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THE PIOUS PILGRIMAGE TO WAKEFIELD

BY CHARLES MOORE
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

I am immensely pleased to hear of the project of the Wakefield Association and each of the thirteen grandchildren shall have a small finger in the pie, so I enclose their check.

"I don't know why some places have a curiously penetrating atmosphere of sentiment,—but in fact this seems true and Wakefield is such a place. I have felt it in the spring when the blue cloud of grape hyacinths almost hid the grass, and in the late fall afternoon when I took my children on a pious pilgrimage . . ."

"You can use my remarks about Wakefield in any way you wish because I really truly feel just what I said,—and more. Even writing it brought back some happy days of a happy life."—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

When Mrs. Roosevelt lived in the White House, she used to devote Mondays to the practical education of her children in the history of the United States. For this purpose the little yacht Sylph was used. On it the party explored the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the James, and Chesapeake Bay. There were visits to Stratford and Wakefield, glimpses of Mount Airy and Sabine Hall, stops at Shirley and Westover and the Brandons, all redolent of the Colonial history of America. When the project of purchasing the lands owned by the Washingtons since 1658 was made known to her she responded quickly and from her heart.

On Sunday, July 20 of this year, President Coolidge with his father and Mrs. Coolidge, landed from the Mayflower at Wakefield on another "pious pilgrimage" to the birthplace of the first President. During his brief visit the President must have been depressed with conditions prevailing at a place at once so historic and at the same time so beautiful in itself. When he came to depart the ebbing tide made it impossible for a small boat to approach the shore; and the Government wharf had long ago been so broken by the ice that it survives only as a melancholy and unsightly wreck. Therefore, the party were compelled to drive eight or
ten miles to Colonial Beach to take their ship. All this was the best kind of an object lesson.

Wakefield is just a round hundred miles from the Union Station in Washington.

The roads are so excellent that one using a moderate sized car may leave the city after a comfortable breakfast, lunch at Wakefield, explore the place, and return before the afterglow has faded from the western skies. Several times I have made the round trip in a day. The latest visit was in August—a glorious day, the air like crystal, and the sky a deep blue with just enough wood-peckers (white clouds) to hold the north wind, as the sailors would say. The drive to Mount Vernon is familiar. After one turns to the right at Gum Spring, three miles this side of the Washington home, the novelty begins.

The first thing to notice is the wide landscape made picturesque with an array of cedars (cypress) now marching in columns, again standing in groups, with often a single fine specimen quite alone. To most people appreciation of beauty in cedars is an acquired taste; but it is all the stronger for that fact. This vast extent of cedars is to be compared with that body of large trees which form a semi-circle at the base of the hill in front of the Arlington Mansion. Both are surpassingly lovely.

The World War caused the Government to buy the old Fairfax estate of some seven thousand acres, just below Mount Vernon, extending from the Potomac to the Richmond Pike, as the highway is best known. Now what was once “Belvoir” is Fort Humphreys, the headquarters of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. The attractive homes of the officers are perched along the high, wooded bluff overlooking the river; and there are concrete roads extending through the woods, built to connect the various camp activities. There are also rotting wooden bridges, tumble-down buildings, abandoned roads, blown down trees, all giving a sense of forlornity, decay, and abandonment. Yet this is an opportunity for a beautiful outer park for Washington and Alexandria—a park replete with historic and romantic interest.

We are traversing the lands over which George Washington often and often “rid after a fox,” in company with the Hon. William Fairfax (the owner of Belvoir) and his cousin, Lord Fairfax, and his
lordship's visiting brother from England, and George William Fairfax, heir to the tate and husband of the bewitching Sally Carey. In the days before the Revolution if the Washington family were not at Belvoir, the Fairfaxes were at Mount Vernon, so intimate were the friendships. It was William Fairfax who looked after the repairs to Mount Vernon while Colonel George was attending to his military duties, impatient for his marriage with Mrs. Custis.

In the course of time, William was gathered to his fathers and George William, Washington's friend and companion of the surveys, reigned in his stead. But George William must needs chase the will-o-the-wisp of British estates, and in England the Revolution caught him and his wife. They never returned. He died before he could inherit the title, which went to his half-brother, the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, son of Deborah Clarke, of Salem, Massachusetts, and to his heirs even to this day. I believe the present Lord Fairfax has been elected one of the Scotch peers and so has a seat in the House of Lords. The Fairfax mansion was burned before the Revolution, and tradition says that in 1814 the British ships knocked down the lone chimneys by way of target practice. The site of the mansion has been marked recently by a modest monument erected by Mr. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, and historian of the Fairfax family.

All too leisurely we have been enjoying the Government concrete road that skirts the old Fairfax property, as the descent to the gravel warns. Still we can make our twenty-five miles an hour as we skim along past Woodlawn, built by Lawrence Lewis and his wife Nelly Custis, on that half of the Mount Vernon estate which George Washington willed to them. The donor himself picked the site of the mansion, and thought it supe-

A GLIMPSE OF POPE'S CREEK FROM HISTORIC WAKEFIELD

rior to any other he had ever seen, north south or west. It commands a wide stretch of the Potomac, and a beautiful, undulating landscape. The tale of Nelly Custis's life is too long and too sad to tell here. It is another story, one that never has been told. Several years since, Miss Sharp, of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, restored Woodlawn and made it her home until her death, a few months ago.
Next we come to Pohick Church, located and planned by Washington. During the Civil War it quartered the soldiers church and grounds, directed by Glenn Brown, has been most successful; and the Sunday services draw congregations from

of both northern and southern armies, who impartially carved their names in the soft Aquia Creek sandstone that trims the three doors. The restoration of the Washington and the country round about. If only there were time it would be pleasant to turn sharply to the left at Pohick and drive the seven miles to Gun-
WOODLAWN MANSION, BUILT BY LAWRENCE LEWIS AND HIS WIFE, NELLY CUSTIS, ON THAT HALF OF THE MOUNT VERNON ESTATE WILLED TO THEM BY GEORGE WASHINGTON
ston Hall, once the patriarchal seat of George Mason, and now the home of the hospitable Hertles. Then we should cross Occoquan Creek near the deserted site of the once flourishing town of Colchester. But we hurry as fast as innumerable curves will allow and rattle over the Occoquan bridge, which spans a most picturesque ravine, where industry seems to have taken a fresh start.

Washington himself was usually weary enough from his ride to spend the night at Dumfries, in his day a town of Scotch traders. Two dilapidated mansions tell of former glories, but their once fine interiors now live only in books of historical architecture.

As we run through Stafford, we consider the new court house, Colonial in its architecture, which contains the will of George Washington's father, for he was a resident of that county at the time of his death. Up hill and down dale, we drive to Falmouth Heights, and descend to the valley of the Rappahannock, the noise of the waters as they come over the falls sounding in our ears as they sounded to the boy Washington in his fishing and swimming days. Perched on a hill at the right is Belmont, now the hospitable home of the painter Gari Melchers, who divides his time between New York and Falmouth studios. Here he painted, with the Falmouth landscape for a background, his Hunters coming home from the hill, his Madonna of the Rappahannock, and also the mural decorations for the Detroit Public Library and the Missouri State Capitol; also the portraits of the late Representative James R. Mann and Judge John Barton Payne. He and Mrs. Melchers are actively interested in all that makes for the preservation of the historic places in Fredericksburg and the neighborhood.

On the left is the ancient estate of Chatham, once the home of William Fitzhugh, the father of Mrs. George Wash-
If we may believe a very probable tradition, it was at Chatham that Col. George Washington and his wife spent their honey-moon, tarrying on their way from White House to Mount Vernon. The work of restoration now in progress by the present owners, Colonel and Mrs. Devore, will make Chatham one of the finest country seats in Virginia.

In Fredericksburg we may pause in thought if not in deed. Here is a town fairly steeped in the Washington tradition. We do not know just how Augustine Washington divided his time among his three seats, first Wakefield, then his estate on the Potomac now known as Mount Vernon, and thirdly, Ferry Farm, across Rappahannock from Fredericksburg. We do know that during the eleven years between George's birth and his father's death, Augustine Washington maintained the home at Wakefield; that he was a vestryman of Truro parish, of which Pohick Church was a portion; and that his activities were centered in his work of developing one of the King George's county iron mines of the Principo Company, then the largest producers and exporters of iron in America.

To this work both of his elder sons succeeded. Before his death he had settled Lawrence Washington on the upper Potomac River estate, and his second son on the Wakefield estate, while his children by his second marriage were brought up at Ferry Farm. The earliest schooling of George was obtained either in Fredericksburg or at Falmouth Heights where Lincoln visited Burnside's army before the battle of Fredericksburg. Then one turns to the little town through which the Union troops passed, fighting as they went, only to be hurled back by General Lee's forces concentrated on Mayre's Heights, guarded by the Sunken Road. The Confederate cemetery in the town and the United States military cemetery on the hillside bear eloquent witness to the deadly combat of those days and the later days when Grant fought the deadly battles of the Wilderness, only a few miles away. Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil War memories cluster thick about this spot, making it one of the most historic of American places.

From Fredericksburg to Wakefield on
the Potomac is a stretch of forty miles of good dirt road, with never a railroad in all that distance to make one "stop, look and listen." One would be sure of a warm welcome from the descendants of George Washington's sister, Betty Lewis, who now dwell at Marmion, reached by a left turn at Osso Post Office. But on we go, through Oak Grove, until a granite stone stops the way, and bids us turn into two miles of new, broad, fine road, built by the Government and the State of Virginia, leading from the highway straight to the Wakefield estate.

When John Washington came to America in the year 1658, he settled in Westmoreland County, on the banks of the Potomac, between Bridge's Creek and Pope's Creek, the two streams being about a mile apart. From the fact that Washington refers to Bridge's Creek as the place of his birth, it may be inferred that the first house was built near that stream. Additional evidence comes from the fact that the family grave-yard is not far away. For reasons now unknown a second house was built near Pope's Creek, and in that second house probably George Washington was born.

In June, 1815, George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Martha Washington, set sail from his estate, Arlington, on his own vessel, the Lady of the Lake, a fine topsail schooner of ninety tons. He was bound for Wakefield and he carried with him a slab of freestone bearing this inscription "Here on the 11th of February, 1732 (Old Style), George Washington was born." Desiring to make as imposing a ceremony as circumstances permitted, as he tells:

"The stone was enveloped in the 'Starpangled banner' of our country, and was borne to its resting place in the arms of descendants of four revolutionary patriots and soldiers—Samuel Lewis, son of George Lewis, a captain in Ballow's regiment of horse, a nephew of Washington; William Grymes, the son of Benjamin Grymes, a gallant and distinguished officer of the life-guard; the captain of the vessel, the son of a brave soldier wounded at Guilford; and George W. P. Custis, son of John Parke Custis, aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief at Cambridge and Yorktown. We gathered together the bricks of an ancient chimney that once formed the hearth around which Washington in his infancy had played, and constructed a rude kind of pedestal, on which we reverently placed the First Stone, commending it to the respect and protection of the American people in general and the citizens of Westmoreland in particular * * * We reembarked and hoisted our colors, and fired a salute, awakening the echoes that had slept for ages around the hallowed spot."

"The American people in general and the citizens of Westmoreland county in particular" seem to have been remiss in the care for "the first stone" commemorating Washington. Lossing has a cut of it in his "Field Book of the Revolution," written in the 40's, but when Bishop Meade visited Wakefield prior to 1857 the slab was in fragments; a brick chimney was all that remained of the "Washington mansion," except broken bricks scattered over the spot where it
was built. The then owner, John Gray, of Traveller's Rest, near Fredericksburg, "either repaired one of the outhouses or built a small house for his overseer out of the materials."

There is no picture of the Washington house. The cut made by Lossing (on which the etching herein reproduced is based) is his rendering of drawings made by John G. Chapman. It represents not actualities, but probabilities.

The site of the house is now marked by a Government monument such as are common in cemeteries. It is surrounded by a tight iron fence to prevent relic hunters from chipping the stone, as was done in 1905. In 1897 the wharf, constructed in 1894 at a cost of $11,000, was badly damaged by an ice jam. It could have been repaired then for less than a thousand dollars, but Congress was not interested, and now it is beyond repair. The Government does not keep the fences in order; but it does cut the grass between the iron fence and the monument! It has no control over the grave-yard, which is in private property.

It is the ultimate purpose of the Wakefield Association to buy the entire tract of one thousand acres between Bridge's Creek and Pope's Creek. Meanwhile, seventy acres have been purchased, including the beautiful wooded bluff overlooking the Potomac, and surrounding the spot on which once stood the house in which George Washington was born. The purchase also includes the land surrounding the inclosure wherein are buried George Washington's father, his grand-
father and his great grandfather, together with members of their families. It is proposed to erect on or near the site of the Washington family home a copy of the original house, the foundations of which have been traced. What further improvements to the property may be made will depend on the public response to the project. Obviously the first thing to do is to secure the land, and such is the immediate purpose of the Association.

Near by stood Pope's Creek Church in which Washington was baptized. In 1812, when Bishop Meade was still in deacon's orders, he assisted the Rev. Mr. Norris in baptising twenty-eight children in the presence of a large congregation gathered in Pope's Creek Church. It was the first service for a long time that the church had witnessed, and thereafter it was suffered to fall into decay and at last was burned to prevent injury to the cattle that there took shelter. So incensed were the neighbors at this forced destruction that the offending farmer was indicted by a grand jury and tried, but was acquitted by the court. Twenty years after his first visit, Bishop Meade with difficulty discovered the site amid the underbrush. The tablet with the Ten Commandments bequeathed to the church by John Washington is unaccounted for, naturally.

"I could not but ask myself," writes the reverend historian, "if it were not possible that a simple but durable monument—say a pillar a few feet high—could be placed on the roadside, with the name of Pope's Creek Church upon it, to inform posterity that on that spot stood the
THE BURIAL PLACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON’S FATHER, GRANDFATHER AND GREAT GRANDFATHER.
The church of the Washingtons, the Lees, the Paynes, and others. Among those whose bodies were deposited around this church is to be numbered the Hon. Thomas Lee (father of Richard Henry Lee and a noble band of brothers and sisters), the owner of Stratford, for whom it was rebuilt by the Queen, after being consumed by fire; who held the first offices in the Colony under several Governors, and whose commission as Governor reached Virginia in 1756, just after his death. I take the following inscription from his tombstone, which I saw some years since, lying against the wall of the family vault at Stratford:

“In memory of the Hon. Thomas Lee, whose body was buried at Pope’s Creek Church, five miles above his country-seat, Stratford Hall, in 1756.”

It is the purpose of the Wakefield National Memorial Association to carry out the suggestion Bishop Meade made nearly a century ago.

Three generations of Washingtons are buried in the little enclosure near Bridge’s Creek. First was Colonel John Washington, who came from England in 1658, accompanied by his wife and two children, all three of whom died soon after landing. His second wife was Ann, the widow of Walter Broadhurst and the daughter of Nathaniel Pope. In the second generation was Lawrence, second son of John, who settled in Gloucester County, but who was buried with his forefathers. In the third generation was Augustine Washington and his first wife, Jane Butler. Inasmuch as George Washington’s half-brother, Augustine, lived and died at Wakefield, his body also may have there found sepulture, making four generations instead of three.

The Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia have caused the wall about the grave-yard to be repaired. The enclosure, standing back from a road in the midst of a field of grain, is now inaccessible.

The Association has purchased a broad right of way and fifty feet of land on all four sides of the grave-yard, with the purpose of completing the restoration, and opening the place to visitors.

The Association is incorporated under the laws of Virginia, and all subscribers may vote for trustees at the annual meetings to be held in the City of Washington. The purchase price is based on the valuation of the lands for farming purposes, $170 an acre for the river lands and less than $100 an acre for the remainder. All the money received for memberships other than active memberships goes directly for land purchase. The expenses of the Association are paid by the annual contributions of the active members.

The public response to the program of the Association has been so spontaneous and so immediate, and the total expense is so comparatively small, that the success of the project depends only on making
known the opportunity afforded to become an active participant in the purchase and restoration of the birthplace of George Washington. The contribution of one dollar purchases a square foot of land in the Wakefield estate.

The Board of Trustees of the Wakefield National Memorial Association comprise Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, president of the Board; John Barton Payne, vice president, Chairman National Red Cross; Charles Moore, vice president, Chairman National Commission of Fine Arts; Richard Washington, corresponding secretary; Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, recording secretary; A. M. Nevius, treasurer, Riggs National Bank; Dr. Marcus Benjamin; Mrs. David H. Blair; Hon. Otis Schuyler Bland, M. C.; Rev. John F. Burke; Charles Downer; Thomas E. Green, D. D.; Hon. R. Walton Moore, M. C.; Brig. Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C.; Mrs. Gertrude D. Ritter; Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to the President of the United States; Hon. A. Claude Swanson, U. S. S. Correspondence may be addressed to Mrs. Rust, 2400 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

The Pilgrim Memorial Fountain

By Nellie Dodge Frye

Flow, fountain, flow, thy streams retell
Our Pilgrim Mothers' story
How they wrought valiantly and well.
Oh, give to them full glory.

Not theirs to turn with backward gaze,
But to the future sec.
With toil and strength and God-blessed days.
Sweet peace and liberty.

Within the wilderness they worked
With spinning wheel and hand.
They gathered fagots near where lurked
A prowling Indian band.

They fed the fires and kept them bright,
A torch to all mankind.
By love and sacrifice and might.
May we their courage find.

They bred a stalwart race and strong,
A race of sturdy men.
Oh, give them praise and paean's of song,
That they may live again.

They call to us from out the past,
Upon this hallowed ground,
Go light the fires of faith to last.
The faith our Mothers found.

Flow, fountain, flow! To us thou art
The symbol of the home and heart.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

ALMOST equally with January is September a month of beginnings and of high resolves. Certainly for women everywhere, it is one of the very busiest months in all the glad year, but to most of us there is likewise a zest and a joy in the doing that lends charm and interest to its myriad tasks.

Since September days and school days are well-nigh synonymous terms, it is but natural for your President General's mind to revert to matters pertaining to education. One of the most far-reaching in importance of a vast number of conventions recently held in our Nation's Capital was the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Washington during the first week of July. Realizing the tremendous significance of this coming together of the educators of our country, your President General remained over in Washington that she might invite and personally receive the delegates at Memorial Continental Hall on July 2nd. Very fittingly many of the delegates also made a patriotic pilgrimage to Memorial Continental Hall on July 4th when Mr. Homer H. Seerley, President, State Teachers College of Iowa, and your President General addressed them in a mass meeting.

Pursuant to the general public welfare and because your President General so well realizes the capacities of faithful Daughters everywhere, she is asking you to add to your civic activities, that of service in connection with our school needs and requirements.

With the menace of unwholesome propaganda everywhere in our midst, with the steady persistent effort that is being made to impose dangerous doctrines upon school boards, teachers and pupils, your President General strongly urges the members of our Society to become interested in Home and School Associations, Parent-Teachers Associations, Community Center Work and in accepting the responsibility of service as School Trustees. There is no more important work or helpful means of serving a community than that which comes from having an intelligent part in the direction and execution of its educational policies. To fail to assume these responsibilities is to surrender them all too often to those who are seeking the opportunity for the promulgation of dangerous doctrines among impressionable children of school age, who are, of course, future citizens in the making. With the earnestness and splendid leadership always evinced by members of our Society in positions of responsibility, your President General has confidence in the discretion and poise which you will bring to this work.

Will you not also acquaint yourselves with the course of study in history and civics in the graded and high schools? We, who are dedicated to patriotic service,
should know positively what our school systems are emphasizing in history and civics and how effectively and sincerely this teaching is being done. Teachers, everywhere, especially in our rural schools, will welcome the co-operation of interested members.

A new series of Historical Programs is now running in this magazine which cannot help but be of valuable assistance to schools as well as to Chapters. As these authoritative articles are stressing the development of such great American institutions as The Constitution, Our Judicial System and the salient features of our local self-government, they will prove to be of vital interest to teachers and to pupils in the grammar grades and high schools. In communities which are lacking in library facilities they cannot help but be of tremendous reference value. That the magazine may be of definite service during this school year, why not present a year's subscription to your nearest neighborhood school and to the town library?

By showing the teachers in your locality that our organization is a vital present-day link with the history and civic courses in their curriculums, you will have done much toward interesting them in the aims and purposes of our Society and of its pledge to service of home and country.

Our American public schools have been our national pride and glory. They have been our Republic's most potent agency in helping to further the ideals of its founders through the type of sturdy, God-fearing citizenship which they have fostered. The teachers of these schools, with their unselfish devotion to their chosen fields of endeavor, have given a fervent zeal to the task, unequalled by that of any other profession except that of the ministry. In these self-same teachers in our public schools is vested the great problem and the great responsibility of the Americanization, not only of the foreign-born children of school-age in the United States, but of their parents and the other members of their families who are attending our night foreign schools.

Because our teachers have been so self-sacrificing in their enthusiasm and devotion to their work, we have been somewhat prone to accept their labors as a matter of course, without bestirring ourselves to help provide for them adequate salaries, modernized school-buildings and equipment, and the necessary pensioning for old age. Our great public school system in the United States is the very bulwark of our national life and we, Daughters of the American Revolution, can render no finer service than that of seeing, by every means within our power, that it is maintained worthily, splendidly and in keeping with our highest national ideals of democracy.

Your President General is unwilling to conclude this, her September greeting to you, without a word of comment upon "Defense Test Day," which is to be emphasized September 12th.

In one of the most earnest appeals of his career, George Washington solemnly urged upon the new nation, the necessity for an adequately equipped citizen reserve for defense purposes.

General Pershing is making a similar plea in our day, out of the wisdom born of his experience in the World War struggle. As he so clearly states in a recent article to the women of the United States: "A reserve army must in no wise be confounded with a standing army, and only an Act of Congress can make the
Reservist eligible for service.” For a clear, straight-forward exposition of the subject, let me commend to your careful reading and reflection, General Pershing’s article in the July Woman’s Home Companion, entitled: “Peace Time Patriotism.”

Our National Society has gone on record as endorsing preparedness for national defense. As an organization and as individuals, let us show that we are behind that resolution in our full and unqualified support of “Defense Test Day” as a declaration that we are united against the “peace at any price” wave of hysteria that is being promulgated throughout our Country today.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, FOUNDER OF THE C. A. R.
BY KATHERINE ALLEN
NATIONAL REGISTRAR, C. A. R.

Mrs. Daniel Lathrop, one of the early members of the National Society and founder in 1895 of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, died August 3, 1924, in her California home at Stanford University. On June 22, 1924, hundreds of Mrs. Lathrop’s friends contributed a page each to a friendship book, which her daughter, Miss Margaret Lathrop, presented to her, from those whom she would be unable to greet in person on her 80th birthday.

While she occupied such a prominent place in the patriotic advancement of her country, she also held an equally prominent place in the hearts of her thousands of juvenile readers, as creator of the “Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew,” a series of books written under the pen name of Margaret Sidney.

Harriet Mulford Stone Lathrop was founder of the Old Concord Chapter, D. A. R., of Concord, Mass.; (National number 3666) a descendant of Capt. Enoch Woodruff, of New Haven, Conn., in Col. Gold Stillman’s regiment of Light Horse, recorded “as a gallant officer and a man of ability.” She was an ex-National Chairman of the League of American Pen Women, a member of the National Society, Colonial Dames of America, in the State of Massachusetts, and also of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. On Oct. 4, 1881, she was married to Daniel Lathrop, founder of the publishing house of D. Lathrop and Company.

The funeral was held in California and later in the fall, memorial services will be conducted in Washington, D. C., and in Boston, Mass.
WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

By ANNIE E. DAVENPORT,

CHAPTER HISTORIAN

WATERTOWN is one of the oldest and most historic towns in Massachusetts Bay. From the beginning it played an important part in the earliest assertions of the principles of the "Declaration of Independence" in affairs of Church as well as State. We are proud of its honorable early history and the firm stand it took for democratic liberty. We are proud of the prominent men scattered over this country who trace their ancestry back to these early Watertown settlers, and we wish to preserve for all posterity the name of our town and the memory of the deeds of its people. The following incidents in its early history justify our claim.

A company of immigrants, newly arrived from England, ascended the Charles River in the summer of 1630, and selected a well-watered place for settlement. They were led by two men of unusual character, Sir Richard Saltonstall, a gentleman from Yorkshire, and Rev. George Phillips, a graduate of Cambridge, England, and one of the broadest and most scholarly of the Colonial divines. He was independent, but of that rare kind which gives the same toleration to others that it demands for itself.

In July of this same summer the immigrants gathered together for a day of fasting and prayer, when, according to Cotton Mather, "they resolved that they would combine into a church fellowship as their first work." Accordingly, about forty men with Sir Richard Saltonstall and Rev. George Phillips subscribed to a covenant "in order unto their coalescence into a church estate." This docu-
ment was one of the first ecclesiastical transactions of this nature managed in the colony. As Rev. William H. Savage (a recent successor of Pastor Phillips) has noted, “it was an assertion of the rights of the people against the traditions of despotism. It was not a church at all as tradition defined the word; it was a self-directing religious democracy having for its aim the practice of Christian behavior, and it was as new a thing as the land they had come to possess. This Watertown covenant was at once a Bill of Rights and troth-plight of its signers to stand by those rights and by each other in life and in death. The King of England was to realize that although he might ‘harry’ his Puritans out of the Land, he could not make them ‘conform.’ It was to show the world a new thing under the sun:

‘A church without a bishop, And a state without a King.’”

Thus with reverence and soberness of thought the people of Watertown began their great adventure.

Within the first year differences of opinion on theological subjects developed in the colony, and the Watertown people made themselves champions of free thought. The Governor and Pastor of the Boston church with his Elder, accused the Watertown Pastor and his Elder of holding erroneous opinions. This started a controversy which lasted for two years. Mr. Phillips quietly told them that they might come out and talk the business over if they so desired. There is nothing on record, however, to show that either the Pastor or his Elder receded in the slightest from their original opinions and the matter was finally dropped.

The people of Watertown again showed their independence by choosing a colleague for their minister and ordaining him, without giving the Governor of the Colony any notice of their intended action or consulting any other church. This was considered a high-handed proceeding, but in spite of much criticism, they held to their stand and the Watertown church became the first Congregational Church in Massachusetts Bay.

When an assessment was laid upon the town, without its consent, for sharing in the expense of the fortification of New Towne (now Cambridge) Pastor Phillips called a meeting of the town on Feb. 1631, and advised, “that it was not safe to pay moneys after that sort, for fear of bringing themselves and posterity into bondage.” The refusal of Watertown to pay this tax was the first instance in America of the reassertion of the old English constitutional principle of “no taxation without representation.” It resulted in the next year’s court ordering two representatives to be
chosen from each town to advise about
the raising of "public stock . . . so as
what they should agree upon, should
bind all." This incident was small in its-
self, but as John Fiske says in The Be-
ginnings of New England, "the signifi-
cance of the course taken by 'the Water-
town men' and its influence upon the sub-
sequent course of history upon this conti-
nent cannot be exaggerated." To quote
again from Rev. Mr. Savage, "It out-
lined and inaugurated the New England
of Samuel Adams, it furnished precedent
for the Boston Tea Party and had its
fulfilment in the constitution of the
United States of America."

The advanced stand taken upon these
three subjects, freedom of thought, in-
dependence in local affairs and "no taxa-
tion without representation," gives
Watertown a unique and influential place
in the history of the Massachusetts Bay
Colony.

For the first three years the church
and town were one, as was the accus-
tomed way with parishes in England, the
pastor calling the meetings. In 1634,
"the Watertown men" took another for-
ward step just a little in advance of other
towns and voted to choose three men to
look after the civil or prudential affairs
of the town; the first recorded instance
of the choosing of "selectmen" in the
modern sense of the word.

Watertown has an honorable military

OF COOLIDGE TAVERN WHERE WASHINGTON ONCE LODGED

history in all the serious conflicts of our
country, from King Philip's war in 1675,
to the World War of the present time,
contributing generously both men and
money.

During the troubled times just before
and after the outbreak of the Revolu-
tion, Watertown was the scene of many
interesting events. At the Boston Tea
Party, the town had three representa-
tives, and at Lexington a company of
seventy men took part in the fray, to say
nothing of the boys who helped them-
selves to the first guns they could find and went without the formality of being enrolled. From three days after the battle of Lexington until the evacuation of Boston by the British, Watertown was practically the capital of Massachusetts. For more than a year and a half, the

of the “Boston Massacre” was delivered that year in the Watertown Meeting House. From Watertown, where he was presiding over the Congress, General Joseph Warren went on the morning of the 17th of June, to die on Bunker Hill, where the Watertown men, under

Provincial Congress and the General Court held their sessions in the Meeting House, and the Executive Council, replacing the governor who had fled, sat in the neighboring Marshall Fowle dwelling house. The sermon in commemoration

Captain Abner Craft, halted the British onset and covered the retreat of the retiring militia. Paul Revere made his home here during the British occupation of Boston; and in this town he engraved the plates for the first Conti-
nental money. The Boston Gazette established itself here and continued to publish its fiery articles of defiance.

On the 2d of July, 1776, George Washington came here on his way to take command of the Continental forces in Cambridge, slept over night in the Widow in high state in her own carriage and four, her colored postilions arrayed in gorgeous liveries, making Mt. Auburn Street the scene of a right royal parade.

At the Marshall Fowle House, Mrs. Mercy Warren received and entertained her for two hours, when she proceeded to Cambridge to join her husband at the Army Headquarters.

The men of Watertown did their part in the great struggle for independence, and in May, before the great "Declaration", the town voted unanimously to

Coolidge's tavern and the next morning attended divine service in the Meeting House, where the Hon. James Warren, president of the Congress, presented him with an address of welcome. In the following December, Mrs. Washington came...
maintain with their lives and estates the independence of the thirteen colonies.

Watertown was called "the Mother-town." Emigrants from "this old hive" established settlements all over Massachusetts and Connecticut, and long ago, families of Watertown origin were found in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. Today, descendants of those intrepid "Watertown men," who, under the leadership of George Phillips, stood so firmly for civil and religious liberty, are scattered over many parts of the United States. We do not forget the descendants of the old Watertown stock, who were and are an honor to our country. General Sherman of Civil War fame, was one of these. From George Phillips, came Wendell Phillips, the eloquent abolitionist, often called "the silver tongued orator," and Phillips Brooks, the eminent divine. From the same stock came Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, and Annie Whitney, who made the statue of Leif Ericson, and from the same source, the Hoars, the Bigelows, the Curtises, the Stearns, the Masons, and the Coolidges. Watertown was the home of the immigrant ancestors of two of our Presidents, Garfield and Coolidge, and tombstones over their graves are still standing in the ancient burying ground. For five generations the ancestors of Hon. Calvin Coolidge were born and lived in this town, and we feel that Vermont should share with Watertown, the honor of giving to our country, such a worthy and unspoiled son of those early Puritans, who braved all dangers to make for themselves a home in this new land.

ATTENTION, D. A. R. MEMBERS

Anyone having Lineage Books, volumes No. 2 to 14 and 23 to 42, which they desire to sell, or exchange for volumes 65 to 71, kindly communicate with the Treasurer General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The Treasurer General will be glad to quote prices or arrange exchange.
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
BY MARIE GOFFIN, M. D.
WINNER OF SECOND PRIZE IN THE ANNE ROGERS MINOR ESSAY CONTEST

THROUGH the experience of the ages, it has become an axiom that only those structures built upon foundations that are solid and substantial, and of lasting materials, will stand the test of weather and use, and endure. Long generations ago, in the parable of the two houses, the Master brought out that point. The one built upon a rock, endured; that built upon the sand, fell.

That which is true in the material realm is true also in those less tangible realms of the intellectual and spiritual. Take the boy who, in school days, learns habits of concentration, of thoroughness, of accuracy. Nine chances out of ten, it is he who becomes the man of real accomplishment and fundamental scholarship. The opposite is equally true—the careless, scatter-brained student, except in rare cases of definite genius along some one line, will be the man of mediocre attainments.

Exactly the same principle obtains in the moral and the spiritual world. There are always exceptions that cannot be accounted for by any sort of psycho-analysis, throw-backs, possibly, from remote ancestors, but as a rule, a boy who is brought up in a Christian home, with the right standards and ideals of conduct held before him, will grow up into a law-abiding, self-respecting citizen; he, in turn, will train his children in the way they should go, and they will not depart far from it.

Citizenship of the ideal sort, and lasting patriotism, must likewise be built upon permanent foundations. They must be the result of rational thinking, logical reasoning and a sane idealism that strikes much deeper into the depths of one's being than pyrotechnics in the form of Fourth of July oratory, or hysterical outbreaks of sentimentalism at the time of war.

Many Americans are all too prone to see but the one side of things, and that their own; to go off half-cocked, because they have thought only part way through a subject, instead of bounding it north, south, east, and west.

Our patriotism is too often like the feeling of a certain type of mother for
her offspring—"He's mine, and therefore all right." Blind, unreasoning fondness for some thing, based simply on the law of possession, regardless of the qualities of the object, is a purely primitive instinct. Like other primitive instincts, it has some value, but it belongs to the childhood stage of the race.

If we, in America, are ever to put away childish things and to bring mature judgment to bear upon subjects, then we must surely be able to give a reason, if called upon, for the patriotism that is in us. It must cease to be merely an instinct, or a tradition handed down to us from our parents, and must become ours through clear, logical thinking.

Herein lies one of the fine, lasting accomplishments of the Patriotic-Historic Society. It has made of the history of this land, of its ideals, of the composite character of its builders, a broad and substantial foundation, upon which the patriotism of the present day may rest, with no fear of disaster.

We have justifiable right to be proud of America's history, of the splendid types of men and women who have taken part in its stirring events, and of the high ideals of character and conduct they cherished, and very largely lived up to consistently. The courage, the daring, the deep religious feeling, shown by the pioneers of this country, are ours to admire, to emulate, and to hold up to others. But how shall we "except we be shown?"

Here the Patriotic-Historic Society may perform great service to present-day Americanism, and particularly to the strangers who enter the portals of this land. It may furnish definite standards of conduct embodied in the lives of heroes whose exploits fire the imagination. It may substitute for the more or less cheap and shoddy ideals of this age, an idealism that has endured the test of most trying circumstances and come out unscathed. For the irreverence of thousands of Americans, it may give us the faith of our fathers.

But never can this be brought about solely through the study of a dead past, glorious as it may have been. Only as that dead past is transmuted into a living present, equally bright, does it have any value for us today. The study of genealogy, for instance, absorbing as it may be in itself, is of worth only when its conclusions are brought to bear upon our existing problems of heredity and environment. Ancestor worship has its place, possibly, but after all, in democratic America it is much more to the point to know what manner of people our descendants are likely to be than what sort our ancestors were!

This leads up to a most important point, viz: that the Patriotic-Historic Society which does the most constructive work for America is that one which, while laying its foundation of loyalty to a worthy past, links up that past with the present through worth-while civic activities. Otherwise, it is but a formal, negative organization, of value merely to its immediate membership and wielding no effective influence in national affairs.

And, sotto voce, it may be remarked, that its members lose immeasurably by failing to release into practical, constructive channels those abundant energies, that fine culture, and wonderful executive ability possessed by the men and women who belong to such societies.

Along with veneration for the womanhood of the Revolutionary days must go a veneration for the woman of the Twentieth Century that will express itself in helpful legislation for the working woman, in care for expectant mothers.
and in rigid enforcement of the child labor laws.

Hand in hand with the organization of junior patriotic societies for those eligible by direct descent must go community work for the boys and girls who stand without the pale and for the children of foreigners. After all, it is the work with the children that is so gloriously worth while, for from them must come the leaders of the immediate future, and to feel that one has had a share in creating them gives a marvelous uplift and inspiration.

An idealism that is content to express itself in study and formalism, in a sort of intellectual or social exclusiveness, is but the painted and gilded semblance of the real, and an imitation at best.

As the writer considers the matter, the Patriotic-Historic Society that engages wisely in civic and community activities, is able to cover a much wider and more useful field than that of the purely civic club, or the organization that does nothing but philanthropic work.

Deep down in the soul of the most stolid-seeming adult, or the roughest appearing youngster, there is a sentiment, an idealism, that is fostered by tales of heroic deeds, and fed by pageantry. Witness the delight of the Camp Fire girls in the pretty Indian dress that is their uniform,—they sense the romance, the symbolism of it, even though they never mention it.

The practical side of men may be reached through civic activities of a more or less prosaic nature, but there still remains a romantic, a sentimental spark—nay, I am sure, a higher and spiritual one—that the poem, the play, the pageant, the song, kindles into a flame of pure patriotic devotion. And it is incontestably true that that man makes the finest type of citizen who is developed on all sides of his being—physical, mental, social, spiritual, imaginative.

The salute to the flag, the pledge of allegiance, the reciting of the American’s creed, the staging of plays based on events in American history, the decoration of soldiers' graves with appropriate ceremonial—all these are of inestimable value in the development of the child, and in the making of an American citizen out of the alien, who is often much of a child in spirit, and has a totally unsuspected fund of sentiment.

As to any comparison between the value of the Patriotic-Historic Society and the purely philanthropic one, it does not seem fitting to consider them in the same category at all. Because, try as you will to prevent it, deny it as you may, philanthropy is in the last analysis but a polite name for charity. It always implies giving by one richer to one poorer, and therefore, even if insensibly and unconsciously, does to some degree foster superiority on the part of the giver, and inferiority on the part of the receiver. And so, even though seemingly essential at times, it is in its essence undemocratic, and not to be encouraged beyond the time of actual necessity.

Rather let us have the stimulation of the resolute self-respect and sturdy independence of the Pilgrim Fathers; the thrift of Benjamin Franklin; the simple honesty of Abraham Lincoln; the shrewd common sense of Teddy Roosevelt. It is true that we need badly a renaissance of the plain living and high thinking indulged in by the early settlers of America, but never will we realize that through over-much philanthropy.

The philanthropic society is but a temporary stop-gap, and organized charity too often has had the effect of develop-
ing more charity cases. There is a certain type of emigrant who comes here expecting to find in America a land flowing with milk and honey, figuratively speaking, or, as would suit him better, the streets paved with gold ready for his immediate picking up. And there is another type, native to America, who considers that the world owes him a living, and proceeds to try to collect the debt. From this latter class arises much of the discontent, the distrust of capital, the half-baked socialism, that are the bane of America in almost all sections today.

Not much can be done with adults who are of either of these two types, but a very great deal can be done with their children to remove such ideas of life from their heads and to substitute more desirable ones that will make them contributing citizens of this republic. It is a work that may well be taken up by any Patriotic-Historic Society, and would eventually relieve the employment situation greatly. For men who expect others to take care of them, and look to the philanthropic society to assume the responsibility of their families, are not enrolled among the members of the 'working class,' so called. Nor do they care to be, if jobs were ever so plentiful.

It is their mental make-up that needs to be entirely altered, and as I said, for them it is too late. But with the plastic material of their children's minds and characters, much moulding may be done, and better ideas become warp and woof of the child soul.

As a power against radicalism, the Patriotic-Historic Society may exercise mighty force, if, as suggested previously, it also takes a firm stand for alleviating and remedying abuses which, in many instances, have been instrumental in producing that radicalism. An enlightened patriotism is one of the most powerful weapons against radicalism—a conservatism centered in the intelligent understanding of the basic integrity of our government, and the genuine uprightness of its principles.

If the 'average American citizen' is sound in his outlook upon this country, its laws and government—if the common people of whom Lincoln loved to talk, are unswerved by radicalism, by bolshevistic ideas, and by illogical socialism, then the occasional radical can exercise no potent influence, and we need not greatly fear either him or his example. But when the 'Average American citizen' takes up with the ideas of the radical, then beware, for America will be doomed!

As to the alien who comes to America, often full of dreams of what this country is to bring to him and his children, anxious to be 'a good American,' but woefully ignorant of America's customs, strange to her people, and possessed of no background of American history or traditions, ah, what may not the Patriotic-Historic Society do to reach and teach these eager souls, to amalgamate them into a harmonious whole with the Americans already established here through birth or adoption!

Americanization work, such as is being done by the D. A. R. all over the country, is fostering understanding, is training these foreign-born men and women to become real citizens of these United States. But here again we would utter a word of warning. If we require of these aliens more than we do of the native-born; if we kindle in them a pure unselfish love for their adopted country, and then rebuff them by narrow sectionalism and provincialism; if they are dazed and confused by unjust property laws,
by exploitation, and by commercial greed, then what avails all the recital of the history of the past, if it be confuted by the actions of the present?

A man, himself foreign-born, but who has become the editor of a large newspaper, remarked recently in an editorial that while the Americanization exercises as practised at the night schools were very fine and inspiring, that the foreigners needed much more contact with Americans—to be taken into their homes, to be taught the customs, the games, the cooking—all the small intimate things of American life—that they might be driven away from their narrow Old World notions, and out of their purely foreign sections in the big cities, and made to mingle with the people here, instead of staying by themselves in clannish isolation.

So often we study the foreigner as we might some interesting flora from another land. We establish schools for them, we open missions and community houses, we put free dispensaries in their neighborhoods, and we see that trained nurses and kindergarten teachers go among them. But that we should in simple friendliness, not with irritating superiority, visit them, and become acquainted with their problems, never seems to occur to us. Many a foreign woman, whose children have learned American ways to some extent, and speak the language fairly well, is almost dying of homesickness in this land of opportunity. Too timid to go out by herself, her children perhaps ashamed of her old-fashioned dress and manner, she is as completely alone, as if she were isolated on a desert.

Some women's organizations have taken upon themselves to personally visit such women, talking with them as much as it is possible with the limitations of language on both sides, and taking a real personal interest in them and their families. Often, to their surprise, they have found themselves receiving more even than they gave from such calls, and have obtained an entirely new viewpoint from which to see the foreigner in America.

A certain chapter of the D. A. R. gives different members the names of women who are to arrive in their city from foreign lands on certain dates. They meet them at the station, and in this way throw around these women, strange, bewildered, and often almost exhausted by their long trip, an atmosphere of friendliness. They see that their protegées find the city address they desire, if friends or relatives are not there to meet them, and later on visit their new homes, and try to aid them in every way possible.

These foreigners should be brought together with Americans in our schools and churches, and in our homes. Wherever there are great neighborhoods of isolated foreigners, keeping to their racial and national habits, customs, and languages, and holding meetings only in the Finnish or the Italian hall, and the parish church, there lurks a danger for America. For, as some one has wisely observed, an individual Polack, Italian, or Slav, may in his own fashion prepare to be a 'good American,' and be in earnest about it. But you gather together a thousand Polacks, Italians, or Slavs, and they are predominantly Polish, Italian, or Slavish. If that is not so, why then do we always speak of the 'Russian vote,' the 'Italian vote,' etc.?

We can never make these aliens part of America, so long as their instincts, their habits of thought, and their customs,
are all of another land. Every one knows that the best way to learn a language is not by painstakingly studying verbs, nouns, and adjectives, but by going to live among the people who speak that language. That is why community work, carried on in cooperation with what is strictly termed Americanization work, is so very important.

Teaching the foreign-born men to know American law and to keep the letter of it, is not enough, for behind every law there is a moral consciousness that gives it life. It is this moral consciousness which the Patriotic-Historic Society must invoke, must develop, if we are to do our duty by these potential Americans who will become either a menace or a blessing to this country, according as they are educated, trained, and, most of all, inspired.

And to whom should they look for such inspiration and leadership any more than to the members of these organizations who are themselves imbued with a warm ardent for their country and its institutions; who know its history accurately, and who have its traditions as a part of their cultural background? It is their privilege and duty to impart this knowledge to the children who will take up life's responsibilities and duties after them, to the foreigner who will soon have the power of the ballot, and to all to whom the word 'patriotism' is but a collection of letters, with no particular significance.

Patriotism, like all other great emotions, is a living reality in the lives of men and women, boys and girls, here and now, or it is not patriotism at all. It concerns itself with the right motives, principles, and practices now, or it is but the letter of the law that killeth, instead of the spirit that maketh alive.

A writer in a recent number of the World's Work has this to say, and it forms a fitting close to this essay, and should be heeded by all true Americans:

"The majesty of the state must find and kindle a spiritual majesty in the soul of every citizen, or the state itself will rest on the shifting sands of personal desires, personal profits, and personal ends, and when on such a house the rain descends, and the floods come, and the winds blow and beat upon it, that house will fall, and great will be the fall thereof."

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**COLONIAL BUILDERS**

*By Elizabeth D. Preston*

You men, real men, who knew your neighbors well,
Bore your commissions without selfish aim,
And in your efforts sought no wealth or fame
But held your townmen's faith too dear to sell,

Their hopes, ideals, their will—whate'er befell—
Were yours to advocate in council without shame;
And you have founded sanely in their name
That nation in which "we, the people," dwell.

The Constitution lives, though you are gone;
Through it your wisdom and your strength prevail.
While politicians hedge and mobs assail,
Fanatics, fools and rogues all strive as one
To crush this safeguard set by honest men,
Shall tongues like yours speak fearlessly again?
A MOTHER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Elizabeth C. Barney Buel

Vice President General from Connecticut, N. S. D. A. R.

In the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, founded in 1720 and distinguished for its historic, literary and educational traditions, there is one of those homesteads which reflects unchanged the atmosphere of colonial and revolutionary days. This is the "Wolcott Homestead," built more than a century and a half ago by Oliver Wolcott, Signer of the Declaration of Independence for his young bride, Lorraine Collins. It is a house which stands today as it stood then, lovingly guarded from the ravages of time and the restless spirit of change by its present owner, a direct descendant of its patriot builder. Within its carved and wainscoted walls the atmosphere still seems to vibrate with the memories of generations of the brilliant men and women of the Wolcott race which has illuminated the pages of our country's history with its deeds of patriotism.

This home of Oliver Wolcott and of Lorraine Collins, his wife, reflects their fine personality, their culture of mind and heart, their nobleness of purpose and their lives of self-sacrificing devotion and religious faith.

But it is not with Oliver Wolcott that we are most concerned in this sketch, nor with the historic events which he helped to bring about, except as they form an incidental part of our narrative. These may be found in any history. It is with the background, or rather with the foundations, of history with which we are to deal — with the home, the wife, the mother, without whose faithful support behind the firing line the makers of history would be helpless indeed.

Without a woman such as Lorraine Collins Wolcott left at home in the house, Oliver Wolcott could hardly have served his country as he did during his constant absence at the seat of government. One can pay Mrs. Wolcott no greater tribute than to quote what is said of her in the "Wolcott Memorial:"

"During his (Oliver Wolcott's) almost constant absence from home while engaged in the arduous service of the Revolutionary War, she educated their children and conducted the domestic concerns of the family, including the management of a small farm, with a degree of fortitude, perseverance, frugality and intelligence, equal to that which in the best days of ancient Rome distinguished her most illustrious matrons. Without her aid his public services could not have been rendered, without involving a total sacrifice of the interests of his family; with her aid his home was the seat of comfort and hospitality, and by means of her assistance he retained during life a small estate, a part of which was a patrimonial inheritance."
Added to this, her portrait by Earle shows her to have been a woman of fine countenance and majestic figure, fully corroborating the tradition that in her day she was the most beautiful woman in the village.

Strong and patient and full of faith Lorraine Collins Wolcott must have been to have filled the position that she occupied, and to have conducted the affairs she had charge of through two long and bitter wars, divided by a period of turmoil, excitement and unrest in the body politic. Unfortunately, nothing of a personal nature remains whereby we can recall the living woman to our mental vision. All our knowledge must be conjecture gathered from letters to her of her husband and family, and surmised from the lives and characters of her children. Thus we shall endeavor to get an indirect picture, as it were, of Mrs. Wolcott by a glance at a few family letters, by a reference or two to the Litchfield happenings of those days in which she had a share, and by attempting a slight acquaintance with her distinguished children.

Lorraine Collins Wolcott was the daughter of Captain Daniel Collins of Guilford, Connecticut, thus having membership by right of birth in another of the most numerous and noted families of colonial Connecticut. Captain Collins was a descendant of one of the first settlers of New England, and himself the ancestor of many of the principal families of Goshen, Connecticut. The Reverend Timothy Collins, Litchfield's first clergyman, was a relative of his. When he died, his widow, Lois, became an inmate of her daughter Lorraine's household in Litchfield, sharing with her the cares of its maintenance. Lois lies buried in the West Cemetery, where, as the inscription runs, her "monument was
re-established in 1825 to the virtuous mother of a numerous family by her grandson, Oliver Wolcott."

Nothing is known of Lorraine's childhood in Guilford. Mrs. Wolcott was called both Laura and Lorraine, her husband using both names indiscriminately in his letters, while Laura is the form used on the monument in the East Cemetery where she lies engulfed Libson; it was the year when the Indians of Virginia annihilated Braddock and his army despite the efforts of a young militia colonel named George Washington; it was the year when the French Acadians were driven from their homes and distributed among the colonies, some of them finding asylum in Litchfield; and it was the year which saw the begin-

buried with her husband. From the same monument we learn also that she was born January 1, 1732, being her husband's junior by six years and twenty-three years of age at the date of their marriage on January 23, 1755.

The year 1755 was the beginning of stirring times on two continents. It was the year when an earthquake
When the young Wolcott bride came to her new home, the town had made rapid strides in population, importance and general development, due to its having become the shire town of the new county of Litchfield, organized in 1751. There had been a sharp rivalry for this honor between Litchfield and Goshen six miles to the north. Many people had settled in Goshen in the expectation that it would become the county town. Among these was Oliver Wolcott, who, having studied medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. Alexander Wolcott in Windsor, settled in Goshen as a practicing physician. When Litchfield was named as the county seat he was appointed first high sheriff and immediately moved thither where he built the “homestead” in 1752, if we accept Kilbourn’s “History of Litchfield” as an authority, or at least as early as 1754, if we accept the statement made in the “Wolcott Memorial.” But whatever the exact date, a halo of romance will always surround the home built for the woman so soon to become his wife.

In the midst of the most disastrous year of the French war, while Litchfield was sending her full quota of men to the front, their first little son Oliver was born, only to die within two weeks. How often do the long lists of children of the olden days tell this pathetic tale of the death in infancy of the first-born, whose little life was but a flitting downwards to this earth or a brief space, then upwards again, leaving its name as its sole legacy to the next one of the same sex to come. The second Oliver was born January 11, 1760, and was followed by Laura in 1761 and by Mariann in 1765. Lorraine Wolcott had thus three little children to care for during the next ten years of trial, the oldest but fifteen when the War of Independence broke out. To these cares, family tradition adds the management of thirteen slaves, themselves no better than children, needing constant supervision as to their work and attention to their needs. When we remember that this was in spinning wheel days, when women’s hands made the household commodities from the supplies in the larder to every stitch of clothing the family wore, it will be realized that the superintendence of this community of sixteen dependent souls, besides thought and devotion given to husband and mother, required no ordinary faculties of mind and heart. Moreover “the small farm” was quite an extensive domain, the Wolcott lands including the sites now occupied by large private estates across the village street and extending westward beyond the village limits.

That Mrs. Wolcott’s responsibilities were so great as to be almost beyond her strength, which yielded steadily to failing health, is evidenced by the anxious tone of many of her husband’s letters from the seat of activity in Philadelphia where he was attending the sessions of the Continental Congress. Nor was she less concerned for his safety, carrying anxiety for him as an added load of care. He writes thus from Philadelphia, on February 19th, 1776:

“My dear:
Retired from Business, Noise and Politics, I enjoy a solitary and pleasurable hour in writing to you. I am sorry you suffer any solicitude on my account. You have much more reason to attend to your own comfort, having so many cares to trouble you, and in a state of health too much impaired. I am well by divine Blessing, and with some very good
friends. An Anxiety may become habitual for us to suffer, on account of friends most dear to us; but it is a fruitless Grief, and let us not indulge it. We cannot know whether our absent friends enjoy the Comforts of Existence, or are torn by the sharp Thorns of Adversity. An omnipresent God orders the circumstances of all, and with calm hope and trust may we commit everything to His providential care. I know your cares must be many, but I hope you and the family may be supported and provided for. The tender feelings may become too sensitive and destroy fortitude. Let us not pervert the bounties of our Creator by an unreasonable Solicitude, but enjoy with Gratitude the Blessings that we possess. I do not mean this as a Reproof, but to advise you to lay aside unprofitable Care.

"I am yours affectionately,
OLIVER WOLCOTT."

"March 2d, 1776.

"My Dear:
I feel much concerned for the burden which necessarily devolves upon you; I hope you will make it as light as possible. You may easily believe from the situation of public affairs, that the critical moment is near, which will perhaps decide the Fate of the Country; . . .

11th June

"By the Blessing of God I enjoy Health, which demands my gratitude. The service is hard and affords but little Time for Exercise; but I hope before next month is out to be upon my return to my Family, whom I do most sincerely desire to see. My Love to my Children and accept the tender Regards of him who always esteemed himself happy in your affection.

Oliver Wolcott."

In less than a month from the date of the above letter Oliver Wolcott had signed the Declaration of Independence and was on his way back to Litchfield. It was probably when passing through New York that he advised the transportation to Litchfield of the famous leaden statue of George the Third which was pulled down from Bowling Green by the Sons of Liberty and a joyful populace on July 11th, just one week later. On its arrival in Litchfield the statue was cut up and melted into 42,088 bullets by the Wolcott children and the young ladies of Litchfield under the direction of Mrs. Wolcott in the orchard back of the Homestead. The manuscript record in General Wolcott's own handwriting of the number of bullets credited to each young patriot is still preserved among the Wolcott papers.

In August General Wolcott was off again, writing hurried notes from Long Island in the midst of the disastrous battle there, and later after the evacuation.

In October he again writes of his hopes of returning home, "to relieve you (Mrs. Wolcott) from some part of your present cares, and to enjoy those pleasures which are to be found only in domestick Life."

From "Baltimore Town" he writes on Christmas Day:

"You excuse yourself from writing to me on account of the difficulty and uncertainty of Conveyance. The Delivery of Letters is a matter of some uncertainty, but if they should fall into the hands of the Foe, such as come from you * * * I am sure I shall never be ashamed of."

His letters are long letters, with entries under different dates, while waiting, we must presume, for some safe means of conveyance homeward. Mrs. Wolcott is invariably addressed in the simple words "My Dear."

On January 21st, their wedding anniversary, he writes:

"My situation gives me the knowledge of many Opportunities of writing which you have not, almost every one of which I embrace, not only as I take a pleasure in writing to you, but I well know that you wish frequently to hear from me. You are most especially intitled to a letter of this Date, as it is an important Anniversary in our Lives, which cannot fail of producing in me the most agreeable Recol-
Portrait by Earle, 1782

OLIVER WOLCOTT, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
Portrait by Earle, 1782

LORRAINE COLLINS WOLCOTT, WIFE OF OLIVER WOLCOTT
lections. . . . I am not able to give you the least advice in the conduct of my Business. Your own Prudence in the Direction of it I have no Doubt of. I only wish that the Cares which must oppress you were less. . . . I fear that by Reason of the scarcity of many Articles in Connecticut, you find a Difficulty in supplying the Family with some Things that may be wanted. But I trust the Essentials of Life you are provided with, and I wish that you may not want any of the Conveniences of it. . . . be assured I am yours with tenderest Affection.

"Oliver Wolcott."

We find him again remembering their wedding anniversary in the tenderest terms.

In March, 1777, a small-pox epidemic broke out in Litchfield, referred to by Dr. Reuben Smith in one of his letters to General Wolcott as the "struggle against the small-pox."

Dr. Reuben Smith in a letter dated April 17th writes that "Mrs. Wolcott and family are well. Oliver has gone to Danbury."

Scarcely had her family come safely through this much dreaded disease when the tides of war rolled perilously near to Litchfield, carrying off one of her sons, then but a boy of seventeen. Oliver had come home from Yale on a visit when the news arrived of Tryon's raid into the heart of Connecticut. Aroused at midnight to join the militia at their rendezvous, he hurriedly armed himself, while his mother packed his knapsack with blankets and provisions. Then standing in the door-way she bade him good-bye and sent him forth into the night with the charge to "conduct* like a good soldier."

The Rev. Henry W. Bellows in his funeral sermon in 1870 over the remains of her granddaughter, another Laura, the daughter of this young patriot, thus refers to Mrs. Wolcott: "Oliver Wolcott's mother—Lorraine Collins of Guilford, a woman of remarkable courage, masculine judgment, and business character—gave her son no small portion of her own strong nature."

His earliest education Oliver owed to his mother; from her he drew the strength which won for him his future career of devotion to the public good.

Later when, in 1778, Oliver had graduated from Yale, he came home and began studying under Judge Tapping Reeve before the famous Law School was established. Without breaking in upon his studies he attended his father to the Coast as a volunteer aid after the destruction of Norwalk and Fairfield, and then accepted a quartermaster's commission in the service. This brought upon him the almost insupportable burdens of providing fuel and provisions for the family and keeping the roads open for the transportation of army stores and ordnance under his charge. He it was, also, who, in his father's absence, assisted his mother in dispensing the hospitalities of the mansion to the distinguished men who had occasion to pass through Litchfield, then on the highroad of travel, or who were sent to him by his father. Washington, Hamilton, Rochambeau, Lafayette—all partook of Mrs. Wolcott's hospitality and were sheltered beneath her roof. Here they found not only an abundant hospitality but a hostess whose intellectual gifts and powers of conversation, whose acquaintance with affairs of public concern and vital interest in every changing situation of that long and weary war, made her a worthy companion and confidante in their counsels. As her husband's com-
panion and closest friend, Mrs. Wolcott was ever in touch with the outside world beyond her household. Whether together or apart, they were one in sympathies, in hopes, in fears. From the halls of Congress, and from the great battlefields of the war—from Stillwater, from Bemis Heights—his letters come to her bringing news and opinions on the progress of events. In one he writes as if in answer to some expressed fear of hers: "As to the Gloominess of the Times which you mention—Times I admit are bad, but I do not believe that God will consign this country to Destruction. . . . Suffer not your Mind to be under any overwhelming Solicitude on this account. God will take care of this People."

Lorraine Collins Wolcott stands revealed in these letters to her from all the members of her family. In every event of their lives she is shown to be their confidante and to be the subject of their chief concern. Her unselfish consideration for the large staff of servants was also a drain upon her sympathies and strength and brought a protest from young Oliver, after his sister's marriage to Mr. Goodrich. This sister was Marian, one of the most distinguished beauties of her time, who became the wife of the eminent Chauncey Goodrich. Her marriage and removal to Hartford with her sparkling wit and sprightly ways must have been a sore loss to her mother.

"Betsey" Stoughton became the beautiful Mrs. Oliver Wolcott, Jr., and was the subject of United States Senator Uriah Tracy's famous retort to the British Minister. When the latter had remarked condescendingly that "she might be admired even at the Court of St. James," the Senator had replied: "Sir, she is admired even on Litchfield Hill."

Of Marian's aunt, Ursula Wolcott, the following tale is told of her wit in dealing with an over-bashful lover: Coming down the stairs one day, Miss Ursula saw him standing silent and sheepish at the foot. "What did you say?" said she. "I said nothing," said he. "Then it's time you did," said she, whereupon, like John Alden, he spoke for himself and to the purpose.

Oliver was married in June, 1785, Laura the following October, and Marian four years later.

When all had left the homestead,
Oliver to pursue his political career and the daughters to reside in Hartford, Mrs. Wolcott, as the letters intimate, must indeed have been solitary, were it not for Frederick, the home boy, and for her husband's greater freedom to remain at Litchfield. The first two little grandsons, sons of Oliver, died in infancy, saddening the hearts of the grandparents in Litchfield. A year or two later, Mrs. Wolcott's health began to fail, in a manner indicative of the end.

On May 5th, 1794, Oliver Wolcott writes to his son:

"Sir:

"By my letter of the 21st ultimo, I informed you of the Death of your Mother. Her Children will render their best regards to her Memory, as well as most benefit themselves, by observing the Instructions which she has given them, and by an Imitation of her Conduct. . . . That your dear Mother is in a state of exalted Happiness I have no doubt. May we so conduct, and so place our Hope and Confidence in Him who is able to save to the uttermost, as that we may finally participate in that Happiness.

"My kindest love to Betsey. May the Almighty bless you, her and your Child."

This was the little granddaughter Laura, born only nine days before her grandmother's death. On May 3d Oliver had replied to the letter "of the 21st ultimo" with its sad news referred to above, his letter evidently crossing the one just quoted:

"Sir:

"I received your letter announcing the intelligence of my mother's death. Though this event has been for some time expected, yet it was not the less agonizing to me, who have been deprived of a parent who possessed and well deserved my most perfect affection, gratitude and respect. It is however, on such melancholy occasions, that the dignity of virtue and the consolations of religion appear most conspicuous; and happy it is for us that in the life and death of our mother they have been fully illustrated. To live with honour and respect, to die lamented, and confidently to expect a happy futurity, is to attain every good allowed to humanity. In all these particulars our departed parent was eminently distinguished."

This tribute was from the son whom she had charged so many years before to "conduct like a good soldier." Verily, she had set him the example. On April 19th, the patriot anniversary, her spirit responded to the summons to a larger freedom than that begun by the muskets of Lexington.

Three years later her husband followed her.

Across the generations their spirits call to us to preserve their high sense of right and duty, their spirit of unselfish patriotism, their unswerving faith in the guidance of God. In a shattered world, once more convulsed by passion and turmoil, let us listen and heed the command of the patriot mother to her son:

"Conduct like a good soldier."
DAP
THE OLD STATE HOUSE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
BY MRS. GEORGE ALFRED MELLEN
MASSACHUSETTS STATE CHAIRMAN D. A. R. MAGAZINE

UAINT and distinguished, surrounded but not overwhelmed by a forest of towering office buildings, and standing on the exact spot selected for the first Town and Province House in 1657, is the Old State House of Boston, Massachusetts. There, in the midst of the eddying throngs of pedestrians, the streams of motor vehicles, and the roar of subway trains that race through its basement, it performs the noble task of reminding the present generation of the stirring events and the proud sacrifices that preceded the birth of this great nation.

Nearly destroyed by a disastrous fire in 1748, it was reclaimed from the flames and the restored structure proudly served its purpose of carrying on the administrative affairs of the Colonial Government. Later, after John Hancock was inaugurated as the first Governor of Massachusetts in the eastern room, called the Council Chamber, it was the meeting place of the Legislature of the Commonwealth from the time when the State Government was put into operation in 1780 until the new State House was ready for occupancy in 1798.

Within the very walls of this most historic and famous building plans were perfected for the capture of Louisburg and with much pomp and ceremony the heroes of that successful expedition were received and fêted. It overlooks the scene of the Boston Massacre and it was here that Samuel Adams demanded the withdrawal of the British troops from Boston and the trial of those who took part in the Massacre which marked “the first concession obtained by the colonists from the crown.” On July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston from the eastern balcony, it being customary for laws to be promulgated and proclamations issued in this way. The Treaty of Peace in 1783 was in the same manner proclaimed and from this balcony in 1789 George Washington, then President of the United States, reviewed the procession that welcomed him on his last visit to Boston.

During recent years there has been a civic development on all sides that has encroached somewhat upon the peaceful serenity of the Old State House reaching its climax in the establishment of a subway station in the basement. When further desecration was contemplated the State Legislature, realizing the value of this historic temple for teaching true patriotism to future generations, passed a law forbidding such action.

This building is leased by the Bostonian Society, organized in the latter part of the nineteenth century to preserve historic spots and to collect and care for documents, pamphlets, and other valuables dear to the heart of the antiquarian. Much of interest may be found in the Old State House and it is the Mecca of thousands who love to study the beginnings of our Republic.

This building should be outstanding in interest, for wherever we may go no other has the distinction that was given by John Adams in a letter written in his later years: “Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there the Child Independence was born.”

As one enters or leaves he is reminded by the tablet of bronze of the rich heritage of historic facts represented by this ancient structure and there comes with peculiar force that parting injunction:

“Hallowed by the Memories of the Revolution May Our Children Preserve the Sacred Trust.”
N May first, 1924, the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a monument at Mayport, near the mouth of the St. Johns River to mark the spot where Jean Ribaut and his Huguenot Colony first landed on May day 1562.

This shaft commemorates the landing of Jean Ribaut and his band of French Huguenots who came to the new world seeking freedom from religious persecution. They arrived at a spot near the mouth of the St. John's River May 1, 1562. Ribaut erected a column and took possession of the country in the name of France. This was the first landing of Protestants on American soil, antedating by more than half a century the coming of the Pilgrims to New England.

The monument erected here is a replica of the original column and bears three bronze shields. One shield is a reproduction of the French coat of arms of the sixteenth century and the others bear inscriptions telling of the placing of the original column and of the erection of this monument by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution. A picture of the monument appears on the five cent stamp of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Series.

The Ribaut celebration was the opening event of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary and the first speaker was Rev. John Baer Standt, Director of the Huguenot-Walloon Commission, while the dedication address was made by Dr. MacFarland, Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Commission.

The program was very skillfully planned, each speaker representing a distinct phase of the event celebrated. The speakers were Mrs. A. W. Frilot, Regent of the Jacksonville Chapter, which originated the Ribaut Monument fund; Mrs. Florence M. Cooley, Chairman of the State Committee which carried the work to completion after the State conference adopted it as a State enterprise; Mrs. James A. Craig, outgoing State Regent, during whose administration the work had been done; Mrs. Theodore Strawn, State Regent, who presided; Dr. McNair, who spoke for the Governor of Florida; Col. William Gaspard de Coligny of New Orleans, a lineal descendant of Admiral Coligny of France, who sent out the Ribaut Expedition in 1562; M. de Simonin, Consul at New Orleans, the official representative of the French Government.

Mrs. Jeannette Thurber Connor, Vice President of Florida State Historical Society, read the original account of the discovery of Florida written and published by Ribaut in 1563, and Mrs. E. G. Sewell, Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R., represented the National Society.

A wreath of laurel, from trees planted
by George Washington at Mt. Vernon presented by Mrs. Denham, for the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association, was placed on the Monument.

A large audience, representing D. A. R. Chapters of the State, prominent Floridians and distinguished guests, and typical Florida sunshine contributed to the success of the occasion—a May day which will long be remembered by Florida Daughters.

Jean Ribaut, famous navigator and colonist, was born in Dieppe, France, in 1520, and died in Florida on September 23, 1565. The Spaniards, who finally captured Ribaut and the remnant of his armed force, put them to death (in fact Ribaut was killed by Menendez's own hands) and their bodies were hung to the surrounding trees, with the inscription: "Executed, not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans." Ribaut's murder was afterwards avenged by Dominique de Gourgues.

Admiral Gaspar de Coligny, chief of the Protestants in France, had obtained a patent from Charles IX, and armed two ships on which, besides 550 veteran soldiers and sailors, many young noblemen embarked as volunteers, and appointed Ribaut their commander. The latter sailed from Dieppe on February 18, 1562, and avoiding routes where he might encounter Spanish vessels, sighted on April 30th, a cape which he named François. The following day he discovered the mouth of a stream which he called Rivière de Mai, now St. John's River.
I.law-making done with set purpose is a comparatively modern institution. Primitive law codes were merely written statements of some of the customs already existing, like the Twelve Tables in Rome and the Laws of Alfred the Great in England (about 900). Intentional changes of time-honored rules and the enactment of new ones come with Edward I.


II. A genealogical table of Congress might begin with the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, the Assembly of the Wise Men, the leading men of the state. After the Norman Conquest the feudal Great Council, of men who held lands directly from the King, appears in its place. To this feudal council non-feudal elements were gradually added, as when Simon de Montfort called in delegates from the cities, that is, from the wealthy trading class, to strengthen himself against the king and the greater nobles. By this time the assembly is called a Parliament, and gradually separates into two Houses: the Lords, the aristocracy, the older element; the Commons, representatives of the masses, the newer element whose power gradually increased.

Wilson: The State, 837-840; 848-853; this topic may be followed out in Green: Short History of the English People, by using the Index.

III. The colonial law-making bodies were modelled, consciously or unconsciously, upon Parliament. In most colonies they took the form of a council associated with the royal governor, and an assembly elected by the people; even colonies with no royal governor preserved the outer form. Their actual law-making powers depended upon the colonial charters and their own ingenuity.

Fiske: Civil Government, 154-156.

IV. The Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation, made up of delegates from equal political units, found no reason for such a division. The former took such law-making powers as seemed expedient; the powers of the latter were prescribed in the Articles of Confederation.

V. In the Constitutional Convention both one and two-chambered bodies were proposed. The latter was adopted. Their composition was involved in the controversy between the large and small states and both questions were settled together. The extent of the powers of Congress was likewise involved in the question of the powers of the national government.

For the result see the Constitution, Article I; The Federalist, nos. 52, 62; Bryce: American Commonwealth, ch. x, xii, xvii; Channing: United States, iii, 509-515.

VI. A similar genealogical table of the American Presidency would begin with the primitive Teutonic war-chief, and come down through the feudal and national monarchs of England, and the colonial governor. The framers of the Constitution created the President on the model—as they understood it—of the King of England, influenced much by the statement of the King’s powers in Blackstone’s Commentaries. Since the legal and actual powers of the King of England were very different, the ultimate result was to make the President more powerful than the English king.

Fiske: Critical Period, 289-299.

For a comparison of presidential and cabinet systems see Leacock, Stephen; Political Science, 190-197; Bryce: American Commonwealth, ch. xx, xxxi, xxv.

VII. In most of the colonies the executive embodied the aristocratic foreign element of the government, opposed to the native, democratic assembly. The struggle of the colonies became a struggle against the English executive, the King. Hence in the state constitutions appears a deep-seated distrust of the executive, not wholly overcome in that of the nation.

Fiske: Critical Period; 65-68.
Channing: United States, iii, 431-444.
Nationalism and Religion in America, 1774-1789

By Edward F. Humphrey, Ph.D., Boston: Chipman Law Publishing Company

In view of religious controversies, Dr. Humphrey's Nationalism and Religion in America, 1774-1789, should prove a factor in enlightening the public on the various religious groups' contribution to the cause of independence and to the formation of our government. Its five hundred and more pages are filled with valuable facts and references to Washington, Adams, Madison, Jefferson, Henry, Carroll, Muhlenberg, Wesley, White, Duché, and many other makers of American history. Their relations with and activities in the Colonial churches are cleverly described, throwing a new light on the political situation in the Revolution as affected by the influence of the pulpit.

The book is, in fact, an examination of the forces of religion and politics before, during, and immediately after the American Revolution, and is not biased toward any denomination.

The author states: "Republicanism was well established in the institutions of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches," and "many members of the Federal Constitutional Convention were trained in their practices of government. The Protestant-Episcopal Church and the Methodist-Episcopal Church worked out their American Constitutions in advance of the Federal Constitution," and "to the Roman Catholic College of Cardinals we owe our system for the election of President and Vice-President,—the electoral college."

The rivalry of the many religious enthusiasts brought about the adoption of the political principle of religious liberty which "marks an epoch in the history of mankind," and the "separation of church and state in America resulted from the initial efforts of small bodies of persecuted sects: Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics and Quakers."

During the Revolution "American Episcopalianism was divided in its allegiance," nevertheless, it numbered among its members: Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Hamilton, Franklin and many signers of the Declaration of Independence. Lutherism in America...
pertaining to the publishing of these records, correspondingly increases, necessitating the adoption of methods that conduce to the more rapid production of volumes, the nature of which demands great accuracy of detail. Therefore, the force of clerks at work upon this at Memorial Continental Hall has been increased lately, with the view to publishing about fifteen volumes this year.

Complete files of these books, each volume containing the lineage of one thousand members, will become priceless as the Society's supply for distribution becomes exhausted.

In one of the Senate document reports of the D.A.R. we read that “it was seen very early that the files of application papers of members of the Society contain a mass of more unique material than has hitherto been accessible to the genealogist and historian in any other single place. These papers relate the experiences of many unnoticed heroes and forgotten heroines who composed the rank and file of the nation in 1776. It seemed a sacred duty that these unknown dead, who so freely gave their lives for our freedom, should be made realities to their forgetful descendants. This thought resulted in definite action at the meeting of January 15, 1892. The Historian General was then directed to condense into the form of a 'year book' the life histories contained in these papers. Such was the beginning of the publication known as the Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

When members leave the Society, they, of course, cease to be on the rolls as active Daughters, but their ancestral record, once verified and recognized, belongs to the Society and the ancestors have their place on the Roll of Honor.

Therefore, in these volumes of the Lineage Book can be seen one's heritage. Not only the officers are there, but the rank and file "whose feet were bare at Valley Forge, who went over the barricade at Stony Point, who withstood the onset at Cowpens." It was they and their deeds that made possible the American’s patent of nobility.

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TWO THINGS WE CAN’T FORGET

Once we strolled, with several other kids, through a state capitol, and sneaked several good slides down the broad, smooth marble banisters when the gray-haired guide wasn't looking. In a quiet corridor we came upon the stacked colors of the Commonwealth—torn and tarnished—as they were returned in triumph from the war.

"Disfigured, but not dishonored," said the guide, pointing with the heavy cane he carried. "Do you boys know what the tattered Flag there says? 'Proud am I of these shreds and stains, for they were inflicted while I flaunted fearlessly in the face of a vanquished foe.'"

We remembered wondering then where the guide got hold of such a high-falutin' speech; but we've never forgotten it.

A long time after that we saw a soldier-judge inaugurated. Friends laid upon his arm his beloved Stars and Stripes, which he had a court attendant hang upon the wall behind the magisterial seat. . . . Still a battleflag, in a sense, outflung against the ceaseless conflict of right and wrong.

Came later into this courtroom a line of sullen men to receive their sentences at the fringe of the Flag they had profaned. Among them, more shamefaced than sullen, were several young Americans not long out of their 'teens.

And the judge said, turning in his great chair: "This Flag you have dishonored, but not disfigured, for Justice is here to shield its silken folds. If you have ears you will hear what the Flag says, with the wisdom of its long experience: 'Avowed enemies are easier to endure than faithless followers.'"

Which is another thing we haven't been able to forget.

—The American Boy.
Old Belfry Chapter (Boston, Mass.). Eight monthly meetings have been held during the year. Our annual meeting in May was held at Marion Inn, Brookline. A luncheon was given for the retiring Regent, Mrs. W. B. Morgan, and the retiring Treasurer, Mrs. Boardman Hall. The business included reports of the Continental Congress, the election of officers, and the appointment of Standing Committees by the newly elected Regent, Mrs. William B. Hovey.

At the October meeting the Chapter voted to pledge $435 to the new dormitory at the International College at Springfield. In November our tenth anniversary was celebrated by a luncheon at the Masonic Club. Mrs. Morgan gave an interesting paper on the naming of Old Belfry Chapter and musical numbers were given by Miss Barbara Werner, violinist, and Miss Mabel Hertz, pianist. Mr. Herbert E. Sharp was the principal speaker, taking for his subject, "Americanization." At the meeting in December, Mrs. Edith Ingraham, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, offered suggestions by which we might raise the money for our Dormitory Fund quota, Mrs. MacGregor sang beautifully and was accompanied by Mrs. Whitman with violin obligatos. At this meeting the Hon. Amos L. Taylor of Belmont, thrilled us with incidents relating to women in political life. His subject, "Citizenship of the United States," presented many new phases. A sale of cake, candy and fancy articles was held at the close of the meeting.

In January Mrs. George O. Jenkins spoke forcefully on "Music and Books for Young People." Mrs. Frank P. Sanborn enlightened us regarding "Our Insidious Foe." After the business meeting in February, which included the acceptance of Mrs. George C. Quincy as an associate member of the Chapter and appointing of delegates to the National Convention, the speaker of the afternoon, D. Chauncey Brewer, gave us much to think about on the subject of Immigration. His statement of facts made the gravity of the situation most apparent.

The March meeting was a home talent day, and old familiar songs were sung by Mrs. Cottrell, with Miss Avis Cottrell at the piano. Each song was preceded by a short history, given by different members.

In April the meeting was held in Christ Church, Salem Street, Old North Church, of historic fame. After a short business meeting, Dr. Dewart, the Rector, explained the history of the church, tablets and relics, and other interesting data. Many of the children, who were guests from First Alarm Society and Signal Lantern, D. A. R., climbed the steeple, while others went to the "Little-House-By-The-Side-Of-The-Road," where refreshments were served, and more historic objects of interest were seen.

The social activities of the year included a musicale in January when a trio, consisting of violin, 'cello and piano, and a delightful soprano soloist, rendered beautiful selections to an appreciative audience. In February 100 members and their guests enjoyed a bridge party. Miss Mary Clarke, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera, sang delightfully. March 29, Old Belfry held another bridge party for the benefit of the treasury of the junior chapter, First Alarm.

Our efforts have been so absorbed in the raising of money for the Dormitory Fund that our activities have, in many ways, been curtailed during this past year. We hope for the coming year that our Standing Committees can return to their former activities, and that in our Chapter life we may all become fired with enthusiasm and interest.

Carolyn Cottrell,
Historian.

Old No. 4 Chapter (Charlestown, N. H.)

In the fourteen years of our existence we have grown from a mere dozen to a membership of forty, with two associate members. We hold monthly meetings from September until June of each year and besides the regular business session, we have music, frequently an original paper read by a member, and many historical and important topics are discussed.
Some of the papers on art, local history, American women in the Revolution, and International Relations have been especially fine, as have also others on the State histories of New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island.

The Chapter points with pride to the bronze markers with which we have marked the graves of fifty-eight Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in our local cemeteries. The grave of General Lewis Morris is located here, and has a marker placed by the Chapter in Springfield, Vermont, bearing his name.

In May, 1922, this Chapter, aided by pupils in the graded schools, dedicated a young elm to the memory of General John Stark, who assembled his army here for the memorable march to Bennington, Vermont, in 1777. This tree is set on one of the historic spots on Main Street. In May, 1923, another beautiful elm was set near the public library in loving memory of Lieut. Roswell D. Whitcomb, who died over-seas in the World War.

We have paid our quota to all the special objects designated by the National Society, and we have contributed as generously as we are able to Americanization and Relief work. Many of us take an active interest in all the work along patriotic lines going on in our schools.

S. ABBIET SPOONER,
Formerly State Chairman
International Relations.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.).
The Chapter now numbers ninety-one members of whom thirty are non-resident. At the thirteen chapter meetings we have had an average attendance of 23.4, and 9.7 at the ten meetings of the Executive Committee. The high quality of the literary and musical features of the year's program is noteworthy, and the importance of the matters, both local and national, which were dealt with at the business meetings, is equally prominent. The Chapter has twenty-four standing committees, thirteen being sponsored by the State.

All Chapter, State and National obligations have been met. Among these may be mentioned the support of a two-bed room in St. Luke's Hospital, the payment of annual dues to the local "Society for Patriotic Observance," and to the Knox Headquarters Association, the Incorporation of our Chapter. Through our State Treasurer we have paid 50% of our Valley Forge Memorial Bell quota; 100% on Immigrants manual, Philippine Scholarship and Ellis Island Women Detention funds; $10 each to Tamassee School and to Springfield International College funds. We own a $100 Liberty Loan bond. The total receipts for the year are $616.10; disbursements — $527.48; balance — $88.62.

One of our members has been reappointed State Chairman of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee. The Registrar reports the acceptance to membership of Mrs. Alicia Leslie, wife of Russell Stanley Coutant, Mrs. Mabel E. Henderson, wife of R. H. Bryce Barr, and Mrs. Mary L. Shaw, wife of Percival J. H. Whittaker.

The "Daily News" has been generous in press notices of our Chapter meetings. Our hostesses have been gracious and hospitable.

IDA C. LE ROY,
Recording Secretary.

Perry County Chapter (New Bloomfield, Pa.). When Mrs. J. W. Shull was accepted as a member-at-large of the National Society, she permitted her name to be presented as Organizing Regent for Perry County and she was appointed June 12, 1923. Mrs. Shull proved a most efficient organizer, and when the State Conference was held at Lancaster in October, the organization was assured, and was reported to the Conference. The organization meeting was held December 15, 1923, with twenty-two organizing members. Since then a large number of papers have been sent to headquarters, and frequent requests for application blanks have been received.

Mrs. J. W. Shull, as Organizing Regent, is Regent of the Chapter; Mrs. A. R. Johnston, of New Bloomfield, is Vice-Regent; Mrs. Amos Gelnett, Newport, Recording Secretary; Miss Lenore Rife, Duncannon, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Creigh Patterson, of Blain, Treasurer; Miss Mary L. Ulsh, MILLerstown, Registrar; Miss Charlotte J. Barnett, New Bloomfield, Historian; Miss Kate E. Bernheisel, Greenpark, Librarian and Curator, and Miss M. Zula Swartz, New Bloomfield, Chaplain. The membership includes women from practically all parts of Perry County.

The regular meetings of the Chapter are held in an office building in New Bloomfield, given for the purpose by Mrs. A. R. Johnston. The room has been suitably furnished.

The name, Perry County, does not go back to Revolutionary times, as the territory which now bears that name was erected into a separate county in 1820, and named in honor of Commodore Perry, but the section which is now Perry County played a worthy part in the War for Independence. It gave to the cause a number of officers, including at least four colonels, and many private soldiers. Among these was Ephraim Blaine, who did an important work in helping to finance the war.
One Perry County boy enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, as a fifer, at the age of fourteen, and served seven years. Some of the Perry County soldiers experienced the cold and hunger of the winter at Valley Forge. Thomas Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, provided in his will that the Declaration of Independence should be read beside his open grave, after which, the minister was to pray for his beloved country. Perry County women sometimes were left to manage the home and farm, while their husbands were in the Army. So the descendants of many of these patriots feel that “Perry County Chapter” is a suitable name for an organization of their daughters.

Charlotte J. Barnett, Historian.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, N. J.). The annual patriotic meeting of the National Society, D. A. R. of this State was held at the Essex County Country Club in West Orange. The State Regent, Mrs. Henry Fitts, and her officers were assisted by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Regent of the Essex Chapter; Mrs. F. T. Keeley, Regent of the Hannah Arnett Chapter, and Mrs. William Blodgett, Regent of our own Chapter. The guests were from nearly every town and city in the State.

In November we celebrated Armistice Day at the home of Mrs. Harry Smith. The addresses were made by Mrs. Elbert Sloat and Mr. Blair Bannister. In December we gave an anniversary luncheon in Newark. Mrs. Charles Banks, Vice-Regent of New Jersey, spoke impressively of the work of our Society. A number of the members spoke of the history of the Chapter. Washington’s birthday and our Historian’s Day both came in February and were fittingly celebrated.

The money prize, offered by our Chapter each year to the Orange and West Orange High Schools, will be given this year to the pupil writing the best essay on “Patriotic Women of New Jersey during the American Revolution.”

Our splendid list of contributions follow: Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $20; American Indian School, $1.50; School prizes, $10.70; New Jersey State Regent Scholarship, $18.90; Emigrant Manuals, $31.50; Emigrant Kindergarten, $2; International College, $50; Barry School, $100; Tamasee, $20; Philippine Scholarship, $10; History of Warren County, $8; Utility Fund, $43.75; Pledge at State Meeting, $25; Near East, $10; Orange War Memorial, $10; Belleau War Memorial, $10; Old Trail Road, $5; Kenmore Association, $10; Americanization in the Oranges, $25. Through the efforts of Mrs. G. H. Van Gunton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the members of that committee, we have this year realized $235.76. Through the Conservation and Thrift Committee, Mrs. W. H. Bonnell and Mrs. E. A. Marks, we have realized $170.78. Mrs. J. S. Holmes and her Committee on the Orange Mountain Chapter Home Fund have this year raised $272.

We subscribe to the Magazine and the Library has received from us this year several valuable historical works of New Jersey. Through the efforts of our Historian, Mrs. J. S. Holmes, we have placed large numbers of the Manuals, in many languages, in the homes of foreigners who have recently come to our Country.

Anne Burgess Holmes, Historian.

Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tenn.). One of the notable events, in the history of our Chapter, occurred on May 4, 1924, when a bronze tablet was unveiled, in Cedar Grove Cemetery, marking the grave of our “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Mary Morris Smith.

There was a representative assemblage present. Mrs. A. B. Martin, Regent, was in charge of the ceremonies. A male quartette led in singing “America,” and Rev. W. H. Johnston offered the invocation. Mrs. C. W. Huffman, Chapter Historian, gave a sketch of Mrs. Smith. She was the daughter of Edward Morris who entered the Army of Virginia at the age of 23 years, and was made Chaplain through the influence of Gen. George Washington; he served through the entire Revolution, at times coming in immediate contact with the person and staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Mrs. Smith was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, in 1802, and died in Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1895. She was a woman of fine intellect and memory and related historic facts and incidents as she had heard them from her father’s own lips. The flag that covered the tablet was drawn aside by Miss Virginia Golladay, a great-great-granddaughter of Mrs. Smith, and the Regent made the presentation speech delivering the tablet to the care of the City and State. It was accepted by Mrs. F. C. Stratton, Chairman of the City Commission. Mrs. Smith was the mother of Mrs. Lucy S. Mackenzie, Ex-Regent and first State Treasurer, and the grandmother of Mrs. Lena Golladay, ex-Regent, and Miss Mary Morris Mackenzie. The singing of “Auld Lang Syne” and “Blest be the Tie that Binds” closed this memorable occasion.

Maude M. Huffman, Historian.
General Henry Dearborn Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) celebrated its tenth birthday February 12th. The outstanding achievements of the decade were dramatized in five episodes. The first scene showed the organization of the Chapter on Lincoln’s birthday, 1914, with thirty-three members, when the Chapter was christened and started its career under its first Regent, Mrs. Lida Eastman Torbet. The second episode was a reproduction of the War Shop maintained by the Chapter. The members in their Red Cross costumes, knitting and making surgical dressings, brought back the days when men fought and women served. It was interesting to recall that the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, through the courtesy of the American Fund for the French Wounded, had honorable mention as the only war unit that supplied them with boys’ trousers, children’s dresses made from men’s shirts, and quilts from tailors’ samples. In six months the War Shop completed 19,702 articles. The third episode was symbolic of the Chapter’s Americanization work, interpreting America to the new comer, through classes for foreign women, gifts of flags and copies of the constitution to schools and immigrants and ceremonies in court for new citizens. In the fourth scene we saw the youthful officers of the Ethan Allen Chapter, G. A. R., who cheered our hearts with the assurance that our sons and daughters would ably carry our work into the future. The picturesque fifth episode showed us girls from the mountain schools of Hindman, Crossnore and Tamassee, telling of their needs and expressing their gratitude for help received. And so in brief pageant passed the ten years, like a tale quickly told.

An exhibit of the Historian’s books and the Chapter’s collection of Revolutionary and Colonial relics added to the interest of this delightful birthday party at the home of our past Regent, Mrs. John W. O’Leary. Among the Chapter’s treasures are an ivory whistle used for signaling from one regiment to another during the Revolutionary War, an early copy of the Declaration of Independence and a silver teaspoon that belonged to Betsy Dearborn, wife of General Henry Dearborn.

The year that has just passed has been marked by some programs of unusual interest. In April the Chapter had an Indian day with Father Gordon of the Chippewa Tribe and Humyanmani, a Sioux, who gave his program in native costume. On Flag day, June 14, a flag was presented to the foreign born adult pupils of the Haven School and a program given by our G. A. R. in charge of Miss Edith Cullom. Constitution day was celebrated by presenting a framed copy of the Constitution of the U. S. to the Immigrants’ Protective League of Chicago. On September 27, the Chapter united with other patriotic organizations in giving a reception to the delegates to the National Indian Convention in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society. October 13, all the Chicago D. A. R. Chapters gave a reception for Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois, at the Fortnightly Club. On October 23, the Chapter opened the season with a reception, when the new officers, led by the Regent, Miss Martha Parker, welcomed the members and guests. Brigadier General Charles G. Dawes addressed the Chapter in November, giving a stirring talk on “Minute Men of the Constitution.” The White Christmas in December was a beautiful occasion, when we had a program of Christmas carols and old-time songs and poems with an American background. In January “An Alaskan Travelogue” carried us to the land of snow and adventure. At the February meeting Mr. Henry Chandler, President of the City Club, gave us “Some Present Day Thoughts Concerning the American Revolution.” These delightful affairs are simply the inspiration for our real work. Our programs are a well from which we draw living water, not only to refresh ourselves, but to carry it forth to make our earth more fruitful.

Our contributions for the year were as follows: Immigrants’ Protective League and other Americanization work, $269.08; Crossnore, $62; Tamassee, $96.45; Tamassee Library, $250; Hindman Settlement, $150; Pine Mountain School, $20; Roe Indian Institute, $20; Blackburn College, $21.45, and Illinois Room, Continental Hall, $100.

General Henry Dearborn Chapter closes its tenth year with a roll call of 290 members who are trying to do their share in sending light to our “twilight people,” the American Indian, the foreign born and the southern mountaineer.

Irene J. Crandall, Historian.

Eliza Spalding Warren Chapter (Moscow, Idaho) was organized February 17, 1923. We celebrated our first birthday with a Colonial party at the home of Mrs. C. L. Butterfly. The house was beautiful with flowers and flags and the Chapter members in Colonial costume made a pretty picture. There was the display of Revolutionary relics, loaned by members and friends. Among the many articles of interest were two swords carried at the Battle of Bunker Hill, a cocked hat of the time, a British army coat of the
Revolutionary period, many old books and samplers, the oldest dating to 1758. There were beautiful old silver spoons, cuff links and glassware which had been used by the owner's Revolutionarycestor.

A program of music and readings was furnished by talent from the University of Idaho and especially interesting was the reading of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," and "Paul Revere's Ride," given by Prof. Michaels of the school of public speaking.

Eliza Spalding Warren Chapter was organized with a membership of twelve and on its first birthday has twenty on its membership roll and several papers awaiting approval. The principal work of the year has been a contribution to the Spalding marker which has been erected at Lapwai—forty miles away. This boulder with its bronze plate, erected by the Idaho D. A. R., marks the first home, first school, and first church in Idaho, the home being that of the Spaldings and the birthplace of Eliza Spalding Warren for whom our Chapter is named.

Through our Patriotic Education Committee prizes have been offered in the seventh and eighth grades for the best work in American History. Other lines of work will be attempted as the Chapter grows.

MRS. A. P. LUBBERG,
Regent.

Agawam Chapter. (Ipswich, Mass.) was founded in 1921 by Mrs. Ruth M. B. McIntosh. It was legally organized by Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, the State Regent, on Jan. 13, 1922. On this occasion Mrs. Shumway presented the Chapter with a beautiful silk Flag. Our meetings are held in the American Legion Memorial Building. At present we have twenty-nine active members and one associate member. We soon expect to have more.

The Chapter has met all obligations, both National and State. We have nine subscribers to the Magazine. Our Regent represented the Chapter at the Thirty-second Congress, and read a full report of this at the May meeting.

The graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers have been located through the efforts of the Chapter, and a great deal of historical research work has been done. One hundred and sixty-five Manuals have been placed in the Ipswich mills, and the American's Creed has been placed in all the local schools. The Magazine has been placed in the Public Library.

A "Certificate of Excellence" was offered to the High School pupil writing the best essay on "Why I am proud to be an American," and this honor was won by Miss Mary V. S. Frazer. The Regent, Mrs. McIntosh, has been appointed a member of the New Dormitory Committee for this part of the State.

We have held interesting and profitable meetings regularly. Our outstanding achievement for the year was the unveiling on May 5, of a marker in memory of the Ipswich sailors and soldiers of the Revolution. A huge boulder was donated by a member, Mrs. Paul Dodge, of Rowley. It is placed upon the site where the militia gathered for training. Upon the boulder was mounted a beautiful bronze tablet. This was made possible through the untiring efforts of Chapter members. Following is the program of the exercises: Assembly Call, Ipswich Mills Band; Invocation, by the Rev. Carroll Perry; The Star Spangled Banner, in unison; Address, by the Rev. Perry; Selection, by the Band; Recitation, "The Uprising of '76," by Miss Muriel Russell; Address, by the Rev. Frederick Kenyon; Solo, "Lest We Forget," by Mrs. Ward Tenney; Address by the Regent, Mrs. Ruth M. B.
Macintosh, and presentation of the boulder to town; Unveiling by 1861, Mr. Charles Bamford, and 1914, Mr. Frank Mallard; Acceptance, Commander Charles W. Bamford; America; Salute to the Flag; Benediction; Taps.

The Chapter feels that the record of accomplishment for the past year has been a creditable one. This is especially true in the light of the fact that these are the first years of the Chapter's legal work.

RUTH M. B. MACINTOSH, Regent.

Philip Perry Chapter, (Titusville, Fla.). An interesting event during the recent term of the Circuit Court was held when the Members of the Philip Perry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented a handsome Bronze Tablet. This is placed in the vestibule of the Court House and is in honor of the men of Brevard County who gave their services to our Country during the World War. It was unveiled by little Billie Ryals Wager and Mary Norris Froshcer.

The tablet was presented by Mrs. Adehmar Brady, Chapter Regent, who spoke briefly and appropriately. Judge James W. Perkins gave a very forceful and effective address when he accepted it on behalf of the County. The Indian River Band lent their aid with patriotic music. The occasion was greatly enjoyed by a large number of our citizens.

MARY C. FROSCHER, Registrar.

Col. Loammi Baldwin Chapter, (Woburn, Mass.) held an interesting patriotic service at Hammond Square April 19, 1924, to dedicate, and present to the city, a boulder and bronze tablet with names of eighteen men who gave their lives in the Revolutionary War. The many patriotic organizations of the city were represented, also the D. A. R. Chapters of surrounding towns.

The exercises opened by singing America. The Chapter members then gave the Salute to the Flag, followed by the American's Creed. Rev. Thomas H. Billings offered a prayer, and then a poem, written by Miss Clara S. Carter, was read by Mrs. Helen C. Stephenson. A few recollections by Mrs. Frances W. Hill, who was the Chapter's first historian, gave an interesting account of the early history of the Chapter, and the way in which the memorial was started. Then came the presentation of the boulder by Mrs. S. Elmira Ramsdell, Regent of the Chapter, who said in part: "It is my privilege today, and I consider it a great honor as Regent of the Colonel Loammi Bald-

win Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to give for them, to the city of Woburn, a tablet, in memory of our Revolutionary ancestors, on this one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. I now present to the Honorable Stephen S. Bean, Mayor of Woburn, this boulder and tablet, with names inscribed of those men, who on April 19, 1775, went from Woburn and sacrificed their lives in the service of their country."

The Mayor, Stephen S. Bean, in accepting said, "In behalf of our city and all our people, it is a great privilege and pleasure to accept this memorial, and to give assurance that through all the coming years it will be jealously guarded and preserved, so the generations yet to come may not forget, but will cherish the precious inheritance which Woburn possesses in the part her yeomanry played in the stirring days, when the founding of our Republic was in process."

At the conclusion of the exercises the Regent placed the first wreath on the boulder, in memory of the men whose sacrifice was supreme, and members sang the Star Spangled Banner.

FLORA J. D. PORTAL, Historian.

Go-won-go Chapter, (Greene, N. Y.) Saturday, Nov. 24, 1923, was a memorable day for Go-won-go Chapter, when eighteen organizing members with several guests gathered at the home of Mrs. J. F. L. Cunningham to formally institute a Chapter of The Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Ella Winsor, Organizing Regent, presided, appointing the following officers: Vice Regent, Mrs. J. F. L. Cunningham; Secretary, Mrs. J. Frank Nosser; Treasurer, Mrs. John Waugh; Registrar, Mrs. Walter Daily; Historian, Miss May Manning; Chaplain, Mrs. E. F. Smith; Directors, Mrs. J. F. Stevens, Mrs. Wm. Nott and Mrs. Charles St. John.

Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Nosser and Miss Marion Race, pertaining to our ideals and what it means to be a member of the National Society of D. A. R. At the close of the business routine, the two honor guests, our State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash, and State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, were called upon to speak, and each responded with words of encouragement and inspiration. Mrs. Nash spoke of the worth-while work being accomplished in many educational lines, giving especial emphasis to the work for immigrant women on Ellis Island.

The afternoon closed with a six o'clock dinner at The Sherwood. Our committees are
planning future work with much enthusiasm, and our membership is steadily increasing. We have sent two boxes of miscellaneous articles to Ellis Island, which is only a small beginning of the things we hope to accomplish.

We have chosen for our Chapter the musical name of Go-won-go, (which means "fear-no-one,"') as a tribute to the American Indian girl who was the daughter of a noted Indian Chief, Ga-ne-gua and whose early life was spent in our village.

Ella M. Winsor,  
Regent.

Dial Rock Chapter, (West Pittston, Pa.).

The cornerstone of the first D. A. R. Chapter house in Luzerne County and the first in that section of the State to be owned and occupied exclusively by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was laid in September, 1922, by Dial Rock Chapter in their new Chapter House at the corner of Linden and Berry Streets. An interesting company of spectators assembled on the adjacent school lawn to witness the ceremony. Included among them were three members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Squire James R. Ehrett, L. G. Wildoner, and G. B. Knight. Also Captain E. G. Gage, Spanish War Veteran. Patriotic selections were sung. The Chapter Regent, Miss Helen F. Mosier, was on the platform, with Mrs. Elvira Fear, first Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Sallie M. Andrews, the donor of the building site and past Treasurer, and Mrs. Jennie M. Crane, who for ten years was Regent.

Mrs. Bevier, the Chaplain, gave the invocation, after which Miss Mosier read a brief history of the Chapter.

The activities of the Chapter have been regular historical programs, the erection of markers on the sites of Jenkins and Pittston Forts, and near the site where Benjamin and Stukely Harding were killed by Indians just before the Wyoming massacre; placing of a bronze tablet in the new High School building in memory of Judge John Jenkins, the first school-master in this vicinity; presentations of framed copies of the Declaration of Independence and History of the Evolution of the Flag to the Public Schools; presentation of prizes for several years for the best essay on the subject of local history by a pupil; care of the old Gardner Cemetery at Ransome for fifteen years; contributions for decorating soldiers' graves; Red Cross work; Liberty Bonds; Memorial Continental Hall, and other patriotic efforts. In closing the Regent voiced the aim of the organization saying, "We stand for the ideals and principles of our forefathers and foremothers. We are seeking to perpetuate them in our National Life."

Mrs. Elvira A. Fear expressed delight at the realization of her ambition for the Chapter to possess a building of its own, built on the very spot where the Indians stood as they made fun of the people who were burying their dead. She discussed history connected with the Wyoming massacre. Mrs. Crane paid tribute to the members who have passed beyond. Mrs. Andrews spoke of the great help we have had from the public in erecting our Chapter House.

The list of articles to be placed in the cornerstone was read by Miss Ella Kintz, the Secretary. These articles were placed in a copper box and sealed in a block of white limestone, and marked D. A. R., 1922. The final number on the program was the reading of a poem by Mrs. John MacGuffie. This was written for the occasion by Mrs. Margaret Zimmerman.

The house is of brick veneer, white sandstone trimming, Colonial design in architecture, one story and basement in height. In the basement is a large dining room and kitchen, while the main floor has an assembly room seating 250 people, a rest and committee room. In the latter is a stone fire place, the stones of which were taken from a spring on the Kintz farm, where the Indians camped the night before the massacre. In this room will be placed the splendid collection of relics which the Chapter has been gathering for years. Here also will be the bookcases which will contain the Chapter's complete set of lineage books and our other valuable historical books.

Ella Kintz,  
Secretary.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, (Jacksonville, Ill.). Possibly the greatest event in D.A.R. circles in Illinois was the dedication of The Governor Joseph Duncan Memorial as our Chapter House, on June 14, 1922.

This historic mansion was built by Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois, in 1834. The weatherboarding used was black walnut, and is in a wonderful state of preservation. In September, 1919, some members of the Chapter became interested in securing for us a permanent home, and the historic associations and suitability of the location of this mansion was brought to their attention. A committee was appointed and after a thorough investigation, recommended the purchase of the property. It was decided that in order to raise money necessary to purchase the home, tablets would be sold, these tablets commemorating the time of the coming to Morgan county of any members, relatives, or others of the early settlers of this county. In this way the $18,000 which was
necessary to pay for the Home and the tablets was raised. The Home itself faces a beautiful little park named in memory of Gov. Duncan, and is set in the midst of a spacious lawn, with trees, shrubs, and flower gardens.

The tablets are of white Vermont marble, the names chiseled in the stone, and lettered in gold. The task of selling these tablets was ably handled by a committee composed of the following members: Mrs. Beissie M. Black, Mrs. Lillian I. Danskis, Mrs. Anna G. Ehnie, Mrs. Fannie B. Wier, Mrs. Clara K. Moore, Mrs. Fanita W. Brockhouse, Mrs. Clara G. Alexander, Miss Lucy Mount, Mrs. Jennie R. Capps, Miss Ellen J. Trabue, Mrs. Ethel C. Harber, and Miss Maria C. Fairbank, and with the support of the entire Chapter there has been placed over 200 tablets.

Many friends and members gathered to participate in the impressive dedicatory services, which were of a patriotic nature.

The program: Bugle Call, C. A. Sheppard; Salute to the Flag; Prayer, Rev. W. H. Marbach; Address of Welcome, Mrs. Wm. Barr Brown, Regent; America's Creed, The Children of The American Revolution; Presentation of the Home to the Chapter, Mrs. Carl E. Black; Song, (Oh God Our Help in Ages Past), the Audience; Address, "Joseph Duncan and his Contemporaries," Horace H. Bancroft; Group of Songs, Helen Brown Read, Mrs. Helen A. Bullard at the piano; Address, "The Educational Values of Historical Memorials," Francis G. Blair; Song, Mrs. Wm. Barr Brown; Benediction, Rev. M. L. Pontius.

ETHEL C. HARBER, Historian.

Isabella Chapter (Mt. Pleasant, Mich.) We have read each month with a good deal of interest the work the various Chapters are doing and sighed with admiration at the amount many of them accomplish. But, among all these chapters, there must be many, like our own, that cannot do any very big thing, but like the majority of people in the world, live the daily routine life as well and bravely as they know how and are content to let leadership go elsewhere.

Isabella Chapter has a membership of forty-one; of these seventeen are non-resident; eight are engaged in business; two spend their winters in the south; two have young children; four have invalids demanding their care, leaving eight active members to do the work of the chapter. Seven of these must be officers, leaving one member to do all the committee work.

Now, given such a personnel, what do we do with our problem? In the first place we do not try to spread ourselves over all the activities of the organization. We meet our state and national pledges. We have eight regular meetings a year, at which time we have papers and discussions on our country's history and the place and work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the making of that history.

We are intensely loyal to the ideals of our society. Whenever we give a social function, which we do at least once a year, we have gained a reputation for excellence which has brought our Chapter much favorable comment from outsiders. Then, we try to do some really worth while piece of work. This year we decided to direct all our efforts to teaching the correct use of the flag to the eight hundred students in the Central Michigan Normal College, located in our town. We found that the Normal school had no flag to carry in processions so we purchased a beautiful silk flag for this purpose and on Patriot's Day, before a large audience of students, faculty, and townspeople, we presented the flag to the school. This was our chance and an impressive program was given on the history and correct use of the flag and an appeal was made to these students, who were going out as teachers, to teach reverence for the flag in their schoolrooms.

Our program was also printed in Moderator-Topics, a teachers' magazine, and thus was read by thousands of Michigan teachers.

Among our minor activities were the sending of a box of material to the vocational director at Ellis Island; and the presentation to the National Society, D.A.R. of photostats of three original muster rolls of companies raised by Captain Israel Trow, the Revolutionary ancestor of one of our members.

This coming year we expect to direct our energies to marking some historic spots in the neighborhood and have already raised some money for that purpose by giving subscription bridge parties.

Thus, tho small, we are trying to live up to our privileges as Daughters of the American Revolution and to make our society a living force in the community.

M. LOUISE CONVERSE, Regent.
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
The Portner, Washington, D. C

ANSWERS

3386. ANDREWS.—If you will communicate with me direct I may be able to give you some information on the John Andrews who mar Nancy (Ann) Goode. Mrs. D. B. Andrews, 1410 A St., Portsmouth, Va.

11657. MARTIN.—Lieut. Samuel Martin b Devonshire, Eng. emig. from Plymouth 1640. Mar Phoebe Bracey, a widow, 1646, dau of a wealthy London merchant. 1652 they returned to London to visit him, & on their return voyage to America, their son Wm. Seaborn Martin was born 1653, so he was not born on the Mayflower. 25 June 1665 he mar Abigail, dau of Caleb Nichols of Stratford, Conn. & thru him straight desc can be traced to Robert Bruce King of Scotland. Ref: Martin Genealogy by Hay Vol. 1 also Guy Rix Manuscript Concord N. H. Hist. Soc. Wm. Seaborn Martin had chil Joseph, Samuel, Caleb & Phoebe. Will be glad to hear from you.—Mrs. Isaac Smith, 611 Westford St., Lowell, Mass.

11824. ESKRIDGE.—There seems to be no record of the birth date of Margaret Eskridge. Her sis Sarah was b 1708. Margaret & Howson Kenner were mar 1732. In the Will of her father George Eskridge in 1735, the only gr. chil mentioned are the four sons of his son George, who d 1732 & "the dau of my dau Margaret Kenner" which looks as if Margaret had only one child at that time. In all other cases, he names his children & "their heirs" Margaret was not the youngest child as Eliz. was. Her mother was 2nd w of George Eskridge & was named Eliz. His 1st w was Rebecca Bonum. Eliz. was named for her aunt Margaret Bonum Rust. George Eskridge & Rebecca Bonum were mar & set in Westmoreland previous to 1696 & Wm. was the "eldest son & heir at law" Sarah Eskridge Newton was b 1708 & Eliz Eskridge was b aft 1715 & was the dau of the 2nd w Eliz. Vaulx.—Mrs. H. L. West, 2701 Conn. Ave., Wash., D. C.

11844. KELLY.—John Kelly b 15 Oct 1724 West Newbury, Mass. did not fight in the Rev. but you can claim Civil service for him as he was Town Clerk for Salem N. H. 1775. Ref: Kelly Genealogy, p. 27.—Mrs. E. L. Kelly.

11879. BEECHER.—The father of Lucy Beecher, wife of Joseph Gorham was Jonathan Beecher, who was called of New Milford, Conn in the settlement of his estate 13 Jan 1806. However his w Abigail is called of Kent Conn in 1805, although the estates of both are probated in New Milford. Ref: New Haven. Genealogical Magazine, Jan 1923, page 169; “The Gorham Family in Conn & Vt.” by Sprague; “Corbin Genealogy” & family records in possession of Gorham desc, of Joseph & Lucy Beecher Gorham.—Lucia Russell Fellows, 30 U St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

1731 & mar Phineas Leland. Capt Samuel Warren removed to Grafton 1730 & was one of the original members of the 1st Church in Grafton, his dau Sarah was the 1st white child bapt. there. He commanded a Company that marched for the relief of Fort William Henry 25 March 1757. He was probably too old for active Rev. service.—Sarah C. Rule, 209n Stoneman Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

11898a. ALLEN-HITCHCOCK.—Lucy Allen 2nd dau. of Col. Ethan Allen m 1789 Judge Samuel Hitchcock b 1755 & had 6 ch. No record of mar to Hendee of these chil. but Amos Hitchcock, son of Elisha & Ursula Hitchcock b Westminster, Vt 1784 mar 1807 Aehsah Hendece & had 11 ch, son Wm. Hendee Hitchcock b 1812 mar 1839 & had 8 ch, all b in Vermont. Eliza, dau of Joseph & Betsey Prettis Hitchcock mar 1849 Horner Hendee of Worth, N. Y. lived at Westfield, Vt. & had 2 ch. Ref: Genealogy of the Hitchcock Family. pub Amherst, Mass. 1894.—Lilian M. Hitchcock, 133 22d St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

11912. SMITH.—John Lipscomb who mar Sarah Smith was the son of Wm. Lipscomb who mar Eliz. Smith. Both these men had Rev. recs. John Wood who mar Rebecca Berry has Rev. rec. also, found in Landrum History of Upper South Carolina.—Mrs. Pratt Pierson, Librarian, Gaffney Carnegie Library, Gaffney, S. C.

11915. JONES.—Willy Jones, a wealthy Planter & prominent political leader of North Carolina befriended John Paul in his days of poverty, in return for which the latter assumed the additional name of Jones. John Paul was the son of John Paul & his wife Hannah Macduff & was b 6 July 1747 at Kirkbean, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Ref: Enc. Brit. Vol. XV p. 499. (a) TAYLOR Write to old county probate office for verbatim copy of Will or any inventory or administration. Photo stat copies are made for a fee.—Miss Eliza Taft Newton, 1766 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

11931. PARSONS.—Peletiah Parsons of Conn. nr Hartford, mar Roxy Fyler b 2 Feb. 1764, dau of Roger Fyler b 3 May 1743 d of small-pox 18 Jan 1778 mar 7 Apr. 1760 Triphena Wolkott, widow Allyn b 1746 d 25 Feb. 1825. Said Roger Fyler was a sol in Rev. & lost a leg at the Battle of Long Island, was a member of Col. Jedediah Huntington's Regt, 17th Continental. Was b at Windsor, Conn the son of Jeremiah Fyler 1714-1776 who mar 29 June 1738 Jerusha Kelsey.—Emma Fyler Rosebrook, 304 West St., Sturgis, Michigan.

11937. PERRY.—Nancy Perry b 10 March 1784, & whom tradition says was a cousin of Commodore Perry, married 20 March 1800 Robert White. Have considerable data on the Perrys. Should be glad to hear from you.—Mrs. H. H. McCampbell, 614 Walnut St., Knoxville, Tenn.

LEONARD-AXTELL.—The following is taken from Solomon Leonard & His Descendants.—Benjamin Leonard (Isaac, Solomon) bro. of Jemina mar 15 Aug 1715 Hannah Phillips, dau of Wm & Hannah Gilbert Phillips of Taunton. He was a member of the Second Church. By Record of deeds 13 Dec. 1720 & 31 May 1722 he & his w Hannah convey to Joseph Leonard & Eleazer Carver their homestead & other lands in Bridgewater & at the latter date bought a part of the homestead of Wm. Phillips (her father) deceased, to which they removed bef 1 July 1723. This was in that part of Taunton that became Dighton in 1712 & Berkley 1735. It is evident that his w Hannah d abt 1730 & he mar 13 June 1734 Mary Cudworth b 14 Nov 1702, dau of James & Betty Hatch Cudworth. The chil of Benj & Hannah were Jemina b 8 May 1717; Lydia b 17 Sept 1718; Hannah b 26 Sept 1720; Benj. b 6 Sept 1722; Wm b 17 Dec. 1724; Caleb b 23 Sept 1726.—E. L. Davis, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

BOYER.—Consult the “Boyer Book” by Rev. Chas C. Boyer Kutztown, Pa. which gives the history of the American Boyers who came to America 1712 & you will be able to answer your query. You can find out all about the Boyers by writing to J. L. Drumheller, Sec. 748 N. 9th St., Reading, Pa.—T. H. Boyer, 416 Green St., Greensburg, Pa.

QUERIES


11977. MCNEIL.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of f of Margaret McNeil who mar Thos. Burns who came from Glencoe, Scotland abt 1780.—M. E. B.

11978. MORSE.—Wanted ances & any infor of Lenord Levi Morse b abt 1802 prob in Vermont.—E. W.

11979. MARTIN.—Wanted any infor of Robt Martin of Western N. Y. abt 1800 said to have been a Rev. sol. from Conn. taken prisoner by the British during the Rev. He mar Betsey Lewis & their chil were Lent, Robt., Anderson, Budd, Samuel, Joseph & Lydia who mar Philip Cody. Robt Martin mar 2nd a Mrs. Richards of Boston. He d at Mills Point, Ky 1840.—L. S. C.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

11980. **Davis.**—Wanted rev rec of Thos Davis whose dau Rachel mar Sam. Jones. Rachel used to load a wagon with supplies for the soldiers and drive to Valley Forge. Thos. Davis had 4 s in Washington's army at Valley Forge.

   (a) **Zook.**—Wanted Rev rec of Henry Zook whose dau Barbara was b Feb 7 1781 & mar John Garber.—L. R.

11981. **Gray.**—Wanted parentage of Amy Gray b 25 Nov. 1788 m 22 Dec 1807, in Woolrich, Me. by Rev Josiah Winship, to Wm. Williams (Lemuel 5, Timothy 4, John 3, Nathaniel 2, Richard Williams of Taunton) d in N Anson 20 Mch 1868. Her parents d when she was a child & she was brought up by Timothy Williams of Woolwich. Had sis Olive Gray & bros Alexander & Joseph.—L. H. G.

11982. **Scott-Hart.**—Wanted parentage of Rhoda Scott who m 10 Aug 1801, in Green Co, Ky Moses Hart wanted also his parentage and place of birth of both.

   (a) **Gordon-Bartlett.**—Wanted parentage of Nancy Bartlett mar 29 Feb. 1801 in Green Co, Ky Manoah (Noah) Gordon. Did Hugh, father of Manoah Gordon serve in Rev.? Would like to corres with these Green Co., Ky. families.

   (b) **Cook.**—Wanted parentage of John Tomson Cook who m Grace Shute & d 1847 nr Franklin Tenn. & of his bro Henry Cook who mar Martha Stone & lived in Giles Co., Tenn.

   (c) **Brown-Portress.**—Wanted parentage of both Rebecca Brown & her husband Willis Portress of Giles Co., Tenn. Their dau Mary Eliz. m James Madison son of Henry & Martha Stone Cook. Wanted all dates.—J. C.


   (a) **Blackburn-Jones.**—Wanted ances of Eliz. Jones & of her husband Ambrose Blackburn, Sr. who d 1769. Both fams came from Essex Co, Va to Surry Co. N. C.

11894. **Roberts-Cashon.**—Wm Batchelor Roberts mar Harriett Cashom in Brunswick Co., Va. 1824. His bro & sis were John, Thomas, Josiah, Daniel, Annie who mar — Janur, Eliz. mar Tom Deaton. Their mother was Annie Stringer. Wanted given n of their father. She mar 2nd — Wilson.—J. H. L.


   (a) **Berry.**—Wanted parentage & given name of Berry of Orange Co., Va, who mar Seth Poole & removed to S. Car. 1780-1890 Would like to corres with any des.

   (b) **Witherspoon.**—Wanted parentage of Mary Witherspoon of N. C. b 1764 mar Thos. Harbin b 1760, & removed to S. Car. Their chil were Nathaniel Morgan, Thos. Wylie, Polly, Nancy, Fannie. Wanted Rev. rec of f of Thos, Harbin.—B. P. L.
11990. Clark.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Calvin Clark b in Md 1789/90 served in War of 1812 from Mch 14, 1814–19 May 1815 mar Taey Coughlin of Phila. 24 Sept 1812.

(a) Burlingham.—Wanted ances of Philena (Filena) Burlingham m Henry Bedle White b N. Y. City 23 Mch 1778 d N. Y. City May 1852.—L. P. H.


11992. Flower.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Flower who left Marcus Hook, Pa. for St. Francesville, La.? Is he a bro of Richard Flower b 1759, Delaware Co., Pa. who mar Henrietta Graham b 1768 d 1841?—C. M. F.

11993. Halle-Wagoner.—Wanted parentage of Thos. Jackson Halle b 23 Jan 1799 & of his w Mary M. Wagoner b 15 Apr. 1803. His bros were Isaac & Meade Halle & all lived in Bedford Co., Tenn. Rev. ances desired.—D. B. S.

11994. Rogers.—Wanted Rev. rec of father of Margaret Rogers b nr Bennington Vt. 1773 mar Haviland Chase in Dutchess Co., N. Y. 1787. Her father was killed during Rev. Wanted his n & n & ances of his w.—J. J. C.


11996. Morrell.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Morrell & of his w Mary —d Dec. 1766, Epping, N. H. Their chil were Jacob b 1753, Lydia, Hannah, Levi & Meriam all b in Epping. Who did Wm. Morrell b 1730 (son of Wm. Barnes b 1687 son of Abraham b 1652, son of Abraham, early settlers of Salisbury, Mass) marry? Were these two Williams the same?

(a) Washburn.—Wanted n of Husband of Eliz. Washburn b 18 Dec. 1785 d 3 June 1805, dau of Asa & Sally Humph Washburn, son of Seth, of Joseph, of John, of John Washburn, the immigrant 1631.

(b) Dexter.—Nathaniel Dexter (of Seth, of Seth, of Benj, of Wm, of Thomas) b Mch 1786 lived at Burlington, Vt. did he marry Eliz Washburn? Who were the parents of Nathaniel Dexter who had chil. Lotan b 1801, Japheth, Nathaniel, Keziah, Dina, Mercy & Chloe?—E. W.

11997. Terrill.—Wanted ances of Micajah Terrill b 17 Sept. 1781 & mar Charlotte Appleby in Culpepper Co., Va in 1805.—I. D. D.


(a) Warner.—Wanted Rev. rec of Seth Warner b Belchertown, Mass 1740 & d there 1822. Mar Mary Clark of Northampton, Mass & had son Titus Warner b 1768.—G. Y.

11999. Weatherwax-Ketchum.—Wanted ances of Jacob Weatherwax of Plattsburg, N. Y. b 26 May 1792 mar 17 Feb. 1822 Annis Ketchum b 21 Feb 1801. Wanted her ances also.—D. B. W.

12000. Wright.—Wanted ances of Jonas Wright & of his w Mary—Their son Henry Wright was b 22 Oct 1796 in Concord, Mass, mar 22 April 1819 Sarah Flint of Lincoln. Their chil were Wm. Willard b 12 Feb 1820; Henry Hapgood b 13 Mar 1822; Anthony b 5 Mar 1824; Susan. Wanted also ances of Sarah Flint.—L. I. H.


(a) Wells.—Wanted gen of Capt. Joseph Wells of Simsbury, & Canton Conn. who mar Ruth Allen.—A. C. M.

12002. Sneed-Blanton.—Wanted parentage & given name of Miss Sneed (prob Joanna) who mar Richard Blanton 2nd of Spottsylvania Co., Va. abt 1757. Did Richard or his f Richard Blanton have Rev. rec? (a) Helm.—Wanted Rev. rec of Joseph Helm who came from Frederick Co., Va. to Lincoln Co., Ky at early date & set. on land which he is supposed to have received for Rev. service.—V. H. G.

12003. Ward.—Would like to corres with desc of Elias Ward b 1783, Chatham Morris Co., N. J. d 31 May 1876 & is buried at Madison, Morris Co., N. J. or with anyone interested in gen of Wards of Morris or Essex Co., N. J.—M. W. H.

12004. Harrison.—Wanted parentage, gen & names of bros & sis of Joseph Harrison b Charles City Co., Va. abt 1735, was a Rev. sol. mar Margaret Hill in Spartansburg Co., S. C. He was a Baptist minister, removed to Buncombe Co N. C. & is buried at New Found Church Cemetery nr Asheville, N. C.—C. R. W.
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Bars are inscribed with ancestral name only and cannot be used for Chapter name.

Ancestral bar with pin attachment $2.50
Each additional bar (to slide on ribbon) $2.50

Ancestral bar enameled white or blue, letters of gold, with pin attachment $5.00
Each additional enameled bar (to slide on ribbon) $5.00

(When the series is started with Chapter bar, the Ancestral bar should be ordered with slide attachment.)