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THIS MONUMENT, WHICH BEARS THE NAMES OF THE 5,586 DEAD OF THE FIRST DIVISION, A. E. F.,
WILL BE DEDICATED ON OCTOBER 4, 1924, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IT IS LOCATED
ON THE MALL BACK OF THE WAR, STATE, AND NAVY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
HE story of General don Bernardo de Galvez is the story of Louisiana's part in the American Revolution. It is one of romance, strategy, suffering, valor, revenge—and of the events which destroyed the British power in the Gulf States and the British menace of attack on the American army from the south, a story so full of the picturesque that it makes us regret that Louisiana has not the plentitude of poets, romanticists and historians of New England and New York, for while Louisiana helped make history, the deeds of her Colonial times are little known even to our own people.

In 1678 a gallant Frenchman by the name of Robert Cavelier La Salle discovered the Mississippi River. He was killed by one of his own men and the prospect of founding a French settlement on the banks of the Mississippi died with the daring adventurer. La Salle had the glory, however, of taking possession of that vast country in the name of the King of France and of giving it the name of Louisiana. Bounded on the east and north by the British possessions of the Atlantic Coast and Canada, its limits were lost in the solitudes of the west. The territory was named and taken possession of, but that was all.

The first French Colony was established in 1699 by Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville at Biloxi. The next French Colony was established in 1718 by Jean Baptiste le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, laying the foundations of New Orleans.

These colonies were onerous and burdensome to the mother country so in 1766 the King of France made a cession to Spain and Great Britain of the whole province of Louisiana. To Spain he gave all the land lying west of the Mississippi, including New Orleans and the "Isle" on which it was built. This island is that tract of land bounded north by Bayou Manchac, (originally a great
outlet of the Mississippi River) west by the Mississippi River, east by the Lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain and south by the Gulf of Mexico. To Great Britain he gave the territory east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the "Isle of Orleans."

Naturally, the inhabitants of New Orleans were greatly incensed; they petitioned France, but to no avail. The resistance led to a strong movement to establish a Republican form of government of their own. This led to open rebellion. Six of the principal leaders, history tells us, were publicly executed as rebels in the Plaza, (Jackson Square) in 1772, under instructions of General O'Reilly. He was the same O'Reilly who afterwards figured so prominently in Cuba and the Indies. The names of these six patriots are a matter of record in Louisiana history. About this time, when the shout of liberty was heard in New Orleans and her principal citizens suffered death on account of their Republican ideals, the standard of rebellion was also raised in the provinces of New England. It was thus sounded from the two extremes of the land and by both French and British colonists. In 1777 Benjamin Franklin was sent to France and Spain to secure aid; however, all that he obtained during 1777 was a continuance of secret aid. This was given rather freely by both France and Spain. Money, arms and even ships were placed at Franklin's disposal but still there was no recognition of American Independence. Vergennes, who was the center of intrigue, refused to act until the Americans had struck some great blow without the aid of Europe.

In 1779 France recognized the independence of the Colonies and concluded a treaty of alliance and commerce with them and offered much succor. Great Britain considered such proceedings as equivalent to a declaration of war, and hostilities had actually begun when Spain offered her mediation, and agreed upon a meeting of the ministers of the belligerent powers at Madrid, including those of the Colonies. Benjamin Franklin, I believe, attended this meeting. But this was not palatable to the pride of England, and on the rejection by the cabinet of St. James of the terms offered by Spain, the Spanish Ambassador left London without taking leave. The British Government, acting with its customary energy and promptitude, immediately issued letters of marque against the ships and subjects of Spain.

On the 8th of July, 1779, the King of Spain authorized his subjects in America to do their share in the hostilities to be waged against the English and their possessions. No news could have been more welcome to General Galvez then Governor of and resident in Louisiana. He was young, bold, energetic, and he felt that his talents were equal to the career which was opening before him. Availing himself of the occasion with alacrity, he immediately planned an attack against the neighboring possessions.

Don Bernardo de Galvez belonged to the most powerful family of Spain. His father was Viceroy of Mexico, his uncle Secretary of State of Spain and President of the Council of the Indies, a post almost equalling in political power that of the King. (See Addenda No. 1)

In 1779, Don Bernardo de Galvez, as Colonel of the Spanish regiment at New Orleans, was Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Louisiana. He was then but twenty-one years of age; four years later he had won three brilliant campaigns against the British, captured their armies and ships in Louisiana, and Florida, and destroyed
the British military ascendency in the Southern country. The achievements of this youth were not the incidents of accident, nor were they due to the guidance of older minds, for he acted where his chiefs held back, and by his personal bravery and leadership compelled their coöperation.

In the fall of 1779, General Galvez convened the inhabitants on the Plaza (now Jackson Square) of New Orleans, discoursed on the miserable conditions of the province, and regretted that in such untoward circumstances he had received strict orders to put the colony in a state of defense, because an attack was anticipated. He had discovered by intercepted letters from Natchez (Mississippi) that the English intended to surprise New Orleans. He labored under the apprehension that if the British possessed both banks of the Mississippi River they might find themselves in a position to carry war into Mexico and other provinces of New Spain.

General Galvez said, before the Cabildo (still standing opposite the Square) that he could not take the oath to defend the province from the English until the inhabitants promised to help him. All present assented with enthusiasm. General Galvez then took the oath of office and shortly began to collect a small fleet and an army and laid plans to march against the enemy on the 22nd day of August, 1779. Preparations were well under way for the movement but on the 18th of August a violent hurricane in three hours demolished a large number of houses in New Orleans, destroyed crops, killed cattle, and, worst of all, sunk his fleet, excepting the frigate “El Volante.”

General Galvez ordered to New Orleans all the boats spared by the hurricane. One schooner and three gun boats were raised from the river, and provisions, ammunitions, artillery were put in them. The artillery consisted of ten pieces, one twenty-four, five eighteen, and four four pounders, under the command of Don Juan Alvarez, who, although his health was greatly impaired, took charge with alacrity of the trust reposed in him. This small fleet was to go up the river at the same time as the army, in order to supply its wants.

On the 27th of August these arrangements being completed, the Governor took his departure in the morning, with over 1270 men, including 700 veteran soldiers, 330 recruits, 20 carabineers, 60 militiamen and 80 free blacks. Galvez received on his way reinforcements of 600 men and 160 Indians from the German and Arcadian Coast. The latter and the colored men marched in front as scouts, they were followed by the regular troops and the militia, making in all over 2,000 men. (See Addenda No. 2)

Many unfortunate Arcadians, banished from Nova Scotia by the British in 1756, had found refuge in Louisiana. When the news spread that General Galvez was organizing an army to attack the British outposts, hundreds of them collected such arms as they could and begged permission to accompany him. In addition to the Arcadians, there was a goodly number of Germans, who had been colonized in Louisiana under John Law and had settled on the Mississippi (Costa des Alemanes) just above New Orleans, and numbers of them also took part in the campaign.

History tells us of Oliver Pollock and a number of other Americans who took part in this movement. He was the agent of the American Colonies in New Orleans, and had been sent there in 1779 by General Washington to secure assist-
ance for the colonies. There were at that time in New Orleans a number of merchants from Boston, New York and Philadelphia whose sympathies were strongly with their colonial countrymen in their struggle against oppression. They procured a supply of arms and ammunition for the inhabitants of the western part of Pennsylvania, which they delivered to Col. Gibson, who had come for it from Pittsburgh, then known as Fort Pitt. This was done with the connivance of the Spanish governor.

"Captain Willing of Philadelphia," says Judge Martin, in his history of Louisiana, "visited the British settlements on the Mississippi and some of his companions covered the lakes to Mobile, with the view of inducing the inhabitants to raise the striped banner of the Colonies and join their countrymen in their struggle for freedom. The people of both the Floridas (east and west Florida) however, remained steadfast in their attachment to the royal cause."

It is not generally known that from the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Florida, which in those days extended to the Mississippi River, adhered to the British Crown and gave no aid nor countenance to the Atlantic provinces in their struggle for independence. An arm of Bayou Manchac is still known as Bayou King George. We are told that some of these families were refugees from the thirteen colonies and were openly designated as Tories in the old days, as opposed to Whigs, which preceded the democrats in this section.

In January, 1778, Capt. Willing returned to New Orleans, and entered into communication with Oliver Pollock, who, with the permission and support of General Galvez, had now openly assumed the character of an agent for the insurgents. The Court of Spain had gradually become less timid in its manifestation of hostility toward Great Britain, and General Galvez encouraged by his governor, had gone so far as to give assistance to the Americans, in arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., to the amount of $70,000. By these means, the forts occupied by the militia of Virginia on the Mississippi had been strengthened, and the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania had received material aid and comfort.

General Galvez marched against the forts of Manchac and Baton Rouge, the strongholds of Great Britain in the forests of Louisiana. Each was defended by garrisons of about 700 trained men under Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Dickson.

The forts at Baton Rouge and Manchac were built during the existence of the French Colony under Iberville, some time about 1700, the idea being to maintain, in awe and subjection, the Indian tribes which infested the country in those days. When that portion of Louisiana was ceded to Great Britain, these forts were enlarged and garrisoned by the British. On September 7, 1779, Fort Bute at Manchac, La., was taken by assault with considerable loss to the British and but few casualties to the besiegers.

Although his army had been considerably diminished General Galvez left Manchac on September 13th and advanced against Baton Rouge. The Spanish batteries were plied with such accuracy and effect, that notwithstanding the briskness of the fire of the besieged, the Fort was so dismantled late in the afternoon that the British sent two officers with flags of truce to propose articles of capitulation. The garrison consisted of 700 regular British soldiers and 100 militia. They were granted the
honor of war. It was agreed that Fort Panmere at Natchez and two other posts, one on the Amit River and the other on Thompson Creek, should capitulate also. Thus disappeared forever the British flag in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Judge Gayarre, in his history of Louisiana writing of these battles says: "The Militia bore themselves with indescribable zeal in every labor, and in the service of the artillery they gave constant proof of a perfect discipline, and they seized many opportunities to cast themselves upon the enemy, especially the companies of Arcadians within whose breasts sprung up memories of the cruelties perpetrated in the last war, wherein they were forced by the King of England to abandon their homes in New Foundland."

It should also be mentioned that the Americans, sent by Captain Pickle, captured a British cruiser in Lake Ponchartrain. The crew of this vessel also captured the fortifications known as Thompson Barrack and that of the River Amit, together with their respective garrisons. As they passed Galvez-town on Bayou Manchac they took three schooners and a brig that were returning to Pensacola, after having brought the British soldiers provisions and ammunition; they captured also three Bylanders that were coming from Pensacola with fifty-four army men, a captain and a lieutenant, and in the Mississippi River took a schooner with provisions.

In the year 1780, General Galvez with an army of about 2000 men reduced the British stronghold, Fort Charlotte, on the Mobile River, and Mobile capitulated on March 14th. In 1781, General Galvez and his ever victorious armies won new and greater successes, and he invested the British stronghold at Pensacola which surrendered May 9, 1781. Old Fort San Carlos still stands near Pensacola on the site of this memorable and lengthy engagement.

During the progress of the Revolutionary war the armies of General Galvez relieved the colonies from all danger of attack in the Upper Mississippi and by way of East Florida. The military genius displayed in his brilliant and always successful campaigns, created a valuable diversion in the South and retarded the military movements which the British might otherwise have made in that direction. So general had been the reverses of the American forces in the Carolinas and in Georgia, that they can scarcely be said to have maintained, after the fall of Charleston, any real military establishment.

I have had opportunity to only bluntly sketch the facts of these campaigns. Their romance has been ignored. Some day, perhaps, we will have a great historical novel based on them. One of its chapters will be the tragic flight of the British colonists near Natchez. When news came of General Galvez's expedition to Baton Rouge, the British at Natchez, believing that his fleet had been disbursed by storms, by a stratagem rehabilitated Fort Panmere. Almost immediately came the true news of Galvez's brilliant success at Baton Rouge. Fearing the wrath of the Spaniards, the colonists, consisting of several hundred men, women and children, fled in a desperate march through the wilderness to the Atlantic Coast. One section was captured by the Americans in Georgia, the other, after 131 days of awful privation, starvation and attacks by Indians, reached the British settlement at Savannah.

General Galvez, hero of three successful campaigns against superior British
Please note the extent of the Louisiana territory. It must be observed that the States of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Virginia extended westward to the Mississippi River.

In the map, the size of the Isle of Orleans is somewhat exaggerated so as to make it clearly discernible—it was that portion of the Louisiana Territory mentioned in the treaties as "East of the Mississippi River."

The hatched portion "Claimed by the United States and England" came into the possession of the United States in 1810.
armies was crowned with honors by the King of Spain. He was made Viceroy of Mexico, a king in fact of a larger empire than that of his Imperial Master. He died at Vera Cruz, at the age of 38. His grave is just outside of Vera Cruz and is often pointed out to visitors.

ADDENDA NO. 1
That General Washington was well aware of the services being rendered to the American Colonies by General Bernardo de Galvez is attested by the following letters:

"HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE YORK,
12 October 1781.

"To Don Francisco Rendon:
"Sir: I was greatly honored with your favor of the 2d. It gives me pleasure to find so good a disposition in Don Bernardo de Galvez to concert his operations in such a manner against the common enemy, that the interests of his Most Catholic Majesty and those of ourselves and our ally may be mutually benefited. You must be sensible, that, in the present political situation of affairs, I cannot, with any degree of propriety, in behalf of the United States, propose any joint plan of operations to General Galvez, though I flatter myself that difficulty will be ere long removed.

"Neither can I at this time determine whether we shall be able to act offensively against the enemy in South Carolina and Georgia. That will in a great measure depend upon the naval assistance we shall be able to derive from our ally. Of this you may assure General Galvez, that, should any offensive plan be formed which is to be undertaken by the allied arms, I will use my influence with the French commanders to give him due notice, should I not be able to open correspondence with him myself. In the meantime you may inform him that he cannot make a more powerful diversion in favor of the Southern States than by pushing his arms against East Florida.

"I am obliged by the extract of General Galvez's letter to the Count de Grasse, explaining at large the necessity he was under of granting the terms of capitulation to the garrison of Pensacola, which the commandant required. I have no doubt, from General Galvez's well-known attachment to the cause of America, that he would have refused the articles, which have been deemed exceptionable, had there not been very powerful reasons to induce his acceptance of them.
"I am, Sir, &c.
(From Writings of George Washington, Vol. 8.)

ADDENDA NO. 2
Through the assistance of Miss Irene A. Wright, Reina Mercedes No. 1, 40, Seville, Spain, whose work in the Archives of Seville has attracted attention, we have been able to get certified copies of the rosters of the organizations serving in Louisiana during the period of the Revolutionary War. This not only includes complete lists of officers and men of the fixed Spanish Regiments, but of the Militia Organizations throughout the Province of Louisiana. We have not endeavored to get rosters of the organizations serving at Mobile and Pensacola, but they are available at Seville, Spain.

Miss Wright has been working in the Archives at Seville, for a number of years on her own account, devoting her time more especially to Cuban papers, which remain her chief interest. She, however, is thoroughly familiar with the papers of Louisiana and Florida, and those seeking information in regard to the military history of their ancestors, or the records of Louisiana from 1775 to 1785, would do well to communicate with her.

As stated, those seeking military, historical and genealogical information would probably be interested in knowing that the writer through these connections has secured for the Library of the Louisiana Society certified copies of the rosters showing names of officers and men taking part in the campaigns of Galvez against the British in Louisiana and Florida in 1779, 1780, and 1781. Few people know that these records are still in existence, let alone that sets of copies of them have been prepared for distribution in a few selected channels.

Most of these documents are in a section of the Archives at Seville, and are marked as follows: Audiencia de Santo Domingo, Louisiana y Florida, Fortificaciones, Pueblos de Guerra y Sitios de Tropas de la Luisiana. Anos: 1779 a 1787. Estante n° 87, Cajon n° 3, Legajo n° 16. This includes very complete data of the record of the Infantry Regiment of Louisiana entitled "Book of Life and Customs and Services" 1782 Commissioned Officers, First Sergeants, and Cadets.

For information, I cite here the record of the ancestors of one or two of the members of this Society. Take, for example, our member, Henry Trudeau. His grandfather served under General Galvez and the record reads as follows:
El Teniente con grado de Capt. Dn. Zenon Trudeau; su Edad 33 anos; Lieutenant with rank of Capt. Don Zenon Trudeau; age 33 years; su Pais Nueva Orleans; su Calidad Noble; his country, New Orleans; his quality, Noble, his health, good.

En el sitio y Toma del Fuerte de Baton Rouge en el ano de 1779. In the taking of the Fort of Baton Rouge in the year of 1779.

Take another of the ancestors of one of our members, Second Lieutenant Dn. Nicolas Olibier. His record is as follows:

El Subteniente de Grans. Dn. Nicolas Olibier; su Edad 25 anos; Second Lieutenant of Grenadiers Don Nicolas Olibier, age 25 years; su Pais Nueva Orleans; su Calidad Noble; su salud Robusta . . . his country, New Orleans; his quality, Noble; his health, good.

En la sorpresa del Fuerte But; sitio y toma del de Baton Rouge In the surprise of the Fort of Bute; taking of Baton Rouge

En el ano de 1779; y en el sitio y toma de Pensacola en el de 1781. in the year of 1779; and in the taking of Pensacola in the year of 1781.

In addition to these records, we have a document from the Papeles procedentes de Cuba, Legajo, 159, which gives a list of the Militia Officers of the Province of Louisiana with details of their Corps, Names and Ranks, dates of their commissions issued by his Majesty, King of Spain, by reason of the Conquests of the English Positions. These volumes contain a world of certified copies of other organizations, Militia, etc., taking part in the Campaigns of Galvez against the British in 1779, 1780, and 1781.

There was recently unearthed in one of the old book shops of New Orleans by Mr. William Beer, of the Howard Library, a newspaper published in London on April 3, 1780, known as “The Morning Chronicle And London Advertiser.” This gives the full details of the surrender of the British troops at Fort Bute, Baton Rouge, Natchez, and also copies of some letters by the British officers, and is of historical importance.

FORM OF BEQUEST

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

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

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

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

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

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

“I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.”
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

INCE October is, by almost universal consent, the month in which so many of our Chapters hold their first fall meetings and begin the intensive work of the year, let me extend hearty greetings and best wishes to you, both as Chapters and as individual members. With your cooperation, plus the impetus which we have brought over from the inspiration of last year's endeavors as summed up in the enkindling enthusiasm of our Thirty-third Congress, we are destined to outstanding progress in the organization of new chapters, in the securing of new members and in the wise furtherance of the worthy projects to whose fulfillment we have pledged ourselves.

With our organization now numbering 2012 chapters and our membership increase averaging over 1000 new members a month in the first two months immediately following the Congress, each one of us feels inspired to re-double our efforts toward interesting others eligible for membership to file their papers. Certainly our Society has never in its history had so much to offer members in the way of interesting and beneficial contacts; of perfected organization and of definite service to community and to country.

This message is being written to you from the “field,” so to speak—for I am on a late summer and early fall round of visits to our far Western States. “It has been said that the next best thing to going on a journey and gaining its impress is to listen to some one who has been along that way.” I shall do my utmost to pass on my impressions of my itinerary of visits in my official report at the next regular Board Meeting, November the 14th, the minutes of which will appear in an early issue of the Magazine, but how I wish a goodly number of you might be with me on this journey. Everywhere, individuals and chapters alike have welcomed me. Side by side, with my conceptions of the great beauty of this marvelous section of our country, are my recollections of the charming friendliness of its people and my very great pride in the way in which Chapter after Chapter has demonstrated the excelling progress which it is making as to enthusiastic membership and definite accomplishment in its chosen line of endeavor.

North, South, East and West, I am increasingly impressed with the fervent zeal with which loyal Daughters everywhere are carrying out the aims to which our organization is dedicated. As your President General, I have now about circled the geographical scope of our Society within the mainland of the United States. As I have seen for myself, its abiding glory, you cannot realize how my heart has thrilled with pride in
what each individual Daughter, working as a splendid unit for our Society since the time of its inception, has had a part in creating. I am confident, too, that our usefulness in the cause of good government and worthwhile citizenship among the women of our land will be one of the mighty factors in maintaining the sanctity of the home and the high ideals of religion and government which should emanate from it.

I have had no greater pleasure as President General than endorsement of “Defense Test Day” which has successfully passed into history. As was to be expected, Daughters of the American Revolution were justified in their support of it by the great loyal majority of the American people who by their calm dispassionate advocacy of it, have shown that it was the will of the people that the government should be supported in this worthy project. Daughters of the American Revolution have always and will always wisely abstain from participating in partisan politics — but we are active participants in the cause of good government and in exercising the right of franchise. As such, it is earnestly hoped that each one of us who is entitled to vote will be aroused to her sense of duty in this direction. Vote as you pray, but vote.

That our year’s work may surpass our fondest expectations of its glowing promise, is my heart-felt wish to you at this time.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General from Illinois, 1922-1925.

Mrs. Block died at her home in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, September 9, 1924. The funeral took place on the 12th.

At the time of her death Mrs. Block was also National Chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund Committee of the National Society, and the originator in 1911 of the Block Certificate of Descent.
BECAUSE of unusual political divisions among the American people this year, and the fact that it may not be possible for any of the candidates for President to obtain the necessary majority of the electoral votes of the states for an election, the machinery set up under the Constitution for the selection of a Chief Executive—with all its intricacies—has become of particular interest at this time.

Should that unique political institution, the electoral college, find itself unable to elect a President and a Vice-President, then it devolves upon the House of Representatives to elect a President, and the Senate, a Vice-President.

It is now one hundred and twenty-four years since Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr fought to a finish their titanic struggle for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic in that historic arena. And it is just exactly a century since the younger Adams (John Quincy Adams) vanquished Andrew Jackson by the votes of the same body thereby becoming the sixth President of the United States, to be followed in four years by none other than this same doughty "Old Hickory," triumphantly elected by the votes of the people, or rather of the Electoral College.

In every succeeding election, the Electoral College has been able to make a choice, as the constitutional fathers would put it "agreeably to the Constitution." Therefore, for the last century the only duty which the Congress has been called upon to perform in connection with the election of a President and Vice-President has been the impressive but purely perfunctory one of counting the electoral vote. At least this has been such in every case except the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876 when the returns of the electoral votes of several states were seriously questioned and their validity was determined by an electoral commission created by Congress for the purpose. As a result of their findings Rutherford B. Hayes was declared President and William A. Wheeler, Vice-President. No Presidential contest, indeed I think we might almost say that no set of circumstances in our history, has been a more severe test of the staunch patriotism of the citizenry of America than the ordeal of 1877.

Political economists and statesmen have been pointing out, ever since the infancy of our government, the fact that the regulation and succession of the chief magistracy is of paramount importance under every form of government. And they unhesitatingly add that our method of choosing a President is the weakest point in our governmental system.

The framers of our Constitution are not to be blamed for this. One has only to read those pages of history to know that no persons have been more con-
scious of the faultiness of the provisions dealing with the election of the Chief Executive than the patriots and heroes who framed them. James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying "The convention, sir, was perplexed with no part of this plan so much as with the mode of electing the President of the United States." The plans suggested ranged all the way from a modified monarchy to a direct vote of the people. Many methods were called, indeed many were actually chosen, only to be rejected after more mature deliberation. The plan finally adopted was very similar in character to the one proposed originally by Alexander Hamilton. The two are so alike that this plan might well be said to be the child of his fertile brain.

It is something of a snock to realize that free and independent citizens do not actually vote for the President and Vice-President. We talk rather glibly about whom we intend to honor with our suffrage in this respect but, as a matter of cold fact, we vote for electors who in turn vote for the candidates for these two great offices. The idea of electors is not a new one in the history of political science. In the days when Germany had an Emperor he was chosen by an electoral college; the kings of Poland were chosen by the Polish Diet and the Popes of Rome have always been elected by the College of Cardinals.

And, quaint as the idea seems today, it is nevertheless true that the framers of the Constitution were fearful that riots and disorder might follow in the wake of the direct election by the people, as they had in the older republics of Greece and Rome. It is true that Gouverneur Morris favored the President and Vice-President being elected by the citizens of the United States. In this he had the support of the sagacious Franklin, the courageous Carroll of Carrolton, and others, but the preponderant judgment in the Convention was against it and the plan of electors was successful.

The office of Presidential elector has been an empty honor these many years, the elector being morally, if not constitutionally, bound to vote for the nominees of that party upon whose ticket his name has appeared. Time was when these electors were free to choose, as President and Vice-President, any citizens of the republic who met the familiar constitutional requirements for that office, of being thirty-five years of age, a native of the United States, and so on.

These electors are chosen in accordance with the laws of the various states. And when one studies the widely varying modes which have been employed in the different states at one time or another you feel like paraphrasing the adage anent "Many men of many minds" to read, "many states of many minds." This lack of uniformity in the methods of selecting electors has led to no end of confusion and has doubtless affected the results of the elections in many instances. Now, however, the electors are chosen on general state-wide tickets and each state is entitled to as many electors as it has Congressmen and Senators.

The electors of each state meet on the second Monday in January following the election and cast their votes at places designated by the state legislatures — usually the state capital. They sign two certificates of all votes given by them. Each of these certificates must contain two separate lists, one of the votes for President, the other for Vice-President. Then, having been duly sealed they are forwarded to the President of the Senate of the United States. In order that no mistake may arise, one is sent by regis-
tered mail, the other by special messenger. They must be accompanied by a certificate duly executed by the Governor of the respective state, setting forth the names of the state electors and the number and decision of the votes cast. Thus ends the work of the electoral college and it is the duty of Congress then to officially count and announce the vote.

Therefore, it transpires that regardless of the result at the polls in November, the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States will in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution meet in joint session on the second Wednesday in February, 1925, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote in what will be the thirty-fourth presidential election in the history of our nation.

For this ceremony the two Houses of Congress will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at one o'clock p. m. of the day designated. The President of the Senate presides, while the Speaker of the House occupies a chair at his left. The members of the Senate, walking two by two, enter the hall of the House and sit at the right of the Speaker's dais. The act of Congress which outlines the exact mode of procedure appears to have recognized the laws of hospitality, for in it are explicit directions that the representatives shall sit “in that part of the hall not provided for the Senators.” Furthermore any tendency to dilatoriness on the part of this joint assemblage is forestalled by the provision that it shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared. Four tellers, two from each House are appointed. To them the President of the Senate will hand the certificates of the electoral votes as he opens them, in the alphabetical order of the states. The tellers read these certificates in the presence of both Houses and, having listed them and counted them, they deliver the result of their count to the President of the Senate, who in turn announces it to the two Houses.

A majority of the electoral votes, which is now 266, is required to elect and if any candidates for President or Vice-President have received this number or more they are declared elected. This declaration of election, together with the list of votes, is thereupon entered on the journals of both Houses.

On the eighth of February 1797, John Adams as Vice-President and presiding officer of the joint session, had the unusual experience of announcing his own election to the Presidency.

But should no candidate receive the requisite number of votes it is provided that from the persons receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral college not to exceed three, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot the President. In conferring this responsibility upon the lower House the framers of the act felt that they were more than equalizing the treaty-making powers lodged in the Senate.

If such a situation arises on the second Wednesday in February next, it will then devolve upon the present House of Representatives— not the one to be elected in November—to make a choice between President Calvin Coolidge, Hon. John W. Davis and Senator La Follette.

The House in balloting to elect a President votes by states. That is, each state has one vote; thus New York and Nevada have the same weight in the selection of a President by the House. The vote of a state is cast by the major-
ity vote of the delegates. Thus, should a state have fifteen Congressmen of whom eight were Republicans and seven Democrats, the vote of that state would be recorded for the Republican candidate. A special quorum is required for this vote, which consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the states. A majority of the states is required for election. In this particular Congress there are twenty-three state delegations in the House in which the Republicans have a majority and twenty in which the Democrats are more numerous. The remaining five are evenly divided. Several of the Republican delegations would, it is said, vote for La Follette.

Thus it is obvious that on the face of the facts no election could be made, since a majority, or the vote of twenty-five states, is necessary to a choice. This situation might be changed by death or resignations.

In case of a deadlock in which no person is able to secure a majority, or the vote of twenty-five states, in the House, an election of a President is, thereby, rendered impossible. The twelfth amendment to the Constitution provides that the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the two candidates who have received the highest vote for that office in the Electoral College. The House having failed to elect a President, the Vice-President thus elected becomes the acting President.

This is a contingency which has not yet arisen in the one hundred and forty-eight years of our nation's history. Should it come about on March 4, 1925, we will be putting into practice a Constitutional provision the workability of which has never been tested.

The Senators vote individually and not as states, each state thus having two votes. Two-thirds of the membership of the Senate is required for a quorum and a majority of the whole Senate is necessary to elect. It is to be remarked that the choice in the Senate for Vice-President is made from the two highest contestants for Vice-President, instead of from the three highest for President as in the House.

Should both the House and Senate fail to act, a contingency extremely remote, the country would be face to face with one of the two hiatus which could come about as the result of our present electoral system. The Constitution has provided no means, nor has Congress, for the succession to the Presidency under these conditions.

Some persons incline to the view that the Secretary of State would become President, as in the case of the death or disability of both the President or Vice-President. But it is argued that this is impossible, due to the fact that the members of the Cabinet automatically cease to function at the close of the administration for which they are appointed. On the other hand some authorities hold that the incumbent Secretary of State would act as President until a special election could be held. But the Constitution has delegated no authority to Congress or to any official for this purpose.

The other hiatus which we might face is in case the President and Vice-President-elect should both die or be incapacitated between their time of election in November and the time of their inauguration in March. There is nothing in the Constitution to direct us how to proceed to extricate ourselves from the entanglement in which such a catastrophe would place us.

Should either of these conditions ever occur the people of the United States
would be, governmentally speaking, facing a blank wall. These, and other defects of our electoral system, have been forced upon the attention of the electorate by every crisis which has arisen over the election of a President and Vice-President. On every occasion of this kind the press and the people have agitated for some measure which would provide an absolute safeguard in the matter of selecting a President and Vice-President. John G. Carlisle, ex-Speaker of the House, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and one of the brilliant intellects of his generation, in 1897 in two articles printed in the Forum, pointed out the defects and ambiguities of our Constitution in this respect and suggested some remedies.

He is only one of the many American statesmen who have felt that this matter, which is in no sense a partisan one should be thought out and settled for the good and safety of all.

Editor's Note: The author of the above article, Mrs. James M. Thomson, is the daughter of the late Champ Clark of Missouri, for many years Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Mrs. Thomson has been a close student of American politics since girlhood and has a wide knowledge of American institutions, especially in their historical aspects.

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NAVY DAY OBSERVANCE TO BE CONTINUED

Navy Day will be observed this year on Monday, October 27th, in pursuance of a custom established several years ago. "The objects of Navy Day," said Commander Marion Eppley, who has just arrived in Washington to conduct the nation-wide observance of the day, "are to pay a tribute to the past and present services of the Navy to the Nation, and to better acquaint the American people with what the Navy means to them."

"To know the Navy," Secretary of the Navy Wilbur said, in promising the cooperation of the Navy Department in the Navy Day observance, "is to believe in it. The Navy welcomes the most minute and searching scrutiny." People who live in or are visiting seaboard towns will be given an opportunity to inspect the Nation's warships when Visitors' Day will be declared on all vessels which will be sent to all of the larger cities along the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts.

Many of our people still fail to realize the tremendous peace-time value of the Navy — as discouraging war, as an industrial asset and as a training school for thousands of young men every year. President Cleveland pointed out in his first message to Congress that: "The Nation that can not resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice."

It was the existence of a strong Army and Navy at the conclusion of the Civil War that permitted the United States to break Maximilian's control of Mexico, in spite of the backing of monarchical Europe, and to uphold the Monroe Doctrine without going to war.
HERE are no incidents in early American history of more interest to patriotic Americans than the Burgoyne Campaign, which culminated in defeat at Saratoga, October 7, 1777.

Where Burgoyne surrendered is marked by a beautiful monument; but where the American soldiers fought and won their great victory has been totally neglected during the life of this great Republic which grew out of their heroic toil and sacrifice. Is it not time that these fields, beautifully located, and apparently designed by Heaven for such a purpose, should be turned into a patriotic park where patriotism can be taught, and Americans can demonstrate they are grateful?

America always has loved her soldiers and must guard her best patriotic traditions. We cannot afford to abandon those influences which lead to a lofty national sentiment.

The story of the American Revolution which gives atmosphere to this Northland of the upper Hudson River is fascinating. It follows the period of those early frontier wars which involved the British and French and Indians in numberless bloody contests. And it is the first revelation of the real hope of a distinct and separate American life.
The plan of this campaign was formulated and presented to the King and his cabinet by General John Burgoyne, who had been in America the previous year and was present at Bunker Hill and other engagements. He ought to have known better, but he believed American soldiers would not stand up against the trained and disciplined soldiers of Europe.

General Burgoyne's plan was well conceived, and, if successful, it would have divided the American colonies; this, in all probability would have ended the war. An army was to move south from Canada by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River; a smaller force was to start from Oswego on Lake Ontario and move across country and down the Mohawk Valley, while an army and fleet were to advance up the Hudson. The three forces were to meet at Albany. General Burgoyne was selected to lead the main army, over the Lake Champlain and Hudson River route. He had 6000 of the best disciplined troops of England, about 2000 professional Hessian troops, and more than 1000 Indian allies.

The invading force across the country to Fort Stanwix was led by General St. Leger, a promising British commander, who hoped to add to his military fame by driving the crude Americans before his trained troopers. Howe, favored by the King and cabinet, was to command the British forces from New York in their sail up the Hudson and their tramp along its banks. It is worthy of note that not one of them reached Albany, thanks to the stubborn valor of untrained Americans.

Burgoyne started well on his southern trip to squelch the unruly Americans. His sail down Lake Champlain, under summer skies with high hopes of fame and fortune, has been described as glorious. There was nothing in his way until he reached Ticonderoga. Even that supposedly impregnable fortress capitulated within a few days, and 300 Americans were driven out of their garrison in full retreat.

Small wonder that the British King, upon hearing the news, rushed into the apartment of the Queen and exclaimed exultantly: "I have whipped all the Americans." It was a very natural statement at that moment. All England was jubilant. The joy and excitement of
victory were everywhere on the British Isles, and America had no standing in the courts of Europe. All America was in despair.

Then came the stopping of St. Leger at Fort Stanwix, the British losses at Bennington, and the crowning of these events by the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga. The King no longer believed he had “whipped all the Americans.” Indeed, his premier, Lord North, could neither eat nor sleep, and Burke boldly advocated peace at any price. From, the days of Saratoga, the thought of conquest began to fade out of the British mind. After that they were fighting for compromise rather than victory. With Saratoga won, French soldiers and French ships were sent to the assistance of the colonies. Spain offered aid, while Holland loaned money to the new champion of freedom.

Before Saratoga, all was uncertain in the American mind, her most astute leaders expressed grave doubts. After Saratoga, no American thought of compromise. Americans saw a new government shaping itself into the history of the world. The Pilgrim, the Puritan, the Cavalier, the Huguenot, the Quaker, the Netherlander, had won a victory in common, out of which they were to mold the destiny of a new continent. Someone has said that the importance of Saratoga could be estimated only by the importance of this country. And there is much truth in the statement.

Yet, for more than one hundred years, these grounds which are hallowed by the bravery and sacrifice and blood of our forefathers, are unmarked save for a stone here and there along the roadway, or in an obscure field on privately owned property. We are Americans because those who fought there were Americans. As Americans, we should mark the spot where one of the great battles of the American Revolution was fought. Here was won a victory by the common American soldier, which changed the political history of the world. Here he proclaimed to the old world that his constancy and daring could no longer be denied. Here he declared that personal political liberty was to be the beacon light of a great continent.

No leading general in those days of fighting survived long in military leadership. Arnold turned traitor. Gates
SIGNS OF PEACE WHERE ONCE WARRIORS CONTENTED AND A GOVERNMENT WAS AT STAKE

SITE OF FREEMAN’S CABIN. SEPT. 19 AND OCT. 7, 1777, BEMIS HEIGHTS. LOOKING SOUTHWEST. PROPOSED SITE OF MEMORIAL BUILDING
joined in the cabal against Washington. Burgoyne's light went out then and there, and Frazer, perhaps the greatest military genius of them all, was mortally wounded after he had been picked by Morgan and Tim Murphy had shown his marksmanship. In the background is General Schuyler, friend of Washington, coming to his place in history as the real hero of Saratoga.

Here was a victory of the plain, fighting American soldier, his back against the wall, standing for home and a new idea of freedom. It is to honor his memory, and to give him the glory that we wish to make the battlefields of Saratoga a fine national park, constantly telling its lessons of patriotism, and urging Americans, in these days when the Reds and loose constructionists are having so much to say, to keep their powder dry and their minds and hearts fixed on the great fundamentals of our government.

It is the aim of the Saratoga Battlefield Association to start this job. This is a day of parks, of playgrounds, of outdoor sports. It is a day of travel by the swift going automobiles. The Association wishes to transform those meadows and ravines into living fields and groves of Americanism which shall tell of the valor of our forefathers, of their devotion to a great cause, of their joy and sacrifice that a new nation might spring into life, classifying the equality of men and freedom of thought as priceless jewels in the diadem of government.

Some places on these historic grounds are marked, thanks to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and a number of patriotic individuals. And there is the Saratoga Monument, marking the place of Burgoyne's surrender, and commanding a view of surpassing splendor. But where American men fought and stopped the enemy, when their progress would have meant the annihilation of the American cause, there has been no sign of anything more than the private ownership of land. That has ended, for a patriotic organization has title to some four hundred acres of land where the principal fighting took place, and these lands are to be improved so as to become a worthy shrine of American patriotism.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, in Continental Congress assembled, have placed themselves on record as favoring this patriotic movement. It is a fine thing to honor the deeds of those who there braved the enemy and won a victory which has been counted by an English historian (Creasy) as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

The grounds are some ten miles from Saratoga Springs, 25 miles from Albany, and are wonderfully adapted for park purposes. They occupy the heights above the Hudson River and command a view of Willard Mountain on the other side of the river and many landscapes which are picturesque and beautiful.
THE FIRST JOURNEY OF THE LIBERTY BELL

By JOHN D. NEVIN

If we agree with the professional bell-makers, that a bell by being recast does not lose its identity, then the Liberty Bell’s first journey was from London to Philadelphia, on the good ship “Matilda,” Captain Budden, along with the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

The original casting was made by Lester and Peck of 267 Whitechapel, London, in 1752, authorized by a letter written November 1, 1751, to “Respected Friend, Robert Charles: The assembly having ordered us to procure a bell from England to be purchased for their use, we take the liberty to apply ourselves to thee to get us a good bell, of about two thousand pounds weight, the cost of which we presume may amount to about one hundred pounds sterling, or, perhaps, with the charges, something more. . . We hope and rely on thy care and assistance in this affair, and that thou wilt procure and forward it by the first good opportunity. . . Let the bell be cast by the best workmen, and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words well shaped in large letters round it, viz.: ‘By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752.’ And underneath ‘Proclaim liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.’ Levit. xxv. 10.’

“As we have experienced thy readiness to serve this province on all occasions, we desire it may be our excuse for the additional trouble from thy assured friends, Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech, Edward Warner. P. S. Let the package for transportation be examined with particular care, and the full value insured there.”

The bell was purchased to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the charter to Philadelphia by William Penn. This explains the inscription from Leviticus, the verse being, “And ye shall Hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a jubilee unto you; . . .” There was at that time no thought of independence.

The bell arrived in August 1752, and a few days after, according to the letter-book of Isaac Norris, “the superintendents had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by the stroke of the clapper without any other violence as it was hung up to try the sound: though this was not very agreeable to us, we concluded to send it back to London by Captain Budden, but he could not take it aboard, upon which two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here. I am just now informed (10 March 1753) that they have this day opened the mould and have got a good bell, which I confess, pleases me very much, that we should first venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell cast, for aught I know, in English America. The mould was finished in a very masterly manner, and
the letters I am told are better than on the old one."

The tone of this bell was unsatisfactory and it was again recast by the "ingenious workmen," Pass and Stow, and hung in June, 1753, and in July, 1776, it fulfilled the prophecy and proclaimed liberty. It was now to take its first land journey, or, disregarding the bell-makers' theory, its first journey.

In September, 1777, when the American forces were about to leave Philadelphia, the Bell was taken down to prevent its falling into the hands of the British, and, by an order of the Executive Council, the State House Bell, the bells of Christ Church and of St. Peter's Church, eleven bells in all, were removed to Allentown (then called Northampton) by way of Bethlehem. They were loaded on farm wagons, which had brought produce to the city, and carefully hidden with straw. John Jacob Mickley had charge of the expedition. All went well until they reached Bethlehem when an accident happened as shown by this entry in the diary of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem: "25 September, 1777. The bells from Philadelphia brought in wagons. The wagon with the State House Bell broke down here, so it had to be unloaded. The other bells went on." After the breakdown a wagon was procured of Frederick Leaser, the bell reloaded, and driven by him to Northampton.
When they arrived at Northampton, the pastor, the Rev. Abraham Blumer, assisted in concealing the bells underneath the floor of the old Zion Reformed Church. Here they remained until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British troops in 1778 when they were taken back to that city.

The Church which sheltered the bells was torn down in 1838, and replaced by a more modern building which, in 1886, was replaced by the present structure, containing a memorial window, one panel of which has a representation of the Liberty Bell and this inscription: "In commemoration of the safe keeping of the Liberty Bell in Zion Reformed Church A. D. 1777."

One hundred and sixteen years later the Liberty Bell was again brought to Allentown on its return from the World's Fair in Chicago, unloaded from the car, and carried in triumph to the Church where it remained during the night, its journey homeward to Philadelphia being resumed next day.

It is a strange coincidence that the very part of the verse of Leviticus pertaining directly to the event which the bell was to celebrate should have been omitted from the inscription, and, instead, a clause taken which, in the light of after events, seems almost a prophecy, a prophecy that twenty-five years later was fulfilled.

Its mission accomplished, the old Bell, though silenced forever, stands today as a symbol to all Americans of the birth and struggle of a great nation—the symbol of Liberty.

The great Chinese Statesman, Li Hung Chang, after a visit to Philadelphia, in 1896, paid this tribute:

"THE LIBERTY BELL"

"To my eyes they did point out the symbol of Liberty,
And to my ears they did direct the sound,
It was only a sound of dong-dong,
And it came from an instrument of brass made by man.

"The bell did not ring to my ears;
I could not hear the voice in my ears;
But in my heart its tones took hold,
And I learned that its brazen tongue
Even in silence told of struggles against wrong."

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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.
MARRIAGES CELEBRATED SOMEWHERE IN FARNHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, FROM 1672 TO 1800

BY E. CARTER DELANO

MEMBER OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

July 15, 1678 John Answorth and Sarah Bridger
Nov. 15, 1678 John Allen and Catherine Major
July 4, 1680 Richard Apleby and Ann Arnolds
Oct. 18, 1725 Edward Anderson and Margaret Conor
Nov. 17, 1728 Richard Appleby and Elizabeth Pression
July 4, 1728 John Alderson and Jane Starks
Oct. 15, 1729 William Abshone and Eleanor Starks
Dec. 23, 1729 William Askins and Elizabeth Morgan
Feb. 18, 1730/1 Henry Allard and Grace Davis
Oct. 19, 1763 David Burt and Mary Read
July 7, 1678 Richard Brasser and Elizabeth How
Dec. 2, 1725 Samuel Bailey and Elizabeth Metcalfe
Aug. 3, 1726 John Bryant and Mary Hinds
March 16, 1726/7 John Branham and Rachel Gower
April 6, 1727 Edward Bryant and Frances Smith
Sept. 14, 1727 Robert Boston and Margaret Thornton
Nov. 5, 1727 James Booth and Frances Dale
Nov. 30, 1727 Samuel Barber and Ann Foster.
Dec. 27, 1727 Bennett Bogges and Eliza Samford
Feb. 25, 1727/8 Philemon Bird and Mary Mackgyar
April 3, 1728 Joseph Burn and Eleanor Flowers

April 27, 1728 Thomas Beale and Sarah McCarty
April 30, 1728 Joseph Bruce and Katherine Taylor
May 5, 1728 William Beages and Katherine Happer
June 11, 1728 Charles Bragg and Elizabeth Packett
Aug. 2, 1728 Christopher Burn and Alice Gwien
April 29, 1729 William Beale and Harriett Harriett
June 27, 1729 Thomas Bryant and Eliza Fowler
Sept. 13, 1729 George Blackmore and Christian Shaw
Jan. 16, 1729/30 Edward Bates and Jane Peck
Jan. 28, 1729/30 Thomas Barber and Ann Nash
Jan. 26, 1730/1 George Blevsford and Janey Palmer
Feb. 18, 1730/1 John Buxton and Ann Hais
Mar. 2, 1730/1 Thomas Rawlins and Elizabeth Gibson
Nov. 30, 1738 Charles Bryant and Margaret Jeffry
July 13, 1673 Thomas Collee and Anne Fann
Jan. 22, 1675 Emanuel Conserv and Elizabeth Killingsby
June 18, 1677 William Creswell and Ann Allin
Feb. 26, 1726/7 Daniel Carill and Ann Lase
Sept. 8, 1727 Michel Connell and Mary Jesper
July 28, 1728 Patrick Connell and Mary Waddilow
Nov. 3, 1728 William Crawley and Jane Cocar
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<td>Feb. 26, 1726/7</td>
<td>Cobbham Gathings and Judith Millner</td>
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<td>Oct. 13, 1729</td>
<td>Thomas Crobotir and Alice King</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1728/9</td>
<td>Stephen Gupont and Margaret Coward</td>
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<td>Nov. 25, 1729</td>
<td>William Creel and Ales Dodson</td>
<td>Aug. 7, 1729</td>
<td>John Gibson and Elizabeth Call</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 26, 1729/30</td>
<td>John Connelly and Margaret Oldham</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1730/1</td>
<td>Robert Gibson and Elizabeth Draper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 27, 1730</td>
<td>William Cearson and Ann Dammurell</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1730/1</td>
<td>Gregory Glascock and Elizabeth Elder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 4, 1730/1</td>
<td>Simon Churchwell and Darks Starks</td>
<td>Sept. 29, 1743</td>
<td>Robert Galbrath and Mary Dodson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23, 1731</td>
<td>Robert Christie and Elizabeth Lambeart</td>
<td>Aug. 2, 1675</td>
<td>Thomas Holland and Joyce Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 18, 1731</td>
<td>Francis Chandler and Margaret Mozingo</td>
<td>Feb. 21, 1725/6</td>
<td>John Hammond and Judith Yeates</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 23, 1727</td>
<td>William Davis and Elizabeth Thrift</td>
<td>Aug. 27, 1679</td>
<td>Edward Jones and Alicia Lunn</td>
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<td>Nov. 15, 1727</td>
<td>Edward Davis and Mary Paxen</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1680</td>
<td>John Jacobs and Mary Cary</td>
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<td>Sept. 12, 1680</td>
<td>Richard Draper and Elizabeth Man</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1725</td>
<td>John Jones and Sarah Mountjoy</td>
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<td>April 30, 1726</td>
<td>George Dodson and Margaret Dagod</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1725/6</td>
<td>William Jones and Katherine Smith</td>
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<td>Jan. 23, 1726/7</td>
<td>Malachi Dunaway and Elizabeth Nell</td>
<td>Aug. 22, 1727</td>
<td>Charles Jones and Mary Hammock</td>
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<td>Sept. 9, 1726</td>
<td>Fortunatus Dodson and Ellis Goad</td>
<td>Sept. 26, 1728</td>
<td>Edward Jones and Elizabeth Gower</td>
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<td>Dec. 25, 1727</td>
<td>John Davis and Susanna Hammond</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1730</td>
<td>Thomas Jesper and Eliza Hammond</td>
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<td>Jan. 8, 1727/8</td>
<td>William Dasey and Mary Mills</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1730/1</td>
<td>Owin Jones and Jane Wilkerson</td>
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<td>Nov. 26, 1728</td>
<td>William Davenport and Eliza Heale</td>
<td>April 18, 1726</td>
<td>Edward Kelley and Mary Goulding</td>
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<td>Feb. 13, 1728/9</td>
<td>Luke Demmerritt and Judith Win</td>
<td>June 14, 1727</td>
<td>William King and Mary Piarse</td>
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<td>Dec. 11, 1729</td>
<td>Isaac Dogett and Elizabeth Churchwell</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1727</td>
<td>John King and Elizabeth Dozer</td>
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<td>Dec. 2, 1677</td>
<td>Francis Elmore and Anne Allen</td>
<td>Sept. 22, 1727</td>
<td>Richard Lawson and Mary Harris</td>
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<td>Dec. 16, 1725</td>
<td>William Edwards and Mary Peace</td>
<td>Oct. 16, 1729</td>
<td>Jonathan Lyell and Mary Stanfield</td>
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<td>May 27, 1726</td>
<td>William ErsKing and Penilopy Barns</td>
<td>Mar. 31, 1730</td>
<td>William Linton and Mary Freshwater</td>
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<td>Oct. 11, 1728</td>
<td>Charles Elmore and Sarah Barton</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1738</td>
<td>Richard Lewis and Mary Hix</td>
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<td>Nov. 29, 1728</td>
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<td>Oct. 2, 1789</td>
<td>Thomas Lightfoot and Millon Miskell</td>
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<td>Feb. 23, 1738</td>
<td>Francis Elmore and Mary Hammad</td>
<td>July 11, 1680</td>
<td>John Marsy and Anne Canes</td>
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<td>Oct. 6, 1743</td>
<td>John Eustace and Alice Corbin Peachey</td>
<td>Nov. 23, 1725</td>
<td>William Moody and Jane Griffin</td>
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<td>Aug. 1, 1675</td>
<td>Robert Fristow and Jane Sherman</td>
<td>May 25, 1727</td>
<td>Edwd Morris and Elizabeth Hammond</td>
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May 3, 1728  Alvin Mountjoy and Ellen Thornton
Oct. 11, 1728  Andrew Morrow and Deborah Sherlock
Nov. 15, 1728  Nicholas Martin and Frances Petrey
Aug. 21, 1729  John Morgan and Elizabeth Hammock
Oct. 7, 1729  Herbert Maxwell and Ann Alversor
Dec. 30, 1729  Chrain McCarty and Mary Mozingo
Mar. 19, 1729/30  Harry Maccay and Elizabeth Gibbs
April 30, 1730  John MacNamara and Katherine Dolphin
July 13, 1730  Benjamin Millner and Frances Glaskock
Nov. 13, 1730  Andrew Morgan and Sarah Dawson
Aug. 19, 1731  Luke Millner and Mary Meeks
June 16, 1732  Billington McCarty and Ann Barber
Dec. 9, 1739  Joseph Morrison and Margaret Seurlock
Aug. 17, 1727  Charles Nichols and Ann Davis
Mar. 5, 1727/8  John Nichols and Mary Lillis
Feb. 12, 1728/9  Joshua Nelms and Mary Northen
May 30, 1729  William Nash and Margaret Brain
Dec. 2, 1729  Dominick Newgent and Margaret Durham
Jan. 8, 1729/30  Alexr Nelson and Prudence Petrey
Oct. 30, 1743  Richard Nash and Hannah Nash
May 10, 1674  Daniel Oneal and Elizabeth Hading
Feb. 11, 1726/7  Thomas Osborne and Frances Smith
Feb. 17, 1728/7  Peter Oldham and Rebecca Alversor
Oct. 19, 1673  Simon Polling and Jean Wade
May 4, 1677  Joseph Polley and Joanna Ken
April 6, 1678  John Partridge and Frances Creswell
June 3, 1678  Jeremiah Phillips and Anne Brooks
April 22, 1727  Thomas Pincard and Elizabeth Dowman
Aug. 24, 1727  Thomas Petty and Elizabeth Doon
Jan. 30, 1728/9  Thomas Penley and Sarah Stone
Feb. 2, 1738  Lewis Pugh and Margaret Harvey
Mar. 30, 1741  Parmenus Palmer and Mary Ann Draper
Oct. 31, 1743  Truman Palmer and Ann Hanes
May 7, 1756  John Plummer and Sarah Smith
Sept. 11, 1673  John Russell and Alicia Billington
June 8, 1674  William Rolls and Margaret Ruves
Aug. 5, 1674  John Reynolds and Sarah Grimes
Oct. 4, 1728  Thomas Randall and Jane Davis
Aug. 20, 1729  Ely Reed and Mary Randall
Oct. 24, 1729  Donnis Rian and Sarah Nieves
Mar. 2, 1730/1  Thomas Rawlins and Elizabeth Gibson
Mar. 3, 1731/2  John Rout and Winifred Sydnor
Nov. 30, 1738  William Raven and Mary Nichols
July 29, 1739  James Robinson and Margaret Connelly
Nov. 15, 1678  Alexander Swan and Judith Hinds
Nov. 22, 1680  William Shaw and Margaret Holland
Feb. 9, 1725/6  John Smith and Margaret Canterbery
Feb. 2, 1726/7  John Spragg and Mary Edwards
Mar. 15, 1727  Peter Smith and Ann Short
Aug. 31, 1727  William Sisson and Frances Gower
Sept. 2, 1727  John Seamons and Jane Hammock
May 27, 1728  John Sydnor and Elizabeth Heall
July 17, 1728  John Seamons and Katherine Foster
Sept. 20, 1728  James Samford and Mary Barber
Oct. 20, 1728  Daniel Stephen and Lucy Tarpley
Dec. 2, 1728  John Spendergrass and Elizabeth Cribbin
Nov. 30, 1729  John Seamons and Elizabeth Jones
June 11, 1730  Oliver Small and Isabell Ramze
Mar. 2, 1730/1  Clark Short and Mary Pendle
July 5, 1731  William Smith and Sarah Truman
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names of the Married Couple</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 15, 1731/2</td>
<td>William Smith and Agnes Borah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 22, 1738</td>
<td>Joshua Stone and Wilmoth Bryant</td>
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<td>July 28, 1742</td>
<td>Keene Samford and Winney Dowden</td>
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<td>April 3, 1772</td>
<td>James Samford and Rebecca McKenney</td>
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<td>June 8, 1674</td>
<td>Hezekiah Turner and Elizabeth Hugell</td>
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<td>Nov. 7, 1675</td>
<td>Henry Tillery and Mary Wasscole</td>
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<td>Sept. 6, 1680</td>
<td>James Tune and Mary Jackman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 21, 1725/6</td>
<td>George Thompson and Catherine Phillips</td>
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<td>July 24, 1727</td>
<td>Thomas Tune and Ann Harris</td>
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<td>Aug. 10, 1727</td>
<td>William Thornton and Elizabeth Talburt</td>
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<td>Jan. 2, 1727/8</td>
<td>Luke Thornton and Millisent Longworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 15, 1728</td>
<td>Henry Threlkeld and Eleanor Short</td>
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<td>Aug. 27, 1730</td>
<td>Jacob Tillery and Elizabeth Machgyer</td>
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<td>Oct. 8, 1730</td>
<td>William Taylor and Eliza Henderson</td>
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<td>Dec. 17, 1739</td>
<td>Cornelius Todd and Mary Jones</td>
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<td>July 14, 1673</td>
<td>John Webb and Mary Samford</td>
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<td>Oct. 5, 1673</td>
<td>Thomas Waring and Alice Underwood</td>
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<td>Dec. 3, 1677</td>
<td>Stephen Wells and Alice Howard</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 6, 1678</td>
<td>Isaac Webb and Mary Bedwell</td>
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<td>Oct. 2, 1726</td>
<td>Thomas Williams and Sarah Audley</td>
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<td>Dec. 22, 1726</td>
<td>Henry Williams and Susanta Gower</td>
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<td>Aug. 5, 1728</td>
<td>Roger Williams and Ann Williams</td>
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<td>July 7, 1729</td>
<td>John Welldon and Winifred Hobs</td>
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<td>Aug. 21, 1729</td>
<td>Stephen Wells and Priscilla Redman</td>
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<td>Jan. 9, 1729/30</td>
<td>John Watts and Mary Al-</td>
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<td>Jan. 22, 1729/30</td>
<td>Henry Williams and Priscilla Oldham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 2, 1729/30</td>
<td>John Wilcox and Ann Jen-</td>
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<td>June 7, 1730</td>
<td>John Watson and Mary Huntley</td>
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<td>Sept. 15, 1730</td>
<td>Henry Webster and Mary Collins</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 8, 1732</td>
<td>Thomas Williams and Winifred Pycraft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oct. 12, 1743  William Hightower and  
           Susanna Hanks

State of Virginia:  
County of Richmond, To-wit:

I, E. Carter Delano, Deputy Clerk of the  
Circuit Court for the County aforesaid in  
the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that  
the Marriages hereto annexed, dating from  
1672 to 1800, were gathered from the records  
of my said Court, and Compared with the  
Original Parish Register (entries therein), in  
my possession, and verified by Mrs. Jeter Bis  
coe Rains (wife of the County Clerk) and  
myself.

Given under my hand this 15th day of  
April, 1924.

E. CARTER DELANO, D. C.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

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be sent one month in advance. Only one change of address can be recorded at  
a time. The old address must always be given. Kindly use the following blank  
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Treasurer General, N.S., D.A.R.  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
Washington, D. C.

For the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; kindly  
change the address of  
(Miss) (Mrs.) ..................................................  
From ..........................................................  
To ..........................................................
During the American Revolution there were about 364 men who were committed to "Old Mill Prison," in Plymouth, England, according to the records of Charles Herbert, who after two years was exchanged through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, then Minister to France. This journal was written in cipher during his imprisonment and carefully concealed by Herbert, as writing was prohibited. It is believed to be the only authentic record of those brave men who ventured on the high seas under their intrepid commander, John Paul Jones.

We are indebted to Mrs. Adams of Lynne, Massachusetts, for permission to use the following extracts from her great-grandfather's journal.

The book is entitled "The Prisoners of 1776," and contains the full account of the sufferings of the American prisoners, and also a description of the several cruises of the squadron under the command of Commodore John Paul Jones. The profits of the book were devoted to Herbert's widow, who had not then received her pension from the Government. The journal, published in 1854, has a preface by the Rev. R. Livesey, in which he states in part:

"The Journal was not written for the public with an eye to publication, or to make a book, but simply as a memorandum of the events of each day. Yet when we take into consideration all the circumstances, it is little less than a miracle—consider the author, a youth of scarcely nineteen summers—then the places where the records were made—the cable tier of a man-of-war, the gloomy recesses of a prison, or on board the battleship where 300 or 400 men were crowded together for the purpose of strife and blood; then take into consideration the prohibition of all the materials for writing in prison, the vigilance of the guards, and the frequent search made among the prisoners, and it becomes a matter of surprise, not that it has some imperfections, but that it exists at all, and especially that it was never interrupted.

"It is believed that the reader will receive profit and pleasure from the numerous and various incidents here related, and from the information imparted on a variety of subjects, especially as it shows the views and feelings of the people of England on the subject of the war then raging between this and the Mother country; and that the strong sympathy manifested towards the prisoners, in the collection of upwards of $30,000.00 for their relief together with all the private donations, not included in the above, will be an everlasting monument to the benevolence of British Christians and may tend to soften our prejudices and lead to stronger sympathies for each other, and greater efforts to promote each other's welfare, and mutual feelings of peace and good will."

The prison fare was too heavy for George Herbert to digest. Instead of complaining, he used his skill and ingenuity in making boxes of different sizes, the wood being kindly supplied at his request. With the money earned from the sale of these boxes, he bought fresh vegetables and thus kept his health, pulling through an epidemic of small-pox, which only attacked him lightly. Other prisoners followed his idea of making the boxes and were also improved in health by the extra money gained.
The fortitude and cheerfulness displayed by a young man confined in a strange land are an example of what our forefathers sustained during those years in the making of our country; however difficult the hazards, their enthusiasm and patriotic zeal were never dimmed.

Under date of July 3, 1778, Herbert’s journal reads:

"July 3, 1778: As it is two years tomorrow since the Declaration of Independence in America, we are resolved, although we are prisoners, to bear it in remembrance; and for that end, several of us have employed ourselves today in making cockades.

“They were drawn on a piece of paper, cut in the form of a half moon, with the thirteen stripes, a Union and thirteen stars, pointed out and upon the top is printed in large capital letters, ‘Independence’ and at the bottom, ‘Liberty or Death’ or some appeal to Heaven.” And on the following day—

“July 4, 1778: This morning when we were let out, we hoisted the American flag upon our hats, except about five or six, who did not choose to wear them. The agent, seeing us all with those papers on our hats, asked for one to look at, which was sent him, and it happened to be one which had ‘Independence’ written upon the top, and at the bottom ‘Liberty or Death.’

“’He not knowing the meaning of it, and thinking we were going to force the guard, directly ordered a double sentry at the gate. Nothing happened until one o’clock; we then drew up in the thirteen Divisions, and each Division gave three cheers, till it came to the last, when we all cheered together, all of which was conducted with the greatest regularity. We kept our colors hoisted till sunset, and then took them down.”

While Herbert’s journal gives an interesting side-light on events, which have since become historic, the names of his fellow prisoners are of especial value to those who may be seeking genealogical information and are therefore reprinted with that end in view.

Scotland—
   Adam Ladley
   Clement Woodhouse

Virginia—
   William Ford

Casco Bay—
   John McCooffrey
   Isaac Leajor

Marblehead—
   Bonner Darling


New Haven—
   Captain Francis Brown
   Refiter Griffin
   Jonathan Hodgeare
   William Woodward

Long Island—
   Anthony Shomaker
   William Keys

Milbury—
   Benjamin Powers
   Arthur Bennett
   Isaac George

Gilford—
   Kirtland Griffin

Dartmouth—
   Henry Wrightinton
   Samuel Knast
   John Hathaway
   James Bownds
   William Cuff
   Prince Hall
   Humphrey Potter
   Ebenezer Willis
   Absalom Nero
   Thomas Brightman
   Silas Hathaway

Martha’s Vineyard—
   Joseph Frederick
   Thomas Chase
   Jeremiah Luce
   Thomas Luce
   Abisha Rogers
   Barsilla Crowell
   Samuel Lambert
   Manuel Swasey
   John Lot
   Cuff Scott
   William Marden
   Elishalet Rogers

Hartford—
   James Dean

Carolina—
   Jacob Norris

New York—
   Alexander Frazier
   William Black
   Henry Sheaf
Phineas Smith
William Vanderson

Ireland —
William Andrews
Thomas Welsh
Bartley Barre11

England —
Benjamin Shakle
William Creper
Francis Kirtland
William Carpenter
William Asburn

Holland —
John George Stamfield
John Daghan

Scotland —
Robert Richey
James Judson

Lexington Prize, taken April, 1777 — Com-
mitted to Prison, June, 1777:

Jersey —
Nicholas Simpkin

Maryland —
William Stearns

England —
Thomas Haley
Benjamin Locket

Philadelphia —
William Lane

Ireland —
John Gordon

Brigantine "Fancy" taken August 7, 1777:

Newburyport —
Captain John Lee
Daniel Lee
John Bickford
William White

Marblehead —
Francis Salter
William Laskey
Joseph Barker
Richard Goss
Nicholas Thorn
Samuel Beale
John Lid
James Fox
Thomas Mack
Robert Swan
John Swan
Jonathan Bartlett
Samuel Hawley
Jacob Vickery
Nicholas Gardner
James Valentine
John Crow
Elas Hart
William Pickett

Robert Pierce
Robert Brown
Skillings Brooks
Thomas Horton
William Cole
Jacob Vickery, Jr.
John Adams
Edmund Baden
Samuel Whitrong
Benjamin Masten
Michael Treffrey
Andrew Sylfeild

Ipswich Prisoners

Caesar Bartlett
Samuel Treadwell
Nathaniel Jones
Samuel Harris
Samuel Latham
William Longfellow
Adams Choate
Daniel Goodhue
John Fowler
Charles Barnes
Joseph Fisher, Doct.

Sweden —
William Lir

England —
Alex. Baxter
Luke Larcomb
Israel Matthews
William Skinner
Martin Shaw

Scotland —
Robert Stevenson
Thomas Salter

Brigantine Freedom's Prize, taken April 27
1777:

Marblehead —
John Desmond
Stephen Demise
Thomas Brown
Joseph Striker
Joseph Magery
Elias Vickery
William Brown
Nathaniel Stacey
James Lyon
Jacob Lord
Christian Codrer

Ship Reprisal's Prize, taken June 29, 1777,
committed in August:

Bristol —
Thomas Norwood
Samuel Ross
Virginia —
Stafford Baden
Alex. Knell
Ireland —
Thomas Driver

Baltimore —
Charles Kneet
Thomas Runnells

Philadelphia —
Edwin Lewis

Virginia —
Daniel Acham

Ireland —
Joseph McMullem

Ship Hawk's Prize taken April 13, 1778, committed Oct. 1778:

Salem —
John Pickerel
John Haynes
John Deadman
John Foy
Wood Abrahams

Boston —
English Thomas

Schooner Hawk's Prize taken September 18, 1777, committed Oct. 16:

Manchester —
Benjamin Leech
Abial Lee

Marblehead —
Moses Stacey
Thomas Wiggles
Thomas Knowlton
Amherst Weight

Brigantine Lexington, taken September 19, 1779:

Boston —
Captain Henry Johnston

Ireland —
David Welch
Arthur Kirk
John Kennedy
Thomas Coulston
John Hopes
William Lee
Robert Ford
William Riley
Philip McLoughlin
James Hare
Thomas Bradley
John Barry
James Dick
Joseph Coulston
John Howard
Thomas Welch
Nicholas Chaise
Thomas Marley
Nathaniel Brennon

Philadelphia —
Andrew Grace

James Shields
Daniel Fagan
Jacob Crawford
Thomas Hardy
Francis Colburn
David Clarke
Henry Bakeley

Virginia —
Richard Deal
Henry Lawrence
George Thayer

Providence —
John Chester

England —
Thomas Linds
Matthew Clear
John Videan
Samuel Williams
John Davis
Joseph Walt
Benj. Richardson
Edward Hart

Scotland —
George Morrison
Joseph Kennigton
John Stuart

New London —
Samuel Hobbie

New Jersey —
Aaron Twigley

Schooner Warren, taken December 29, 1777, committed June 1778:

Salem —
Captain John Ravel
Samuel Foote
John Battan
John Smith
John Lander
Benjamin Bickett
Thomas Manning
Joseph Lambert
Stephen Waters
Jonathan Archer
John Jones
William Bright
Josiah Jordan
Clifford Crowningsfield
Edward Goling
Peter Harris
Thomas Majory
Samuel Townsend
Daniel Chubb
Richard Crispin
Samuel Knapp
John Underwood
Nathaniel Ward
John Batten, Jr.
Thomas Sleptiens
William Archer
Beverly —
Benjamin Chepinan

Haverill —
John Cushing, Doct.

Bristol —
Benjamin Chepinan

Sampson Simms

Rhode Island —
Thomas Austin
Sampson Simms
Samuel Harris
William Clark
Edward Sisal

Philadelphia —
William Race
John Phillips
Peter Merry

Cape Ann —
Joseph Ingersoll

Boston —
Robert McCleary

Carolina —
Ezekiel Canny

Schooner Black Snake taken August 16, 1777,
committed March 12, 1778:

Marblehead —
Captain William Lucian

Rhode Island —
John Wheeler

North Carolina —
John Buckley

Ship Oliver Cromwell taken May 19, 1777,
committed Oct. 18, 1777:

Ireland —
Patrick McCann

John Dority
James Lawny
John Adair

Maryland —
Richard Price

New Jersey —
William Hall

England —
George Still

Letter of Marque, Janey, taken May 24, com-
mited August 19:

Virginia —
Captain George Rolls
George Watkins

Brigantine Cabot’s Prize taken October 24,
1776, committed June, 1777

Philadelphia —
Peter Cassenbury

Rhode Island —
Paul Magee

Virginia —
David Covel

True Blue, taken January 3, committed August
20, 1778

Marblehead —
Peter James

Brigantine Ranger’s Prize taken Aug. 23,
1778:

Rhode Island —
Charles Sherman

Merchantman Sweet Lucretia taken July 5,
committed October 16, 1778:

Casco Bay —
James Horton

Boston —
Samuel Lewis

Schooner Musquito, taken and committed

St. Martin’s —
William Dayton

England —
Captain John Martin
William Morris

Sturdy Beggar’s Prize taken October 1776,
committed June 1777:

Salem —
George Southard

Marblehead —
Philip Misseroy

James Richardson

Revenge’s Prize taken August 2:

Philadelphia —
William Hessian

Casco Bay —
William Fowler

Newport —
Daniel Willet

Number taken 380
Number committed 364
THE OLD STATE HOUSE
ANAPOLIS, MARYLAND

By MRS. H. MATTHEW GAULT
MARYLAND STATE CHAIRMAN OF D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The subject of the cover illustration is the historical Old State House, Annapolis, Maryland, which was built in 1772.

This building was preceded by two others. The first one built in 1696 had a brief and tragic history; July 13, 1699, during a violent thunderstorm, it was struck by lightning, one member of the House of Delegates then in session was instantly killed, several were wounded and the building was badly damaged by fire. In 1704 it was completely destroyed by fire; origin unknown.

The second State House was completed in 1706 and stood where the present one now stands. During the erection of this building the House of Delegates had its sessions in the house of Col. Edward Dorsey in Annapolis, the Assembly meeting twice a day from eight A.M. to twelve noon and two to four P.M. and was called together by the beating of a drum. The description of this building is very interesting. It was in the form of an oblong square entered by a hall, the door facing the judges' seats and on either side were retiring rooms for the juries, the building being used as a Court House as well. A handsome cupola surmounted the building and was surrounded by balustrades and furnished with seats for those who desired to view the scenery from the dome. The description of this building is very interesting. It was in the form of an oblong square entered by a hall, the door facing the judges' seats and on either side were retiring rooms for the juries, the building being used as a Court House as well. A handsome cupola surmounted the building and was surrounded by balustrades and furnished with seats for those who desired to view the scenery from the dome. The north side of the State House an Armory was built in which the Arms of the Province were arranged, and when the room was lighted by the wooden gilt chandelier, the reflection from the Arms produced a most brilliant effect. Portraits of Queen Anne and Lord Baltimore were hung in this room, which was often used as a ball room.

This building was torn down and in 1769 the third State House, the subject of this sketch, was begun. The corner stone was laid March 28, 1772, by Governor Eden. The door was not added until after the Revolution, the work not being completed until 1793.

The State House is situated upon a marked elevation in the center of the City of Annapolis, the eminence rising in gradual terraces to the edifice, which is 220 feet high from base to spire. Though simple in architecture, its lofty and majestic appearance has at all times elicited the admiration of the citizen and stranger alike for the beauty of its structure.

The main building is of brick, the dome of wood. The main entrance is through a modest porch which opens into a spacious hall beautifully ornamented. On the right is the historic old Senate Chamber, the walls hung with portraits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, William Paca and Thomas Stone, Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. In this Chamber Washington resigned his military commission as Commander in Chief of the American Armies to the Continental Congress then in session. In this Chamber also in 1784 the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain was ratified and signed in the presence of Congress. Here too in 1786 a commercial convention of six states met to consider their inter-state trade relations. This led to the convention of 1787 in Philadelphia which framed the Constitution of the United States. The inauguration of the Governor takes place in this room every four years.

From the dome of the State House a most delightful view is obtained, the majestic Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, their bosoms covered with endless varieties of water craft; the ancient City; its environs; the United States Naval Academy; its ships of war; the contiguous country with its sloping hills and variegated plains, for an extent of thirty miles.

From time to time changes have been made in the north west side of the exterior of the building, the last being the addition ordered to accommodate the General Assembly. It is greatly regretted, as the universal opinion is that this addition has materially affected the beauty and grandeur of the Old State House, which was built to stand the storms of centuries and to remain an excellent example of architecture of the past, magnificent in its day and generation,—now endeared to all lovers of American patriotism by the sacred events which have occurred within its walls.
I. The judicial system of the United States is based upon the Common Law and Equity courts of England, with the modifications made necessary by American (frontier) conditions and the duality involved in the Federal System. A general sketch of its present form may be found in any text book of Civil Government, e. g.

Boynot, F. D.: School Civics, ch. xiii.
Forman, S. E.: Advanced Civics, ch. xx.

or in more advanced works on American government, e. g.


from a somewhat different standpoint it is described in:

Bryce: American Commonwealth, ch. xxi.

II. The colonial governments followed English precedents in the form and often the titles of their courts. These courts administered the laws of the colony. They did not always accept the English common law, as regards land tenure, for example; and were still more conservative in regard to English statute law. Nevertheless, our system is that of the Common Law with some mixture of Civil (Roman) Law in areas settled by France and Spain. In most cases the governor's council, like the English Privy Council, was the court of last resort.


III. The Confederation made use almost entirely of the State courts and was much hampered thereby. The Articles made provision only for a court of appeals in prize cases and for an elaborate method of arbitrating disputes between states. (See Article IX and the comment on this situation in the Federalist, No. 22).

IV. For the provisions of the Constitution see Article III. For the inauguration of the system and the changes made and unmade at the beginning of the nineteenth century see

Channing: United States, iv, 275–289.

for the case of Chisholm vs. Georgia and the Eleventh Amendment to which it gave rise see

Channing: United States, iv, 158–160.

and compare the comment in the Federalist, No. 81.

V. The unique feature of our Supreme Court is its power to declare null and void acts of Congress (and of the State Legislatures) not in accordance with the Constitution. This power was not expressly conferred in that instrument; the opinion of the authors of the Federalist on that point is indicated in No. 78. There were colonial precedents (Channing: United States, iii, 498–508) and the control of the English Privy Council over colonial legislation had accustomed Americans to the idea of judicial review. For a discussion of the power and its results see

Bryce: American Commonwealth, ch. xxi.

It was first exercised by Chief-Justice Marshall in the leading case of Marbury vs. Madison. The story may be found in


Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln by Henry B. Rankin; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.00

Having been a law student at twenty in the law office of Lincoln and Herndon, Henry B. Rankin, octogenarian, draws from his personal recollections for his “Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln”—not a biography but just random sketches delineating “some of the prominent mental and human traits in the character of Lincoln.” This work contains a noteworthy foreword by Ida M. Tarbell, and there are three photographs, two of Lincoln and one of Mrs. Lincoln, never before published.

A sketch of outstanding interest deals with the three moods of Lincoln which Rankin observed and learned to respect. “These moods were interchangeable with each other from time to time, and explain, and interpret, peculiarities of his character which were misunderstood or misinterpreted by those not so intimate in his daily life.”

“The first to be mentioned and by far the strongest and most difficult to interpret or even penetrate, while he was under its control, was his power to concentrate strictly all his mental faculties on the task or purpose before him. In this mood he was absolutely impenetrable to anything else. He was thoroughly oblivious to his surroundings... No person or influence could distract or hasten any of his peculiar mental processes at such times...”

“The second mood was a blank, unapproachable habit of inner meditation; at times a sombre, black melancholy... The Lincoln of this mood was a mystery to which even those nearest and dearest to him were as strangers.”

“The third, and most usual, mood of Lincoln was that of complete relaxation, of sheer irresponsibility, of complete withdrawal from all the affairs that vex or disturb... He was then the most receptive of men, as well as the most cheerful and bountiful dispenser of all his rich store of varied experiences, of his quaint, original stories, and his revelations of his thoughts and feelings.”

In the chapter sketching Lincoln’s composure under interruptions, Rankin says: “There was in Lincoln’s conduct toward others, then and always, that which transcended manners. It was the very spirit of human kindness from which all true manners spring. He saw and recognized life from the point of view of others with whom he associated, as well as from his own.”

Rankin considers “the most influential and potent influence that ever came into Lincoln’s life” was newspapers. They “largely moulded the man and were promoters of his destiny” and were the means of his “early entree into the best social and political circles of Springfield of that period.”

“The Journal newspaper brought Mary Todd into his life.” Rankin puts a new interpretation on her character and pleads for recognition of her merits and the correct relation of her part in the life of her husband.

The American Government by Frederick J. Harkin; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.00

The magnitude of what the Government does and how it functions is revealed in Frederic J. Haskin’s “The American Government” revised and enlarged with forty-eight illustrations and twelve new chapters. This new edition, the eightieth since the work was first published twelve years ago, is an ideal reference book for the home, school and library.

It is written in a comprehensive and entertaining manner, and no American can read it without better appreciating his government, and the foreign-born are enabled to understand the greatness of the United States.

The volume finishes with a summary of life in the Nation’s Capital, and Haskin says: “No one who has lived in Washington will...”
ever be happy or wholly contented anywhere else." The reader can grasp the truth in this after reading "The American Government" and realizing that all these departments and bureaus which perform the "wizardry" and "miracles" are all located in this city and daily accessible to visitors.

The Department of State, Haskin calls "the long arm of the government that reaches across the seas," and he shows not only its workings with foreign countries but also its domestic duties. "One phase of State Department work is of vital importance—the creation at home of enlightened public opinion on matters relating to foreign affairs. It is through the corps of trained correspondents they maintain in Washington that the Secretary of State seeks to inform the American people of what is going on in international affairs, and to point out the interest common to all Americans in any circumstances for the preservation of which his policy is shaped."

Haskin shows: the Treasury Department "handles more money than any other institution on earth;" how the War Department functions for our national defense; how the Department of Justice—"the eyes of the Government"—apprehends spies, anarchists, profiteers, bootleggers, etc.; and how the Post Office Department handles 36,000,000 letters a day in addition to parcels and other classes of mail. "The growth of the Postal Service illustrates strikingly the development of the country and the amazing strides in education, wealth, and industry. The story abounds in stirring adventures from the days when desperate highwaymen attacked the Pony Express and the mail-carrying stage coach to these modern times when fleet airplanes cross the continent in a few hours."

Besides other chapters there are those on Congress and how it legislates; the Patent Office; Department of Commerce; Labor; Census; Bureau of Standards—"the house of marvels;" Interstate Commerce Commission; the Government Printing Office; Supreme Court; Geological Survey in which Uncle Sam "scours mountain and desert seeking gold deposits which will stabilize his currency and adorn his arts, the ores of iron to build his railroads, the copper with which to equip his electrical machinery, and the countless other minerals on which American industry rests." Moreover there are chapters devoted to recent creations: Shipping Board, Veterans' Bureau, Prohibition and Woman suffrage.

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**MY COAT-OF-ARMS**

By ELIZABETH D. PRESTON

There hangs upon my wall an old design
That once was known to pennons and to shields;
And many a valiant heart on hard fought fields
Beheld, and brought new courage to the line:
From Scottish hills to torrid Palestine
It stood for honor such as never yields
Unto the bloody sword oppression wielded—
This badge of my forefathers' pledge and mine.

No longer need it flash among the crowd
Its glowing red and bands of burnished gold:
The days are gone when stalwart vassals bowed,
And lips that cried allegiance have grown cold
Save mine. But I remember, and am proud
To keep faith with the flaming faith of old.
Jack Jouett Chapter (Charlottesville, Va.) was organized on February 13th, 1922, by Mrs. Joel Minter Cochran at her home, 1017 West Main street, Charlottesville.

The name, which was proposed by Mrs. J. Cooke Grayson, the Chapter's first recording secretary, honors our greatest hero whose all-night ride of fifty miles, through a trackless wilderness teeming with dangers, saved the life of the greatest statesman of all that Albemarle county has produced,— Thomas Jefferson.

Only those familiar with Jefferson's later importance to his country and to the world can measure the value of young Jouett's heroism. This is set forth in a booklet recently written and published by our regent who was so fortunate as to discover a Jouett descendant in a distant state who owns a wealth of family history. This she shared with Mrs. Cochran who combined it with copies of documents from court houses and state library, making a most valuable collection of facts. Mrs. Cochran has presented scores of copies to libraries and schools both distant and local. The booklet sells for fifty cents of which she gives two-thirds to Monticello.

This spring the Chapter memorialized the ride of Jack Jouett by setting a handsome brass star, made by Tiffany, in the Monticello portico. It was placed in time to welcome the hundreds of Jefferson-day pilgrims and was unveiled on the 143rd anniversary of the ride, June 4th. This D. A. R. Marker is the first one in this locality, but it will shortly be followed by others.
The regent was invited to make an address at St. Anne's School (Episcopal) on our hero which aroused so much enthusiasm among faculty and pupils that it resulted in a tree-planting in honor of the determined young Captain.

The Chapter has offered stimulating cash prizes in our city schools where our regent's brief lecture on Jefferson was used during Jefferson Week, and her instructive talk on the correct use and display of the flag was given there as well as to our Community League and Chapter of 1812.

Chapter members gave $20.00 to the Joffre Institute and more or less to Monticello, Harrison Memorial, Kenmore, Ivakota Farm and Yorktown Custom House.

Twelve of our fifty-seven members subscribe to the D. A. R. Magazine.

All state and National Society dues and assessments have been promptly and fully met, including of course the Manual and Worker.

Our Chapter is appointed to furnish from its membership official hostesses for Monticello for September and October.

Mrs. J. E. Irvine, Recording Sec.

Orlando Chapter (Orlando, Fla.) has closed a busy and successful year. We celebrated the 13th anniversary of the Chapter at the December meeting. We now have a membership of eighty-six, with eight associate members.

During the year the Chapter has raised and disbursed $1194. We pledged assistance to Mont Verde Industrial School, Tamasssee School, Student's Loan Fund, work at Ellis Island, Christmas seals, and the Children's Home in Jacksonville. Five dollars per capita, ($410) was sent to the Ribault Monument fund at Jacksonville, and the Fort Gatlin and Soldiers Memorial paid for.

The Chapter was honored by having a former Regent, Mrs. W. C. McLean, made second State Vice-Regent at the Fort Pierce conference. The Regent of Orlando Chapter, Miss Frances Gregory, is the niece of Miss Cinderella M. Gregory, who with Miss Frances A. Wood founded Mt. Carroll Seminary, Ill. It is now known as the Frances Shimer Academy and affiliated with Chicago University. Both graduated from the Albany, N. Y., Normal School and were pioneers in Illinois school history.

On Florida Day, March 27, Orlando Chapter erected a granite boulder to mark the spot once occupied by Fort Gatlin, one of a chain of old military forts along the road from Sanford to Tampa. These out-posts were built by General Taylor during the Seminole Indian War, to serve as bases of supply. By means of these he was able to make the march to Lake Okeechobee against the Seminoles, and return to Tampa. This is declared by military authorities to be one of the most masterly campaigns in the history of the United States.

The site of Fort Gatlin is just south of Orlando, on the wooded slope of the north shore of beautiful Lake Gatlin. Mrs. F. X. Schuller, founder of the Chapter, related some of the picturesque history of Florida and the many countries which had ruled her destiny—first the Indian, then Spain, France, Spain again, England and the United States. As the rule of each country was described, the National air was sung and the flag placed above the marker. Miss Gregory, the Regent, spoke of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. McLean told the history of Fort Gatlin. The marker was presented to Captain B. M. Robinson, who accepted it on behalf of Orange County. Among the hundreds who witnessed the unveiling exercises, was Mrs. Martha Jernigan Tyler, who when ten years old spent a year
as a refugee in Fort Gatlin. The marker bears a suitable inscription.

**Janie McMahen Tidwell, Historian.**

**Montrose Chapter** (Montrose, Pa.) February twenty-second recorded a day of festivity for our Chapter. On that date we honored our ancestors by unveiling a bronze Memorial Tablet containing one hundred and eighty-five names and dedicated: “To the honor and glory of those soldiers of the Revolution who after the war for freedom and independence settled and now lie buried in Susquehanna County.” This county was not opened up for settlement until after the Revolutionary War, although the territory was included in the Susquehanna Purchase of 1754.

The program was preceded by an informal reception and luncheon given by the Daughters for the Hon. Homer Greene, speaker of the day, and his wife. There was a large attendance of townspeople at the exercises in the Court House. Mrs. Gardner presided and made an introductory address. Following the invocation, America was sung by the assembly, led by a quartette of male voices. Mr. Greene gave a splendid patriotic address, in which he expressed his contempt of the efforts of certain historians to belittle the character and motives of the men who fought in the War of the Revolution.

The tablet, draped with flags, was unveiled by two children, little Mary Carlisle Hess and George Richerd Martin. Mrs. Gardner presented the tablet to the County, and Mr. N. C. Wilmarth, one of the Commissioners, accepted it, with a brief speech of thanks. The ceremonies were concluded with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and the benediction.

One of the three highest ranking officers, whose name appears on the tablet, is Major Abraham Harding, who died in the County in 1806, and was buried in the first burying ground of Clifford township. His grave is unmarked. He was the Revolutionary ancestor and the great, great, great grandfather of the late President Harding.

**Grace Burnell Johnson, Historian.**

**Sarah Franklin Chapter** (Washington, D. C.), was organized in 1906. We now have forty-seven members, three pending and two honorary members. We have maintained our usual standard of energy and enthusiasm for patriotic work, and under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Miss Edna Alexander of Alexandria, Va., the year’s work has been most successful. Contributions have been made to many worthy causes. Our Vice Regent, Mrs. Milton Johnson, gave a book, entitled “Richmond, Its People and History,” by Mary Newton Stanard, to Memorial Continental Hall Library, in the name of Sarah Franklin Chapter. We still continue our scholarship in our mountain school; donated to Americanization work and Ellis Island, also to Friendship House. Our annual Experience Party is always a success, thereby enriching our treasury. We gave our quota to our President General’s reception.
Our Historian, Mrs. Robert Harrison, still continues to compile a paper on Colonial subjects, to be read at each meeting. We study the Constitution monthly.

Our chapter is harmonious and enthusiastic and we hope to keep before the community our respect for the nation and Flag, especially when the eyes of the world are upon us, thus showing the true spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Mrs. Robt.) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON, Historian.

Our Constitution and By-Laws were revised and printed in booklet form and comply with the State and National By-laws. Flags are displayed at the homes of the members on the official Flag Days as recommended by the National Society.

The Chapter has taken a special interest in the work at Ellis Island. At the November meeting Mrs. E. E. Gillette read a very instructive paper on Immigration, giving special attention to the women detained at Ellis Island. A box valued at $25 containing articles such as were suggested by Mrs. A. Brosseau, Chairman of the Social Service Department of the N. S. D. A. R., was sent to Ellis Island.

The Magazine Chairman reports twenty-four subscriptions to The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We have also renewed the subscription to the Magazine for the Public Library. We have responded to all calls that were within our financial ability and have made the following contributions for 1923-24; Ellis Island, $2; box to Ellis Island, $25; one hundred copies of the Flag code distributed through the Chamber of Commerce, $1.50; five hundred copies of the Flag code for the High School, $7.50; Lincoln Memorial University, $5; Old Trail Road, $2.30; printing manuels, as requested by the National Society, $11.50; Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, $5; furnishing Nebraska Room, $11.50.
At the annual election of officers in May, Mrs. Leroy Kleven was elected Regent, and the Chapter is enjoying a pleasant and profitable year under her able leadership.

**ABBIE HARRISON LANE,**
*Historian.*

**David Craig Chapter** (Brownsville, Tenn.) An interesting occasion was the unveiling of a marker on the grave of Major Herndon Haralson, a Revolutionary soldier, by this Chapter, October 21st, 1923, at the family burying ground three miles south of Brownsville. The marker was given by the Sons of the American Revolution and is the first one placed on a grave in this County.

The ceremonies were opened by the Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Oldham Owen. After reciting the Lord’s Prayer and singing Columbia, the marker was unveiled by two great, great grandsons, Jack Haralson Jr. and Thomas Russell Jr. The ceremonies were then turned over to the Sons of the American Revolution and Alexander H. Gray made the opening address. Following a great great granddaughter, Hazel Haralson, gave a brief history of Major Haralson, his birth in North Carolina, time and circumstances of his entering the Revolution and an interesting account of the following battles in which he fought—Whitesills Mills, Skirmish on the Alamance, Battle of Guilford Court House and the Battle of Eutaw Springs. The gun he used in these conflicts is now in the museum in Continental Hall, the gift of a great grandson, Clyde Haralson, through David Craig Chapter. Dr. L. W. Culbreath gave a most interesting talk and planted on the grave a piece of ivy taken from the vine on Washington’s Tomb. Dr. Owen then closed the ceremonies with a prayer.

There are living in this vicinity seventy-five of his descendants and more than that number in other States, all honorable, Christian citizens, as was this ancestor, and all loyal to his memory—“A monument more lasting and telling a nobler history than pil- lared piles or the eternal pyramids.”

**CORNELIA OLDHAM OWEN,**
*Regent.*

**Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter** (Muskogee, Okla.) has seventy-nine members, twenty-six of whom are non-resident. The Regent, Mrs. H. C. Rogers, has been very active, and we are proud to say our Chapter has met all its obligations to the State.

We have contributed $50 to the Educational Loan Fund, and our per capita amount to the Old Trail Marker, and Manual for Immigrants Fund.

We cooperated with other patriotic organizations in celebrating Memorial Day and Fourth of July. Flag Day we had a picnic at
Memorial Heights Soldiers' Hospital, which we keep in repair. Washington's Birthday we celebrated with a Colonial Party at the home of Mrs. H. M. Chestnutt. Mrs. W. L. Lindhard as George Washington, and Mrs. J. D. Benedict as Martha Washington, prepared an original sketch for this occasion. They represented the spirits coming back to earth, commenting on the Birthday celebration and the many historical events which have taken place. Other numbers on the program were given by the Misses Mildred Nay, Gloria Gulager, and Lois Beutelspacher, all dressed in colonial costume. Mrs. W. A. Green, dressed as Columbia, sang this song very beautifully.

The enclosed photograph is of those taking part in the Washington Birthday celebration.

Mrs. W. L. Lindhard, Historian.

Elizabeth Cummins Jackson Chapter (Grafton, W. Va.) A "Liberty Tree" was planted on Armistice Day, November, 1922, under the auspices of our Chapter. This was done in honor of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, the World War, and Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, a heroine of Virginia in 1776, and for whom the Chapter is named.

Permission to plant the tree on the lawn of the Post Office was granted, and Mr. S. K. Jenkins attended to every detail of the planting, thus insuring the life and growth of the tree. The program was in charge of the Regent, Miss Prudence Sarah Hinkle. It was well appointed and executed. Judge Robinson was the speaker on this patriotic occasion, making his address a plea for the study of American history and reverence for the Constitution. Miss Helen Jackson as "Columbia," together with thirteen of Grafton's young ladies, representing the thirteen original States, added much to the vividness of the scene.

Red, white and blue streamers held the tree in place. Civil War, Spanish American War and World War veterans were present in uniform. The Salvation Army Band played "America," and the Ladies' Octette sang patriotic selections. Soil from many historic spots was used in covering the roots of the tree, and greetings from many States were sent. The following States contributed: Oklahoma, Virginia, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Georgia, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia. The tree was christened by Virginia May Phinney. Present were official representatives from William H. Haymond Chapter and from Elizabeth Zane Chapter. The planting and dedication of the "Liberty Tree" was one of the most beautiful and inspiring events in our local history. The entire cost of the tree, including planting, expressage, ribbon, telegrams, etc., amounted to $14.75.

Prudence Sarah Hinkle, Regent.

Pacific Grove Chapter (Pacific Grove, Cal.) held an unusual ceremony on Friday, February 8th, when an historic tablet was unveiled at Cabrille Point to commemorate the spot where the first white men of history placed foot upon California soil.

Juan Rodeiquez Cabrille, a Portuguese, of indomitable courage, braved the terrors of a little known sea in 1542 and anchored in Monterey Bay in the winter of that year, near the historic spot which bears his name.

In spite of inclement weather, a large group of interested spectators witnessed the brief exercises. Music for the occasion was provided by the Eleventh Cavalry Band, The Star Spangled Banner being the first number,
after which the Invocation was given by Dr. Edward M. Sharp of the Presbyterian Church of Monterey. Mrs. Lew H. Wilson, Vice Regent of the Chapter, in her address of welcome, presented Dr. W. K. Fisher, Director of Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University, who gave a resume of early history and conditions which paved the way for Cabrille’s exploration.

The unveiling of the tablet was done by the committee in charge, Mrs. J. K. Paul and Mrs. L. F. Bam-bauer. The Chap-

ter members laid a tribute of Cali-

fornia poppies at the foot of the boulder while the Band played suitable music.

The marker is an engraved slab of California granite enased in the rock facing the open sea whence the grave Cabrille said his uncertain craft nearly four hundred years ago.

LULU WOOD BAMBAUER,
Secretary,
Arkansas Valley and Public Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.). A beautiful granite marker commemorating the Site of Old Fort Pueblo was unveiled in Pueblo, Colorado, Saturday, November 17, 1923, by the Arkansas Valley and Pueblo Chapters of that City.

Mrs. H. A. Black, Regent of the Pueblo Chapter, presided and Mrs. Mary B. Offutt, Regent of the Arkansas Valley Chapter, led in the American Creed and the Salute to the Flag.

Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler, Vice President General, spoke on the work the National Society is doing in marking historic spots, and Mrs. John Charles Bushinger, State Regent of Colorado, told us of the work of the Colorado Chapters along that line.

Mr. Walter L. Wilder, State President, Sons of the American Revolution of Colorado, gave the history of the Old Pueblo fort and early pioneers.

After Mr. Wilder’s speech, Mrs. A. S. Booth, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Arkansas Valley Chapter and Mrs. Herman F. Ruegnitz, of the Pueblo Chapter, drew aside the flags, revealing the Marker which bears the following inscription:

Fort Pueblo
Site of Indian Massacre

Dec. 25, 1854
This Memorial Comemorating The Old Pueblo Fort Site
Erected by The Arkansas Valley & Pueblo Chapters
Daughters of The American Revolution
Dedicated
Nov. 17, 1923
The program closed with the singing of America by the audience, led by the Centennial High School Band of Pueblo.

MARY A. RUEN-
NITZ,
Chairman of Memorial Com-
mittee.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Mich.). On Memorial Day, 1923, a bronze tablet was unveiled in Pine Ridge Cemetery, Bay City, honoring Susan Corbin Dodge, a real Daughter of the American Revolution, born in Dudley, Mass. August 12, 1797, and died in Bay City, Michigan, 1873. She was the daughter of Timothy Corbin, who served in the fall of 1776 under General Washington in New York.

There stood in their Country’s uniform, before the honored grave, under command of Lieut. Col. Gansser, Civil War Veterans, with Fife and Drum Corps; Spanish War Soldiers; the Local Chapter of the American Legion; and the Boy Scouts, and members of Anne Frisby Chapter. An impressive Military Service was held. Mrs. Homer E. Buck, assisted by
Mr. Henry Simms, unveiled the Tablet, using an American Flag, a gift from the Chapter to the Michigan Bureau of Military Relief for Soldiers and Sailors in New York, and which again became Chapter property at the close of the War. An unusual and fitting ceremony, unveiling a bronze tablet and boulder to the Chief Speaker of the Chippewas “Ogemaw-ke-ga-to,” was held in Roosevelt Park, Bay City, Michigan, August 18. This Park comprises a portion of an old Indian Trail. Lieut. Gansser was in charge and he prefaced his speech with a short tale of the Indians of the Saginaw Valley. The speakers were for the most part those connected with the early history of Bay City, the speeches most interesting because given from actual experience. The dedicatory address was given by Mr. Fremont J. Tromble, whose father was one of the first white men in the Saginaw Valley, and one of the builders of the Center House, marked by the Chapter as the oldest house in Bay City. It was built in 1836. The small son and daughter of Fremont J. Tromble, Medor and Romona, unveiled the tablet. The historical flag above mentioned did honors at this service.

It was the father of Fremont J. Tromble who built the rough coffin box for the Chieftain, from a single board of lumber which had been brought from Detroit to build the Center House; an uncle, William R. McCormick re-buried Ogemaw-ke-ga-to on his property, after the white men had molested his resting place. And thus it was the son, Fremont J. Tromble, who brought his plea to the Chapter to raise to the memory of the Red Man, a marker over all that was mortal of him, to carry out the wish of the Red Man’s descendants. There now stands a native boulder with a tablet bearing this inscription:

To the memory of Ogemaw-ke-ga-to, Chief Speaker of the Chippewas — Born about 1794 — Elected Chief 1815, Spoke at Treaty 1819 — Spoke before Congress 1827 — Died 1840. First buried on property now known as Twenty-second and Water Streets in Colonel’s Uniform of the American Revolution, a gift from President Jefferson, who was impressed with his great eloquence and intelligence.

Re-buried in 1877 on property of William R. McCormick, his remains now rest beneath this stone, in the locality where he held his Councils. Placed by Anne Frisby Chapter. July 4, 1923.

In addition to the above 100% each has been pledged for the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain, and for Michigan War Memorial Scholarship Fund, two scholarship loans of $50.00 each provided, and the usual contribution to the National Budget. The committee on naturalization has taken an active part in the distribution of flags and manuals. A bridge luncheon and an afternoon at bridge have been given for the Patriotic Fund, at which $79.00 was netted. We have 92 members.

Mrs. Homer E. Buck, Historian.

Juliana White Chapter (Greenfield, Ohio). Our Chapter, which was officially recognized December 11, 1920, had the honor of being organized by Mrs. William Magee Wilson, then State Regent of Ohio, now Vice-President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. It was named in memory of the only real daughter of the
Revolution who ever lived in our city. During our brief history we have contributed to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial $401; George Washington Memorial Life membership $100; mountain schools $32; work at Ellis Island aside from manuals $53.80; markers for National roads and Ft. Gower $16. Beside these, we have given to many other objects of our interest, such as the Manual, Plymouth fountain, painting in France, Guernsey scholarship, Flag codes, marking of Revolutionary graves, community work, &c. We have met all our obligations and have never been in arrears.

Organizing with twenty-five members, our Daughters. One of the most interesting and delightful features of the year's work was the relic tea given Washington's Birthday at the home of our Treasurer, Mrs. Charles M. Mains. Among the profusion of rare, valuable and unusual articles were historic swords, knee buckles of Colonial days, silver spoons used by General Washington, books and papers dating back to 1665, priceless bits of china, pewter, brass and crystal, all contributing to the Colonial atmosphere, which was further accent by the quaint period costumes of the Daughters. The distinguished guest of the day was our State Regent, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Cin-

MEMBERS OF JULIANA WHITE CHAPTER IN COLONIAL COSTUME

roll now includes seventy-one. Three of our members were privileged to send sons to the World War, none of whom, fortunately, was called upon to make the Supreme Sacrifice.

Our present year's work opened with a luncheon given in the home of our Regent, Mrs. Edward Lee McClain, the Chapters of Hillsboro and Chillicothe, Waw-Wil-a-Way and Nathaniel Massie, being our guests. We were especially honored by the presence of several State and National officers, including Mrs. Wilson.

A series of benefit card parties was interspersed among the regular meetings, thus extending the pleasure to the friends of the cinnati, who addressed the Chapter previous to the receiving hours.

Juliana White Chapter sponsored the Rebecca Ross, Children of the American Revolution, which has grown to more than fifty members in the two years of its existence.

GRACE GRAHAM CORE, Historian.

Tuscarora Chapter (Binghamton, N. Y.). Since our last report we have had many interesting meetings and much patriotic work has been accomplished. In Sept. 1921, we were visited by our State Regent, Mrs. Nash. On Chapter Day, Oct. 12, we met at what is known as American House, one of the social
centers for foreigners, of whom there are many thousands in Binghamton and the neighboring towns. Much Americanization work is done by the Chapter, and we had $50 contributed for this cause. In January a Council of Regents and members of their Boards met for luncheon and conference. Our State Regent was with us at this time. Washington's birthday was celebrated with a colonial supper and a series of living pictures. We were 100% in all objects asked by the National Board.

The following September at the meeting, two valuable papers were read; one of the founding and object of the Society, the other, a history of Tuscarora Chapter from its organization in 1895. The following month a reception was given by the Board of Management. In November the annual Memorial Day for Revolutionary Soldiers was observed. In December we gave an old fashioned Christmas party and also a reception for our State Regent, Mrs. Nash, at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Katherine Martin Link. A Twilight Musicale was given in February, with a delightful talk about Washington.

Our beloved Real Daughter, Mrs. Jane Squire Dean, attended a banquet in May and was also an honored guest at our Chapter Day reception. Mrs. Dean is 92 years of age.

We have purchased six Lineage Books and have placed the D. A. R. Magazine in the Public Library. The report of our Treasurer shows $41.25 paid for last year's utility fund, $37 toward completing the National Victory Loan and $100 for furnishing the kitchen of the Woodrow Wilson School. We contributed $200 to furnish the kitchen at Tomassee. This amount, together with $100 given Tomassee to constitute Tuscarora a Founder, and $100 to make us a Hostess Chapter, makes our gifts to Tomassee amount to $400. With one exception Tuscarora Chapter has been the largest contributor to Tomassee of any chapter in the State. The 25 cents per capita for the Immigrants Manual amounted to $39.50, and $10 was contributed to the Detention Ward at Ellis Island. We always give Prize books to our High School students having the highest standing in American History.

Our Chapter now numbers 164. Our former Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, was elected to the office of State Vice Regent, and Mrs. Stansfield, a former member, is now Registrar General. In October we held our twenty-eighth birthday anniversary, and at our birthday party, to which all members and their guests brought as many pennies as they were years old, over $100 was raised for the Veterans' Mountain Camp at Tupper Lake, an object near to the heart of all patriotic women.

Ella E. Woodbridge, Historian.

Rebecca Cornell Chapter (Rahway, N. J.). The first meeting of the Chapter was held in October. An excellent paper written by the Rev. J. B. Cleaver on "Women's Influence in the American Revolution," was read by Mrs. J. B. Cleaver, Sr. Interesting reports from the State Conference held in Jersey City were given and reports also were read by the Secretary and Treasurer. An address on Armistice Day was given by the Rev. W. E. Saunders. At this meeting Mrs. Moore sang delightfully.

In December a comprehensive review of the work and achievements of the Chapter during its eight years of existence was given by the Historian. A Regent's bar was presented to Mrs. Langstroth, the founder and first Regent of the local Chapter. The Chairman of the work on the granite monument for the encasement of the stone on the graves of Abraham Clark (one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence) and his wife Sarah, both of whom are buried in the Rahway cemetery, reported that this work is nearly completed.

At the January meeting a paper was read on the work of the National Society for immigrants at Ellis Island. In February a splendid talk was given by the State Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. Charles B. Banks. She spoke on Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, and especially of the New Jersey room and the pilgrimage to Valley Forge. She emphasized the Student Loan Fund, used to help boys and girls through college. A copy of the Rahway Herald, dated September 16, 1840, was sent by Mrs. Josephine Peck Smith of Minneapolis. Mrs. Smith was a resident of Rahway for sixty years, and is a descendant of Captain Thomas Lee. The paper contained names of many of the early business men of Rahway. The March meeting was taken up with a book review, by Miss Charlotte Messier. In April we were addressed by the Rev. Robert W. Elliott, and in May was given the report of the Continental Congress. In June we had the annual report and election of officers.

During the year we have contributed to the following: Belleau Wood Memorial; Manual for Immigrants; American Indian School; American International College; International College at Springfield; Memorial Society of New Jersey; National Old Trails Road; Rahway Hospital; Prizes in Rahway High School; Kenmore Association; Berry School in Georgia.

Jennie S. Ransom, Historian.
Comte De Grasse Chapter (Yorktown, Va.). Organized February 1922, with twenty members. Our State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett present, all realizing the very great importance of the work of a Chapter in this revered locality - the birth-place of our nation.

The name of the distinguished French Admiral, Comte de Grasse, we felt most appropriate to perpetuate in naming our Chapter, as by his timely arrival with ships bringing French troops, the surrender of Cornwallis was made inevitable.

The Chapter made an arrangement with Harper Brothers, New York, to republish a special edition of "The Yorktown Campaign and Surrender of Cornwallis 1781." This history had long been out of print, and as it is regarded as the most accurate and complete in detail of the surrender and incidents leading up to the event, the republishing this book is regarded as a valuable work along historical lines. The expense incurred was $1183.00.

October, 1922, the Virginia State Conference of the Atlantic Fleet, then anchored in York River, one afternoon at tea, and a tour of inspection made on the ships which was most instructive.

February, 1923, the Chapter received its charter from the National Board of Management, the names of thirty-five members en-grossed thereon. April, 1923, authority was given by the National Board of Management to circularize the National Society for funds to acquire and preserve the oldest Custom House in America as a Chapter House and shrine for Daughters of the American Revolution.
The first payment of $2000.00 on this purchase was made recently. The Chapter is incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia.

May 24th, the Chapter was honored by the presence of our President General and four National Officers. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook is the first President General to visit in an official capacity this historic spot and to be entertained by a local chapter though the society is thirty-four years old.

We appeal to every member to aid in hastening that day when it can be no longer said, "Not one spot in Yorktown owned or marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution."

EMMA L. CHENOWETH,
Regent.

Benjamin Franklin Chapter (Paris, France). On January 16, 1924, the first meeting of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris was held on the birthday of the first American Minister to France, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Henry Hoover Hanger, 78 rue Boissière. The meeting was informal, since, owing to the absence of many members at winter resorts and the illness of Mrs. Sheets, vice-regent, it was decided to postpone the annual meeting until February.

Mrs. Hanger, who had recently returned from America, opened the proceedings and read a message from Mrs. Cook, the president-general in Washington. Mrs. Walter Randall Meech, from Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Va., told of the interesting work her chapter is doing, among their beneficences being the support of two French war orphans. Miss Anna Klumpke, the American artist, friend and biographer of Rosa Bonheur, then spoke of the work and life of France's greatest woman painter. Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin read a paper on Benjamin Franklin, and Miss Flora G. Rhees told how Franklin borrowed her grandfather's door-key to tie to the famous kite which he used in his electrical experiments.

Colonel de Kotzebue, of the late Russian Imperial Guard, sang a number of Russian folk-songs; and Mrs. Knight recited several of Kipling's poems and Van Dyke's "America."

After tea Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Walter Randall Meech and Mrs. Edwin P. Ford went to place flowers on the Benjamin Franklin statue in the rue Franklin.

Among the visiting members who attended the meeting were: Mrs. Robert W. Dowdy, of Texas; Mrs. Bessie M. Young, of Webster Groves, Mo.; Mrs. O. H. Resseguie and Mrs. M. J. Earley.

Americans far from home were given many a tug at the heartstrings when they participated in a real "home made" Fourth of July celebration on the occasion of the meeting of Benjamin Franklin Chapter.

An interesting patriotic program had been prepared by the Regent, Mrs. H. Hoover Hanger, who presided. After the salute to the Flag, which was hung prominently at one end of the spacious salon, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Dr. Joseph Cochran, of the American Church in the rue de Berri, addressed the large gathering of resident and visiting Daughters and their guests on the American Flag, its history, meaning and ideal place in the lives of Americans. He was followed by Mr. Alexander P. Moore, American Ambassador to Spain, who spoke on America and its place in the world as a guiding or advisory leader rather than as a mingler in international politics. Mrs. Grace Fyte Temple sang patriotic songs, and Mrs. Maud Pearce from the Chicago Chapter, sang several lyrics.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs. Frederick W. Bentley, founder of the Gold Star Mothers organization, who came to France only a few days ago with General Pershing's commission. Mrs. W. Russel Magna, of the National Society of the D. A. R. in Washing-
ton, who arrived in Paris on Wednesday, brought greetings from the chapters in America, and spoke of the work of the D. A. R. there.

Many Daughters and eligibles from American chapters were present, as well as a full attendance of the Paris Chapter. Among them were: Mrs. and Miss Leathers, of the David Reede Chapter; Mrs. Edward Ayres, Mrs. Wadsworth Hotchkiss, Mrs. Frederick Blodgett, of Boston; Mrs. Mary M. Thomas and Mrs. W. E. Higgins, also of Boston; Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. O. Snider, Mrs. Thomas Sims and Miss Sally Sims, of Chicago; Mme. Tamara Lubimova, Mrs. Joseph W. Cochran, Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, Mrs. Charles P. Russell, Mrs. Philip Kinzer, Mrs. Nattinger, Miss Miriam Fisher, Mrs. Edward P. Ford.

Ada Howard Johnson,
Over-Sea Vice Regent, Paris, France.

Tucson Chapter, (Tucson, Ariz.). The State Conference was held at the Santa Rita Hotel. There was a luncheon, and our chapter celebrated its eleventh birthday anniversary. Two rooms were dedicated at the Comstock Charity Hospital. The unveiling of the old Town Hall “Marker” took place in the Court House grounds. This was followed by a Colonial Ball at the home of Mr. J. S. Bayless. Governor Campbell was the guest of honor.

There was a D. A. R. card party given in April at the Woman’s Club. This was for the benefit of the marker fund.

A flag was presented to the Professional and Business Woman’s Club by the Chapter. The presentation was made by Mrs. B. L. Moffitt, our Regent.

The feature of the season was the placing of a petrified wood monument in the State Niche, at Washington, D. C. This took place on April 18, and was presented in the name of the Arizona Chapters, by our State Regent, Mrs. Hoval Smith.

The Chapter was well represented at the State Convention at Phoenix. Our delegate was Mrs. George Reid.

The April ball at the Santa Rita Hotel, the annual picnic, and the final meeting on May 15, marked the close of the official year.

Novella Routt Reynolds,
Historian.

Elijah Paine Chapter, (Northfield, Vt.) was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Charles Spooner, in 1915, and we now have fifty-four earnest, patriotic members who are endeavoring to place their Chapter well toward the front in the State summary of worthy activities promoted by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Good feeling and comradeship abound in our Chapter, and much of this has been brought about by our social evenings together at the homes of members. Our last Regent served most efficiently for three years, and was the instigator of many new ideas which were successfully carried out for the betterment of the Chapter. We have had food sales, whist parties and teas. A wonderful display of old relics was displayed at one home, among these being doll’s shoes that are over a hundred years old; a dainty outfit worn by a maiden of olden days, consisting of a white silk dress, a silk shawl, black lace mitts, a beaded bag, and a bonnet of woven worsted, all the colors blending, and each article looking as if made yesterday, they were so well preserved. On the wall hangs a portrait of a seventeen year old girl, clad in all this finery. Probably there is no finer private collection of old shawls, about twenty in number. Some are embroidered in silk and beads, some are trimmed with rare old lace, one is of cashmere with a deep palm leaf border, and some others are of paisley. There are bags and other accessories of dress, colonial silverware and furniture and dishes. There is a Mayflower chair, and a cane made from a beam saved from the old frigate “Constitution.” And there is an interesting anecdote connected with each article.

On January 6, we celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Chapter with a banquet, which goes down in our history as a gala occasion. We also had an old fashioned prize speaking contest, in which the contestants dressed in quaint and lovely old costumes, and gave interesting recitations.

We are marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and our next meeting will take the form of a pilgrimage to the grave of Elijah Paine. On June 21, was the dedication of the mill-stone, which was in the Elijah Paine grist mill, the first industry in Northfield. The stone has been inscribed and fitted with a granite base. Two small daughters of members unveiled the tablet, and an interesting program was carried out.

We have helped out town school with electric lights; sent money to the southern schools, and in May we gave prizes to school children for the best essays written on a Revolutionary subject. Two local activities have been started by Chapter members. One is a camp for girls, and the other is “The School of Nature Craft,” for little children only.
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 envelope 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
10543. TERRILL.—Edmund Terrill b 21 M:h 1740 mar 26 Nov 1760 Margaret (Peggy) Willis b 25 Feb. 1741. Their chil were Eliz. Plunkit Terrill b 4 Apr. 1763 mar Wm, son of Abraham Cornelius, & their s George m 10 Aug 1814. Eliz. dau of John & Jane Dogan Willis; Mary Foster Terrill b 12 June 1766; John b 13 Aug 1768; Edmund b 9 Feb. 1770; Sarah b 4 Jan 1772; Jane b 4 Apr. 1774; Robert b 3 Apr. 1773; James b 22 Jan 1779; Nancy b 22 June 1781; Francis & Lucy (twins) b 16 Aug 1783. Would like assistance on the Willis line. Mrs. B. P. Storts, 337 N. Leroy St. Slater, Mo.


11911. TEETER.—Abraham & John Teeter were taxables in Montgomery Twp, Franklin Co., Pa 1781, no land shown but they had horses & cows. This joins the State of Maryland. Will of David Miller, of Wash Co., Md. dated 20 Jan 1785. Exx. were Abraham Teeter, son of John, & John Bowman. Isaac Teeter was witness to Will with Thomas Van Swearingen & Henry Engle. From the settlement of the above estate I assume that Abraham Teeter moved to Bedford Co Pa. where two men named Abraham Teter are shown in Penna Census 1790, as well as John Teter & Hannah Teter. Try Bradford Co., Pa. for Teters. Get in touch with Mrs. Warren Grove, Greencastle Pa. for Negleys. Elias was prob Eliab. Have tried for years to find the father of Eliab Negley. Eliab bought a tract of land in Montgomery Twp. Franklin Co., Pa 1806; Eliab sold to his sons Christian & Joseph in 1823. His Will is recorded at Chambersburg. His w was Barbara Poorman of Paxtang & their chil were John, Jacob Joseph, Christian, Eliz. Barbara & Ann. Have no Henkle data but suggest that you try Germantown, Phila Co., Pa. for Henkles & Negleys.—Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.

11922b. CLARKE.—Micajah Clarke b 1718, Va. had no Rev. rec as he died at the age of 33 years & his widow, Milly Martin Clarke mar Mr. Fagg of Albemarle Co., Va. There
is a Micajah Clarke, Jr. one the Honor Roll & may be the one who mar Sarah, dau of John Henderson 15 Jan 1781.—Mrs. J. C. Gentry. Route A, Box 159-B. Atlanta, Ga.

11925. Morgan.—Col. Morgan Morgan b in Wales, educated in London, came to the Province of Delaware, unmarried, later mar in Christiana, Del., Catherine Garretson & their chil were Morgan, Anne, Zacquil, Evan, David Chas., Henry & James. He was an ordained minister of the Church of England Removed from Del. to the Valley of Va. & established a church at Winchester where he & his s Morgan, Jr. were pastors many years. Ref: Bishop Meade’s “Churches & Families of Va.” His s Col. Zacquil Morgan commanded the Va. Minute Men a regt raised in Monongalia Co., was with Gen. Gates at the Battle of Saratoga & lost nearly half of his men. He served with distinction all thru the War. Col. Zacquil, mar Drusilla, dau of Count Carl Christopher Springer, a Swedish nobleman, who was founder of Christiana, Del. Chas. Morgan d in Berkeley Co., & Henry, who mar a sis of Chas. w moved to S. Car. James Morgan was chaplain in Continental Army & while home on a furlough was captured by Tories & shot at Tory-town, Berkeley Co. A monument in honor of Col. Morgan Morgan will be dedicated 15 Sept. in Berkeley Co., W. Va.—Mrs. H. W. Stone. Route 1. Wilder, Idaho.

11674d. Parsons.—Joseph Parsons h Anson Co., N. C. 1760. At age of 16 enlis. from Montgomery Co., N. C. in the North Carolina Troops & served throughout the War. Ref: North Carolina State Records & U. S. Pension Record. W. 4047. Some years after the War he mar Nancy Jordan not Nancy Berchum, as previously stated. Chil were Joseph; Susan mar —Megginson; Mary Ann mar Henry Parker; Nancy mar Henry Parker; Hallie mar Lewis Parker; Dicie mar James Bruton; Sarah mar 1st—Callicott, 2nd—Wooten; James mar—Brunson. Joseph Parsons’ desc live in Montg. Co, Marshall & Lafay- ette Cos. Miss. & Memphis, Tenn. He was placed on Pension Roll 1832. His widow survived him many years & drew pension on his rec. of service.—Mrs. Eliza Cowan Jones. 2195 Vinton Ave. Memphis, Tenn.


11929. CARRINGTON.—Dr. Riverius Carrington is buried in New Milford Cemetery. Mr. P. L. Bennett, New Milford, Conn. may be able to help you on this line. Mrs. C. P. Stevens. 1710 North Ave. Bridgeport, Conn.


QUERIES

12005. Jones.—Wanted ances of Hugh Jones who came to Chilton Co., Ala. from Georgia abt 1832, son of White Jones. Wanted also infor of desc of Martha Jones.—A. J. H.

12006. Madeira-Madera.—Wanted names of chil of Nicholas Madeira & who each of his dau married.—M. B. H.

12007. Stevens.—Wanted ances of Sarah Stevens who mar Ebenezer Cummings 12 Apr. 1772 in Andover, Mass., also Rev. rec of her father. They made their home in Nottingham Wset, now Hudson, N. H.

(a) Snow.—Wanted ances, date & place of b of Ebenezer Snow who mar Anna Crawell 14 Feb. 1774 & d 31 Jan 1832 in Moodus, Conn. where he had lived many years. He was a sea captain & in command of a privateer during the Rev. Was taken prisoner by the British. Was b somewhere on Cape Cod.—N. V. S. B.

12008. Curry.—Wanted name & Rev rec of father of Margaret Curry b 1784 mar Wm. Cleland. Their 1st child was b 1803 at Slippery Rock, Penna., nr Pittsburg.—S. C. R.

12009. MADDING-LUMANS.—Wanted dates & name of w of Champness Madding, Rev, sol with army of Va. Wanted also name of w of Parsons Lumans & date of their mar. Parsons served as sol in Rev. under Capt. Richard Howell, 2nd. N. J. Regt. he was b 1740 & d 1787.—T. C.

1820 Claremont, N. H. Wanted his ances also.
—F. A.

(a) LILLEY.—Wanted ances of David Lilley, Rev. sol 3rd Bat. Chester Co. Mil, 1st Co., West Bradford 1762.
(b) WELLS.—Wanted ances, Rev. rec & dates of John Wells who mar Deborah dau. of Eli & Sarah Griffith Allen. Their chil were Will, Griffith, Joe, John, Amy, Ann b 1830 m 1856 d 1895, Margaret & Letitia.
(c) HAYS.—Wanted parentage & all infor of Abugah Hays who mar James Millison, a Quaker, who came from Chester Co., Pa. & lived in East Pike Run Twp. Washington Co., Pa. Their chil were Caleb, Sarah Buffington b 1779, James Mary Jones, Annie Jones, John, Abbie, Ashmead, Lydia Duvall & Rachel Scott.
—R. D.

12012. CRAWFORD.—Col. Wm. Crawford, 1732-1782, lived in Fayette Co., Pa. His chil were John Crawford, Effie McCormick, Sarah Harrison, Anne Connell. Would like the names of the daus of the above chil. and who they married.
(a) CARSON.—Wanted parentage of Stuart Carson, sol. of 1812.—C. F. R.

12013. REEVES.—Wanted parentage & maiden n of w of Samuel Reeves who are buried at Edwardsport, Ind. His chil were Harrison, John, Abb, Morris T. & Morgan Barney who in Martha Ann Chambers.
(a) THOMAS-CHAMBERS.—Wanted parentage of Bekkie Thomas & Samuel Chambers & Rev. rec of their fathers.—F. R. T.

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12015. PARIS-COWLIN.—Polly Cowlin b 1776 in Old Point Comfort, Va. mar 1st Mr Loyd who owned a line of steamboats on the Tombigbee River, she mar 2nd 1816, Wm. Lemon Paris, 1780-1862, of Laurens Dist. S. C. Wanted gen of both & any other infor about them.
(a) ROGERS-WORSHAM.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of fathers of George Washington Rogers, 1787-1845, and his w Caroline Worsham 1795-1852, whom he mar 1813.

12016. McMENIE.—Is John McMenemy, for whom a tract of land on n of Waxhaw Creek (see Mecklenburg Co., N. C. record) was surveyed 1757, the father of Johnstone McMenie, McKamie etc. 1777-1827 who mar abt 1790 Mary, dau of Maj. John Pearson, Fairfield Dist. S. C.? Wanted Rev. rec & gen data of McMenie line.
(b) HOLMES.—Ann, dau of Wm. & Mary Holmes & sis of Revs Wm. & Joseph Holmes Methodist Ministers, mar Adam Hawthorne 23 Apr. 1799, wanted her gen & Rev. service in Holmes line.—F. McK.

12017. HAGER.—Wanted gen & any infor of Martha Hager who mar Henry Williams of Terre Haute, Ind. Was she from Maryland?—E. W.

12018. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Lydia Allen b 22 Apr. 1765 m abt 1786 Samuel Buck, Jr. of Killingly, Conn & d 25 June 1849 in Windsor, Vt.
(a) DEWEY.—Wanted parentage of Eunice Dewey who mar 18 Jan 1759 Thos. Dodge, Jr. of Colchester, Conn.—D. A. U.

12019. GEORGE.—Wanted maiden n of wife of Jesse George, Rev. sol & pensioner, Capt Radisan's Co. Col. David Shepherd's Regt of Volunteers also in Capt. Wm. George's Co. of Mil. Sol Meunther's Regt. Pension for sol was granted 19 Apr. 1833 (Act of June 7 1832) Commenced 4 March 1831 at $246.66 per year. Pensioner lived on 8 Sept 1845 in Brookfield Twp., Morgan Co., Ohio & for 19 years prior to that in Belmont Co., Ohio.—G. E. S.

12020. Ross.—Noah, son of Abraham Clark who signed the Declaration of Independence, mar Crissie Ann Ross, dau of Maj. John Ross. Wanted the connection of this Ross to John Ross who was the husband of Betsy Ross.—D. L. H.
12021. Greene.—Wanted birthplace of Mary, 2nd dau of Warren & Mary Paine Greene b 16 May 1736, m 11 Dec 1760 East Haddam, Ct. Thomas Smith Jr. son of Thos & Hannah Gates Smith d 2 Jan 1810 Old Forge, Pa. Their chil were Benj. 1762-1797; Mary (Polly) 1769 m Abraham Bradley d 1838; Diodate b 1772; Eliphalet. Chil of Mary Smith & Diodate Jones were Eliphalet, Henry, Warren Greene, Wm Bradley.—K. M. S. C.

12022. Phillips.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of Joshua Phillips b in Delaware, East Shore, Laurel P. O. 1774. His sis were Betty who mar Loudan Howard in 1793; Mary who mar John Gray in 1791; & Am who mar Levi Dashiell in 1780. The fam left Delaware & set in Maryland where they lived several years & then removed to Indiana. While enroute Joshua Phillips d in 1822. Any infor of this family greatly desired.—I. C. B.

12023. Coleman-Warne.—Wanted maiden n of w, dates of mar & d, names of chil & Rev rec of Charles Coleman, Rev sol. His chil Charles & Susanna who m 3 March 1796 Stephen Warne, and their chil were Joseph, Matilda, Dorcas, Robert, Rebecca, Eliza, Abraham, Stephen, Harvey, Clarissa & Susannah Warne. The son Charles Coleman mar 25 April 1795 Hannah Hughes.—M. H.

12024 Moore.—Wanted dates of b, m & d, place of burial, name of wife, & Rev rec of John Moore of Passaic Valley, N. J. who had dau. Tabitha who mar Jacob Smalley, a Rev soldier.—R. G.

12025. Stephenson.—Wanted Rev rec of Jonas Stephenson who d in Hartford Co., Md 1801; may have come from Pa. or Mass.

(a) Roebuck-Robuck.—Correspondence solicited with anyone having Robuck gen.

(b) Bradford.—Correspondence solicited with anyone who can give infor in regard to desc. of Samuel Bradford of Red Lyon Hundred, Delaware, whose estate was settled in 1767.

(c) Boles.—Correspondence solicited with anyone who can give ances of Nancy Boles whose estate was settled in Washington Co., Pa. 1865. Wanted also ances of her husband.—C. B. K.

12026. Faurot-Campbell-Enyard-Shay.—James Faurot b 16 Oct 1763, Middlesex Co., N. J. sol in Rev. N. Y. troops, mar 1799 Eliza Shay b 1781. His parents were Henry & Eleanor Enyard Faurot; his gr par. James & Mary Campbell Faurot. Wanted parentage of Eliza Shay, Eleanor Enyard, & Mary Campbell, also Rev rec of Henry Faurot.

(a) Coss.—Wanted parentage of Susannah Coss b 1813 in Sussex Co., N. J. who mar 1830 David Faurot.

(b) Stivers.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Stivers, widow, who mar abt 1780 prob in Orange Co., N. Y. John Faurot, 1757-1842.—A. A. F.


(a) Barnard.—Wanted gen of Lydia Barnard who mar 18 Feb. 1742 Noah Church of Marlborough, Mass, son of David & Mary Wilder Garrett Church of Watertown.

(b) Holland.—Frances Holland Watts mar Wm. Barney of Balto. Md. Did she have a sis Mary Holland? Mary Holland mar abt 1780 James Tallman of Winchester Fayette Co., Va or of Hampshire Co., Va. He was a Rev sol in 11th Regt, Va Continental Line, joined the army in Feb. 1777. Wanted name of vessel in which he came to America.

(d) Hagerty.—Wanted name & gen of the husband of Chlotilda Hagerty b Hagerstown, Md Dec 1745. Their dau Charlotte mar abt 1786 John Rine of Silversmith who lived at Hagerstown & Cumberland, Md. & in Union-town & Bedford Springs where he d 1815.—G. T.

12029. Combs.—Wanted maiden n of w & dates of Wm. Combs b 1753, Va. fought in Rev. enlisted May & June 1777, Aug 1782 & Sept 1780. He later moved to Ky & his w d nr Covington or Winchester. Their son George b 1795 d 1867 m 1817 Susan Eberly.—W. N. A.

12030 Imboden.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Imboden b Colebrookdale Pa. 14 Mch. 1776 d nr Martinsburg W. Va. 11 Jan. 1853 & is buried in the Sensenderfer Family Graveyard nr Martinsburg. She mar 1793 Lewis Sensenderfer b 1767 d 1857 Susan Eberly.—W. N. A.

12031. Allen.—Wanted gen with Rev rec of ances of George Allen b 3 July 1821 Potsdam, N. Y. d 10 Sept 1862 mar 24 Oct. 1848
Mary Lockwood. Wanted her ances also. Allen lived in Williston, Vt.—E. H. P.

12032. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12033. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12034. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12035. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12036. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

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12040. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12041. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

12042. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.

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12046. Nickerson.—Wanted parentage & 1st mar of Issacher Nickerson b 1758 prob Putnam, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Father same name, served in Dutchess Co. Regt & later lived in Pa. Wish to corre with anyone familiar with this fam.—L. A. H.
anyone who can give infor of Col. or Maj
David Golliday of Va. was b in Harrisonburg.
—J. T. C.

12047. VAN TuYL.—Wanted Rev. ances of
Otto Van Tuyl who lived nr New Brunswick,
N. J. His dau Maria or Mary Emma mar
John Goltra or Goltre of Martinsville, Somers-
sett Co., N. J.—E. D. P.

12048. GREENE.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec
of Thos. Greene of northern Va. who mar
Millie Mitchell. Their chil were Avery, Thos.,
Austin, Bluford, Giney & Lucy, Theodoric,
Seaton, Enoch & Wm. Mitchell b 25 Nov 1793
mar Mary Ann dau of Jeremiah & Priscilla
Fortesbury Smith of N. C. Wanted their
gens.

(a) ELLIOTT.—Wanted infor of Wm. Hol-
lond, son of Edward & Sarah Elliott of Ire-
land, b abt 1815, res Ky. mar Eliz. dau of
George & Polly Miller of Va., b 29 Jan 1828.
Their dau Maria Theresa Elliott b 1848 mar
Austin Orlando, son of Wm. Mitchell & Mary
Ann Smith Greene.

(b) GREEN.—Wanted parentage & birthplace
in Culpeper Co., Va. of James Triflis Green
b abt 1800 mar Jane Margaret Marten also
of Culpeper. Their son Joseph mar Eliza
Homan McHenry, dau of James Bennett &
Sidney Rowland Edgar McHenry b 15 Nov.
1809 at Russellville, Ky. Wanted also infor
of Edward McHenry & w Miss Worthington.
The Greens left Va. 1836 & set in Troy, Mo.
The McHenrys came from Scotland & set in
Phila, Pa.—A. E. P.

12049. WIGHTMAN.—Wanted ances & Rev.
rec of Benj. Wightman & his w Esther, who
lived in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. 1802
& 1828 removed from Urbana, Steuben Co.,
N. Y. to Texas where both soon died. Had
one son Elias R. who mar Mary Sherwood,
& ten daus. The married names of some
were Maynard, Peirce, Woodward, Porter,
Griffith, Yeamans.—L. E. H.

12050. WHITE.—Wanted parentage of. Eliz.
White of Va. who mar Richard Nall. Did
he have Rev. rec?

(a) LEE.—Wanted parentage of Mary Lee
who mar John Willcox of N. Car.

(b) HARRISON.—Wanted name of w of Wm.
Harrison whose dau Eliz. mar John Bryan of
N. Car.

(c) VANCE.—Wanted parentage of Catherine
Vance of Va. who mar Wm. Cotter.

(d) McKINNON.—Wanted parentage of Chas.
McKinnon of N. Car. who mar Margaret
McMillan.—M. S.

12051. SHEPHERD.—Dr. Oliver Norton, b
Edgartown, Mass 10 Aug 1763 mar 1 May
1787 in Conway, Mass Lucy Shepherd & had
son Wm. Shepherd Norton. They were mar
by Dr. Samuel Ware of Conway. Tradition
says Lucy Shepherd was niece of the cele-
brated Dr. Ware of Boston. Wanted paren-
tage with dates & also dates of this Lucy
Shepherd.—L. E. G. N.

12052. BOWEN.—Joseph Peck of Yorkshire,
Eng in 1638 came to N. Eng in ship "Dili-
gent" & set in Hingham, Mass. His son
Nicholas & his 2nd w Rebecca who b 2 Nov
1704 had son Elisha b 11 Apr. 1673 at Attle-
borough & removed to Providence R. I. mar
1703/4 Martha Lake. Their son Constantine
mar 28 May 1737 Priscilla Peck & their dau
Insertion b 6 July 1745 mar George Bowen
b 1747 d 1831, son of Eleazer & Lydia Wood
Bowen who were mar at Swansea, Mass 14
Mch 1745. Wanted Rev. rec of George
Bowen.

12053. BURCHARD.—Wanted to corres with
anyone having infor of Sarah Burchard b 8
Dec 1793 d in Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y. 8
Sept 1893, mar Robt Potts b 11 Dec. 1793 d 6
May 1869.

(a) ACKERMAN.—Wanted ances of John
Ackerman who mar Christina, dau of Andrew
MacFarling of Saugerties, N. Y. Their chil
were James, Edward, George, Alfred, Mary
& Melisia.—E. M.

12054. CAMPBELL.—Wanted ances of David
Campbell b in Franklin Co., Pa 11 Feb. 1766
d Bedford Co., Pa 11 Aug 1829. Wanted also
ances of his w Margaret Walker b Adams
—N. R. D.

12055. BRICE.—Wanted any infor of Wm.
Brice who lived on the Monongahela River
abt 30 miles from Pittsburg, Pa. was mar
twice. One dau Mary b 1783 mar Elijah
Wade. There were other chil.

(a) WHITMAN.—Wanted Rev. rec of Daniel
Whitman b in Mass 15 July 1745 d 25 Sept
1823, mar 18 Aug 1775 Martha Cole. He is
buried in Haverhill.

(b) COLE.—Wanted parentage of Catherine
Cole b 15 Feb 1750 in New York City mar
1776 Barnhard Alberty.

(c) WADE.—Wanted any infor of Jonathan
Wade who set in Medford, Mass 1632. Did
his bro settle in Va at the same time?—
P. W. A.

12056. DINGS.—Wanted any infor of Eliz.
Dings of Greenbush, N. Y. who mar abt 1800
Henry Johnson. Wanted also his parentage.
He lived in Herkimer Co., N. Y. in 1818.

(a) MORGAN-BUTTON.—Wanted to corres
with desc of Hezekiah Morgan & of his w
Eliphal Button.—C. E. W.
In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States in the inner circle.

In the Hub of the Wheel is Given the Total Active Membership of the National Society as of June 30, 1924.

The Magazine also has subscribers in:

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New York at this date of publication leads all States with 1,199 subscribers.
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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