School; $10 to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; $12.25 to Old Trail's Road and $2 for the work at Ellis Island. Two D.A.R. baby spoons have been sent to the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gerald Weaver, as it is the custom of the Chapter to give spoons to all babies born to D.A.R. members.

Added to the above amounts contributions to Americanization, Welfare Work and Christian Colleges in the Orient amount to over $400 for the year. Early in the year, a resolution was passed that the work of the National Society be supported first, and this is now preventing other matters being presented.

The Magazine Committee has sent in 40 subscriptions. The Magazine has also been placed in the Library by the Chapter. Nine Lineage Books have been ordered which makes 63 volumes that Omaha Chapter has given to the Library.

One thousand copies of the Manual have been received. Social parties have been arranged for the foreigners at the night schools where they were served with refreshments. Omaha Chapter presented the playlet the "Melting Pot," when a large class of new American citizens became naturalized. A costumed march by 43 Mason school children ended when they emerged wearing banners of
America and carrying American flags. Standing before the Goddess of Liberty they recited in chorus an oath of allegiance and sang America. The D.A.R. Manual is presented at these meetings. A Mothers' class has been organized by the Americanization Committee, the object being to instruct in methods of home making and health and the foreign born are taught to speak the English language.

Donations of food were made to destitute families of the American Legion at Christmas time; 100 books, a gift from the Chapter members, were sent to Ord where the American Legion is collecting a Library. Six hundred and fifty wall charts of the ten Commandments have been ordered and will be placed in all Omaha schools by the Chapter.

On Lincoln's Birthday the members and their husbands gave a dinner at the Athletic Club when toasts appropriate to the occasion were given. The talk by Mrs. Guernsey, when she was honor guest at a luncheon at the Fontenelle Hotel, was an inspiration and was greatly enjoyed by all. On Washington's Birthday the members were in costume at a Colonial Tea at the home of Mrs. F. P. Kirkendall, when a fine musical program was rendered. Besides the card party, a rummage sale and a food sale very greatly increased the funds.

At the annual meeting in June, 1923, Mrs. F. P. Larmon was re-elected Regent. On the whole the Chapter is to be congratulated on the year of increased membership, many enjoyable social occasions and financial prosperity.

JOSEPHINE W. SHIPMAN, Historian.

Cayuga Chapter (Ithaca, N. Y.). This Chapter is doing very good work under the efficient leadership of the Regent, Mrs. W. W. Ellis.

The first meeting of the year held October 3d, was addressed by Prof. O. L. McCaskey of Cornell University. His subject was “International Relations.” At the November meeting an interesting program was given by the members who reside in Groton, New York. Mrs. Bourne read a paper on “The Historic Manor Houses along the Hudson.” A fine musical program was also given. Other speakers during the year were Rev. J. H. Gagnier of the Baptist Church of this city, his subject being “Some American Problems of Today”; Prof. R. S. Saby of Cornell University, spoke on “Immigration and Americanization”; and at the April meeting Mrs. Riley Vose of Spencer gave a sketch of the life of James Fenimore Cooper.

The members of Cayuga Chapter living in Spencer have erected and dedicated a beautiful monument to honor the memory of eleven Revolutionary soldiers who were buried in that place. A huge granite boulder was drawn from the hills and placed on a concrete base, and the Spencer Daughters placed a bronze tablet upon this, inscribed with the names of the eleven men who had fought in the cause of Freedom. The ceremonies in connection with the unveiling were in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Spencer.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Nash, visited this Chapter in January and gave a most helpful talk. A luncheon was given in her honor at the Ithaca Hotel and a reception was held at the home of the Regent to which all Past Regents, Officers, and Chairmen of Committees were invited to meet Mrs. Nash.

Washington’s Birthday was celebrated by a musical at which Mr. George C. Williams of the Ithaca School of Expression gave readings and Mr. Bert R. Lyon of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music sang several selections.

Flag Day, June 14, was observed by a picnic and business meeting at the old historic residence of our member, Miss Diantha Johnson, of Jacksonville, New York. Chief Taughannock Chapter of Trumansburg, New York, accepted an invitation to join with us and thus much was added to the success of the affair.

Mrs. Edward S. Tabor, Mrs. Caroline Slater and Mrs. W. W. Ellis, delegates to the 32nd Continental Congress at Washington, gave interesting reports of it.

The membership of Cayuga Chapter is rapidly increasing, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when a real home may be provided, where the activities of the Chapter may be held and the many valuable relics which have been donated may be safely housed.

During the year the Chapter has made the following contributions: To the National Society, quota of 60 cents per member, $74.40; to publication of Manual, $36.50; Tamassee building fund (an additional contribution), $40; prizes for foreign classes in Ithaca Night School, $10; for worker at Ellis Island, $2, and also contributed on Memorial Day a wreath for the Soldiers’ Monument.

(MRS.) ADAH G. HORTON, Historian.

John Clarke Chapter (Social Circle, Ga.) was organized in 1917 with 21 members, and has now a membership of 54, many of these
being non-resident members. Under our Regent, Mrs. Sanders Upshaw, with the splendid cooperation of each member, we are doing good work.

The Chapter has marked two Revolutionary soldiers' graves. At the unveiling of each monument we sang America, had prayers and short talks by our pastors. Our Chapter adopted a French orphan, from whom we often receive letters. We celebrated LaFayette Day and Columbus Day with appropriate programs. Armistice Day we had a public meeting with a address by Clifford Walker, Governor-elect of Georgia, after which the school children decorated the grave of our World War soldier. Georgia Day we entertained the local U. D. C. Chapter with a program about George Washington. We had a program for Flag Day in June and Independence Day in July. Our Independence Day meeting was observed in the form of a spend-the-day party with one of our out-of-town members.

The Chapter gives a medal each year to the pupil in the seventh grade making the highest average in American history. A gold medal was also given to the pupil in the high school who wrote the best essay on "The Causes of the World War." Besides these medals, prizes were given the pupils in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades who had the best average for general excellence. The Chapter has also placed a number of books in the school library.

Each year the birthday of the Chapter is celebrated in some way. This year we had a reception, to which each member invited one outside guest.

LENA WILEY, Historian.

Lone Tree Chapter (Greensburg, Ind.), was organized April 6, 1907, with sixteen Charter members.

We have lost by death 13, by transfer 5, withdrawals 7; our membership is now 65. Our name is derived from a tree of world wide fame which grows on the tower of our Court House and is 110 feet from the ground. It has been heralded throughout the world and is one of its wonders; poems galore, fairy stories and songs have been written about it.

While we do not aspire to attain the fame of "our tree" we are endeavoring to promulgate the objects for which our organization was founded; every call so far as we are able has been met.

In November 1916, we placed a boulder marking the entrance of the Michigan road into Greensburg. On the bronze tablet the following is inscribed.


November 11, 1922 a boulder, a gift to our Chapter from Mrs. Mary Stewart Carey, Past Vice President General, was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of her grandparents, Col. Thomas Hendricks and his wife. This was the first family to locate in Greensburg, 1821. Col. Hendricks donated 100 acres of land on which the Court House is built and surrounded by the public square. Mrs. Hendricks named the town for her home town, Greensburg, Penn., June 14, 1822.

Mrs. Carey, in a pleasing address, recalled the happy days of her childhood in Greensburg, and presented the memorial to Lone Tree Chapter, which Mrs. Daisy Magee, Regent, with a few well chosen words accepted, and in turn presented it to Decatur County. Thos. E. Davidson, County Attorney, responded, accepting it in behalf of the county, commending the women of our community for "keeping alive the fires of patriotism burning upon the altars of our country."
A very fine address was made by Rollin A. Turner, a great grandson of Col. Hendricks, in which he paid a high tribute to his ancestor and pioneers of the county. Short talks were made by Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb of the State Historical Society, and Dr. John W. Oliver, President.

The tablet was unveiled by three granddaughters of Mrs. Carey; Martha and Barbara Haines and Irving Moxley, and bears this inscription.

1822
Colonel Thomas Hendricks
Veteran of the War of 1812,
Founded this town in 1821.
He built the first log cabin and
donated one hundred acres of ground
to the new town.

On June 14, 1822 Elizabeth Trimble Hendricks, wife of Colonel Thomas Hendricks, named Greensburg for her native town in Pennsylvania.

Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Six members of Lone Tree Chapter are descendants of Thomas Hendricks.

Eliza J. Crisler,
Historian.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (Washington, D.C.) Doing service with good will is the record of Sarah Franklin Chapter, during the splendid regime of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson.

Many events of special interest have marked the year of 1923. We have contributed to Kenmore in Fredericksburg, Va., the home of Betty Lewis, sister of George Washington. Mrs. Milton Johnson gave a flag in the name of the Sarah Franklin Chapter to the Boy Scouts. The Chapter gave a book to the Library of Continental Hall, "A Registry of American Families Entitled to Coat of Arms," by William A. Crozier. Money was appropriated for the chandeliers in the District room.

Mrs. Milton Johnson and Mrs. James E. Alexander will have biographical sketches in the "Chapter Book of Ancestry," for the benefit of the Chapter House. We now have four names in the book.

Our D. A. R. branch in Paris has been organized, by Mrs. Willoughby Hanger, a former member of our Chapter. It will be known as the Benjamin Franklin Chapter (father of Sarah). Mrs. Hanger pointed out the binding ties between France and the United States, as sufficient reason why a chapter should be located in Paris.

Our meetings are held in the homes of our members, and are always enjoyable and pleasant. During the year we have made a study of the Constitution. There is much interest in our work and entire harmony in our Associations. An occasional backward glance strengthens our effort to make the future worthy of the past, and we are looking forward to a new year of work, hoping much may be accomplished.

(Mrs. Robert) Julia Brownley Harrison, Historian

Mordecai Gist Chapter (Forest Park, Md.), has had one of the most successful years of work in every line. Nine regular meetings have been held, and one special meeting called by the Regent, Mrs. Gault, for the reading of the by-laws. The open meeting, June 25th will close the year's work. All meetings have been well attended. There has also been a social hour, to which guests were asked. Meetings were held at members' homes with one exception, and that was held at the Forest Park Presbyterian Church.

As every organization needs adequate means with which to carry on its work, our Ways & Means Committee with Mrs. E. Palmo Dowell as Chairman, opened the year's work with a most successful bazar, July 14, 1922, at the
home of Mrs. Dowell. The event of the affair was the presentation of a beautiful American flag of silk to the Chapter by Mr. Howard W. Jackson, through the kindness of Mrs. Dowell. A handsome Maryland Silk Flag was presented to the Chapter by our member, Mrs. William A. Wheatly. Owing to the splendid financial success of the bazaar and of a card party given at the Emerson Hotel, October 20th, our Chapter was enabled to answer all calls for worthy philanthropic and patriotic work. We gave to Cool Springs, Kenmore Association, Ellis Island, Sulgrave Manor, Maryland Room Continental Hall, Children of Republic, Tax per capita toward Manual, A Scholarship Student’s deficient fund at St. Mary’s American International College for our American Girl, Preservation of Historic Spots, National and State Obligations, assisted one Normal School Girl, and gave to our Carrie B. Gault Scholarship at the State Normal. One Book for Maryland shelves at Memorial Continental Hall was given. We have contributed more, in proportion to our membership, than any Chapter in the State, and hope always to do our part. The Chapter took a day at Stewart’s store and sold $40.00 worth of Red Cross Seals for the Maryland Tuberculosis Society. Several families were supplied with Christmas dinners.

For our personal benefit, we joined two clubs in the expense of three lectures given by Dr. Gallagher of Goucher College. Talks were also given by Mrs. James H. Dorsey, on Conservation and Thrift, and by Mrs. Frederick Mosher, on her visit to Sulgrave Manor. Mrs. David Clarke, the reader gave us a pleasant afternoon, and music for different meetings was supplied by friends and Peabody talent. Our own members gave us two splendid papers; Mrs. Wright on Art in Washington, and Mrs. Blakislee on Mordecai Gist.

Our Chapter tried by letters and flowers to help cheer our sick and bereaved. To show our love for our Mother Regent and Chapter Organizer, Mrs. Theodore H. Ellis, who died October 9, 1922, the Chapter has taken one of the small springs at Cool Springs as a Memorial of appreciation.

The Chapter had two great social events during the year. A tea was given to Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook at the Belvedere Hotel Nov. 17, 1922. To this all State Officers, Club Presidents, Chapter Members, and their friends were invited. It was voted a success in every way, and was the means of our meeting and knowing better our new President General. Mrs. Cook. Our own Regent, Mrs. Gault and our Vice Regent, Mrs. Murphy, were hostesses at a reception, January 24, 1923, at the home of Mrs. Gault. All members and prospective new members were invited, and through this lovely affair everyone was glad to belong to the Mordecai Gist Chapter. All these things help to promote better fellowship and sympathy in the wonderful work of our Organization.

This is only an outline of the many phases of our year’s work. All members have done nobly, but our success has been due to the splendid leadership and guidance of our own Regent, Mrs. H. Matthew Gault.

Respectfully submitted,

Sue Griffith Ford,
Recording Secretary.
During the year members of the Chapter have knit stockings, scarfs, caps, sweaters and wristlets for the “boys” that served in the World War, who are now in the nearby hospitals. This knitting was in charge of Mrs. Seth Crocker, a member of the State Committee for this work.

The Chapter has also contributed to the following during the past year:— Americanization work in Quincy, Quincy Day Nursery, Quincy Branch of North American Civic League, Manual for Immigrants, Flag Leaflets, Worker at Ellis Island Detention Rooms, Belleau Wood Memorial, Education of a Girl from the Philippines, International College at Springfield, Hillside School for Boys, Tamassee School, and Hindman School. We also contributed towards the repairs on the Massachusetts Room in Continental Hall. Through Mrs. Crocker, State Librarian, who is a member of our Chapter, we gave to the library of Memorial Continental Hall four books—namely, “Josiah Quincy, Jr.”, “Letters of Mrs. Adams”, the wife of John Adams, second President of the United States (in two volumes) and “Journal and Correspondence of Miss Abigail Adams”, daughter of John Adams.

(MRS.) CARRIE H. GOOCH,
Historian

Sycamore Shoals Chapter (Bristol, Va.), chartered in 1903, continues to wield a wonderful influence for good in this section. Four new chapters are credited to us this year, and our membership continues to increase.

The opening meeting of this year was wonderful. In the home of one of our members, Mrs. H. G. Peters, we listened to an address by the Hon. John Trotwood Moore, Chairman of Tennessee Historical Society and a popular author. To his book, “The Bishop of Cotton Town” was attributed the passage of the Child Labor Law. The vocal music was furnished by Prof. Samuel Lyungkvist and he was assisted by Miss Chrisman, a talented daughter from Mississippi.

The Chapter work has been commemorative, educational and memorial. We have a great work planned in marking historical places in this, one of the most historical sections of our great country.

An event of wide interest was the Pageant of Freedom given on Sycamore Shoals Day, October 7th, which was held at the birthplace of American Civilization—Sycamore Shoals. Here the soldiers gathered under the leadership of Generals Wm. Campbell, John Sevier, and Evan Shelby, to meet the British under Ferguson. History records that they fought at Kings Mountain and gained the victory which turned the tide of the Revolutionary war. One of the most thrilling episodes in the Pageant of Freedom was the siege of Fort Watauga by the Indians. A palisade was constructed to represent the original one at Sycamore Shoals. In this episode was represented the rescue of Bonnie Kate Sherrill by John Sevier whom she afterwards married. The pageant also celebrated the 150th Anniversary of the purchase of this land from the Cherokee Indians in 1773 and the signing of the Peace Treaty with the Indians, at Sycamore Shoals on the banks of the Watauga River. At that time this country was the favorite hunting ground of many tribes of Indians. It has belonged to many states, first it was known as the Watauga Settlement in Virginia, later it was a part of North Carolina, then formed a part of the Free State of Franklin and now is in the state of Tennessee. No state could claim a fairer land.

A Chapter of the Children of the Revolution has also been formed under the guidance of Sycamore Shoals.

The D. A. R. Magazine is widely read among our members and much interest manifested in the work of the National Society. Our Chapter is always represented at the State Conference and Continental Congress.

MRS. HENRY FITZHUGH LEWIS,
Honorary Regent.
BELT.

The American Belts although traditionally Scotch, probably descend from the Belts of “Bosall Hall,” Yorkshire, England, who trace their origin to Lombardy.

Leonard Belt, Gentleman, son of Robert, of the Parish of Styllynflete Co. York 1548, was Freeman of York City 1580 & his son Robert was first Alderman, then in 1627, Lord Mayor of York and in 1640 was knighted. He married Grace, dau of Daniel Foxcroft of Halifax. Sir Robert Belt was so intensely loyal to the cause of Charles 2nd, that after the Battle of Marston Moor, 1644, he was dispossessed of his estate “Bosall Hall.” However in 1660, upon the restoration of the Stuarts, the estate was restored to his grandson Sir Robert Belt.

The American ancestor of this family, Humphrey Belt, sailed from Gravesend, England, in the ship “America” and landed at Jamestown, Virginia 1635, when he was twenty years old. In 1663 he removed to Ann Arundel County, Maryland, with his family.

His grandson Joseph Belt b 1680 in Ann Arundel County, acquired several large estates and in 1725 patented “Chevy Chase” which remained in the family for many years but now is one of Washington’s most attractive suburbs. Colonel Joseph held many public offices, he was also one of the founders of Rock Creek Parish 1726, the oldest glebe in the District of Columbia, its Parish Church St. Paul’s was erected abt 1773.

Colonel Joseph Belt married two sisters, daughters of the famous Colonel Ninian Beall & his wife Ruth Moore.

Through their various marriages, the Belts are connected with the Spriggs, Clagetts, Brookes, Perrys, Magruders and many other colonial families of Maryland.

BRYANT.

Engelbert 1st, Seigneur de Brienne, d 990, is the earliest ancestor of the name to which this family can trace. Five generations later Erard 2nd, Count de Brienne d 1189, married Agnes de Montbelliar. Their oldest son Gautier married the daughter of Tancrède, King of Sicily; their third son Jean de Brienne, 1150-1237, went to the Holy Land. He married 1209 Marie, daughter of Conrad and Isabelle de Monserrat, heiress of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, he married secondly Berengaria, daughter of Alphonso 9th, of Castile and Leon. It is through his second marriage that the line is continued.

Their gr. gr. gr. grandson Guy de Bryan, Baron of Chastel Walwyn 1336, Lord of nine townships, distinguished himself at Crecy, and his son Lord Guy de Bryan, Baron Chevalier, performed missions, also military and naval services in the reigns of Edward 3rd and Richard 2nd. In 1361 he was made Admiral of the King’s fleet and in 1370 was elected 57th Knight of the Garter. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury.

Six generations later, Sir Francis Bryan, Chevalier Baronet, 1490-1550, was appointed Governor General of Ireland and in 1549, Lord Chief Justice. He performed important services for Henry 8th and married the daughter of Sir John Montgomery.

Their descendant, Thomas Bryant, Planter, of the Barbadoes, married in 1618, Martha, daughter of Edmund Chaplin, of Suffolk, and emigrated from England 1634. Their grandson William Bryan-Bryant, born in the Barbadoes 1645, died 1697 in Boston, Massachusetts.

These Bryants are connected through marriage, with many of the most attractive families of the Old Bay State, among whom may be mentioned the Lowells, Phelps, Walcotts, Masons, Browns and Cades.
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender’s address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

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

ANSWERS

KNOX.—In the Logan family burying ground, Shelbyville, Ky., is found the following inscription on one of the stones. Col James Knox, born in Ireland, came to America at the age of 14 years, served in the Rev. & died 24 Dec. 1822.— Mrs. G. B. Wandeling, 704 Bennington Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

10127. LUPFER.—Casper Luper & w are buried in Perry Co., Pa. He served in the militia.— L. D. Emig, 1767 P. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

10156. JOHNSON.—Phebe Johnson Clark b Middletown Conn. 18 July 1796 dau of Wm & Jemima Hubbard Johnson d 7 Sept 1864 (gravestone). The Wm Johnson asked for was the bro of Phebe, who m Reuben A. Clark & was b 1 Nov 1787. He m Sally Lee at Middletown & removed to Kirkland, Oneida Co., N. Y. & later to Pa.—Frank L. Johnson, Minneola, Florida.

10157. RICE.—Jacob & Eliz. Rice are buried in Juniata Co. Would Rev rec for ances of Jacob Rice be acceptable?—Mrs. L. D. Emig, 1767 P. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

10403. COINER.—This name is spelled in various ways. Michael Koiner was b in Winterlingen, Wurttemberg, Germany 29 Jan. 1720, came to Phila. Pa. 1740 d 7 Nov. 1796. On 21 Feb. 1749 he mar Margaret Diller b 1734 d 18 Nov. 1813. Both died in Augusta Co. Va. Their ch were George Adam, Conrad, George Michael, Eliz., Mary, Casper, Catherine, John, Martin, Jacob, Christian, Phillip Frederick.—Mrs. W. C. Hiser, Box No. 246, Greenfield, O.

10426. WADE.—Your answer can be found in D. A. R. Magazine for Feb. 1923, page 100.—Mrs. W. E. Darner, Sapulpa, Okla.

10464. LANE.—Isaac, son of Tildence Lane was b 14 Feb. 1760 d 9 Nov. 1851 in McMinn Co., Tenn. He enlis in Rev. in Pittsylvania
Co. Va. June 1776 under Capt. Peter Perkins. Next year was transferred to Tenn. under Capt Wm. Bean. 1780 served as Lieut. in Battle of King's Mt. 1772 mar Sarah Russell in Washington Co., Tenn. Their ch were Russell b 1773 mar Milly Sherman; Tilden Co. Eliz. Sherman, John Fuller who m 1st Cynthia Miller, 2nd Ollie Walker; Mary (Polly) b 32 Mch. 1789 mar Elijah Hurst; Letta mar David McReynolds; Eliz. mar George Hill; Jemima mar Joab Gibson; Sarah mar John Neil; Ollie mar David Schultz. Am compiling the gen. of Abraham Sheppard Lane, son of Christian, who lived in Edgecomb Co., N. C. during Rev. later removing to Ga. Any data of this family will be appreciated.—Mrs. Julian C. Lane, Statesboro, Ga.


10499(a). Randolph.—The parents of Mary Randolph who m John Bailey were Isham Randolph of Dungeness, 1684-1742, & w Jane Rogers whom he m in London 1718. He was son of the immigrant Wm. Randolph of Turkey Island. Two Raileys mar Mayo sisters, dau of Wm. Mayo, & a Pleasants grson of John Bailey mar his cousin, a dau of Wm. Mayo, Jr. Should like to corres with persons of Bailey descent.—Rev. B. L. Ancell, D.D., Mahan School, Yangchow, China.


10532. Judd.—Elnathan Judd was b 17 Aug. 1724 d 4 Jan. 1777 at Watertown, Conn. He was 6th ch of Capt. Wm. Judd who d 29 Jan. 1772 aged 82. Ref: No. 389, Judd Record, also page 37, Dr. Henry Skilton & His Descendants.—Mrs. Chas. H. Skilton, Box No. 172, Watertown, Conn.

10549. Boyer.—Henry Boyer is buried in Christ Churchyard, Alex. Va. Part of inscription on tombstone reads, "In memory of Henry Boyer who departed this life March 7, 1799 aged 43 years & 4 days."—Mrs. M. G. Powell, 201 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.

11558. Hedden.—Luther Hedden was supervisor of the town of Lansing, Tompkins Co., N. Y. 1834. Josiah Hedden, supervisor of the same town 1829 and had been a member of the Assembly 1828.—Mrs. Alvin C. Beal, Ithaca, N. Y.


GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT 687
of Safety & Journal of Correspondence. Jan. 1
11526. LANE.—Sir Ralph Lane left gr son
Edward Lane who was a res of Va. One
branch of the fam set in Bucks Co., Pa. by
writing to the Court House there you may
obtain records. E. W. Lane, President of
Atlantic National Bank now resides in Jack-
sonville, Fla.—Mrs. E. M. Lane, 2017 Fannin
St., Houston, Texas.

Another branch of Safety & Journal of Correspondence, Jan. 1

11526. LANE.—The Lanes are connected
with the Strother fam of Culpeper Co. al-
though the Lanes were from Westmoreland
Co., Va. James Lane of this fam came to
Va. & set in Westmoreland Co. where he d
1760. Mar. Martha, dau of Wm. Carr of
"Carrsville" & had four ch. Another branch
of the Lane fam was founded by Joseph whose
son Joseph removed to N. Car, where he
married 30 July 1729 Jane dau of Michael
Fairbanks & Jeane Wright Ware. She d 1766; His ch were Joseph, Joel & Jesse. Can give
more data.—Mrs. Sallie S. Hollingsworth,
Edgefield, S. Car.

11532. FAIRBANKS.—** * Freelove Fairbanks
b 25 May 1734, dau of John Fairbanks of Wrentham, Mass. (son of John (4), John (3),
John (2), Jonathan (1) b in Wrentham 28
Feb. 1706 d there 19 May 1754. Had no Rev. rec. Married 30 July 1729 Jane dau of Michael
& Jeane Wright Ware. She d 17 June 1788.
Ref: page 80 Fairbanks Genealogy. Ebenezer
Pond’s ances. can be found in Edward D.
Harris’ Pond Genealogy.—Mrs. H. F. Spencer,
483 Washington Ave., West Haven, Conn.

11613. BAKER-ERSKINE.—Eliza. Baker As-
key or Erskine, was the dau of Col. Robt.
Baker who d 1768 leaving wid Frances (Steph-
enson) who lived in Path Valley, Cumberland
Co., & the following ch:—Rebecca m John
Wallace; Wm; Eliz. m Thomas Askey (Er-
skine) 12 June 1764; Rosannah m Robt. Lythe;
John m Jane Ross; Samuel m Mary Beatty;
Anah m John McCray; Mary unmar. Ref: Eagle’s Notes & Queries, 1898, p. 167. Col.
Robt. Baker was in the Prov. ser. 1747-48,
Col. Thos. Crookston’s Associated Regt. of the
West End of Lancaster Co. on the Susque-
Library.

11620a. WETHERELL.—Mary Wetherell was the
dau of Thos. & Ann Pearson Wetherell.
Thos. was the son of Christopher ancestor of the Wetherell Family of N. J. & Phila., Pa.
Ref: "The Crispin Family."—Mrs. E. D. Hum-
phries, Sac City, Iowa.

11627. HUFF.—The following data is copied
from the tombstones of Samuel Huff & of his
w Mary Proctor who came to Illinois from
1778 d 24 Apr. 1845 aged 66 yrs, 8 mos & 8
das,” Mary, his w b June 10, 1778 d Oct. 19,
1947, aged 69 yrs, 4 mos & 9 das.” Ch were
Nathan, Wm. Hicks, Joshua Pennington,
Barthena, Rachel, Cynthia, Tabitha. Rachel
Huff a sis of Sam. b 1776 is also buried there.
—Mrs. E. R. Charlton, 308 S. Washington St.,
Salem, Ill.

11621. WELLS.—Hezekiah Wells b abt 1738
d 1815, m 9 Sept 1762 Phebe Talcott b 27 Dec.
1744, dau of Benj. & Deborah (Gillette) Tal-
cott. Their ch were Pheobe b 5 June 1763;
John b 4 Nov. 1764 d 1766; Rhoda b 26 Feb.
1766; Hezekiah b 22 Sept 1767; Simeon b 10
Apr. 1769 d. 1845; Lemuel b 31 Mch. 1771 d
1830; Joseph b 14 Dec. 1772; Levi b 22 Aug.
1774; Elijah b 1776 d 26 Mch. 1829. In a list
of Wethersfield men to whom military commis-
were issued from the Gen. Assem. of Conn.,
in the Rev., there is a record as follows:—
“Dec. 1776, Hezekiah Welles, Capt., John
Belden, Lieut., Chester Welles, Ensign. The
Battallion under Col. Noadiah Hooker.”—
Mrs. A. Van D. Honeyman, 234 East 9th St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

11524. SCOTT-EAKER.—Write to Mrs. Vir-
ginia S. Fendrick who can give data on both
lines. Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R. has
marked the grave of George Eaker. His stone
states "He fought for liberty and lived to
enjoy it.”

11558a. HARROUN.—In the “Old White
Church” graveyard, N. Park St., Cambridge,
N. Y. are the following:— "In memory of Mr.
Oliver Harroun who departed this life
Nov. 6th 1827 in the 64th year of his age.”
"In memory of John Harroun, Esq. who died
Oct. 18th 1819 in the 82nd year of his age.”
"In memory of Martha, wife of John Har-
roun, Esq who died Nov. 20th, 1818 in the
81st year of her age.” In the same yard is
Cena Harroun, wife of Geo. died 11 Mch.
1832 aged 31 yrs & 5 mos. In New York in
the Rev. p. 237, 16th Reg. Albany Co., Mil-
Land Bounty Rights, are the names of Oliver
& John Harroun (Herrune). In an old acct
book of Paul Gale’s, 1758-1825, res of Barre,
is the rec of the death of Huldah Harroun,
the dau of Paul & Huldah Holman Gale, Dec.
27, 1811.—Mrs. Dorcas A. Uhl, 1248 South
Maple St., Carthage, Mo.

11590. WOOD-CHURCH.—Priscilla b 17 Apr.
1699 was the dau of Wm. Wood & Susannah
& Wm. was son of Thos Wood. See deed
Aug. 11, 1701 recorded Liber 4, p. 279, Taun-
ton, Mass. The parents of Thos. were John
Wood & Mary Church, see deed Nov. 14, 1695,
Liber 3, p. 457. Mary was the dau of Joseph
Church & Mary —— his wife, see deeds
Apr. 6, 1691, Liber 3, p. 419 & Feb. 7, 1709,
Liber. 6, p. 329 & Sept. 5, 1700, Liber 3, p. 183,
Taunton Clerk’s Office. Joseph was bro of
Capt. Benj. Church, hero of King Philip's War & both were sons of Richard Church who came over with Gov. Winthrop abt 1630. This is all the Church data I have.—Mrs. J. E. Irvine, 501 Park St., Charlottesville, Va.


11594. GURGAN.—Wanted inf or. of Col. Sam Griffin of Northumberland Co., Va. whose dau. Katherine mar Wm. Fauntleroy in 1680.


11649. DRURY.—Wanted dates & places of b & d of Joseph Drury, who ser. in Rev, with troops of Chas. Co. Md. 1790 Census shows he resided in St. Mary's Co., Md. at that time. He mar Sibba Wigington 1776.—C. H. D.

11652. ELLIS.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Ellis b 17— mar Abigail Gurdy & came from N. H. to Belgrade or Dearborn, Me.—M. S. H.

11655. BILL.—Wanted dates of b, d & mar, Rev. rec & any inform of Jabez, son of Oliver Bill, prob of Rome, N. Y. who ser in Rev. & rec'd pension. His dau mar Benj. Cogswell.—L. T. S.


11657. HUTCHINS.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of James Hutchins who lived in central N. H. His son James lived in Bath, N. H. from 1830–1845. Would like to correspond with members of this family.

(a) MARTIN.—Wanted infor of Seaborn Martin. Fam tradition is that he was born on Mayflower. Wanted proof of this.—E. H. P.

11659. CARR-BETTIS.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of Mary Carr b in Va. 1801, removed with parents to Raleigh or Memphis, Tenn. abt 1820. Mar 1st Wm. Irvine, 2nd James Hunt & d Marshall Co., Miss. aged 83. She was dau of Wm. (? Carr & his 1st w —— Bettis. Wanted information on any of these lines.

(b) ALEXANDER-SADLER.—Wanted parentage with dates & other infor. of Isaac Alexander of Sugar Creek Cong. N. C. & his w Lucy Sadler. Their dau Mary Sample Alexander b 1811 mar Richard Abernathy 1833 & d in Miss. 1890. Richard Abernathy b 1811 d 1866, was son of Wm. & Sally Rocket Abernathy. Was this Isaac, son of Isaac Alexander, M.D. Pres. of 1st Board of Trustees of Liberty Hall?—A. B.


(a) BUTTER.—Wanted n of wife, dates & place of d of Samuel Butter who came from Wales to Pa. & during Rev. served with a Conn. contingent. Wanted also infor. of Smith Austin of Dutchess Co., N. Y. & of Elias Sloat of New York City.—A. E. H.

11661. TAYLOR.—Wanted place of res & name of husband of Sarah Taylor b Mch. 5, 1766 in Va., the dau of Wm. & Eliz. Anderson Taylor; gr dau of John & Catherine Pendleton Taylor; gr gr dau of James & Mary Taylor & of Philip & Isabella Hart Pendleton.—R. L. F.


11663. WYATT.—Wanted parentage of Richard Wyatt of Charlotte Co., Va. who mar Ann Garrett. Their sons were John & Overstreet. Richard's will dated 8 Mch. 1782 speaks of land in King & Queen Co. Did he have Rev. rec? John son of Richard Wyatt mar Mary W. & their ch were Col. Richard, Martha Gilliam, John, Benj., Sarah Watson, Nancy Mitchell, & Thos. H. Wanted maiden n of Mary. Would like to Corres. with descr. of above.—S. B.


(a) HEATON.—Wanted Rev. rec of Daniel Heaton b 1713 Conn. d 1796, mar 1734 Ruth Wadsworth, wanted also her ances.

(b) BLUE.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of fam of Eliz. Blue b 3 Nov. 1769 d 23 Nov. 1868 mar in Knox Co., Ind. nr Vincennes, Samuel Ferguson.

(c) WHITE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Joseph White b 1772 nr Balto., Md. d 2 Aug. 1858, Ohio, mar Mary Heaton 1782 of Pa. mar in Fayette Co., Ind.

(d) HOTCHKISS.—Wanted name & dates of gr father of Wm. Hotchkiss b 1795 Conn.—M. F. H.

11665. ELLSWORTH.—Wanted ances of Jacob Ellsworth, Sr. of Harrison Co. Va. whose dau Lydia mar 1800 Joseph Cox according to court records of the Commonwealth.—T. S. W.

11666. SIMMONS.—Wanted ances with dates of John Simmons who mar 1 Feb. 1786 in Easton, Mass., Ruth Mitchell b 26 Feb. 1763, dau of Col. Abial & Mary Leonard Mitchell. John & Ruth Simmons had ch John Jr. d age abt 19; Almena b 1791 mar Jonathan Tilson as his 2nd w & lived in Pittsford, Vt.; Betsey mar Daniel Keith; Susan b 1797 mar Scott Keith. The Keiths were bros, sons of Scotland Keith who removed from vicinity of Easton & Bridgewater to Pittsford, Vt. Wanted date of d of John Simmons & names of his other ch. He d before his w who was living in Easton in Census of 1843.

(a) LEONARD.—Mary, w of Col. Abial Mitchell of Easton, was dau of Eliphalet Leonard & w Ruth Fenno. Eliphalet was son of Capt. James Leonard, Jr. b 11 May 1677 & his 1st w Hannah Stone mar 1689/9. Wanted names of ch with dates, of Capt. James, particularly the dates of Eliphalet.

(b) LINCOLN.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Lincoln of Taunton who mar Jonathan Morris Jr. b in Woodstock, Ct. 1758, the son of Capt. Jonathan & Mary Skinner Morris. Jonathan & Hannah removed to Sturbridge, Mass. where their ch were b; later to Brookfield & 1822 to De Peyster, N. Y.

(c) CHAPMAN.—Wanted fam rec of Nathaniel Chapman who lived in Warwick, R. I. during Rev. Mar 2 Mch. 1767 Phebe Rhodes Greene, wid of Giles Greene, & dau of Capt. John Rhodes, Jr. Date of d of Nathaniel Chapman & name of his ch greatly desired.

(d) OVIAHT.—Wanted n of ch with their dates & date of mar. of Benj. Oviatt & w Eliz. Carter of Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Ct. Did they have son Samuel? Whom did he mar?—M. K. C.

11667. BURLINGAME-SALISBURY.—Wanted parentage of Chas. Burlingame of Cranston, who mar Ruth Salisbury (of Miel, of Martin, of Cranston) wanted also Rev. rec of Chas, Mid & Martin.

(a) HOXIE.—Wanted gen of Solomon Hoxie who mar Mary —? of Hopkinton.

(b) CLARKE-DEAKE.—Timothy Clarke (John, Timothy) of Stonington b 29 Mch 1719/20 mar 14 May 1747 Susannah Deake of Westerly. Wanted date of his d & Rev. rec & gen of Susannah Deake.

(c) BRIGGS.—Wanted date of d & Rev. rec of Ebenezer Briggs who lived in Kingston. Wanted also parentage of Martha Tanner who mar Sweet Briggs, Rev. sol of S. Kingston.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Wanted also parentage of Hannah Sheldon who mar Bowen Briggs of Kingston & Charlestown.—G. N. McC.

11668. BENNETT-WILLIAMS.— Wanted parentage of James Bennett, Rev. sol. b 1749 m 1771 Lydia Williams b 1750, both of Canterbury, Ct.

(a) BARRETT-PIERSON.— Wanted parentage of Hannah Barrett who mar 1752/54 Ephraim Pierson, wanted his gen also.

(b) BELDING.— Wanted parentage of Martha Belding, 1756-1842, who mar Sam. Bassett, Rev. sol. 1754-1834. Also Rev. rec of her father.

(c) YOUNG.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Wm. Young who came from R. I. to Ohio 1825 bringing his sons Wm. & Thos. b Lippitt's Mills, R. I. 1813 & 1815.

(d) ORME.— Did Col. Archibald Orme of Md., Rev. sol., have a son Jesse?

(e) TURNER.— Wanted parentage & n of w of Nathaniel Turner of New Haven, Ct., lost in “Phantom Ship” whose dau Rebecca mar. Thos. Mix. 1649.—M. A. S.


(b) FILLMER.— Wanted also any information of the Fillmer fam. of Va.—M. N.

11670. GRAVES.— Wanted parentage, Rev. rec. of f & n of bros & sis. of Charlotte Graves who was b 5 Dec. 1789 & d 30 Oct. 1844 mar 28 Mch 1809 Hubbell Ransom & lived at Chazy, N. Y. Their ch were Fidelia, Justin, Hubbel Harvey, Eliza A., Alonzo, Charlotte, Rebecca, Lyman G., Amelia L., Martha, Henrietta Helen. —K. H. V. F.

11671. FRY.— ,  Barbara Fry mar 1803/04 Henry Neely. Would like to corres with her desc.

(a) SHOUP-SHUE.— Frances Shupe mar Paul Neely who was killed in Rev. would like to corrs, with her desc.—L. M. B.

11672. DUFF.— Wanted Rev. rec & date of d of John Duff b 1739, Culpeper Co. Va. also of his son Col James Duff b 1761.

(a) HALL.— Wanted parentage of Wm. Hall b 1750, Va. mar Thankful Doak Surrey Co., N. C. 1774, killed by Indians 1785 in Sumner Co., Tenn. Wanted also parentage of Thankful Doak.

(b) PEARCE.— Wanted any infor. of Sir James Pearce & his desc.—E. L.

11673. DAVIS.— Wanted parentage & any infor of ances of Sera Davis who mar abt 1798 James Baker of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky. Would like to corrs with her desc.—K. B.

11674. WOODWARD.— Wanted dates of b, m & d of Wm., son of Thos. Woodward the Regulator of S. C. also all possible infor of Wm.'s w Nina (?) Barrett ot Huguenot desc.

(a) HILL.— Wanted parentage & dates of Thos. Hill of S. C. who m Jemima, Dau of Wm & Nina Woodward, also rec of Rev. ser in his line.

(b) FORM.— Wanted parentage & dates of John Ford of Fairfield Dist. S. C. who m Lucretia, dau of Capt. Charnal Durham. Wanted also n of his ch. Did his f have Rev. rec?

(c) COWAN.— Wanted date of m & n of w of Wm. Cowan, Sr. b in Ireland 17/01 d nr Statesville, N. C. 1791. He was a Regulator in Col. times. Wanted also dates & Rev. rec, & n of w of his son Wm. Cowan Jr. Wanted also parentage of both Wm. Pyram Cowan & his w Eliz Woods, of Statesville, N. C.

(d) PARSONS.— Wanted dates, Rev. rec & full name of w of Joseph Parsons of Montgomery Co., N. C. who m N. Berchum.—A. B.

11674. HOSKINS.— Wanted names & dates of w & ch. of Edmund Hoskins, a western pioneer, the son of Richard & Winnifred Wiggins Hoskins of Edenton N. C. Wanted n of Richard's other ch.—D. H.

11675. MARSHALL.— Wanted dates of b, m & d of Samuel Marshall who was b in Mecklenburg Co., va & d in Henry Co., Va.—F. K.

11676. STERLING.— Would like to corres. with desc of Peter Sterling b 1 Mch, bapt. 27 July 1788 Warrensbush, Montgomery Co., N. Y.—E. S. M.

11677. BARNES.— David Barnes set nr Balto, Md. 1748, a yr later he mar & had several ch. Wanted names of his w & the w of his son Abel. Abel had sons Peter, Henry & Abel. Peter mar Margaret Mahala Burkett & lived in Frederick Co., Md. Wanted Rev. rec in this line.—W. E. C.

11678. HAGLIER-TROUTWINE.— Am compiling the Haigler, Hagler, Hegler & Troutwine records soon to be published & would be glad to corres, with anyone interested in these families.—F. L. W.

11679. BAKER.— Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Nancy Baker b 1775, S. C. m abt 1794 Abraham Casey, 1772-1841/2 & moved to Smith Co. Tenn & in 1817 to Ill. where she d 1865.


(b) TAYLOR.— Wanted dates of b & d, name of 1st w & Rev. rec. of Billington Taylor b S. C. moved to Tenn & thence 1827 to Ill. Had sons Matthew & Billington, Jr & dau Rhoda who m F. S. Casey. Billington Sr. d at an advanced age in 1836. m 2nd w also named
Taylor, subsequently moving to Missouri with his sons.—A. C. B.

11680. Howes.—Wanted proof that Ebenezer Howes, Jr., b 8 Sept. 1705 Yarmouth, Mass., & mar Mary Brinsmaid is the same man who moved to Stratford, Conn. abt 1735.—E. B. L.

11681. Booker.—Wanted parentage & dates of Caroline Booker who mar 1772-73 Richard Lewis of Mecklenburg Co., Va., who served as Sergeant in Lytell's Co. 10th N. C. Regt from June 1781 to June 1782. Their ch were Walker, Richard, Fields, Gabriel, Henry, Cosby, Wm., Soule, Polly, Rebecca, Nancy. They moved to Greene Co., Ga. aft. Rev. (a) Edmonds.—Wanted parentage & dates of Nancy Edmonds who mar Henry, son of Richard & Caroline Booker Lewis, 1 Jan. 1807. Their ch were James, Lucissy & Lurany.

(b) Parrott.—Wanted ances of John H. Parrott who m Lurany Lewis 7 Feb. 1831. Their ch were Louisa, Abner, John Annette, Julia Edmonds Jeff, & Cosby.—E. J. P.

11682. Hill.—Wanted parentage, date of b & Rev. rec. of Samuel Hill of Portsmouth, N. H. & of his w Patience Meader of Portsmouth or Kittery.—L. I. C.

THE BLIGHT OF WAR

By Woodbury Pulsifer

Is mine a land of grasping greed,
Of ruthless trampling on the weak,
Controlled by men who only heed
The value of the gold they seek?

Is this a world of jealous hate,
Forgetting love of man and God?
Is reason banished from each state;
Each facing each with lifted rod?

Have we but reached the shining height,
And kindled there the sacred fire,
To turn our backs upon its light,
And wallow in the filthy mire?

The words of Christ, are they forgot?
The edict of the living God—
His plain "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not"
But scraps of paper on the sod?

The sages tell us of the gloom,
Which hung about in ages past.
Each age has seemed to face its doom;
Yet each climbed higher than the last.

Gaunt, cruel war has left its scars,
Deep graven on the souls of men;
But time has healed the wounds of Mars;
And time will heal those wounds again.

Not league nor law nor solemn pact
Can bind rapacious man to peace.
While lust for gain rules every act,
Grim, ghastly war will never cease.

One only power can stay the hand
That feels the might to grasp and hold.
'Tis Christ within the heart of man,
Alive and warm; not dead and cold.

A new crusade full well might move;
To fan to flame the dying spark,
Of Christian faith and brother love,
In Christian lands—God save the mark!
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
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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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