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A MESSAGE from the
President General

"Once in Royal David's city,
Stood a lowly cattle shed,
Where a mother laid her baby,
In a manger for his bed;
Mary was that mother mild,
Jesus Christ her little child."

NINETEEN hundred years have elapsed since the birth, in the even then ancient city of Bethlehem, of the Babe who was destined to become the Saviour of mankind. The circumstances surrounding His birth were so humble that the poorest will always have a feeling of kinship with them—yet they bespeak a power and a dignity so great that earth's highest, mightiest and noblest have felt themselves honored to bow in reverence before them.

For nineteen and a quarter centuries now humanity has been pressing forward, building up civilization after civilization, conquering the powers of land and sea, and reaching
even into the very heavens themselves for new worlds to conquer. Yet it is to the everlasting credit of a world, weary of strife—jaded and worn with the conflicts and the strain of achieving the conquest of material things—that its hope for the future still lies in the Christian inspiration, the standards of ethics, of personal relationships and of spiritual safety—first taught by Jesus of Nazareth, born of a virgin mother, in the manger of a cattle shed on that Christmas Day so long ago.

That first Christmas marked the dawn of a new era in the life of the world—an era in which was begun that upward movement toward the common brotherhood of man—an ideal to which nations are now solemnly committed, even if they have yet to achieve it. It commemorates the birth of one who gave all and endured a death of shame and supreme agony for the sake of humanity—for the sake of eternal truth and, above all, for the sake of the “poor in spirit.” Christmas has meant more to the human race because of the influence that Christ has had upon humanity, its laws and its future hopes than any other day.

In our own time let us bend our energies toward making Christmas even more fully a holy day—a day given over to the coming together of families and a deeper realization of the sanctity of home life and the joy of home ties—a day significant of that which is best in our material lives as well as the life that we hope to make eternal. In the mellow glow of such thoughts and of such associations, old frets, old worries, old wrongs and old hatreds will melt in the warmth of the spirit over all of us—if we will but trust to the great tide of love that is the vital essence of the spirit of Christmas Day.

And we shall more nearly approach a sense of the true beauty of Christmas when we strive to realize that back of the glitter and glamor, the exchange of material gifts, the feasting and good cheer that have become inseparable from
its celebration—is the divine gift of the Christ Child and the all-prevailing love that has justly made Christmas Day the day of days in the calendars of the world.

This is the season sacred to Christ, the saviour of mankind, whose divine love and self sacrifice redeemed a world.

In this December of the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-five, may the spirit of Christ be with us and continue with us in the years to come to such an extent that the age of peace foretold by ancient Biblical prophets may so encompass the peoples of every name and clime that, with the herald angels, the earth shall repeat that glorious song of old:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men."

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.
American Dolls in the National Museum

By Katharine Calvert Goodwin

"A little girl without a doll is nearly as unhappy, and quite as impossible, as a woman without children."—Victor Hugo.

A TOY puppet representing a person and used as a plaything by children, especially by girls—such is the dictionary's definition of a doll. But modern ethnologists have learned to regard them not merely as toys but as a source for first-hand records of the history, traits, and culture of a race. In the Bureau of Ethnology of the United States National Museum, at Washington, are hundreds of dolls from widely varying environments, each one telling some bit of the dramatic story of a lost people or of the habits and life of the long ago.

With the possible exception of Japan, nowhere is the use of dolls more a feature of the national life than among the North American Indians. Our Indians have always laid enormous stress upon manly distinctions and boys and girls rarely use the same games. For this reason dolls are distinctly girls' toys and are never used or played with by boys, although the dolls themselves equally represent both sexes.

In the Omaha language, the word applied to doll is Zhingadzinga-wathathun, or "child clay," while the Dakotas have also a composite word. Ho-kasin-ka-ga-pi, meaning literally "made boy." While dolls are natural and instinctive playthings, it is highly probable that among most of the Indian tribes they had a religious origin, and their supernatural significance is still manifest among the Pueblos, where dolls are exact imitations in miniature of old tribal fetiches and idols. The Zuñi Pueblo Indians of western New Mexico and Arizona have an especially complex system of observances which requires an elaborate paraphernalia to carry on the rites of their cult. In the Museum are a number of Zuñi ceremonial dolls in the costumes and masks of mythological beings which are worn by the men who personify the gods in the sacred ceremonies. Although these grotesque and hideous dolls are probably now themselves never worshipped, they are sur-
vivals of images that played an important part in ancient rites. The custom of making dolls is, however, even more prominent among the Hopi Indians who inhabit the six stone-built villages of Tusayan in northeastern Arizona. The Hopi (Peaceful People), on account of the isolation of their country, have preserved to a greater degree than any other group the arts and manners of the ancient Pueblos, and in no way is their artistic ability more admirably expressed than in the carving and painting of their dolls. In the Hopi ritual there are dramatic celebrations of the arrival and departure of the Katcinas, or spirits. Preceding these religious festivals, occurring between planting-time and harvesting, scores of little figures are made by the participants and are painted and garnished to personify* the gods of the tribe. They, too, are called Katcinas, meaning prayer-bearers from the makers to the divinities, and afford valuable information regarding Hopi conceptions of their own mythology. The survival of the ancient custom does not, however, extend beyond the making of these figures; there is now no consecration ceremony connected with them, and they later become the playthings of the girls. Carved in true archaic fashion from the soft roots of the cottonwood tree, they are gaudily decorated with brilliant paints. These paints were formerly concocted from vegetables and mineral earths, but modern colors and dies purchased from American traders are now fast driving out the native pigments.

All of the Hopi dolls in the Museum collection are distinguished from those of other groups by certain marked characteristics. Their conventionalized bodies are topped by enormous headdresses out of all proportion to the rest of the figure. While the bodies of the dolls are relatively unimportant, the greatest care is shown in the carving, color, and decoration of their heads and faces, by whose

* The Tusayan word for doll is tiku, meaning personification.
symbolic markings alone may the deities be recognized. The three dolls from the Hough collection are Saa la Ko, Katchinmana, and Sa-ti-ko ma-na, the Spider Man. Curiously enough, Katchinmana, the female goddess, wears the modern coiffure of an Indian girl. This dressing of the hair in whorls represents the squash-flower and signifies not only fertility but that the girl is of marriageable age.

That the Hopi dolls have a truly educational value is seen by the fact that for one year following the religious rites the dolls are hung upon the rafters of the home and are used by mothers to teach their children the symbolism of the gods. In this way children receive kindergarten instruction on the appearance of the inhabitants of the spiritual world. At the end of a year the dolls are then detached from the ceiling and given as playthings to the girls, but never to boys. After the presentation, little Indian girls
are frequently seen carrying the dolls about on their backs in the same manner in which babies are carried by their mothers and older sisters. One visitor to a Tusayan home saw a china doll of American make hanging amongst the others, but the small girl of the household merely supposed it represented a Pahano (American) Katsina. Thus, among the Hopi Indians, dolls play a triple part in a child’s life, having a religious and educational function as well as being a means of amusement. Sometimes at the Tusayan bean-planting and corn-planting rituals dolls are bartered for food in a ceremonial way. A masked person holds up the dolls and maids and women struggle to get them, rewarding the men with food. These men are called Huhikan, or Barter Katcinas.

Certain fundamental differences in the religious beliefs of the Kiowas are dis-
closed to the student of ethnology by the character and use of their dolls in distinction to those of their brethren, the Hopi. The Kiowas, a tribe of Plains* Indians; formerly of Colorado, but now permanently located on the Washita River, Oklahoma, have a religious dread of making tangible representations of mythological beings. This, however, in no way defrauds the little Indian girl of her playthings. Kiowa children have a variety of games and amusements, and the girls have a strongly developed love of dolls, encouraged by the Kiowa mother, who makes and dresses them with considerable skill and taste. In Kiowa, doll is heni, the i being a suffix signifying child. The Museum has some excellent specimens of dolls made by the Kiowas, whose artistic inclinations are shown in the elaborate beadwork and featherwork of their costumes. This is also true of the Arapahoe warrior rag doll with the ornately beaded white buckskin suit and the huge headdress of purple, red, and yellow feathers.

The Sioux Indians, a hunter type of the Plains tribes, who followed the annual northern and southern migrations of the buffalo, show in their industrial arts a close association with that animal. The red-headed girl doll with the vividly painted cheeks and bead earrings is made entirely of buffalo skins. Undoubtedly the most valuable doll in the Museum archives is a large Sioux doll whose construction shows an immense amount of inventive ability and artistic labor. Her face is covered with buffalo hide, the features outlined in beads, and her straight, black buffalo hair is braided and tied with red bows. The rough blue cloth robe is girded at the waist with a leather belt from which are suspended a knife in a beaded scabbard and a doll papoose. Across her bosom, shoulders, and back are sewed several tiers of elks' teeth, about two hundred of them in all. As an elk's tooth is valued at ten dollars apiece, the dental decoration on the dress alone is worth $2,000.

The rag squaw-doll, wearing shell earrings, was donated to the Museum by Lieutenant C. E. Babcock, U. S. Army, of Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Her frock, leggings, and moccasins are of buckskin, trimmed with beads, and she is the workmanship of the Cœur d'Alene Indians of Coville Reservation, who belong to the Salishan family of northern Idaho. French influence is seen in the Canadian doll whose cotton trousers and tan leather blouse and hood suggest some daring hunter of the Northwest wilds.

Unlike those farther south, the Indians of Alaska, the Eskimos, never make dolls of the “tornait” or other supernatural beings in whom they believe, and with them the playing with dolls is purely a spontaneous pastime independent of any religious ceremonies. They have no other purpose except as playthings for children, and their use is merely a common human instinct. For centuries northern peoples have provided dolls for their children, and in east Greenland they have even been found in the graves of extinct races. The largest, as well as the most curious, assortment of the Museum dolls are those which from time to time have been collected in Alaska. They supply an invaluable fund of information not alone by the fact of their importance in the child-life of Arctic regions but because these dolls are illustrative of the stages which have been reached in the arts and industries of the Eskimos. The Alaskan word for doll is inug-wak, little man, which undoubtedly

* The principal groups of the Plains follows: Sioux, Nez Perce, Sac and Fox, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche.
THREE DOLLS OF THE HOPI INDIANS: SAA-LA-KO: KATCHINMANA, FEMALE GODDESS; SA-TI-KO-MA-NA, SPIDER MAN

DRIFTWOOD DOLLS MADE BY THE ESKIMOS
explains why the Alaskan dolls invariably represent adults.

The rudest of the Eskimo dolls are armless, hideous things fashioned from driftwood. The one shown in the cut, with the crude legs and terrifying face, comes from the island of St. Lawrence, while the more ingenious figure is one of the few mechanical toys in the collection, whose head moves up and down by a string device drawn through two holes in the upper part of the body. The elderly wooden doll with walrus tusks and dressed in a one-piece garment and hood of waterproof skin came from Point Barrow, the extreme northern limit of the United States, and was presented by Lieutenant P. H. Ray, of the U. S. Army. Its huge wooden hands, with fingers and thumbs identical, are raised in supplication and wisps of white hair surround its ugly face.

By far the more numerous and characteristic of the Alaskan dolls are carved from ivory, at which art the natives are especially skillful and adept. In spite of the isolation of the numerous tribes, the Eskimos preserved a striking similarity in their mode of life and physical features, and this uniformity is reflected in the many ivory dolls showing the same anatomical traits of broad figures and wide faces with high cheek-bones and narrow eyes. They are frequently tiny creatures, two or three inches high, cut from ivory tusks, bones and mammoth teeth, and represented in various positions, erect, sitting, or crawling on all fours. The small ivory doll boasting a bead nose-ring, but minus arms, legs, or clothing, has been fondled so long by some small daughter of the icelands that its flat Mongolian features are scarcely distinguishable. One little fur-clad creature would appear from her empty sleeves to be armless, but closer examination reveals her arms carved to the side of her body. Sometimes they are carved with one hand up and one hand down, a very common posture in figures made by the Eskimos. While numbers of these dolls have only a head and trunk, the small bone man holding a fish depicts a very real attempt to delineate muscles.

One entire portion of the Alaskan collection comprises nothing but doll clothes and accessories, cut in imitation of those of adults, and presents very complete information concerning the costumes of the natives themselves. As a seamstress, the Eskimo woman is unexcelled, and these doll clothes show the greatest skill in their manufacture and ornamentation as well as in the selection and combination of the furs and skins of which they are made. There are small garments of softest sealskin, little deerskin coats (parkas) and boots, skin caps, ear-laps, snow shirts, rawhide jackets, fur pouches, and sleeping bags—every possible habiliment to brave a northern winter. Much of this miniature clothing came from Ungava Bay and was the gift of Dr. Lucian M. Turner.

Decidedly unique among all the dolls of the Alaskan collection are what Dr. Hough, Chief Curator of the Bureau of Anthropology, has aptly termed “ghost dolls.” With pale and ghostly heads of bone but sans arms, legs, or torso, these bodyless creatures are fully dressed in every detail. The intangible lady in the picture has all the usual undergarments, besides a knitted petticoat and blue cotton dress covered with a red shawl. The features of her white and spectral face are minutely carved and her jet-black hair but adds to her general ghastliness. The origin or reason for the incorporeal state of these dolls is quite unknown, but Dr. Hough
AMERICAN DOLLS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

"CARRIER" DOLLS, MODELLED IN BEESWAX, THE TOYS OF MEXICAN CHILDREN

Left to right: ALASKAN "GHOST DOLL"; PAPOOSE DOLL; MECHANICAL DOLL OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST; ESKIMO NOSE-RING DOLL
is of the opinion that there is some hidden significance attached to them. At this time, however, the "ghost doll" is still an unpenetrated enigma.

From a historic standpoint, the educational and ethnological interest of the Alaskan and Indian dolls cannot be overestimated, and their value is steadily increasing with the march of time and with the general abandonment of the native arts and customs. Intercommunication with the outside world has resulted in the complete disappearance of the tribal costume of the western Eskimo typified by the odd little ivory man wearing a cotton shirt and coarsely woven trousers, and the entire group of north and south Plains Indians who overran an enormous territory in the middle West, have now assumed, or are on the point of assuming, modern attire. The change in the life and the assimilation of these people is almost uncannily reflected in the series of strange little figures in the Museum, as though they, in some occult way, participated in the fate of their makers. It was, however, slowly and with reluctance that the Indians adopted the ways of civilization, and for many years in the dressing of their dolls they followed ancient methods and patterns as closely as possible. But as the years have passed and more and more dolls were acquired by the Museum, gradual changes in their costumes became apparent, though nothing more radical at first than a pocket or, perhaps, a button or two. The noseless rag doll, with her blue and white checked cotton coat piped in red, pathetically shows the submergence of her race beneath the inevitable and final dominance of the white man's influence.

Christmas Morn

CHRISTMAS MORN," painted by Will Hicok Low, one of the best known artists of today, hangs in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. It was given to the Gallery by Mr. William T. Evans and is a notable addition to the many valuable works of art presented to the United States Government.

Through the courtesy of the artist and Dr. W. H. Holmes, Curator of the National Gallery of Art, permission was secured from the Messenger Publishing Company of Chicago, Illinois, to reproduce the painting as a frontispiece in this issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.
Washington’s Old Home Farm

By George Allan England

The most historic farm in America and under many aspects by far the most valuable, is “Pine Grove,” in Stafford County, Virginia. There George Washington lived from the age of four until about nineteen; and there Mary Washington, his mother, spent some thirty-nine years. It was then called “Ferry Farm.” It seems strange that so little information has ever reached the world about this truly wonderful farm, Wakefield, George Washington’s birthplace, has received due recognition. So too, of course, has the home of Washington’s maturity—Mount Vernon. Mary Washington’s house in the city of Fredericksburg has been preserved as a national shrine. Kenmore, Betty Washington’s home in the same city, has been rescued from threatened destruction. But Pine Grove Farm, every foot of which is imbued with memories of the Washington family, still languishes in almost total obscurity.

It is the purpose of this article to give some salient facts regarding Pine Grove; which facts, reaching the patriotic women of America through the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, may rescue from oblivion a landmark that should be a priceless national heritage.

The old Washington home farm, known as Pine Grove or Ferry Farm, lies for nearly a mile along the eastern bank of the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia. It embraces between four and five hundred acres of fertile plain and rolling upland. Passengers crossing the Rappahannock, on the railroad bridge at Fredericksburg, can see it to southward of that bridge. The farm is only a mile from the business center of Fredericksburg, and can be easily reached by the highway bridge to Falmouth. Directly through the broad acres once tilled by the Washingtons runs the ancient “King’s Highway,” now a splendid motor-road leading from Fredericksburg to Wakefield, George Washington’s birthplace.

Is it not strange that so few of the uncounted thousands who have crossed the railroad bridge, or have driven along the historic “King’s Highway” to Wake-
field, have ever known or visited the tremendously inspiring home of the Washington family?

One of the most fascinating things to be found there is a cherry tree which the owners of the farm, as well as all local traditions, identify as a scion of the original cherry tree that young George hacked with his immortal hatchet.

According to residents of Fredericksburg, George Washington’s cherry tree did not grow in some vague Never-Never Land o’ Dreams, but really had “a local habitation and a name.” Even though some critics may assert that this tree existed only in Parson Weems’ fertile imagination, time and popular belief have crystallized it into solid reality. It gives the lover of history a genuine thrill to behold the place of that tradition. The present descendant of the original tree flourishes only a few hundred yards from the “King’s Highway.”

Not far from it stands the modern dwelling built on the ancient brick foundations of the Washington home. Though historians differ as to the exact date when George Washington’s birthplace at Wakefield, Virginia, was burned, they generally agree that Augustine Washington moved his family to this Pine Grove Farm when George was only a little boy—probably four years old. And there on that farm, so named from a noble stand of pines once growing near by, the Washingtons lived the simple life. The family consisted of Augustine and Mary, George and his brothers and half-brothers, and his sister Betty. Augustine, himself, died there when George was only eleven.

The Pine Grove farmhouse was much like the birthplace at Wakefield, probably with four rooms on the ground floor, the largest room in a one-story extension on the back. At each end stood an outside chimney of huge dimensions, such as you still see everywhere in Virginia.

From this house young George often watched the trading schooners in the Rappahannock, taking on cargo for Jamaica and the
Washington's Old Home Farm

Barbadoes. Along the “King’s Highway,” at the other side of the farm—as Callahan says in his Washington, the Man and Mason:

“Young George used to see the early pioneers in rough homespun garb and with quaint vehicles, passing along in toilsome march for the New Canaan of their imaginations. He used to watch the straggling companies of Provincial troops, dressed in kersey or buckskin and with heavy flintlock muskets, hurrying up to the camp at Alexandria. There General Braddock and Governor Dinwiddie rode along in pomp, with dashing retinues and guards of British regulars in showy scarlet uniforms. War’s wild alarm had been sounded, and the frontiers must be held against the French and their murderous allies...”

Later, George Washington himself passed over this highway, “on his mission from Dinwiddie to the French commandant in 1753, and again with his Provincial on the way to the Great Meadows.”

River and “King’s Highway,” bringing him as they did into close contacts with vital arteries of early American life, must have exercised tremendous influence in the moulding of his character toward that of a nation-builder. The “King’s Highway” today, as in those distant times, passes directly through the Pine Grove Farm. It has been well named: “An immortal road, the Appian Way of the Western Empire.” A national movement is even now on foot to establish it, in preparation for the bicentenary of Washington’s birth, rapidly approaching, as the officially marked highway leading to the birthplace at Wakefield.

It was not all play for young George, at Pine Grove. One of his tasks, tradition says, was the bringing of water from the Washington Spring, down the river slope. To-day that spring, even in the driest weather, still flows eighteen gallons a minute. Some call it the Spring of Eternal Truth, claiming that he who once drinks therefrom can never again tell a lie!

The Old Survey Office where George Washington studied surveying as a boy. The original handmade clapboards and shingles, and the original chimney still remain, protected by an iron roof.
Not far from the spring you find the
spot on the river bank where the youthful
George threw the Spanish dollar across
the Rappahannock.

Near the site of the original dwelling,
whereof the foundation bricks still re-
main, you come across a broad pasture
where tradition says young Washington
had his memorable though disastrous en-
counter with the colt. The old story, you
will remember, narrates that one morning
before breakfast George undertook to
break an ungovernable sorrel colt belong-
ing to Mary Washington, a great favor-
ite of hers. The colt, resisting, burst a
blood-vessel and fell dead.

At breakfast, Mary Washington asked
about the animal. George kept a mo-
ment’s silence, but finally confessed the
facts. Mary Washington’s biographers
record her answer:

“ ’Tis well. While I regret the loss of my
colt, I rejoice in my son who always speaks
the truth!”

A few hundred yards up the river, you
still find the old ferry house used during
George’s boyhood. There dwelt the Cha-
ron who used to carry George and the
other Washington children over to school
in Fredericksburg. On the other shore
you discover a sunken lane, paved with
cobbles and walled with granite blocks,
along which lane young Washington pur-
sued his way on the quest for knowledge.
Up it he also passed with baskets of vege-
tables from the farm, to peddle through
the streets of Fredericksburg. So, at
least, local tradition declares, though our
books of history ignore this democratic
touch in the life of our national hero.

After Augustine Washington’s death in
1743, the ferry property tolls long con-
tributed to Mary Washington’s income
which, as Callahan says, was sadly de-
pleted by:

“Poor crops and a plethora of slaves that
she would not sell, which sapped the resources
of the widow until transient poverty darkened
the door of her humble home and placed an
added responsibility upon the shoulders of
that son who was to meet greater obliga-
tions than these and measure up to every
requirement.”

One Major Taliaferro’s proposal to es-
ablish a rival ferry for a time threatened
Mary Washington’s income, and called
forth a denunciatory letter from young
George. This letter is worth quoting as
a specimen of his style when but seven-
teen and still living at the old home on Pine Grove Farm:

May 5th, 1749.

Dear Brother [Lawrence]:

... It's reported here that ... Major Francis Taliaferro intends to petition the Assembly for an Act to have the Ferry kept from his House over against my Mother's Quarter, and right through the very heart and best of the Land. ... With the great inconvenience and prejudice it will be to us, hope it will not be granted; besides, I do not see where he can possibly have a landing place on his side that will ever be sufficient for a lawful landing (by reason of the highness of the Banks); I think we suffer enough with the Free Ferry, without being troubled with such an unjust and iniquitous Petition as that, but hope as it's only a flying report he will consider better of it, and drop his pretentions. ...

I remain ... Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Brother,

George Washington.

Long and long ago, Mary Washington was laid to rest in Fredericksburg, where a tall granite monument marks the site of her grave near Meditation Rock. And long ago did Major Taliaferro go to his reward. But still the ancient ferry house stands brooding in the southern sunshine, remembering perhaps those other days when George and Samuel and Charles and saucy little Betty played in the fields around it; fished along the river bank; picked huckleberries (so the oldest inhabitants say) in a field where now the railroad station stands; and generally comported themselves like all the children of their time, little aware that one day George was to become the Father of his Country.

How priceless a relic, indeed, that old ferry house!

Even more inspiring to patriotic minds and lovers of American history is the building which once served young George as a surveyor's office. After his mother refused to let him accept the midshipman's commission in the British Navy, George returned home. At the farm he plunged into the study of mathematics and surveying. The old building which he used for this purpose is one of the most historic in the United States still in private hands. It is the only one in the world, now standing, so intimately associated with George Washington's youth.

Remember, Washington's birthplace at Wakefield was long ago burned. We all know Mount Vernon as the home of Washington's maturity. Only at Pine Grove Farm can you find a structure habitually used by young Washington.

There he labored and studied to fit himself for the employment given him...
by Lord Fairfax, and for the first public position he ever held. This position, to which he was appointed when only seventeen, was that of “official surveyor of Culpeper County, at a salary of about £50 a year, Virginia currency.”

The venerable survey office on the Pine Grove Farm remains in its original state, almost exactly as it was in those far-distant days. Though a modern structure has been erected at one end, the old office still retains its ancient, hand-made shingles and clapboards. The historic fireplace and chimney are intact.

Mr. James B. Colbert has very wisely built a corrugated-iron roof over the humble but priceless little house, to shield it from the elements. Lincoln’s birthplace is protected by imposing marble. This soul-stirring Washington antiquity stands unguarded save by the iron roof. Examining it, one sees marked signs of deterioration which, if not soon arrested, will lead to complete decay. Some day, perhaps, adequate care may forever preserve this Washington relic from destruction by the weather or by fire. But if left much longer, an irreplaceable landmark of pre-Revolutionary days and Washington memories will inevitably perish.

Equipped to earn his own living and to help his mother, George finally left his survey office and went out into the world which was so richly to reward him for his life of high enterprise. Yet for many years thereafter, he often returned to visit Mary Washington at Pine Grove Farm. That farm was always “home” to him.

Mary Washington continued to live on the farm until 1775, or some thirty-nine years all told. This was far longer than she ever lived anywhere else, her stay at Wakefield having been comparatively brief and her residence at the Mary Washington house in Fredericksburg was but fourteen years. By far the greatest portion of the life of this Spartan heroine was spent at the farm where now no stone, no memorial to her exists. Strange, this seems; but stranger still the fact that the memory of George Washington, himself, finds no monument—not even a simple wooden tablet—at Pine Grove Farm.

In 1775, as we have noted, Mary Washington removed to Fredericksburg, across the river. The menace of raiding war parties caused George to make a home for her in the city. But many a day thereafter she used to drive her gig over to the farm. There she loved to superintend the farm work, returning with baskets of vegetables destined for her town kitchen, where today you can see the well-worn utensils of her cookery.

All of Fredericksburg is, in a way, a memorial to George Washington. Not only were his childhood and young manhood spent at Pine Grove, but the farm was for a long time his own personal property, left him by his father’s will, though with provisos that his mother should enjoy revenues therefrom.

George Washington’s school days cluster about the vicinity. After learning all he could at Master Hobby’s “old field school,” near the farm—to which school he often rode a-horseback behind an aged negro—in his twelfth year “he made a daily journey on horse to what was considered a better school among the hills, ten miles away.” Next year he began attending Pastor James Marye’s Academy in Fredericksburg, via the ferry. In this worthy pedagogue’s temple of learning, by the way, on the site of the present Baptist Church, Presidents Madison and Monroe were prepared for college. A
worthy record for one Academy—three Presidents!

At Pastor Marye's, George drew up his famous set of "Resolutions," numerous rules of conduct such as: "Let your Conversation be without Malice or Envy," and: "Labour to keep alive in your Heart that little Spark of celestial Fire called Conscience." And there he struggled with his p's and q's.

George's kins-people (as they say in Virginia) lived all about the neighborhood. At "Marye's Heights" dwelt his aunt and godmother, Mildred Washington. His cousin, Frances Gregory Thornton, was mistress of "Fall Hill," not far distant. And all the world knows of "Kenmore," presided over by his sister Betty, after her early marriage with the ardent Colonel Fielding Lewis.

Mary Washington's will was probated at Fredericksburg, and can still be seen there, in the archives of the city. George's brother Charles built the Rising Sun Tavern, still standing, where George was a frequent guest. The worthies of those piping times used often to meet there for the discussion of politics. In that tavern possibly the earliest seeds of American independence were sown, a tentative declaration having been drawn up there, with George Washington participating,—some one-and-twenty days before the famous Mecklinburg Declaration.

You can still behold a horse-chestnut tree flourishing in the city, the last of thirteen planted by George's own hand. It was young George who made the first survey of the town. And Fredericksburg is the city where, in 1752, Washington was made a Mason; but no monument attests that fact.

George Washington once owned seven lots of land in Fredericksburg. He frequently visited the magnificent estate of "Chatham," near Pine Grove Farm. In company with several French officers, he was publicly entertained at the Fredericksburg City Hall, after the Battle of Yorktown. He was the guest of honor in 1783 at the great peace ball held in this, "America's Most Historic City."

His father-in-law, John Dandridge, lies buried in St. George's churchyard; and Fielding Lewis, his brother-in-law, sleeps near at hand, under the church steps.
Colonel Lewis, the reader will remember, built “Kenmore” especially for George’s sister Betty. George not only helped plan this dwelling, but also had it decorated with plaster reliefs by Hessian prisoners of war. Though Colonel Lewis went bankrupt in operating the first small arms factory in America, at Gunnery Spring in Fredericksburg, the rifles he made there helped win American freedom in the Revolution.

Turn where you will in Fredericksburg, or in Falmouth across the sunlit river, you will tread in George Washington’s hallowed footsteps. That Washington viewed the city as distinctively his “old home town” is proved by the letter you still may see in the archives, wherein over his own signature he calls this “the place of my growing infancy.”

But concentrated, localized, more of the George Washington tradition and history surround the Pine Grove Farm than any other spot that knew his childhood and youth. It seems passing strange in this age, when all antiquities are prized and when the figures and events of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods are made so much of—it seems strange, indeed, that no one should have taken thought to rescue from oblivion and destruction this invaluable Washington home farm. What an opportunity is offered to preserve and to restore George Washington’s boyhood home as a national shrine; to guard the priceless historical treasures there; to make of them a Mecca for all American patriots!

No individual, no organization has as yet seen this opportunity. Pine Grove Farm still remains only a simple dairy in private hands. Cattle and hogs are raised on the land sanctified by George Washington’s early life, by his ownership, his father’s death, the nearly forty years of his mother’s dwelling there.

Perhaps the quaint old “Farm of the Cherry Tree” may not be destined long to remain brooding, undisturbed, in sun-drenched drowsiness on the banks of the gently-flowing Rappahannock. A princely domain it is—nearly five hundred acres of woodland, vale and fertile plain, with its historical jewel casket of Washingtoniana nestling close beside the river. The approaching bi-centenary of Washington’s birth is bound ere long to focus public attention on this farm of all farms, calling it from slumber.

For the present, however, it still lies as it has lain for so many decades since George Washington’s voice last echoed there, his feet last trod its soil. Gently it rests in the golden southern sunshine, visited only by the occasional enterprising tourist who—lacking all signboards to point it out—must seek it for himself. Still it seems dreaming of those other days when Augustine Washington cultivated its broad acres; when Mary presided over its hospitable kitchen; and when young George played, worked, studied and had his boyish adventures there—brought water from the cool, bubbling spring, tested his dollar-throwing and colt-breaking skill, and, close beside the ancient survey office that later was to house his studious hours, chopped the immortal cherry tree.

George Washington’s Pine Grove Farm—a sacred spot, indeed, for all American patriots.

Visiting it, the words spoken to Moses from the burning bush recur to mind: “Put off the shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground!”
ORROCK

The name Orrock is a very ancient one, occurring in early Scottish history. In the county of Fife lay the great landed estate of Orrock; this estate was near Burntisland, a seaport town; the town belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline. Previous to the middle of the 16th century the name of the Orrick family is said to have originated from the rock upon the Fife coast where the estate lies. Sir Simon de Orrock’s name is inscribed upon Ragmans Roll, which is the Scotch rival of the British Domesday Book. The Ragmans Roll originally meant the Roll of Rgimund, a legate of Scotland, who compelled all the clergy to give a true account of their benefices that they might be taxed at Rome accordingly. The Lairds of Orrok were old vassals of the Stewarts of Rosytts. The name is variously spelled Oroc, Orrok, Orrock, and it is constantly occurring in the most ancient books of Scottish history. The rise of the Orrock family in Scotland followed close upon the signing of the Magna Charta of England at Runnymede in 1215. They began with Simon de Orroc who witnessed a charter in 1248, and embraced charters between the Orrocks and many of the reigning monarchs of Scotland; also many of these contracts were between the Abbots of Dunfermline and the Orrocks, who were patrons of the Abbey and in close and intimate relation with the clergy. The Arms given appear in the book of Scottish Arms, A. D. 1370. These Arms continue to be borne by the Orrick family in America.

DAVENPORT

The Davenport family in America traces its lineage back to Orme de Davenport, born in the 20th year of William the Conqueror, 1086. The history of the township of Davenport involves a subject of rare occurrence even in England, the descent of a family in one uninterrupted male line from the Norman conquerors of the Palatinate, possessing at the present day the feudal powers with which the local sovereigns of that Palatinate invested it, and preserving in its archives a series of original documents, the proof of its ancient history and unbroken descent. Vivian de Davenport, son of Richard, and grandson of Thomas, and the fourth in descent from Orme de Davenport, had a grant of land of the magisterial sergeancy of the Hundred of Macclesfield from Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester, by charter made during the justiceship of Philip de Orreby between 1209 and 1226. It appears that the grant was made to Vivian de Davenport for the park of Macclesfield of which the Earl had deprived him, but which Vivian did not consider an adequate compensation. The powers of this office were the highest the Earl could bestow, as it placed in several cases in the hands of the sergeant the lives of his subjects without appeal. At this period the crest of the Davenports is said to have been first adopted, and to have been borne upon the helmets of the master sergeants to the terror of the numerous bandits infesting these wild districts. John Davenport, the first member of this family in America, born in Coventry, England, the founder of New Haven, Conn., died in 1670. The Virginia Davenports also trace their descent from Orme de Davenport.
TODAY it is oil. Yesterday it was coal. Before that it was special timber suitable for the construction of frigates, especially masts, for the Navy. Just as we now read of the present fear that our Navy will be handicapped by a lack of oil, similar fears were expressed in the past over the possibility that the supply of suitable timber and of coal would become exhausted and thus leave the Navy high and dry. A sailing ship of the Old Navy without sturdy masts was no better off than would be a modern battleship of the New Navy without fuel oil. And so, during the American Revolution, up went the demanding call —Masts! Masts! We must have masts for the frigates!

Shipbuilding started only a few years after the first English settlement was permanently established in America. We read that as early as 1614 a yacht was built in America by the early naval pioneer who gave his name to Block Island. From that date on thousands of vessels, including ships for the British Navy, were constructed by Americans. Accordingly, when the “Shot Heard ‘Round the World” was fired at Lexington, America had at her command a group of efficient naval constructors, familiar with the art of building frigates for the infant Navy. These were the American patriots who called for the masts for those famous “wooden ships” manned by “iron men.”

During the American Revolution there was a virgin and plentiful supply of timber with which to construct warships. The principal difficulty was to get the timber to those points along the coast where the frigates were to be built. That difficulty was a real one, for not only had the timber to be transported, but protection had to be accorded to the workmen against the dangers of the forest.
What would be your course of action if the wife of a half-breed Indian, after stealthily creeping up to your door, informed you that her husband was going to scalp you? Land him in jail! Righto; that's exactly what Captain Dennis Leary, of the American Marines, a laughing, rollicking Irishman, did in the year of our Lord, 1780, to Niel Tye, who was one of those "dangers of the forest" interfering with the Navy getting its masts.

There is a maxim among the Marines that an officer is not a sure-enough Marine until he has served a cruise on a naval ship of war. Dennis Leary won his spurs in this regard, as a real Horse Marine should, early in the Revolution. He was Lieutenant of the Andrea Doria's Marines when that vessel sailed from the Delaware Capes early in May, 1777, for Abaco under sealed instructions. On this cruise the Race Horse was captured and Lieutenant Leary's share of the prize money was £54, 11s, 3d.

The Andrea Doria was destroyed to save her from alien possession when Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, fell to the enemy in 1777, after the Battle of the Brandywine. Lieutenant Leary's duty at sea ended with her destruction. Then came varied service ashore for the lieutenant, his promotion to captain of Marines, and his detail by the Continental naval authorities to command a small detachment of Marines in the protection of workmen engaged in cutting out masts for the frigates from the forests around Reading, Pa., in the summer of 1780.

Some time in the spring of 1780 the Board of Admiralty (that served as a Navy Department for the Continental Congress) agreed with James Wilson, Esq., that he provide "masts for the Navy of the United States to be cut up Schuylkill and consented that Captain Dennis Leary, a Captain of Marines, should superintend the workmen who
were employed in that business." Captain Leary recruited a small company of Marines in Philadelphia and proceeded to Reading, Pa., a flourishing young settlement located in the Appalachian foothills on the Schuylkill River.

On Sunday, August 27, 1780, Captain Leary was "alarmed with an account of an attack made by the Indians at a house about a mile" from his camp on the Schuylkill River, near Reading. He immediately marched to the house with four Marines, where he viewed a scene of sad desolation. The man of the house and two children were stretched out in death, victims of the savages. The Indians had already retreated, carrying with them a little girl. Stopping only to bury the dead, Captain Leary started in pursuit of the murderers, with ten Marines. Captain Balty and Colonel Lintemuth later reinforced him with about fifty men. The search was continued until August 31st without locating the savages, and was then given up.

"Since the first attack, a house and a barn have been burned on Little Schuylkill," two "horses taken," and "a little boy, son of one Shurr, is also missing since Tuesday last," wrote Captain Leary to William Moore, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Council, on September 1, 1780.

One Sunday about this time, a man and his wife appeared in the camp of the Marines on the Schuylkill, stating that their name was Hamilton and that the man was a carpenter. A few days later it was ascertained that the man’s name was not John Hamilton, as he pretended, but Niel Tye, a half-breed. To further add to the mystery, Tye’s wife brought a message to Captain Leary begging him to guard himself against her husband, who had "determined to scalp" him. A guard of Marines soon located the bloodthirsty Niel Tye and he was ensconced in Reading Gaol. Captain Leary’s only comment concerning this unusual affair, in a letter to Mr. Moore, was that it "seemed a little extraordinary."

These incidents proved clearly to Captain Leary that he needed additional men to adequately perform the mission assigned to him. He therefore, on September 1st, wrote to Mr. Moore that he must "beg the assistance of the Council in forwarding such supplies of men and provisions as will be necessary for defending the post where we are, at least, if not the rest of the frontier." On the same date he addressed a letter to the Board of Admiralty in which he "informed them that he was entirely interrupted in the important business they were pleased to direct him to perform, near the Blue Mountains, by inroads and depredations of the savages in that part."

These reports brought desired assistance. The Board of Admiralty requested the Pennsylvania authorities to send about fifty soldiers to Captain Leary. The arrival of this reinforcement enabled the Captain to furnish proper protection to the woodmen who were securing masts for the frigates.

The last known record concerning Captain Leary is that five hundred dollars was granted him by the Continental Congress on April 15, 1785. Little, if anything, more has been ascertained about him. He was an American patriot and, like thousands of other Americans of Irish descent, fought for the Great Cause, without hope or expectation of ever receiving any eulogies, and, least of all, appearing as the hero of this tale.

1. The military importance of New York clearly indicated that city as the next point of British attack. (For its geographical significance see the October Program.) The American attack upon Canada diverted the first British reinforcements, and, though Howe left Boston in March, he could not reach New York until the end of June. For the story of the battle of Long Island, the abandonment of New York, and Washington's retreat into Pennsylvania see:


2. The American cause was at its lowest ebb in the last days of December. Two weeks later Washington had driven in the British advance posts, recovered most of New Jersey and established himself in a strong position near New York. For an account of the battles of Trenton and Princeton see:


   Trevelyian's *American Revolution*, pt. ii, v. ii, 84-147, is still more detailed; pp. 27-40 of this volume describe the British outrages in New Jersey and their effect.

3. The British plan of campaign for 1777 centered around an advance from Canada which would have concentrated the British forces in New York and secured the line of the Hudson. Burgoyne's expedition and its failure are described in any of the following:


   Channing (United States, iii, 241-273) considers that the object of the movement was to bring reinforcements to Howe rather than to cut off New England. For a discussion of the year's operations and their military possibilities see Charles Francis Adams' *Studies, Military and Diplomatic: The Battle of Long Island, and The Revolutionary Campaign of 1777*.

4. A leading cause of Burgoyne's overthrow was Howe's failure to cooperate. For his campaign in Pennsylvania and the fall of the American capital see:


   Fisher: *Struggle for American Independence*, ii, 10-41, tells the story with slightly different emphasis; for his explanation of Howe's policy see ch. lix and lxviii.

5. "The noblest of Washington's triumphs," according to Green, was "the unconquerable courage with which he nerved his handful of beaten and half-starved troops in their camp at Valley Forge to face Howe's army through the winter."


6. The change in British policy resulting from the entry of France into the war put an end to serious fighting in the North.
The Spirit of '76 in Bronze and Marble

By Victoria Faber Stevenson

The streets and parks of Washington, the Nation's capital, are constant reminders of the heroes who helped America win her independence or aided the young Republic in establishing its Government. Sixteen statues in these garden spots and thoroughfares represent men whose lives were part and parcel of that period of the nation's history.

George Washington, America's foremost character, is pictured in the first public monument erected by the Congress of the United States in the city named for him. Washington is portrayed in leading his men during the discouraging days of conflict, rather than as the victorious commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. He is shown rallying his troops at the Battle of Princeton, when he ventured so close to the British lines that their shot and shell tore up the earth about his horse's feet. Clark Mills, the self-taught American artist of the monument (dedicated in 1860), gave remarkable authenticity to his work. The features of Washington were modeled from the statue by Houdon, for whom the General sat at Mt. Vernon. A painting by Trumbull furnished the sculptor with the drawing for the horse and trappings and the uniform actually worn by the General was copied exactly in making the memorial.

The $50,000 memorial erected to General Lafayette in Lafayette Park is an expression of grati-
tude on the part of the United States Government to the French nobleman and his compatriots who fought in the American war for independence. The French sculptors, Alex Falguiere and Antonin Mercie, have shown the hero as a military friend of the young Republic. He wears his full uniform and stands extending his right hand in friendship to the colonists. His left hand on his sword signifies his readiness to take up arms in the cause of Liberty. Comte d'Estaing and Comte de Grasse, memorialized by the sculptured statues on the east of the
monument, are so honored because of the aid which they brought later to the naval forces of America from the French Government. The statues of Rochambeau and Le Beque Duportant, on the west, express America’s gratitude to these two Frenchmen also. The woman on the front of the monument offering the sword to Lafayette symbolizes the appeal which America made to the Frenchman in offering him the opportunity of aiding the cause of national freedom.

The Rochambeau monument, also in Lafayette Park, was erected by Congress in grateful acknowledgment to France. This statue of Rochambeau, made in France from the original model of Ferdinand Hawar, is a replica of the memorial to him at his birthplace, Vendome, France. He is portrayed in the uniform of his high rank and wears the military decoration he had earned. As he holds plans of battle in his left hand, he directs an attack with his right. The bronze figure of the woman, in vest of armor with sword in one hand and French flag in the other, on the front of the monument, represents the coming of France as an ally to America. The fact that she came overseas is symbolized by the prow of the ship on which the figure stands. The inscription on the monument was taken from a letter from Washington in which he expressed his regret that Rochambeau should not remain in America to enjoy the freedom he had helped establish: “We have been contemporaries and fellow-laborers in the cause of Liberty and, as
we have lived together as brothers, should die in harmony and friendship.”

General Frederick William Augustus Ferdinand, Baron Von Steuben, the drillmaster of the Revolution, who came to America to train the patriot army, is honored by the colossal bronze erected to his memory by Congress. The Inspector General of the American Army is presented in Albert Jaegers’ monument in his Continental uniform which he wore as a model of neatness before his soldiers. He wears even the great cloak which he cherished so in life that it was wrapped about him in death, according to his request. The bronze figures on the northeast face of the monument represent military training, for a stalwart warrior is instructing a youth in warfare and he holds his hand as if to test the sharpness of the sword blade. The bronze group on the opposite side of the monument conveys the idea of Commemoration. A woman is seated as if recounting heroic
deeds to a child who kneels beside her helping her to graft a branch to the memory of Von Steuben in the tree of fame. Col. William North and Maj. Benjamin Walker, his military aides, are pictured in bronze medallions on the pedestal.

It is unusual to see an American general in the Revolution pictured in any uniform but that of the Continental Army. Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, the Polish count who gave his life for America's liberty, is, however, presented in the military dress of his native land on his picturesque equestrian monument. History records that this Marshal-General, who offered his sword to Washington, wore such a uniform even to the busbee (hat) during his military service here. Kazimierz Shodzinski, the Polish-American designer and sculptor of the memorial, has portrayed Pulaski's striking features. Congress erected this $50,000 monument to perpetuate the valor of the noble Pulaski, who was borne, dying, from the battlefield at Savannah.

On the same day that the Pulaski statue was unveiled, the monument to Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the other Polish general who fought in the Revolution, was also dedicated, a gift to the Nation by the Polish National Alliance in behalf of Polish-American citizens. Kosciuszko, in his Continental uniform, stands on a massive pedestal holding the plans of fortification which he had made in the Saratoga campaign of 1777. Antonio Popiel's monument presents Kosciuszko fighting for the liberty of both America and Poland. The bronze hemisphere on one side of the monument shows the map of America and a great bronze eagle guarding the shield and flag, symbolizing the Polish general's fight for American rights. The hemisphere on the opposite side shows a bronze eagle fighting fiercely to overcome the serpent of tyranny. "Reclawice" recalls Kosciuszko's last great military stand for Poland and the carved words "And Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell" tell of his defeat. The bronze group on the west of the monument pictures a young Polish officer who has fallen, but who still directs the peasant who seeks to protect him with his scythe. The group opposite shows a young American being freed from oppression by a soldier who cuts the ropes which bind him.

Historians credit Nathanael Greene as being second only to Washington in military importance. His career as Quartermaster General, his success in restoring confidence in the defeated army in South Carolina in 1778, and his strategy in changing reverses into agencies for victory were so appreciated by Congress that it passed a resolution authorizing the erection of a monument in his honor in the same year that he died. Nearly a hundred years passed, however, before the $40,000 bronze statue was set up in Washington in 1874. Henry K. Brown, the sculptor, depicted the General in Continental uniform, cockade hat, fringed epauletts and close-fitting gauntlets, riding before his troops, pointing out the place of attack.

The statue of Benjamin Rush memorializes the Surgeon General who tended the sick and wounded at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Valley Forge. Roland Hinton Perry's bronze monument, presented to the Nation by the American Medical Association, pictures the doctor in Colonial attire standing bareheaded as if in a room with his compatriots. The quill pen in his right hand and the document in his left are suggestive of his act in signing the Declaration of Independence. The front of the monument carries the inscription "Dr.
Benjamin Rush, Physician and Philanthropist, 1745-1813.” Other facts noted on the pedestal are “First American Alienist” and “Signer of the Declaration of Independence.” The quotation, “Sine calamo somnium,” expresses the thought that it is useless to learn by study unless one gives out his knowledge in writing.

John Witherspoon, the only clergyman who signed the Declaration of Independence, was better known to the British, who burned him in effigy, than he is today by many Americans. The bronze statue by William Couper, erected by the Witherspoon Memorial Association, shows him in severe ministerial dress holding a book. “Scotland 1722-Princeton 1794” tell his birth and death dates. The fact is sometimes forgotten that every man signing the Declaration of Independence realized that it meant his death in case of defeat. The words cast in the bronze tablet on the Witherspoon monument are those which that member of the Continental Congress uttered just before the vote on the Declaration of Independence was taken and which gave courage to the wavering: “For my part of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked, that property is pledged on the issue of this contest and, although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I would rather they descend thither by the hand of the executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country.”

Facts of history become thrilling when they tell of the adventures and sea battles of the Revolution fought by John Paul Jones. His statue by Charles Henry Niehaus in the Mall, which shows him clinching his right hand and grasping his sword firmly by the hilt with his left, portrays the unconquerable spirit of the
intrepid naval commander. The carved panel on the back of the pylon of the monument pictures Jones hoisting the Stars and Stripes on the Ranger, his victorious ship, the first man-of-war to carry the flag. Below is the inscription, “In life he honored the flag. In death it shall honor him.” On a bronze tablet near the base of the monument is a quotation stating in detail many of the requirements of an officer in the American Navy.

John Barry’s statue in Franklin Park calls to mind the first naval victory won under Continental authority. That important event, on April 7, 1776, the beginning of the courageous captain’s heroic exploits, so impressed John Adams that he declared, “We begin to make some figure in the navy way.” Barry, who never served under a superior ranking officer, stands in towering strength, representing both soldier and naval officer. His distinction as commander of American naval forces has been indicated in sculpture by John Boyle. The sword which he clasps suggests his responsibility in conflict on land. In this $50,000 memorial erected by Congress, Barry’s birth in County Wexford, Ireland, 1745, and his death in Philadelphia, 1803, are noted. The marble Goddess of Victory on the front of the monument stands on the prow of the ship she has guided in triumph.

Even the busy man in Washington, who cannot take time to enjoy the parks where most of the public statues are found, is reminded of the War for Independence by the Carrara marble statue of Benjamin Franklin on Pennsylvania Avenue in the much-traveled business district. Ernest Plassman and Jacques Jouvenal have presented him as he appeared at the court of Louis XVI. This memorial gift to the City of Washington from Stilson Hutchins, a former journalist, shows the ambassador in portraiture which is familiar to all. The soft stock, ruffles at his throat, long coat with fur on collar and lapels, knee breeches, hosen, slippers and buckles, clothed him exactly as he was on that eventful occasion when, through his efforts, the first treaty made between the United States and a foreign power was ratified. He holds that parchment which resulted in France acknowledging the independence of America and in pledging her aid as an ally to the young nation. The four words, “Printer, Philanthropist, Philosopher, Patriot,” in raised letters on the stone pedestal, epitomize Franklin’s life.

John Marshall, the Virginian, the eminent jurist and greatest of all Constitutional lawyers, was but twenty years old when the Battle of Lexington was fought. In contributing his legal opinions and profound thought to his fellow-statesmen when the young Republic was being established, he supplied that which no other could have given, and made himself so pre-eminent that even today his judicial decisions are studied for their wisdom. In his statue, the only one in the Capitol Grounds, one sees the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in his official robes, seated in a court chair. The artist, W. W. Story, has made a strong lifelike portraiture of his subject. In the allegorical panels carved on the sides of the stone pedestal, figures in flowing classical garments represent Commerce, Education, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Agriculture, Victory, and Religion.

Edmund Burke, who pleaded the cause of the American colonists in the English Parliament, will ever be associated with the American Revolution because of his efforts to prevent that conflict. His monument, the gift of the English branch
of the Sulgrave Institute, shows a replica of the statue which stands to his memory in Bristol, England. If Edmund Burke, the most farseeing of British statesmen, had been heeded in his speech on Conciliation, Lord North's hated policy would have been abandoned and the Revolutionary War might have been averted, or at least postponed. Burke realized the grievances of the colonists and the “Greatness of the Plantation of the New World,” and was bold enough to tell his country in eloquent English that “A great empire and little minds go ill together.”

The massive Treasury building at Washington and its solid blocks of granite suggest the financial strength of the National Government. The statue of Alexander Hamilton, on the south front, reveals the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the man whose clear thinking evolved the plans which were fundamental in establishing that branch of the Government. James Earle Fraser has shown him as poetical and romantic rather than as a man of cold business. He is presented as a colonial gentleman, elegantly attired, with fichue at his throat, ruffles at his wrists, long dress coat, knee breeches, hosen, buckled low shoes and carrying his three-cornered hat and great coat. Tallyrand attributed to him the power of divining without reasoning. His achievement as first Secretary of the Treasury is tersely told in the inscription on the monument: “He smote the rock of national resources and abundant streams of revenues gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the public credit and it sprang upon its feet.”

Bishop Asbury’s part in the American Revolution was not contributed to the soldierly, but rather to the preaching of those principles and ideals which strengthened the soul and made better warriors, patriots, and citizens. His equestrian statue shows him on one of his many religious journeys which took him to solitary pioneers in the western wilderness, to scattered settlements from Maine to Florida, or to the people of the important cities in America during the Revolution. The itinerant Methodist preacher, later becoming bishop, traveled in all two hundred and fifty miles, delivering sixteen thousand sermons and addresses. Augustus Lukeman has given lifelike appearance in feature, stature, and clothing to his monument. The preacher is seated on his faithful horse that so understands its rider’s moods that it stops and rubs its nose against his knee, while the Bishop sits meditating on a sermon in his partly closed Bible, in which he holds his finger to keep his place.

Each monument of the men of Revolutionary time has behind it the story of sacrifice, courage, and public service. In bronze and marble they tell of the characteristics of those early Americans who wove the woof and warp of the Republic’s national life. Whether those who are memorialized by monuments served in the smoke of battle, the turmoil of the sea, in halls of legislature, in courts of justice, or ministered at homestead firesides, they helped pay the price of Liberty and pushed forward with the courage born of the indomitable spirit of 1776.
NORTH DAKOTA

The seventh annual State Conference of the North Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Mandan, North Dakota, September 9 and 10, 1925.

The formal opening of the conference took place after a luncheon at the Presbyterian Church. Following a processional led by pages bearing the National emblem, State and National officers took their places on the rostrum, and Mrs. Eric A. Thorberg, State Regent, called the conference to order. There were three distinguished guests present, Mrs. George M. Young, Vice-President General from North Dakota, who brought personal greetings from Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General; Mrs. J. P. Marshall, Regent of the Fort Washington Chapter, New York City, who spoke to the conference on the work of the Atlantic seaboard States as compared with the possibilities of the rest; and Mrs. L. Grant Baldwin, Chairman of the National D. A. R. “Better Films” Committee, who delivered the chief address at the banquet served in the dining room of the Lewis and Clark Hotel.

The eight Chapters in the State were all represented with the exception of one, and the Daughters pledged themselves to renewed activity in aiding both sons and daughters of Revolutionary forbears, in tracing genealogical records, establishing markers at historic spots within the State (the marking of two of the latter being reported—Sakakawea Chapter placing a marker at Camp Sheardown, and Carrington Chapter at Camp Kimball, one of the Sibley sites). The State Daughters have during the past year had the honor of placing a Real Daughter’s Tablet on the grave of Mrs. Mary Ann (Hubbell) Camp, born December 27, 1811, in Walcott, Vermont; died December 26, 1901, at Reynolds, North Dakota. Her National number was 28,219. She was a member of the William Mason Chapter of Fargo in the 1890’s. The remains of both her husband and herself were taken back to Montpelier, Vermont, and buried in Green Mountain Cemetery there, the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter of Montpelier taking charge of the exercises, the North Dakota Daughters bearing the expense. This was done under the direction of Jennie M. Chenery, member of Dacotah Chap-
ter, Fargo, State Chairman Real Daughters Committee.

Resolutions were passed attacking the pacifist organizations which are wedges of the "Red Soviet" to foment revolution in this country; supporting the plan for perpetuation of Sulgave Manor in England, ancestral home of the Washingtons; endorsing the work of the Bismarck Chapter in restoring the Roosevelt cabin; pledging the State conference to further maintenance of the historic building; and also co-operating with State officials and moving-picture theater men for better films.

Another paragraph of the resolutions expressed appreciation of the D. A. R. to the North Dakota Bar Association for the compilation and publication of the manuals prepared for use of prospective naturalized citizens and for the foreign-born.

The following officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. G. L. Glaspell; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. L. Bowers; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. M. Powell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Lincoln; Treasurer, Mrs. Paul Johnson; Registrar, Mrs. W. S. Stratten; Historian, Mrs. J. R. MacKenzie; Parliamentarian, Mrs. W. A. McIntire; and Chaplain, Mrs. L. N. Cary.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the conference adjourned to the Roosevelt cabin at Bismarck, where the members of the Bismarck Chapter, Minneshoshe, served a delicious luncheon in the historic building which has been restored under D. A. R. direction. A tablet dedicating the cabin as a shrine to Americans was unveiled. Since the Roosevelt cabin has been restored from decay and neglect by the D. A. R., which assumed charge, more than five thousand visitors have inspected it and registered during the three months it has been open. To serve these, some one member of the Chapter has always been on duty to give information on the life of Theodore Roosevelt in North Dakota.

No one could sit in that primitive cabin made from roughly hewn logs, without feeling a thrill of admiration for the "Great American," who will go down in history as an example of the finest type of American citizen. It was in this environment and atmosphere that Roosevelt received the inspiration for many of his best literary efforts.

(MRS. J. R.) JESSIE S. MACKENZIE,
State Historian.

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of the following Charter Members:

MISS BESSIE G. DAVES, National Number 404, member of Francis Scott Key Chapter of Maryland, died September 8, 1925.

MRS. LUCRETIA O. L. LE MOYNE, National Number 671, member of Pittsburgh Chapter of Pennsylvania, died July 21, 1925.

MRS. ALICE BRUCE, National Number 68, member of George Washington Chapter of Texas, died June 14, 1925.
Answers

4494. JAMES.—Ann James b 17 Mch 1767 d 18 Sept. 1855, mar 2 Dec 1784 Henry Gaitskill, emigrant from Ireland to Va. & thence to Clark Co., Ky., where they were among the early settlers. John Gaitskill, father of Henry, was a mariner of the Rappahannock River & his name appears on records in King George, Spottsylvania & adjoining counties. A bro-in-law accompanied Henry & Ann Gaitskill James to Clark Co., from Va. but I do not know his name.—Mrs. W. H. Whiteley, 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

6552. MENDENHALLS.—The Mendenhalls were Quakers, name was originally Mildenhall, from the manor of that name in Wiltshire, Eng. John Mendenhall came to Pa. 1683 & set in Concord, Chester Co. now Delaware Co. where his bro. Benj. & his sis Mary, w of Nathaniel Newlin, had homes. Benj. mar 1689 Ann, dau of Robt. & Hannah Pennell, & had chil Joseph 1692-1743; Moses 1694-1731; Samuel 1697-d yg; Nathan 1705-d yg; Rob't 1715-1785. Benj. s of John mar 1717 Lydia Roberts b 1694 in Wales d 1752. Had 4 daus & sons Samuel b 1722 d 1787 mar Esther Williamson; & Joshua b 1727 d 1815 mar Lydia Mendenhall his cousin. Benj. Mendenhall was a Quaker preacher, in 1742/3 he was given a certificate to visit all the Quaker meetings in Va. & N. C. in company with the celebrated Preacher Thomas Hopwood from Eng. When abt. to return home he became ill & died at the home of Zachariah Nixon in Perquimans Co., N. C. aged 52. Thos. Griswold Mendenhall came of Quaker parentage. The recs of the family will be found in the Friends Monthly Meeting Records in Shelby Co., Ind. or places in Va. & O. where they located. Friends were careful to record all b, d & mar in their various meetings. Data is from Sharpless Family Book, p. 168-169.—Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

10307. COCHRAN.—Eleanor Cochran mar Joseph, son of Joseph & Elizabeth Wallace Junkin, not Duncan. Joseph Junkin was a Rev. sol. Eleanor attended the Enoch Brown school but remained at home the day of the Indian Massacre to help her mother spin & thus escaped the terrible death of her schoolmates.—Mrs. Margaret L. Kroll, 31 South Penn St., Shippensburg, Pa.

11875. WEEKES.—An Ezekiel Weeks was Justice of the Peace for Hyde Co. N. C. in 1739. N. C. State & Colonial Records, compiled under the direction of Stephen B. Weeks. He may have infor. of this fam. Grimes' Abstracts of N. C. Wills, would contain the Will of Ezekiel Weeks if extant.—Mrs. W. H. Whiteley, 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

12002. BLANTON.—Copies of the Recs of Spottsylvania, Henrico, Cumberland & Pr. Edward Co.'s Va. says:—Richard Blanton & his w Eliz. were living in Spotts. Co. & his will was prob. there in 173- ment. names of 2 sons & 3 daus. Of these Richard, Jr. mar Johannah Anderson & the two buy & sell land in Spotts. Co. Richard's will ment. wife & chil. who were James mar Delphia; John mar Patsy; Thos.; David mar Lucy Johns. I have copies of these wills & inven. from Cumberland Co. recs. David Blanton, Cumberland Co, mar a dau of Joseph Johns & Frances Tinsley. Their s Anderson Tinsley, named for his gr. mothers, Johanna Anderson & Frances Tinsley, mar Eliz. Pitt Vawter, gr. dau. of Thos. who d 1806 who was s of Edw. Vawter who built the old "Brick Church" on "Vawter's Church."—Mrs. Egbert Jones, "Box Hill," Holly Springs, Miss.
FAUNTLEROY.—Robert & w Sarah Fauntleroy of Richmond Va. deed to Henry Smith Turner the right & title in the military lands they are entitled to as heirs of Henry Fauntleroy dec'd in consequence of his service in the Rev. War or any they may have as legatees of Dr. Moore Fauntleroy, dec'd. Will recorded in Richmond, Va. 1 Sept. 1813.—Mrs. C. Wm. Nelson, 5152 Vernon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

12271. SPIERS.—Henry Cary, Jr. had a dau Sarah b 1729 who mar 1748 Alex. Spiers, a Scotch merchant who returned to his home in Glasgow 1750 taking his wife with him. She never returned to Va. Ref:—Va. Carys, p 90.—Miss Mary Newman, Yorktown, Va.

12274. BROSS.—The History of the Sandusky Expedition in 1782 gives the following: "The advance was led by Capt. John Biggs' Company."—Miss Edith Warden, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

12374. W41,1,4s.—Rec for the chil of Thos. Wells b 29 July 1662, son of Sam'l & Eliz. Hollister Wells, d 7 Dec 1711 aged 49. Thos. b 10 Jan 1698; Hezekiah 1702-1711. Chil of Thos. Wells by his 2nd mar:—Wm. b 12 Jan 1706 d 7 Dec. 1783; Wait b 4 Jan 1708; John b 10 Feb. 1710; Ichabod b 26 Apr. 1712. Ge. Reg. vol 20; Mem. Hist. Hartford Co. vol 2, p 467. Capt. Thos. son of Capt. Samuel d is Dec. 1711. John, Ichabod's full bro is credited with res in Colchester, Conn & with dying there 1761 & with having a son b Colchester 4 Nov. 1718. Col. 19 p 64 Hartford Land Records gives a deed from Thos. Wells to John Wells, Jr which land is bounded by my uncle Black-leach Welles. Ichabod Wells reserving unto my father John Wells 7 March 1692. This would give the settlement of this Ichabod's estate to the jurisdiction which includes Colchester, Conn. in 1792. The name of his w & rec of his d & mar may be found in that neighborhood.—Mrs. F. F. Knous, 265 Bassett St., New Haven, Conn.

12383. CARR.—Gideon Carr came to Albemarle Co., Va. 1730 when his uncle (in all probability Maj. Thos. Carr) gave him 400 a of land provided he would live on it. He had sons John & Micajah. John Carr b — d 1809 mar Eliz & had chil David mar Eliza, dau of Achilles Borncock; Thos. D.; Mary mar Wiley Dickerson; Malinda mar Drury Wood; Nancy mar Allen Jones; Eliz. mar Thos. Salmon; Sarah mar James Early; Anderson B.; John F. Anderson Buckner Carr of Albemarle Co. mar 1st Julia A. Crockman of Orange Co. Their chil were John Fendall b 14 Oct 1813 & Jane. Julia A. d shortly aft they went to Memphis. He mar 2nd Nancy Kimbrough & had James who was killed accidently & Virginia who mar 1st — Thomas, 2nd — Golliday & 3rd, Dr. Hewitt. Jane of the 1st mar married Dr. W. Rose, 2nd J. W. Alexander & 3rd C. R. Hendrickson. Anderson B. Carr d in Memphis 1848 he was a business partner of Marcus Winchester another of the founders of Memphis. John Fendall Carr mar Arabella, dau of John Vann Williams & his w Matilda Caroline Harrison. They were cousins. Some of this rec. came from old family Bibles. There are abt a dozen John Carrs recorded in Va. & no means of identifying which one had Rev. rec.—Mrs. W. F. Robertson, Gonzales, Texas.

12383. CARR.—This query was also partially answered by Miss Annie Boggs, University St., Oxford, Miss.

QUERIES

12422. CHAPMAN.—Wanted gen & names & dates of wife & chil of James Chapman who commanded a company at Bunker Hill & was killed at Harlem Heights.—B. L. B.

12423. NICKOLL-NICHOL.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Shadrach Nickoll whose will is found in Court House, Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa. dated 1815, & mentions wife Eliz. & chil Wm., Ann Susannah, Mary & Phebe.

(a) FORSYTH.—Wanted parentage of Jonathan Forsyth who was killed during Rev. Had bro James who died intestate leaving property to the chil of Jonathan, namely James, John, Rebecca, Polly, Wm. & Nancy. This will of James is recorded in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa. Family tradition states that the two bros. were b in Conn.

(b) TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Beriah Taylor who mar Kesiah Gaskill in Burlington Co., N. J. in 1767. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—M. W. C. C.

12424. INGRAHAM.—Wanted ances of Amasa Ingraham b 7 Jan 1800 in or nr Olive, Ulster Co., N. Y. mar Nellie North, 14 Nov. 1819. Is there Rev. rec in this line?—E. G. I.

12425. WING.—Wanted gen & any infor of John Wing, bro of Matthew & Daniel of east of Sandwich. This is a Mayflower line.—W. E. C.

12426. HUFFMAN-TEAL.—Wanted parentage & dates of b & m of Jacob Huffman who mar Margaret Teal of N. J., removed to Lancaster Co., Pa. where he d 1820. Wanted Teal gen also.—E. J. R. K.

12427. SMITH.—Wanted given name & Rev. rec of Capt. Smith who mar Abiah, dau of Abel Chapin of Springfield, Mass. They were mar bef 1765 as a son was b to them that yr.

(a) Rogers.—Wanted ances of Hope Rogers who mar 1713 Esther Meacham at Windham, Conn. His chil were Joseph, Jethro, Jeduthan, Josiah, Ichabod & Ishmael.—O. V. R. W.
12428. Bunker - Gustine - Augustine.—Abt 1792 a widow Gustine or Augustine married Bunker. Res. nr Harrisburg, Pa. & abt. 1800 they removed to nr Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. One of their sons was in the War of 1812. Wanted maiden name, place of birth & dates of "wid. Gustine."—G. C. W.

12429. Crain.—Wanted gen name of w & &c all info possible of John Crain 1759-1832, soldier in N. C. Line & placed on Pension Roll of Steward Co., Tenn. 1830.—B. L. B.

12430. Gates.—Wanted gen of Seth Gates b 1775 Preston, Conn & of his wife Abigail Merrill b 19 Dec. 1777 at West Hartford, Conn. They were mar 1 Jan 1800 in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.—A. G.

12431. Terrell.—Wanted parentage with dates of Archibald Terrell who lived in Orange Co. Va & removed to Woodford Co., Ky abt 1805. Had five children in Va.—A. W.

12432. Strawn-McKame.—Wanted gen of Henry Putnam Strawn of Newbern, Tenn & of his wife Temperance Benton McKamie.—H. S.

12433. Blodgett-Fuller.—Wanted gen of Samuel Fuller & of his wife Mary Blodgett whom he married in Conn bec 1740. Their daughter Sarah married respectively John Merrell, Dyer Loomis, Fuller, Green & Rood.—L. B. C.

12434. Waters-Isaak.—Wanted parentage with dates of Nathan Waters, who was a brother of Isaac of Prince Georges Co., Md. Their children were Arrana who married Philemon Jones; Kavia mar Wm. Beck; Sarah who married Wm. Anderson; Margaret married Samuel Radcliffe & 2nd Chas. H. Marriott; Rachel mar Lloyd Ridgley; John served & d in War of 1812; Nathan i. mar Jemima Duvall & set in Ohio; Mabel mar Wm. C. Anderson & also went west. Wanted also marriage record of Nathan Waters & Rebecca Isaak. Would like to correct with desc in this line.—F. E. N. P.

12435. Bragg-Legg.—Wanted parentage of Willis N. Bragg b 5 Mch 1799 nr Richmond, Va. Had bro Joel & sis Cassandra & Va. He removed to Ky. & later to Pine Grove, Hawkins Co., O. He mar Jane Virgin Legg b 3 June 1811 at Cincinnati, O. dau of Wm. & Polly Virgin Legg who were among the 1st settlers of Cincinnati. Would like to correct with anyone having data on these families.

(a) Williams-Cunningham.—Wanted gen with dates of Israel Williams b 15 April 1828, Jefferson Co., N. Y. mar Mary Jane Cunningham b 16 Apr. 1829 in Ohio & d 1 Dec. 1921 at Bessemer, Ala. Wanted her maiden name also.—M. E. S.

12436. Maddox-Mattocks.—Wanted gen with dates of Elijah Mattox who was b in Allegany Co., Pa. 1790. 1810 set in Claremont Co., O. Was a Methodist minister.—H. L. B.


(a) Kelley-Higginbotham.—Elisha Kelley & w Higginbotham lived in Tenn. & had 15 children. The oldest Levicy was b 1814 & one son Leonard Elisha was b 1835. Wanted dates of b, m & d of Elisha Kelley & of his wife & ances of each.—J. M. M.

12438. Hagerty.—Wanted parentage of Chlotilda Hagerty b Hagerstown, Md. 1745 mar Christ Church, Pa. 12 Dec 1766 James Wood, wanted his gen also. Their children were Charlotte mar John Rine & lived at Bedford Springs, Pa. He d 1815 leaving Charlotte a wid with 8 small children, one Ellen was reared by Mrs. Mills of Zanesville, O. & Sarah Ann was reared by Mrs. Ebart of Uniontown, Pa. Mrs. Mills & Mrs Ebart were nieces of James & Chlotilda Hagerty Wood.—G. T.

12439. Pettibone-Cahill-Barr-Van Meter.—Samuel Thomas mar Marcia Pettibone of Kingston, Pa. 1807, their dau Abigail mar Zacheus Van Meter & moved to Morgan Co., O. Their dau Rachael Van meter mar Wm. Barr of Tuscarawas Co., O. whose mother was Cahill. Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Cahill-Barr-Van Meter & Pettibone. Pettibones came from Conn.—C. R. P.

12440. Rice.—Thos. Rice emigrant to Hanover Co., Va. 1600. Want as much of this line as possible. A desc. Nathan Rice b 1740/45 is especially desired. Nathan had children Caleb, Gabriel, Nathan Jr. & Lucy b abt. 1760 mar 1785 John Willis in Lincoln Co., Ky. They were prob from Hanover Co., Va. were in Ky 1785.

(a) Hale.—Wanted all info possible of Armstrong Hale of Va. b prior to 1760, wife Eliz. sons Caleb b 1790, Josiah b 1795, Armstrong b 1799 in Ky. Armstrong Hale Sr. d 1799 in Mercer Co., Ky.

(b) Huff.—Charles Huff b in Va. or Pa. abt 1770 d in Ky. 1845. Sons Wm. b 1803, Lewis b 1807, John & Charles b 1810. Wife was Polly or Sarah New dau of Sarah Tooley of Albemarle Co., Va.—M. A. D.

12441. Berry.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Lewis Berry b in Va. 24 Feb. 1773 mar 24 Dec. 1795 Agnes b 14 Dec. 1777. Wanted also her maiden name & parentage. Their children were Wm. b 10 July 1797; John b 10 June 1799; Edwin Gardner b 1 Feb. 1801; Eliz. b 7 July 1803; Mary b 3 Jan 1806; Raney 17 Apr. 1807; Samuel b 4 Apr. 1809; Lucindy b 22 Apr. 1812; Benj. Lewis b 3 Jan 1814;
James b 6 Oct. 1815; Thos. Harvey b 25 Apr. 1817; Milton b 30 May 1819; Eliza b 28 June 1821. Lewis Berry d 26 June 1847, his w Agnes d 28 Dec. 1845.—J. T. M.

12442. WILLIAMS.—Wanted names & dates of chil of David W. Williams & his w Mary Thomas. David W. was the son of David Williams one of the captors of Major André.

—F. D.

12443. CHAMPLAIN-CHAMPLIN.—Wanted gen of Geoffrey Washington Champlin who mar 1806 Rebecca Perry and lived in Rhode Island.

—I. E. R.

12444. CAMPBELL-NORMAN.—Wanted parentage of each & their places of birth in Va. of David Campbell & his w Cynthia Norman who were mar abt 1775 in Augusta Co., Va. & removed to Christian Co., Ky. bef 1796.

(a) CALVERT-CURRY.—Wanted parentage of James Curry who mar Margaret dau of David Calvert in 1740 in Va. Wanted place of this mar.

(b) DAVIS-VANCE.—John Davis son of John, mar Susan Vance prob in Wythe Co., Va. bef 1820 when they removed to Ind. Wanted Vance gen.—H. P. C.

12445. DOTY-WINEGAR.—Wanted ances, dates of b & m & place of b of Lucy Winegar who mar Leonard Doty b at Amenia, Duchess Co., N. Y. 1773. Reuben father of Leonard removed to Fairfield, Oneida Co., N. Y. abt 1784, he was living at Mohawk, Herkimer Co. 1790. Leonard & Lucy's oldest son Harvey was b 1805/10. Wanted place of his birth. Would like to corres with any desc in this line.—A. D. O.

12446. SNYDER.—Wanted names of bro & sis of Michael Snyder, son of Frederick, who came to Ind in 1807 & mar Eve Ely.—E. H. M.


—E. B. C.


(a) KING.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Wm. King also his w's name & dates. Wanted parentage of Wm. Rufus King, Vice Pres., of Ala. also dates of b, m & d & name of wife of Charles King, son of Wm. a sol in the War of 1812. The chil of Charles were Rufus, Michael & Geraldus.—L. M. G.

12449. LEE.—Thos. Lee of N. J. was b 1727. Wanted maiden n of wife & names of chil with dates & whom they mar.—S. I. S.

12450. SHERWOOD.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of each of the following Rev. soldiers:

Solomon Sherwood & his s Dr. Isaac Sherwood who was Lieut. Col. under Col. Ann Hawk Hay, Haverstraw precinct in Orange Co. Wanted also names of their wives with dates & places of b & their res. during Rev. also Sherwood gen. with refs. Dr. Isaac's chil were Levi, Samuel, Isaac, Benj., Hannah, Eliz. & another dau. Would be glad to corres with desc.—E. C. P.

12451. RYERSON—RYASON. —Wanted gen, names of w & child with dates & all infor possible of John Ryerson who mar from N. J. & of Roger Carothers, also known as John Roger who mar in Pa. troops from Cumberland Co.—I. J. C. B.

12452. GILMOUR.—Wanted ances of George Gilmour b 10 Mch 1788 d 31 Oct 1835 & of his w Polly Terrell b 14 May 1792 d 17 Mch 1829. Was George's father a Rev. soldier?—O. M. G.

12453. DAY.—Wanted parentage of Eliz. Day b 4 Dec 1754 d 23 Dec. 1817 & of her husb whom she mar 1773, Charles Shepherd b 1746 d 22 Dec 1820. Their chil were John, Dyer, Lois, Beitha, Phoebe, Wealthy & Charles.

—C. D.

12454. STARKLEY-COYLE.—Wanted infor & given names of Starkey, a Rev. officer who mar — Coyle of Hd or Pa.—J. A.

12455. GIBSON.—Wanted parentage & place of mar of Andrew Gibson who mar 1773 Sarah Hopkins & lived for a few yrs aft. in Lancaster Co., Pa.


12457. ATTWOOD.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Elija Attwood, Sr. who mar abt 1755 Ann Goodspeed at Barnstable, Mass. & d. 4 Aug 1806 at East Haddam, Conn.

(a) WHITING.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Esther Whiting who mar Elija Attwood, Jr. & d 23 Dec. 1813 at East Haddam, Conn.

(b) REYNOLDS.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Judge Joseph Reynolds of Courtland, N. Y., who was b 14 Sept 1785 at Easton, N. Y. Wanted also place of b of Josiah Harris Reynolds who was b in Vt. 10 June 1801 bro of Judge Joseph.—A. E. T. C.

12458. ROBERTS.—Wanted gen of Julia Ann Roberts, 1809-1863 who mar Robert Gibbs Taft.—A. N. T.

12460. VAN DYKE-CONOVER.—Wanted parentage of Richard Van Dyke who mar abt 1802 in Marian Co., Ky. Mary Conover. Their chil were Eliza, Garret, Parthena, Richard Hall, Quinton. Wanted also names of chil of Peter Van Dyke & his Rev. rec. Mary was the dau of Joseph & Rebecca Hall Conover, sometimes called Crovenhover & Crownover. Would like to corre with desc.—C. V. D. C.

12461. LAMB.—Wanted ances of Benj. Lamb & of his w Nancy, who were natives of N. C. One of their sons Isaac b 20 Mch 1818 in Floyd Co., Ind. mar 20 Feb 1836 Jane Hall & moved to Fulton Co., Ill. in 1841.—F. E. L.

12462. CALKINS.—Wanted dates of b & d of John Calkins of Bennington Co. Vt., also date of his mar to Catherine Juslin. Their chil were John, Joshua, Avery, Claresay, Catherine, Sarah, Dolla, Lavina & Belus. He enlisted in a Mass Reg't & served during the Rev.—L. H. C.

12463. KINGSLEY.—Wanted parentage of Esther, w of Solomon Kingsley, who in 1820 with fam of ten chil were in Attica, Genessee Co., N. Y.


(b) SHAY.—Wanted parentage of Ruth Ann Shay b 1814 & reared nr Lake George. List of chil of Capt. D. Shay of Shay's Rebellion fame will show her father.


(d) TWITTY.—Wanted parentage of Allan Twitty, presiding Judge, Franklin Co., Mo. 1840. Had bros & sis, John, Ambrose, Susan, Sallie, Charlotte, Permelia, & Elvira. Their gr. father was Russell Twitty Rev. sol from N. C. He removed to Mo. abt 1819. Would like to corre with desc.

(e) JOHNSON.—Jeff Johnson had bro John Sumner Johnson who mar Nancy Fitzgerald, youngest of eight. Her mother was Lucy Webb. Help on all these lines desired.

(f) DAVIDSON-NAYLOR.—Jorden Davidson, son of Abner, b 3 Nov. 1807 mar Sally Naylor 28 May 1827 in Ky. or Va. Would like to corre with desc.—H. J.

12464. BROOKE.—Wanted parentage of Thos. Preston Brooke, of Hillsboro N. C. He served in Rev. & was a leading Mason in Hillsboro. Mar Eliz. Cason, a cousin of Lord Cornwells. His fam removed to Tenn aft the Rev. He died from a wound rec'd in Rev. war.—E. G.

12465. HENDERSON.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Henderson b 15 Nov 1764 in Shenandoah Valley of Va. mar Wm. Murphy & d in St. Francois Co. Mo. 26 Mch 1844. Wm. Murphy 1759-1833, enlisted 1776 as soldier under Capt. Wm. Leftfride & in 1777 as sergeant in Capt. Peter Houston's Co. from Bedford Co., Va.—H. M. C.

12466. STOUTHON.—Wanted parentage of Nathaniel Stoughton b 1777 in Windsor Co., Vt. mar 2 Mch 1800 Sarah Nichols b 23 Jan 1783 in Stanton, Mass. Their eldest s Nathaniel was b 6 Dec 1802 & mar 23 Sept 1824 Naomi Wright.—H. B.

12467. CARSKADDEN.—Wanted ances of Eliz. Carskadden who was b abt 1767 d 1815 mar Daniel Smith, in Centre Presby. Church, Perry Co. Pa. Her aunt Eliz. Carskadden mar James Blaine & their s was called Scadden Blaine. Her father was George. Wanted infor of this fam.—J. Z. C.

12468. HARROLD-HARRELL—Wanted gen of Chester Harrold who mar 1st — Everett; mar 2nd Betty Stephens 2 Jan 1789 at Bardstown, Ky. then removed to Franklin Co., Ind. Would like to corre with desc.—E. H. R.

12469. WARD.—Wanted parentage with dates & any infor of Sebra Ward who mar 28 Nov 1778 Lewis Day a Rev. soldier.

(a) FARMER.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof of service of Peter Farmer of Killingworth, Conn. who served in the early part of Rev.—J. H. F.

12470. MEAD.—Wanted parentage & dates of Hannah Mead who mar Stephen Atwater in 1771 & lived in Covesville, N. Y.

(a) BUCHANAN.—Wanted parentage of Samuel Buchanan who d 20 Dec. 1857 at Lockport, N. Y. also of his wife Margaret Trotter.—E. M. W.
To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—Editor.

Albemarle Chapter (Charlottesville, Va.) has recently erected boulders marking the birthplaces of two distinguished sons of Albemarle, Meriwether Lewis and George Rogers Clark. “Locust Hill,” the birthplace of Meriwether Lewis, is a short distance from Ivy Station, and the Clark memorial is a few miles distant from the town of Charlottesville on what is known as the Stony Point Road. The boulders are of fair size, with handsome bronze tablets attached, and both are close to the road in positions to attract attention from passing cars.

Ceremonies of unusual interest were held at the Blue Ridge Club on Wednesday, April 29. After luncheon Mrs. John Alexander of the Beverley Manor Chapter and State Chairman of Historic Spots read a carefully prepared paper on Clark, and Mr. Albert Bolling of the Charlottesville bar delivered an address on Lewis. The meeting then adjourned to the Clark birthplace, where the boulder was formally unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The Lewis tablet was put in place a few weeks later.

The erection of these memorials is largely the result of the labors and enthusiasm of two members of the Chapter, Mrs. Carter Harrison and Miss Lena Barksdale.

Mrs. C. M. Sparrow,
Mrs. R. B. Brann,
Regent.

Charity Cook Chapter (Homer, Mich.)

After a lapse of five years, Charity Cook Chapter seeks recognition among the pages of “Chapter activities.” During this time we have zealously put forth every effort to do our bit toward advancing the principles of a great society of which we are a small part. Our membership numbers thirty-three, with only twenty-two resident members.

We make our annual or “birthday” meetings, which occur in October, a special social occasion. In 1922 our “birthday” party was held in an historic building — called “The Green Mountain House” in 1835. It is now a modern hotel, located on one of the leading trunk lines across the State, following an old Indian trail.

The Organizing Regent, Mrs. Alice Cortright, is very keen on locating Revolutionary soldiers’ graves. We have placed markers and held patriotic exercises for four heroes and plans are being made to honor another.

Our new Regent, Miss Florence Cook, initiated her regime by issuing invitations to the Coldwater Chapter and Mary Marshall Chapter (adjoining Chapters) to join Charity Cook Chapter in a social “get-together,” June 30. After a bountiful picnic dinner, our Regent gave the address of welcome, which was followed by short responses from the State Vice-Regent, State President of the League of Women Voters, visiting Regents, and ex-Regents of our Chapter.

BOULDERS MARKING BIRTHPLACES OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND MERIWETHER LEWIS ERECTED BY ALBEMARLE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
It has been the desire of each Regent to enrich our treasury that we might be able to give to the different State and National projects. Sufficient funds have been received from a quilt exhibit, flower and waffle sale, rummage and baked goods sales, a series of “silver” teas, and two movie films, to enable the Chapter to give liberally to the International College at Springfield, Mass.; to the Joffre Institute in Paris; to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; to Maryville College; and in January, 1924, we made a personal gift of $1.00 per member for the University Scholarship Fund in memory of our World War heroes from Michigan. Each year the Chapter votes to meet the budget 100 per cent; to give 25 cents per capita to the Manual Fund; and to send $2.00 to Ellis Island. We also send bags of clothing to the Crossnore School, N. C., and to the Caspion miners in northern Michigan, and fruit, jellies, magazines, and candy to the veterans at Roosevelt Hospital, Camp Custer.

Ours was one of four Chapters in Calhoun County to purchase a Michigan flag for the State Industrial School. We have also purchased 250 Flag Codes and distributed them in the public schools and business places.

We observe Washington’s Birthday and Flag Day, and on two occasions we have held vespers for deceased members. One of our members presented the Chapter with a copper spoon mould bearing the date 1800 on the handle. This mould has been sent to the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

During her six years’ term of office our Chapter Registrar compiled a number of vital records and family histories, which have been sent to the Library at Memorial Continental Hall. Other histories and cemetery records have been placed on file by our Chapter Librarian.

Our year books show a monthly program of varied and interesting subjects, and although we are small in numbers we feel “In union there is strength.”

SARAH L. FLINT, Historian.

Ocklawaha Chapter (Eustis, Fla.), organized March 30, 1916, by Mrs. N. W. Carruth, with 13 members. Miss M. B. Bishop, Regent. First work of Chapter was for woman’s club,
February 21, 1917; April, 1907, presented large flag to public school; June 14th, observed Flag Day with patriotic program for benefit of local Red Cross, $28.50.

February 22, 1918, had in parade seven decorated cars; on same day presented the town of Eustis with a fine flag, also a service flag which hung in the post office during the War. Chapter gave flag complete with staff to the Lake County Guards, I. N. Kennedy, Captain. This flag was presented with appropriate exercises at Tavares, Fla., the county seat, on Sunday, April 7, 1918. March 17, 1919, paid per capita for the restoration of Tilloloy, France. On February 16, 17, 18, 1920, the Chapter entertained the State Conference. Among our guests were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, then President General; Mrs. G. W. Minor, Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun; Mrs. J. L. Buel and a number of State Regents.

Chapter gave its quota for silk flag for Memorial Continental Hall and for Liberty bond; to America’s gift to France; to Mary Martha School, N. C.; to George Thacher Guernsey scholarship; to boys’ dormitory; to Lincoln Memorial University; to Florida room in Memorial Continental Hall; Americanization College, Boston; cash prizes for best historical essays to Eustis High School; to State Seal for Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, $10; gave a second flag to public school; celebrated St. Distaff Day, 1924-1925; sewing for Montverde School. Distributed Flag Codes, copies of Constitution, to county schools. February 22, 1924, beautiful float in parade; car parade in 1925. Paid $145 toward Ribaut Monument; bought lineage books; observed Constitution Week; took part in memorial exercises for the late President Harding and in National Defense Day; observed Huguenot Sunday; subscribed to Martha Berry School, Tennessee, and International College, Springfield, Mass.

Members attended the services of the Lake County statue to service men, Armistice Day, November 11, 1924. Major General Charles P. Summerall, a Eustis boy, an honor guest at the fete, made a fine address. Eustis is intensely proud of him.

Chapter had delegates but twice at Conti-
nental Congress. The writer had the honor to be the first delegate to represent the Chapter in 1920. Mrs. J. S. Simpson, retiring Regent, April, 1925. Chapter has thirty-seven members.

(MRS. B. H.) IRENE E. VOGT, Press and Publicity.

General Marion Chapter (Canon City, Colo.). A memorial stone has been erected at Canon City by the General Marion Chapter, and dedicated in honor of Colonel Zebulon Montgomery Pike. The monument has been placed in the State park in a position that renders it clearly visible from the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway. The stone is a granite boulder weighing several tons, erected on a concrete base set deeply in the ground. Inserted in the face of the stone is a handsome bronze tablet bearing in raised letters the following inscription:

To commemorate the fact that Zebulon Pike built a Block House on the West Side of Sand Creek, near the Arkansas River and spent the winter of 1806-07 there, This monument was erected by General Marion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The dedicatory program was opened with a salute to the flag, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, followed by an invocation by the Rev. Warren Meyers, rector of Christ Episcopal Church. Pupils of the public schools then sang some patriotic selections. Mrs. J. C. Bushinger, of Monte Vista, State Regent, gave a brief sketch of the founding of the organization and its work. We quote from her closing lines:

“In this western country, where there is so little of Revolutionary value, it is most pleasing to have markers such as the one we consecrate today; a marker that will keep before our minds the qualities and characteristics of the bravest, most heroic figure of his day—Colonel Zebulon Montgomery Pike.”

The monument was formally presented to Canon City by Mrs. Mabel Greydenne Smith, first Regent of the General Marion Chapter, and was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor A. J. Turner. The ceremony was closed with the singing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

This marker represents to this Chapter the patriotism and loyalty of its members to every patriotic cause.

EDNA L. THOMAS, Historian.

ABIGAIL ADAMS CHAPTER, DES MOINES, IOWA
Abigail Adams Chapter (Des Moines, Iowa), on May 22, 1925, paid honor and tribute to two of its Real Daughters, Mrs. Sophia Dolson Andrews, born 1829, died 1924, and Mrs. Catherine Beatty Cox, born 1822, died 1915. State and local Daughters, assisted by a group of school children, took part in a beautiful service for the unveiling of official Real Daughter markers.

In the picture taken at the grave of Mrs. Andrews are seven of her direct descendants: her nephew, Mr. W. E. Barrett, his two daughters, Mrs. G. A. Holland and Miss Ada Barrett, the great-great nephew, Robert Holland, who, with his cousins, Dirk and Marvin Barrett, and Elizabeth Ann Barrett, unveiled the marker. Mr. W. E. Barrett's mother, a Real Daughter, sister of Mrs. Andrews, lives in Michigan.

Others in the picture are Mrs. R. H. Munger, State Regent; Mrs. F. I. Lee, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Clarence Van Epps, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. C. G. Saunders, State Recording Secretary; Miss Harriett Lake, Past State Regent and Past National Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. R. Beck, Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter; Mrs. Almeda B. Harpel, Past State Registrar; Mrs. Alice B. Gorst, charter member of Abigail Adams, and Mrs. H. R. Howell, Past State Regent and Past National Vice-Regent.

(MRS. E. R.) MARY H. HOLLAND,
Recording Secretary.

Margaret Gaston Chapter (Lebanon, Tenn.). On September 15, 1925, Margaret Gaston Chapter unveiled a bronze drinking-fountain to mark the site of the historic town spring, around which Lebanon was laid out in 1802.

The simple but impressive exercises opened at 4:30 p.m. with the singing of "America," and prayer by Rev. Dr. Johnson. The able Regent, Mrs. A. B. Martin, presided, and gave interesting and valuable historic data concerning the old spring and early days. She then presented the fountain to the city, while Mrs. J. N. Mackenzie drew aside the flag which covered it. It was received by Commissioner Adams, who also gave some facts of local history.

The closing prayer was offered by Rev. John...
F. Beasley, thus concluding a memorable event in our Chapter work.

(MRS.) MAUDE MERRIMAN HUFFMAN, Historian.

Old North Chapter (Boston, Mass.), on April 25, 1924, dedicated a tablet at the Old North (Christ) Church in honor of Robert Newman, the sexton who hung the lanterns in the belfry on the night of April 18, 1775, as a signal for Paul Revere “to ride and spread the alarm” that the British were coming.

The exercises at the church were presided over by the Regent, Mrs. George Southwick, and were attended by about 350 people. Prayer was offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. George Jenkins. Addresses of welcome by Mrs. Esther Boland and Mrs. Arthur James of Old North Chapter, were followed by short addresses by Bishop Babcock, Miss Isabelle Gordon, State Regent, Mrs. James Peabody, State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Russell Magna, Vice-President General, Mrs. George Warren, State Regent of New Hampshire, and the Rev. Mr. Dewart, rector of Old North Church, who spoke interestingly of Robert Newman, his life and family. Other notables attending were Miss Harriet Hancock Newman, direct descendant of Robert Newman, Edward Talbot, past master of St. John’s Lodge, of which lodge Robert Newman was a member, also past president of the Sons of the Revolution. Beautiful vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Ora Williams and Mr. Frank Robinson, son of one of the Chapter members. Little Ruth Boland, a great-granddaughter of one of the “Minute Men,” unveiled the tablet in the courtyard of the church. This was followed by a social hour at “the little-house-by-the-side-of-the-road” next to the church.

Robert Newman was the youngest of four sons of Thomas Newman, a Boston merchant, and Mary Thomas Newman, of excellent English descent and an intensely patriotic family. He was an ardent friend of Paul Revere and a true patriot daring enough for the dangerous task of hanging the lanterns as a signal light in the belfry of the North Church. Owing to an accident in his youth he had to give up active life and became sexton of Christ Church, which office he held for a long time.
On the evening of the 18th he remained in his room until secretly notified; descending, bade good night to British officers quartered on the family, returned, and climbing out a back window, hung the lanterns and was asleep in his bed when the British came for him.

MARIE L. MILLER, Historian.

Nathan Perry Chapter (Lorain, Ohio) was organized July 17, 1918, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Theodore R. Oehlke, and we have the distinction of having the largest number of organizing members of any Chapter in Ohio. Many prominent officials were present, including the State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, who installed the officers. This Chapter was named in honor of Nathan Perry, a Revolutionary soldier, who, after the war, came to Ohio.

Our regular meetings are held monthly from October to May, inclusive, at the homes of members, and consist of devotionals, Salute to the Flag, a short program and business session. Also a collection is taken for flowers for members who are ill.

Copies of the Flag Code, Ohio Flag Law, and the American's Creed have been distributed to the schools, hotels and restaurants, to merchants selling American flags and to leading organizations of this city, asking cooperation in our efforts to inform the public as to the correct use of the flag.

A gold medal is given to the pupil of each semi-annual graduating class of Lorain High School having the highest average in U. S. history. A subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is donated yearly to the Public Library. We adopted a French war orphan and have contributed, $36.50 toward her support yearly, besides sending Christmas gifts.

We have given our quota for: Tilloloy; Sarah E. Guernsey Scholarship Fund; the Manual for Immigrants; the Pilgrim Mothers' memorial fountain; gift to the French Government of a painting; for Ellis Island, and 50 per cent of our quota to the N. S. D. A. R., Liberty Loan. The Chapter has contributed yearly to the Annette Phelps Lincoln Memorial, the Epiphany Mission and the Philippine Scholarship.

On the 100th birthday anniversary of General Ulysses S. Grant, April 27, 1922, the Chapter dedicated a tree that we planted and a tablet upon a boulder placed near it, in Lake View Park, to the memory of Quincy A. Gillmore, a Major-General in the Civil War, who was born on this site.

We petitioned the Commissioners of Geauga County to purchase a marker for the grave of a Revolutionary soldier at Fowlers Mills, this soldier being the ancestor of a member.

Other gifts through the treasury and individual subscriptions include: $136 to the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial; $25 to the Schauffler School, also boxes of table supplies; $16 in money and cooking utensils to Caney Creek Community Center in Kentucky; $2 to the American International College, toward Christmas dinner and gifts in 1920; $100 to the Tamassee Industrial School, making our Chapter one of the founders; $10 for signs on the Old National Trails Road; $10 to the Kenmore Association of Fredericksburg, Va.; and $5 each to the Mitchell Home in North Carolina, Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, Marne Memorial, and for the tablet at Campus Martius House at Marietta, Ohio.

Twenty-six war service records of soldier relatives have been forwarded to the State Historian.

During her five years of Regency, Mrs. Oehlke, founder of Nathan Perry Chapter, has spared neither time nor money to make the...
Chapter a success. Through her efforts, our membership was increased to 145.

EDNA WALKER PURCELL, Historian.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, N. Y.). Our Chapter, Mrs. Howard H. Hall, Regent, is doing a splendid work. We have recently purchased a silk flag and several of the members embroidered the D. A. R. emblem on a beautiful blue and white satin banner finished with a gold fringe. These are equipped with poles, standards, gold eagles, gold cord and tassel. These flags were first displayed in a beautiful service called "Massing of the Colors," June 15, 1924. This was the first service of the kind to be held in Saratoga Springs, also north of New York City, and was most successful. All organizations of the city that use the American flag were in line in the parade which preceded the service. This meeting was supervised by Mrs. Lillian K. Ford Andrews.

Saratoga Chapter is a charter member of the Battlefield Association (Saratoga), and is planning a memorial to Revolutionary dead for the 150th anniversary. We are the first Chapter to broadcast programs via radio. Two Battle Day programs, October 7, 1923-24, were broadcast with address by Rev. A. H. Boutwell, "The Battle that Made Us a Nation," and another by Charles E. Ogden, Secretary of the Battlefield Association, "One of the Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." Benjamin Franklin's birthday, January 17, was also observed by addresses on the radio in churches and schools of our country. A history of the activities of New York State Daughters of the American Revolution has been compiled by former State Historian, Mrs. Florence S. B. Menges. She has also compiled 13 volumes of World War records. Mrs. Nellie F. S. Hayden, Past Regent, has made a complete record of Past State Conferences up to 1923. Our Saratoga County old trail work has been completed by Mrs. Lottie D. G. Hewitt.

The Chapter has been able to accomplish much outside work owing to the splendid efforts of the thrift committee, Mrs. Georgia E. S. Cook, chairman. Over 642 graves have been located and we hope to give these care. Americanization education has been a feature of our activities. We are contributing toward the fund for the chimes at Valley Forge. We have presented to our new high school a set of eight oak chairs and table. Rev. R. H. Claxon delivered a stirring address on Washington's birthday guest night, "Washington in Connection with World Court Movement."

An attractive float was entered in our floral fête, colors purple and gold, Mrs. Cora Scott Waring in charge. Mrs. Florence S. B. Menges and Mrs. Lillian K. Ford Andrews were hostesses at a colonial tea; candle light and the colonial gowns added greatly to the charm of the occasion.

(MRS.) GEORGIANNA HALL WAFUL, Historian.

Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter (Bloomfield, N. J.) was organized in 1916 with a membership of twelve. We have at the present time thirty-three members on our roll, and several papers pending. Meetings are held monthly from October until May, with a Guest Day in June. The most important event in the history of our Chapter occurred in November, 1923, when we placed a boulder and bronze tablet on our historic green in honor of Gen. Joseph Bloomfield.

The program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. A. G. Sinclair, D. D.; Pledge to the Flag; "The Star-Spangled Banner"; unveiling of the tablet, by Mr. Charles Bloomfield, oldest living relative of General Bloomfield, and Mrs. J. Bentley Cueman, founder and Regent of the Chapter; presentation of tablet to the town of Bloomfield, by Mrs. Harry James Wright, Regent; accepted on behalf of town, by Mr. Charles H. Demarest, Mayor.

The remainder of the program was held in the Community House, where the Regent welcomed the guests. The principal address was given by the Rev. Joseph F. Folsom, Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. The program closed with the singing of "America."

Among the many notable guests present were Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Vice-President General from New Jersey, and Mrs. George W. Gedney, former Vice-President General, who, as State Regent, conducted the organization ceremonies at the institution of this Chapter.

Two pictures of Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, framed and marked, have been given to the High School and Community House. Our D. A. R. MAGAZINE is kept on file in the Public Library. On Memorial Day, 1924, we presented the Community House with an American flag.

We have also contributed to the following: Maryville College Scholarship; State Regents Scholarship; Philippine Scholarship; Indian School, Wichita, Kansas; Ellis Island; American International School, and Old Roads Committee. Manuals have been given the foreign-born classes in the evening schools, and prizes are given twice a year for the highest average in American history. We are also preparing a box for Ellis Island for the use of the
women detained there. In the near future we expect to place a Revolutionary marker on the grave of Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, at Burlington, N. J.

CORA A. WRIGHT,
Regent.

Eau Claire Chapter (Eau Claire, Wis.) organized May 7, 1918, with a membership of twenty-six and now has a membership of fifty-two.

We have very little historical background, but plans are under way to mark a place on the Chippewa River bank where our Civil War veterans left with "Old Abe." We have contributed to most of the patriotic organizations endorsed by the National D. A. R.

A party was given at the home of Mrs. J. T. Barber, a charter member of this Chapter, on October 12, 1924, and was one of several pleasant social affairs given.

We hope we are doing a little to promote patriotism and good citizenship in our small city.

ETHEL STOWE LA BRECK,
Corresponding Secretary.

Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter (Paris, Ill.) The dedication of the historic marker, to replace the one erected some years ago by the pupils of the Palermo School, took place Saturday afternoon, October 11, 1924. There are many interesting historical facts pertaining to the time this was the popular camping ground of the Indians. A never-failing spring, and the fact that this is the highest point in Illinois, which was proved by the Government survey of 1870, assisted in making this an ideal camping site.

Miss Briscoe, our Regent, gave a short and very interesting history of events leading to the erection of the marker by Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter. The pupils of the Palermo School rendered two numbers, "The Stars and Stripes" and "My Flag." Mrs. D. A. Richardson gave a review of some of the earlier history of Palermo, and the many events that have taken place there since the peace treaty was signed.

On the marker is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "Near here on July 18, 1765, Colonel Croghan, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the British Government, made a preliminary Treaty of Peace with Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas and leader of the great Indian Confederacy."

By the terms of this agreement the allegiance of the Indians was transferred from the French to the British, thus securing the eastern Mississippi Valley for Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The intersection of Fort Harrison (Terre Haute), Fort Clark (Peoria), and Kaskaskia (Detroit) trails were in this vicinity. The site
We consider the year very successful. Three-fourths of our resident membership attended each meeting. Interest in the early history of the Valley reached such a pitch that in April the Chapter authorized a combined loan exhibit and card party. The loan exhibit yielded a collection of old-fashioned articles that filled one floor in the home of former Regent, Mrs. George S. Matlack.

One room was devoted to hand-woven coverlets, a number of which were made in Lewisburg. A second room was filled with old-fashioned quilts. This display included a remarkable East Indian print brought over from Calcutta in 1758 as a part of a bridal outfit. In another room was a table filled with examples of the lights of other days; another with beaded bags; in another homespuns, pewter ware, china, silver, old Bibles and books of a hundred years ago. There were Taufscheins and confirmation certificates, lovely Paisley and silk and lace shawls, silhouettes, wooden dolls, leather fire-buckets. There were many articles used by Revolutionary soldiers of the Valley from a tiny trunk carried by Michael Lebkicher, whose grave at Mifflinburg the Chapter has marked, to a fork carried by Colonel Henry Spyker, whose grave in Lewisburg the Chapter has also marked. All for the marker was presented to the Chapter by Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Richardson.

Rose Moss Scott, Historian.

Shikelimo Chapter (Lewisburg, Pa.) has 61 members, of whom 40 are resident members. We gained eight members and have ten application blanks under preparation. Our average attendance has been thirty-two.

The Chapter voted to join the Union County Historical Society in erecting a boulder near the entrance to the Brush Valley Narrows, in Union County, to mark the place where a Revolutionary patrol was killed by Indians.

The Chapter program for 1923-24 was a study of pioneer history of Buffalo Valley. Talks were given on Early Lewisburg, Wild Life in Buffalo Valley; the Oldest Church in the Valley; Pioneer Farming and Gardening in the Valley; The King's Pine-Rafting and Lumbering in Central Pennsylvania; the Beginnings of Bucknell University; Home Industries in the Valley; Transportation, Travel, and Taverns in Buffalo Valley. The year's program closed with the annual charter luncheon in June, which included anecdotes of our ancestors. At this meeting we heard an interesting talk on Lewisburg in Civil War Times.
these articles came from the homes of Chapter members.

The Chapter paid $5 to the Old Concord School and completed its four-year payment of $100 to the Tamassee School. As a gift, it received sets of the Fifth and Sixth Series of Pennsylvania Archives, and purchased for itself Lineage Books 55-69.

MARY B. THEISS,
Recording Secretary.

 Katahdin Chapter (Scottsbluff, Neb.) enjoyed a delightful Colonial party on February 18, at the home of Mrs. Israel, in Morrill. The Morrill members of the Chapter were hostesses, and had arranged a delicious dinner for us after our drive. Mrs. Israel's home was well-suited to such an entertainment. Her blue china, her old furniture, especially the corner cupboards, contributed to the Colonial atmosphere. Costumes were exquisite and bespoke many hours of painstaking work in preparation. Mrs. Berry read an excellent paper on "China of our Grandmothers," and Mrs. Interlied chose as her subject, "White House China."

Our September meeting dealt with the Constitution of the United States. In October we were fortunate in having with us our State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, of Chadron. She told us of the Continental Congress, and we gave a dinner at the Lincoln Hotel in her honor. At our November meeting we took up the Romantic Origin of Our

TABLET PLACED BY GENERAL MARION CHAPTER

MEMBERS OF EAU CLAIRE CHAPTER OF WISCONSIN
MEMBERS OF KATAHDIN CHAPTER AT THE COLONIAL PARTY HELD LAST FEBRUARY

Patriotic Songs, and found it a most fascinating subject. In December we studied the habits of the Pilgrims and Puritans, and in January we celebrated our Charter Day. Our study in March was confined to our own State, when a paper on “Prominent Women of Nebraska” was read. We also discussed the Agate Fossil beds, which are not far from Scottsbluff. In April we heard about “America’s Duty to the New Citizen,” and had our Convention reports. In May came the annual election of officers, and in June the long-awaited family picnic.

“Katahdin” is an Indian word meaning “The Highest Point in the State,” and Scottsbluff Mountain, for which the city of Scottsbluff is named, is the highest point in Nebraska—hence our Chapter was named Katahdin. It was organized in May, 1921, and chartered in January, 1922. We have 49 members.

IRENE WELSHER NEIGHBORS,  
Press Chairman.

Tioughnioga Chapter (Cortland, N. Y.) was organized December 6, 1900. We have answered all calls of the National Society as far as possible. Since the work of the New York State Chapters has been placed on a sound and workable basis by the State Regent, Mrs. Frances Tupper Nash, Tioughnioga Chapter has kept up with the demands made upon her by the State, most important of which has been the building of the New York State Cottage at Tamasee. The Regent of our Chapter was instrumental in carrying out the plans for the cottage.

We have paid our full quota each year for the Manual, and have sent two boxes of materials to Ellis Island for use by the Director stationed there by our Society. This year we have contributed to the bell, which New York State is giving to the chimes to be placed at Valley Forge. During the years since the war we have carried on our local activities. Our meetings are well attended, and many interesting papers have been written, copies of which have been sent to the Reciprocity Chairman. Last year a paper was sent to the State of California for use there on “Historic Yorktown.”

A history of Cortland County has been started by the Chapter, which we hope will be completed in the near future. We have a membership of 110, which is steadily increasing.

On Flag Day our members gathered at the McLean, N. Y., cemetery to pay tribute to the loving memory of Mrs. Phoebe Ann Tiffany Colegrove, the Chapter’s one Real Daughter. Assembling at the D. A. R. boulder in Cortland, N. Y., the members were taken in cars to the cemetery, where they were met by friends and old neighbors of Mrs. Colegrove. Mrs. Colegrove was born April 8, 1834, and died February 28, 1909. The last years of her life were spent at the Home for Aged Women.
in Homer, N. Y., where she was cared for in the room maintained by Tioughnioga Chapter. A picture of Mrs. Colegrove hangs in this room as a constant reminder of her sunny disposition.

The program as carried out at the unveiling of the marker was as follows: Scripture and Invocation, Mrs. L. J. Travis; Hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Daughters; Presentation of Marker, Helena M. Myers, Chairman Committee Real Daughters; Unveiling Official Bronze Marker, Miss Cora Wells, a relative of our Real Daughter; Response for the Daughters, Mrs. Raymond B. Wells, Regent Tioughnioga Chapter; Response for Family, Mrs. W. W. Bennett; Song, "America."

MRS. ROBERT W. STIRRAT, 
Recording Secretary.

Mordecai Gist Chapter (Baltimore, Md.). The true worth of any organization is judged by the recorded deeds. So the Mordecai Gist Chapter's D. A. R. value is shown when looking over those records for 1923-1924. One special and nine regular meetings were held and with the June meeting the year's work closed. The Regent, Mrs. H. Matthew Gault, has presided at all meetings, which were held at members' homes, with two ladies acting as hostesses.

The Ways and Means Committee has enabled the Chapter to carry on its philan-thropic work and meet all D. A. R. obligations. The various ways of making money have been by card parties, musicales, instructive entertainments, theater party, luncheon, rummage sale and by the efforts of individual members. We are glad to support our Carrie B. Gault Scholarship at the State Normal School and finance our little Armenian girl at the International College at Springfield, Mass. Other contributions were made to Ellis Island, Preservation of Historic Spots, St. Mary's Seminary Scholarship, Southern Industrial Institute, Mrs. Adam Demead Scholarship, Children of the Republic, and Maryland Room at Memorial Continental Hall. Two books were sent to the Library there, one written by our own member, Katherine Walton Blakeslee. The Chapter took a day at Stewart's store and sold $36.50 worth of Red Cross seals for the Maryland Tuberculosis Society.

For the Chapter's education and pleasure we joined two other Clubs in the enjoyment and expense of a course of four lectures in Folk Lore Music given by Miss Martin of Washington. For our open meetings splendid talks were given. The literary talent of the members has added fame to the Chapter and has been most instructive. Katherine Walton Blakeslee's book on "Mordecai Gist and His American Progenitors" has been copyrighted and many requests for it have been filled. For the Chapter files she is compiling sketches of
the Regents of the Chapter. Charlotte O'Dell Jean wrote an historical paper on Cool Springs, published in the D. A. R. Magazine. Cool Springs was dedicated June 5, 1924, and then the Chapter saw another finished piece of work—the Springs they had restored in memory of Emily Cummings Ellis. The Chapter has been presented with a book pertaining to the Mordecai Gist Chapter, another concerning Mordecai Gist and news of the Maryland D. A. R. by-laws of 1913. This was a gift from the Ellis family to the Chapter.

The growth of the Chapter has been most gratifying from a social, educational and patriotic standpoint. The added membership has given us the privilege of a delegate to the Continental Congress besides our Regent. We have tried to show how we honor and respect the one who has been our faithful helper and guide by taking a panel in the fence at Cool Springs in honor of Carrie B. Gault, our Regent.

(Mrs. C. G. F.) Sue Griffith Ford, Recording Secretary.

Amsterdam Chapter (Amsterdam, N. Y.)
The season 1924-25 has had a special significance for the Amsterdam Chapter, D. A. R., as two important anniversaries have fallen due during the year. On Washington's Birthday the Chapter celebrated its 25th birthday, and we voted a birthday gift of $25 for the New York State dormitory at Tamassee. A gift of $5 in the name of the Chapter was sent to the chairman of the Real Daughters' Committee to be added to its birthday fund. A collection taken during the afternoon for the Peale portrait of George Washington resulted in an amount equal to five cents per capita. The second memorial event marked the 150th year since a council fire of the Iroquois Nation was last lighted at Guy Park, the home of the Chapter.

Sunday, June 14th, was observed by the Daughters attending church service at historic St. Ann's. The following Tuesday the Chapter held a second birthday party, to which it invited the husbands of the Daughters, the Regents of the Mohawk Valley Chapters, and the neighboring historical societies. We enjoyed addresses by Mr. A. Peter Nelson, Assistant State Historian, and Mrs. Nash, State Regent.

Ninety Daughters attended the Christmas party and each brought gifts of materials for the women detained at Ellis Island. At the close of last year the house committee noted that the fund to their credit was low, and this prompted them to plan entertainments during the summer, from which the treasury was enriched one hundred and fifty dollars.

The Chapter has met all obligations and continued its former activities, made the same donations as formerly to the National, State, and city work of the Society, including a donation representing five cents per capita for the painting to be hung at Sulgrave Manor. A $5 health bond was purchased in the name of the Chapter, by one of its members. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee reports that the Chapter's subscriptions to the same represent 22 per cent of its membership. Manuals were sent to prisoners held in the county jail, for violating the immigration laws. Records from the grave-stones of sixty Revolutionary soldiers were reported this year, a goodly number of this total were located and copied by Lieut. M. W. Lethbridge. He also copied, for the Chapter, records from an Allen family Bible.

Mrs. I. L. W. Reynolds, our efficient Chapter Regent, was unanimously re-elected for her seventeenth year, and the Chapter re-elected its able registrar and treasurer.

Elma Strong Morris, Historian.

Gift Chairs for New Auditorium

At a meeting on October 21, 1925, of the Committee of the New Auditorium to be erected on land owned by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution back of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C., it was decided that it would be better for all State Chairmen and members of the National Society to make a special effort to sell the 4000 chairs at $150.00 apiece.

This will bring in a goodly sum of money and thereby lessen the number of bonds necessary to be sold.

Each chair will have a marker, 6" x 3", of metal, with black lettering, giving names of donor and the person in whose honor or memory the chair is given.

This book gives a charming account of the past and present of the ancient Capital of Maryland on the Severn, with its century-old State House and naval atmosphere, novel alleys and narrow streets, Colonial residences of Georgian architecture, and where today one meets old-fashioned courtesy and gentility. It is actually a history, but written in entertaining style with attention to the real underlying romance.

The site of Annapolis was offered as a capital city in 1674, and by 1697 the State House was completed. It was destroyed by fire and the building re-erected in 1772 is the present State House. It was there that Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, December 23, 1783, and the historic ceremony has been portrayed by the artist Trumbull.

The geographic location of Annapolis made it easily reached from all parts of the Province, and it is shown to have become a city of wealth and fashion. Its inhabitants were gowned in London styles of dress and wigs, made use of sedan chairs, raced horses, gave dinners, attended balls, and had literary clubs and theaters.

The town's life in the Revolution was spirited, with Tory and Patriot families, to which the author devotes a portion of this book and shows the parts played by them in State and national affairs. He also shows that Maryland's three signers of the Declaration of Independence had homes at Annapolis; Charles Carroll's house, still standing, presents its original condition, William Paca's house now forms part of Carvel Hall Hotel, and not far from it is the house of Samuel Chase.

In 1781 Annapolis became an important base for troops and supplies; and the French, coming from the north, embarked here for Yorktown. After the surrender of the British, the French troops were again at Annapolis and were well entertained. Some even married there and took their brides to France. Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Washington were there. The latter had been also an occasional visitor over a period of years prior to and after the Revolution, and he timed his visits there for the races.

In 1845 began the rumor of the establishment of a naval school at Annapolis. It materialized and had just gotten into running order when the Mexican War came. The Academy's position was awkward during the Civil War, as the town was Southern in sympathy. At the close of the Spanish-American War, interest grew apace in the Naval Academy, and entirely new buildings and plan of the grounds were effected. In 1906 the body of John Paul Jones was brought from its resting place at Paris and interred in the crypt of the Academy's Chapel.


This is decidedly a departure from the stereotyped form of genealogy. The father of the author was David Johnson Powers, born in Vermont, 1814, one of twelve children, ten of whom settled in Wisconsin from 1838 to 1844 and made their mark in that State.

He located in Walworth County, and when the village of Whitewater was organized was appointed postmaster by President Van Buren. He also laid out the village of Palmyra, from which, in 1852, he was elected to the State Legislature. After other useful activities, he died in Chicago at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His grandfather, Josiah Powers, "bore a part in the struggle for Independence."

The author's grandmother, Lucy May Harris, is shown as a descendant of William Brewster, of Plymouth Colony; and her grandfather, Joshua Harris, born 1754 at Bozrah, Connecticut, served in the American Revolution in Captain Joshua Wells' company, Colonel Chase's regiment of New Hampshire militia. He was twice married: first to Hannah Hough, and second to Miriam Johnson, and had a large family of children. His son John married in 1804 the daughter of Lieutenant John May, a Revolutionary officer.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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Totals: 2,085 | 143,521 | *152,018 | 16 | 1 | 2,757 | 2

* Total At Large membership, 8,497.
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135 13th Ave. West, Olympia.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT,
Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN
MRS. RALPH H. HESS,
121 13th Ave. West, Olympia.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY,
164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.

CHINA
MRS. HAROLD S. DICKERSON,
1621 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE
Honorary Presidents General
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARKE, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEWS, 1898.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1907.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.