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OLD HIGH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, REPRODUCED AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL, SHOWING THE HEAD HOUSE OF THE MARKET, WITH THE REPLICA OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PRINT SHOPPE IN THE FOREGROUND AT THE LEFT, AND LUDWIG'S BAKE SHOPPE AT THE RIGHT.
The High Street of 1776 in 1926
By Grace Porter Hopkins

OLD High Street, now Market Street, Philadelphia, on which Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, and their friends of long ago, lived, and down which members of the Continental Congress walked to vote on the adoption of the Declaration of American Independence, has been reproduced by the Women’s Committee at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia. The homes, the meeting house, the counting house, the school, the town hall, the inn, the market, the little theater—even the infirmary, the forge and Benjamin Franklin’s Printe Shoppe, are there, in replica. The Women’s Committee has in this way brought to the Exposition the spirit and atmosphere of 1776.

The Street, as it is called by visitors, is slightly more than half way between the electric-lighted replica of the great Liberty Bell, which marks the entrance to the Exposition grounds and the U. S. Navy Yard on the banks of the Delaware. It lies between the New York State building and the East Indian exhibit on the one side and the swimming pool on the other, its east and west entrances screened by evergreen trees and flowering shrubs.

To the east is the Connecticut State building, and to the west is Treasure Island.

Old High Street—unique and dignified—presents a succession of modest structures, as conspicuous for their pure Colonial architecture and rich period furnishings as for the brilliant history they revive. Within a space of a city block one may bridge one hundred and fifty years.

The famous street was a hundred years old before the average Main Street of America came into existence. From its every brick and foundation stone Freedom was first whispered, then uttered behind closed doors, and finally proclaimed from the housetops. Liberty bells everywhere caught up the echoes and flung them around the world in the words of the Declaration of Independence.

The original High Street was the first thoroughfare in America to be paved; the first to be lighted by street lamps, and the first to be cleaned by municipal
PAUL REVERE FORGE ON THE "HIGH STREET OF 1776," WITH DAME SCHOOL ON THE LEFT AND FRANKLIN'S PRINTING SHOP ON THE RIGHT, AS THEY WERE IN ANCIENT PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPEN HOUSE AND GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA, 1776
AN EARLY MORNING IN 1926—LOOKING WEST ON THE HIGH STREET OF 1776 AT THE SESQUI. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: (1) WASHINGTON STABLES—THE LITTLE THEATER; (2) FIRST "WHITE HOUSE"—D. A. R. HEADQUARTERS AT THE SESQUI; (3) DECLARATION HOUSE, REPLICA OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS WRITTEN; (4) DR. SHIPPEN HOUSE; (5) TOWNE HALL. (NOTE THE ODD STREET LAMPS AND HITCHING POSTS OF A BY-GONE CYCLE.)

LOWER END OF THE "HIGH STREET OF 1776." PHILADELPHIA, REPRODUCED AT THE SESQUICENTENNIAL. LEFT TO RIGHT: THE OLD TOWN HALL AND COURT HOUSE; FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE; BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PRINT SHOPPE; THE INIRMARY; LOXLEY HOUSE (WITH BALCONY); THE LITTLE WOODEN HOUSE (HALF TUCKED BEHIND THE STATELY GIRARD HOUSE).
authority. In these days, merchants, lawyers, doctors, school teachers and artisans had their business and their homes under one roof, so there was as much variety of building as of occupation. There would be a beautiful garden offsetting a beautiful home, and hard by a public garden, where light refreshments were sold. Further up the street a hardware store nestled close to a fancy dry goods shop which advertised, "Kept in the true Bond Street style."

In and out of the gates of this little street passed the founders and patriots of a most brilliant page in American history. In reproducing such an avenue, the Women's Committee has revived an interest in the realities of the corporal life of the nation in which are hidden the ideals of government.

At the head of the street is the old Town Hall and County Court House, with steps leading up from each side of the street. The town crier, a fine young modern, arrayed as in '76, rings his bell and lends his voice from this balcony to all manner of announcements from "Child lost" to "Historical pageant every Wednesday at 5 o'clock. Everybody come. Hear ye, Hear ye!"

Next to the Town Hall, in solemn dignity, is the first Quaker Meeting House, with its old wagon sheds in the background. The Society of Friends occupies and maintains this inviting and restful house of worship, where the questions of daily visitors often find their answer in the simple prayer of William Penn hanging as the only ornament on the plain white walls.

Close to the street, as most of the houses were in that day, and next to the Friends' Meeting House, is the Dame School, the first of its kind in the Old Penn Colony. Here the Philadelphia teachers are maintaining headquarters for parents and teachers visiting the Sesqui. A "still picture" of the Colonial school room, with its fan-like primer, its dunce and its uncompromising school mistress, is a striking feature of this fascinating and unusual exhibit.

Next to the School House stands the Paul Revere Forge, its smith, and anvil, and everything as in ye olden days. The Forge, with its output of articles of hardware, is the pride of the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women.

Benjamin Franklin sits in the next building, in the Editor's chair of the
Franklin Printe Shoppe, apparently scanning the columns of Poor Richard's Almanac.

In the Free Society House, next door, is the National League of Women Voters, with its groups of miniature people illustrating the avocations of many voters on election day, and comparative "period" dolls, showing the polling strength of the United States at different times in our national life. Under the same roof are the Daughters of 1812, presiding over the first Infirmary—veritable step-mother-in-law to the modern hospital—but no doubt as serviceable to the pioneer settlers as the standard institutions are to the people of today.

Near by is an old-fashioned garden, and across the little side street stands Loxley House, where the Philadelphia City Federation of Club Women are "at home" every day in the week. In the original Loxley House lived the doughty captain who had charge of the first fireworks display celebrating the signing of the Declaration of Independence. From the quaint little balcony modern club women view the pageant of the street much as Madame Loxley, no doubt, viewed the passing throng in 1776.

The next house stands modestly back in the yard, and is known as the Little Wooden House. This is the patriotic offering of the War Mothers of America to the Sesquicentennial ideal. Its doors seem never to be closed, but constantly open like the mother-heart, to those who seek.

In stately contrast stands next the Girard House, a tall imposing edifice of the day when Stephen Girard lived and entertained in Philadelphia. This house is the Hostess House from all nations of the world under the general direction of the Women's Committee of the Sesquicentennial Board. Close by its side is the Girard Counting House, which the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania is using to exhibit its welfare work.

Next is the William Penn House, a great curiosity in its day because it was the first in the Penn Colony to have a slate roof. Women appointed by the governors of the forty-eight States and our island possessions to represent them in all women's activities at the Sesqui Exposition, meet here for their official gatherings; to celebrate their State days, and to meet friends from other States. A feature of each State Day is the presentation of the State flag to the Women's Committee. When the collection of flags is complete at the close of the Exposition, it will become a permanent display in Independence Hall.

Then comes the Market Place, which heads the east end of High Street of 1776. The center is what was known as the "Head House," and the two branch Market Houses adjoin, as they did, not only in that day, but for many years following the Revolution period. A model rest room in the Head House and an exhibit of dolls sent to the Sesqui-centennial from all corners of the world are among the attractions. Stalls in the Market are occupied by various organizations with quaint and exquisite gifts for sale.

To the left of the Market House stand Washington Stables. From this building can be heard, throughout the day, strains of music, which means, when you know the story, that a Little Theater is being operated by the Art Alliance of Philadelphia for the entertainment and instruction of children who visit the street.

Now comes the replica of the house which Washington occupied when the seat of government was in Philadelphia. Naturally the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, chose
this for their headquarters, and on the opening day "George and Martha Washington" stood on its front steps bowing to the President and Mrs. Coolidge as they passed en route through this historic street.

A high brick wall screens the enclosed garden from the eye of passers-by and joins closely to the Robert Morris House. In this house the Garden Clubs of Philadelphia, which planted and are caring for the gardens on High Street, have their offices.

Across the narrow street within easy calling distance, is the Declaration House, where Thomas Jefferson wrote the document which immortalized his name. The Southern women have chosen to be hostesses here, and already the old gig designed by Jefferson for his use in making the trip from his home in Virginia to the Federal Capitol in Philadelphia, is on exhibition for the period of the Sesquicentennial.

Attached to this house is what was known as the Dr. Shippen House. Good Housekeeping Institute of New York has furnished it throughout and presented it to Mrs. J. Willis Martin, chairman of the Women's Committee, for her personal headquarters on High Street.

Another beautiful garden and then comes the Foreign Relations House of '76—the first United States State Depart-
ment; which is occupied by the "town commissioner" of High Street. Attached to this is the old Ludwig Bake Shop, where Ludwig, the baker for the Continental Army, sold sometimes to the Hessians, recruiting soldiers as he sold.

The next house is truly a resting place, the Old Indian Queen Inn, fitted up as a Museum and operated by the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania. The stable of this inn, in the rear of the garden, is used as a tea room for those who have traveled the street, that they may rest and refresh themselves as in days of yore. Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson are known to have been guests at this original "Sign of the Indian Queen."

The Sesquicentennial Anniversary year has revived a general interest in the customs and ideals of the Colonial-Revolutionary days, which the popularity of "High Street of 1776" at Philadelphia has emphasized and shown the desire for a selected list of books of that period, just arranged by the Women's Committee for distribution in the libraries and schools.

Prizes Offered to State Magazine Chairmen

THROUGH the generosity of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam, Miss Anne Margaret Lang, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, National Vice-Chairmen of that Committee, two prizes are offered to State Magazine Chairmen for securing subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The prizes consist of two chairs in Constitution Hall purchased in the name of the successful contestants.

The conditions of the subscription contest, which started August 1, 1926, and concludes December 31, 1926, are:

One prize to go to the State Magazine Chairman in the States having a D. A. R. membership over 2,000 who secures the greatest number of subscriptions. The other prize to go to the State Magazine Chairman in the States having a membership under 2,000 who secures the greatest number of subscriptions.

In forwarding subscriptions to the Treasurer General, the name of the State Magazine Chairman and her State must be sent with subscriptions in order that they may be credited to her and counted in the contest.

A subscription for a period of years will be counted as one subscription. Renewals will also be counted in the contest.

Those desiring subscription blanks can secure same by applying to Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Yearly magazine subscription, $2.00.
A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite, tender sky,
The rich ripe tints of the cornfields
And the wild geese sailing high.
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden rod.
Some of us call it autumn
And others call it God."

The leisurely days of the summer have passed and the fast approaching autumn means that the activities of school, home, social and civic life are now being resumed. If the cool fall days offer the allurement of a trip, the time could not be spent to better advantage anywhere than in Philadelphia—the City of Brotherly Love—the city that claims a nation's love.

In addition to the fine old historic haunts and the landmarks of national import, there is the added attraction of "High Street of 1776," the outstanding feature, according to public opinion, of the Sesquicentennial.

You well remember that during the colonial, revolutionary and early Federal Government days High Street in Philadelphia was the notable thoroughfare, as well as the place of residence of many of the great men of the times.

Washington and Adams lived there as Presidents, and during important periods of history Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton conceived many of those constructive measures that were the salvation of the colonies. Lafayette, Patrick Henry and many other notables visited the inns and shops and made the promenade hours colorful and gay. The entertainments of the day in the beautiful homes and gardens were noted for their brilliancy and charm; for the tea tables were presided over graciously by the lovely wives of the famous statesmen.

The Women's Committee of the Sesquicentennial, under the leadership of Miss Sarah D. Lowrie of Philadelphia, conceived the idea and undertook to reproduce this street. Being women it is needless to say that they have done it with unqualified success.

When our Society accepted the invitation to join and take over one of the historic houses it naturally followed that what was known as the George Washington House would be assigned to us. We are told that we were the first patriotic society to cooperate, and further that our taking this work up as a national organization enabled Miss Lowrie to approach others from the same standpoint.

In every detail as to construction and finish, this house is an exact reproduction of the famous home which Robert Morris generously vacated in order that the President and his family should have the finest that the city afforded for his place of residence. For seven years Washington lived there and when he retired to Mount Vernon, John Adams entered it and remained until 1800, when Washington City officially became the capitol. This house in "High Street of 1776" is presided over by our Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, who has given unstintedly of her time during the months of construction and furnishing, to the end that the Daughters of the American Revolution have something tremendously to their credit. The thirteen original states are joint hostesses, and each state is represented for a certain length of time by our own members who make the sacrifice of time and money in the same spirit in which they always serve the many interests of our Society.

Therefore, it behooves us as Daughters to make every possible effort to pay a visit to this house of ours in Philadelphia between now and December first, when the Sesquicentennial closes. To catch the atmosphere of those spirited times and to visualize George Washington amidst the charming surroundings where he lived as a householder and where, as the first President he loved and guarded the country he had helped to found and to save, will be an inspiration which we shall long cherish.

So let us look forward with happy anticipations to a friendly salutation, one to another, at the Washington House on High Street of 1776.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
President General.
D. A. R. Application Papers and Their Handling

By Elizabeth A. Helmick

Registrar General, National Society of the American Revolution

It might be a logical conclusion that the work of the Registrar General's office was devoid of animated and spirited interests, as it is supposed to deal with the lives and records of the deceased. On the contrary, it is a department permeated with daily thrills and gripping interests. Frequently there come to us claims of wonderful service and impossible situations that would eclipse the wildest imagination of the keenest mystery story writer. The human trait so strong in each one of us—that we must defend and eulogize the memory of our hallowed progenitors—brings to the foreground that undying spirit in the human heart which has kept the world alive and mankind on the increase—love and protection of our own flesh and blood. The morning's mails bring dynamic examples from these good people from all parts of the world, and because they are so human—so like ourselves—we take them into our lives with a satisfied feeling of hopefulness and kinship, and eagerly proceed upon our work of proving their eligibility to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as they desire.

The Registrar General's duties include verifying and confirming or rejecting the claims in family descent and service of the applicants. She has given her pledge to the Society that this work will be done accurately and faithfully. Only in carrying out this pledge with care and sincerity can we hope to build in our records and archives an historical and genealogical foundation which will be of great value to the world and redound to the credit of the Society. And, too, every member has a right to expect the Society to protect her against carelessly acquired co-members and frauds. Otherwise membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution would cease to be a pride and privilege.

The working force of the Registrar General's office is composed of twenty-five employees, of whom eight are genealogists and researchers, five are stenographers, and twelve are typists and clerks. Also there are three recognized genealogists who are employed part of the time when needed for emergencies. It might be interesting to our readers to know that of the twenty-five employees of the office, eighteen are members of the Society. Of the eight genealogists, one has been Organizing Regent, Regent, State Vice-Regent, State Regent, and a Vice-President General; one has been a Chapter Treasurer, Vice-Regent and Regent; one has been Recording Secretary and Vice-Regent; one has held numerous Chapter offices and been State Regent; one has been a Chapter Registrar and one came to us after fifteen years' experience in library research work. Every researcher but one is a member of the Society.

While the head of the office has changed with each administration, the clerical staff is quite remarkable in its steadfastness and years of faithful service. The head clerk, Miss Fay Sullivan, has been in the office for nineteen years; the clerk in
charge of accepted applications, Miss Lillian Mix, has also been in the office nineteen years; the clerk in charge of the incoming mail and office correspondence, Mrs. Hallie Chunn, has given eighteen years of devotion to her work, while the clerk in charge of the ancestry files and card index, Miss Jane Finckel, has been faithful to her charge for twelve years. The length of service of the twenty-five regular members of the business staff averages six years. Nine members have been in the office more than five years. These figures are given to show the reader how fortunate we are to have in our office work so many women of long and faithful experience. The personal interest taken by each genealogist in the papers of the applicant which she examines and passes is like unto the mothering of a stranger brought into a big family from out the big world at large. When a paper is proven correct and acceptable, there is experienced a feeling of relief and gratitude that “she is in” and the impulse is uppermost to send her word at once in order to pass the good news on.

There are three kinds of applicants for admission to membership in this Society. First, there is the one with a healthy, wholesome family tree, of which she knows every branch and twig, and is calmly sure of her eligibility and is accurate and reliable in her statements and dates. Then there is the applicant who doesn’t know; isn’t sure of anything, but wants to become a member and ventures to try to “get in” by “putting something over” and pads her records with convenient dates and proper nouns. I hesitate to speak of this kind of applicant for the memory of my surprise and indignation when one of these papers was first brought to me only a few months ago is still fresh in my mind. Then the third kind of aspirant is the one who lives far, far away from any source of supply or library of reference and recalls the tales repeated to her in her youth of her honored ancestry and in her later years yearns to gather the facts—perhaps for her children who do not feel the urge that they will later. The Registrar General will never turn an unsympathetic ear to this class of applicant. We can always find in the City of Washington loyal and family loving Daughters who will volunteer to make research in our libraries for material to help these far-away, isolated women and it gives us pleasure to do so. It cannot be done by the office staff, however.

The writing of this article is prompted by a desire on the part of the Registrar General to reach the members of the Society and especially to impress the Chapter Regents and the Chapter Registrars with the far-reaching results of careless and indifferent performance of the important stewardship and duties entrusted to them when they accept office. This splendid, great Society is like a piece of machinery in which every cog and wheel must turn true or there will be trouble somewhere. As a concrete example, I may state that there are in the files of the Registrar General’s office today an accumulation of several thousands of application papers or “supplementals” waiting for missing data or for answers to letters for making corrections or remedying discrepancies. If Chapter Registrars had very carefully examined these papers these corrections might have been made before the papers left her hands.

It is the duty of every Chapter Registrar carefully to verify the dates and statements made on application papers that come to her and to satisfy herself that the statements and dates given are correct before signing her name to the application papers. Every date and every statement
must have had a source of authority in the possession of the applicant before she could place the same upon her application blank. The Chapter Registrar and the applicant are the first two cogs which begin turning the wheels of the machinery that will make the applicant a member of the Society. If this duty of verifying the application papers with prospective members were carefully performed before the paper leaves the "source of supplies" of the family facts and history, it would save the National Society thousands of dollars annually and establish a system of cooperation and helpfulness almost unknown at the present time.

A few hours' careful reading and thoughtful study of the instructions issued to Chapter Registrars and the minute instructions given on the application blanks would give every Chapter Registrar all the information she would need to equip her with full knowledge for the proper performance of her duties. The Chapter Registrar would then realize that her value and her mission include the task of checking up each line of the application and, satisfying herself that it is correct before she gives it her approval by affixing her signature of office. An application that comes to the national office without these vital statistics and without every dotted line filled with the required data will always be delayed in its acceptance until the added time and the added expense are taken to write back to the Chapter Registrar or the applicant for the missing information which should have been given when the first small cogs started the paper in action. These discrepancies have caused thousands of application papers to be held in the delinquent files of the Registrar General's office for years while making repeated efforts to complete the records. It has brought disappointment, dissatisfaction and lack of confidence to the applicants, to the Chapters and to the Society at large, and the echo has been heard by the general public. In order that this unsatisfactory condition may be corrected, the Board of Management at its last meeting in June gave the Registrar General the privilege of returning all inaccurately prepared application papers with the initiation fee and dues within six months from the time of their initial examination.

The State Registrars may find in each Chapter Registrar in her State a rich field for helpful work and for giving oversight and encouragement. Failing to receive sufficient proof of data from the applicant and from every known source at home to satisfy the requirements on the application blanks, the office of the Registrar General ever stands ready to give help and advice when it can. Where it is found that the information required cannot be found in the library in Memorial Continental Hall, it is possible at all times to enlist the help of efficient and enthusiastic Daughters living in the District of Columbia who will volunteer to make a search in the Library of Congress or other public library. The office force should not be asked nor expected to make these genealogical researches for data to enable an applicant to qualify as a member of the Society. The demands of the daily routine work of the office make it impossible to engage in this extensive outside research work. Should the time come when Chapter Registrars render such efficient service that application papers will require checking-up or verifying only, the Registrar General's department could establish a Bureau of Research which would be of inestimable value and cost the National Society less than the present department costs us today.
HISTORIC Tryon Palace, in New Bern, North Carolina, is to be purchased by the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, and maintained as a State D. A. R. museum, according to plans made at the 1926 State conference in Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Mary Ward, of New Bern, Regent of the Richard Dobbs Spaight Chapter, D. A. R., is chairman of the Project Committee, and much interest is being taken by the North Carolina Daughters.

The story of the original $80,000 Tryon Palace, of which only one wing now remains, is vastly interesting.

William Tryon, Royal Governor of North Carolina from 1765 to 1771, was responsible for the erection of such an expensive capital. The resultant taxation caused much opposition throughout the province.

John Hawks, a Moor of Malta, educated in England, was the architect for the building. Workmen were brought from Philadelphia. Bricks and other materials came from England. The Palace was started in August, 1767, and was finished by Christmas, 1770. Joined to the main part of the Palace were two smaller wings. Covered, curved colonnades connected the divisions. Room was provided for the legislative halls and government rooms, as well as for the Governor's residence, the secretarial offices and servants' quarters. The rear of the building was finished "in the style of the Mansion-House in London."

Col. Josiah Martin, Tryon's successor as Governor of North Carolina, had even more open trouble with the Colonists. Because of opposition and rebellion, he fled from the Palace in May, 1775, taking refuge on board a warship in the Wilmington harbor.

New Bern was captured by the British in 1781, and much of the lead was taken from the Palace. A number of furnishings were sold at public auction. For some time the place was used as State headquarters. It was long used as a school and dance hall.

On the night of February 27, 1798, an old negro woman went to look for eggs in the hay stored in the basement. Sparks from her torch fell on the hay. A blaze quickly ensued and the Palace was destroyed, with the exception of the right wing, which still remains.
This year marks the 150th anniversary of the birth of this great nation. When we speak of its greatness, when we think of its manifold and wonderful institutions, when we recollect the hardships and toil and sacrifices of the Fathers of our country, let us not forget those noble spirits from beyond the seas who, heeding the call of freedom, offered their services (some of them their very lives) in the cause of American Independence.

One of the foremost of these was the gallant Pole, Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Of all the foreign soldiers of distinction he was the first to cross the Atlantic and among the last to leave the country. Lafayette and Pulaski came in 1777, others came even later. Kosciuszko was on American soil within six weeks after the Declaration of Independence and on October 18, 1776, was given by Congress the rank of Colonel of Engineers.

Kosciuszko was born in the village of Mereczowszczyzna, near Brest-Litovsk, on the 12th day of February, 1746—or exactly 63 years before the birth of Abraham Lincoln. He came from a noble Polish family, relatively poor in the riches of this world, but rich in spiritual resources. There were four children in the family, two girls and two boys, of whom Thaddeus was the youngest. Having been introduced into the mysteries of the three R's by his mother at home, young Thaddeus then received his secondary education in a Jesuit School and his professional training at the Royal Military Academy in Warsaw. Whereupon he was granted a scholarship by King Stanislaus Poniatowski himself to enable him to specialize in military engineering and the art of fortification at the most advanced schools of the kind in France.

While a young man of thirty he heard that the American Colonists had taken up arms against their mother country in defense of freedom. That was enough. If it was freedom that they were fighting for, he had to be there. So he borrowed some money, took a barge down the Vistula to Danzig, procured passage to France, thence to Philadelphia, where he arrived toward the end of August, 1776.

He brought as a gift to America, to begin with, the highest scientific training that could then be obtained.

“It was the gallant Polish patriot, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, who had shown
General Gates how to intrench himself upon Bemis' Heights"—says Woodrow Wilson in his "History of the American People." "The hills and woods were the greatest strategists which a young Polish engineer knew how to select with skill for my camp," said General Gates, modestly, after the victory at Saratoga. The con-
current testimony of contemporaries and of historians points to Kosciusko's engineering skill as one of the main reasons for the victory of Saratoga, which proved decisive in the struggle for our independence.

The fortification of the Heights of West Point was Kosciusko's next task, which proved to be his most important undertaking in America. To maintain West Point meant to command the Hudson, and the Hudson River was "indispensably essential to preserve the communication between the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States"—as Washington himself pointed out in a communication to General Putnam, adding, "and further, upon its security, in a great measure, depend our chief supplies of flour for the subsistence of such forces as we may have occasion for, in the course of the war."

In the midst of difficulties, similar to those of Valley Forge, Kosciusko labored for over two years, and within that time made West Point impregnable. "Kosciusko's merit lies in this," wrote General Armstrong, "that he gave the fortifications such strength that they frightened the enemy from all temptation of even trying to take the Highlands."

In 1780 Kosciusko was appointed Chief Engineer of the Army of the South, under the command of General Nathaniel Greene, and remained there till the end of the war. His chief functions were to survey the whole field of operation, indicate strategic points, determine the possible sources of food and water supply, and to devise means for a rapid transportation of troops and provisions. When the campaign changed into guerilla warfare, he disregarded his rank and fought with the rest as a common soldier. General Greene spoke of Colonel Kosciusko as "one of the most useful and best liked from among his comrades-in-arms." He was an active spirit in the temporarily unfortunate siege of the fort at Ninety-Six. In recognition of his services there the Daughters of the American Revolution in Greenwood, S. C., established a Kosciusko Chapter.

The admirable qualities of Kosciusko's heart and his unwavering devotion to the cause of freedom made a deep impression upon all who knew him. Kosciusko was a modest man and an American in spirit through and through. He was willing to start at the bottom. Tradition says that when he presented himself to "the father of this country" the latter asked him what he could do. "Try me, General, I am willing to do anything," was Kosciusko's characteristic reply. He did not introduce himself by any assumed title, although that was fashionable; he did not ask for any rank, did not demand any pay. He marched and fought side by side with ill-clad, ill-disciplined troops.

Love of freedom and love of his fellow-men was the dominating principle in the life of Kosciusko. While at West Point he led a frugal life and whatever savings he made from his meagre allowance, he used for the purchase of food for the British prisoners who were on the point of starvation. While in the South he saw slavery at close quarters. Whether—as in the case of Abraham Lincoln—he made any resolution or not, we do not know. But we do know that upon his departure from America for the second and the last time, in 1798, he left a will with his friend, Thomas Jefferson, and all of his property in the United States (the land in Ohio and back pay he received from Congress) for the purpose of purchasing negroes and setting them free; "in giving them an education in trade or otherwise; in having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good
WASHINGTON THANKING KOSCIUSZKO FOR HIS INVALUABLE SERVICES AS ENGINEER OF FORTIFICATIONS
fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, in their duty as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful.” And he made Thomas Jefferson executor of his will.

It is no wonder that Jefferson wrote of him: “He is as pure a son of liberty as I have ever known, and of that liberty which is to go to all, and not to the few and rich alone.”

Space does not permit to speak here extensively of the services rendered by him to his native land. Suffice it to observe in passing that in 1794, after the second partition of Poland, Kosciuszko organized an insurrection against Russia and became a universally beloved leader and a national hero. In the thick of a hopeless battle, at Raclawice, Kosciuszko was almost mortally wounded, taken by his captors to St. Petersburg and kept a prisoner by Catherine the Great for two years. When Emperor Paul succeeded to the throne Kosciuszko was freed. After a visit to America and other countries, he settled in Switzerland, where he died on October 15, 1817.

In his old age, in Soleure, Switzerland, Kosciuszko spent his days in charity—visiting the sick and bringing them food and comfort. When he passed away, among strangers and far away from home, his mortal body was carried to Poland, but his heart—his physical heart—remained in Switzerland. It throbbed for the whole world, the Swiss said, and it should be accessible to the whole world.

As an expression of their love for this “great and good man,” his countrymen built in the environs of Cracow, on an elevated piece of tableland, a Kosciuszko Mound—an artificial mountain 300 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. Its nucleus consists of earth and bones of the battlefields where Kosciuszko fought. When the mound was completed, in 1823, a banner was unfurled with the simple inscription:

*Kosciuszko, the Friend of Washington*

To commemorate his services in the cause of American Independence there has recently been established by a group of Americans, headed by President Mac- Cracken of Vassar, a Kosciuszko Foundation to serve as a living memorial to this “hero of two continents.” The purpose of the Foundation being to grant scholarships to Polish students desiring to study in America, and vice versa, and to promote intellectual and cultural relations between the fatherland of Kosciuszko and that of Washington.

As it happened, the first American exchange professor who has gone to Poland under the auspices of this Foundation is a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, whose ancestors fought side by side with Kosciuszko in order that America might be free. He carried with him for the Kosciuszko Mound in Cracow packets of earth from the American battlefields on which Kosciuszko trod. This earth, hallowed with the blood and bones of the builders of this nation, was deposited on the summit of the mound, with due reverence and in the presence of the representatives of the Polish and the American nations, on July 4th last. This time there were unfurled two banners—the white eagle of free Poland and the Stars and Stripes of the land of Washington. “Old Glory,” as well as a jar of earth from the fort at Ninety-Six, was sent by the Kosciuszko Chapter of the U. S. D. A. R.
The Citizen Who Cares

BY LOUISE VANCE BRAND
National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee

DURING times of peace the American flag is far too little considered by the American people in the matter of display and devotion. We are apt, in our hurried and busy life, to take the flag for granted and not fully appreciate what it stands for. Perhaps if we get it out on a holiday we ask: "Oh, which is the correct way to hang the flag?" We telephone our friend or neighbor or the Flag Chairman of the local D. A. R. Chapter, if we happen to know her name.

Should not every American citizen know how to hang the flag? Should not every American citizen know the courtesies due the National Emblem, and know when and how and where the flag should be saluted? Should not every one know what constitutes desecration of the flag? Should not every one know the rules and regulations that have been adopted concerning the American flag? Do we have to think when we say our A B C's? Should we not know equally well the proper uses and the improper uses of the flag?

Some men have been known to stand on the flag while making an address. Others use the flag to designate their place of business, as a sort of advertisement. Some print their names and business on the flag where the law does not prohibit it, and still others use the flag for decoration, twisting and festooning it as if it were a piece of bunting or an ordinary piece of cloth used to make an attractive appearance.

The flag of our country should be a sacred emblem used only for a patriotic purpose. Remember, it represents the men and women who suffered in Revolutionary times, in the Civil War, in the World War, and all the wars in which this country has been engaged. It represents the 110,000,000 people who are now citizens of this country and who are ready to sacrifice themselves in its defense. It represents all the property in the United States that is ready to be placed upon the altar of sacrifice in the country's hour of need.

Two years ago I was on the other side of the world, in the harbor of Patras, Greece, and before me in the harbor were ships from almost every nation in the world, and from the bows floated the emblem of each nation; and I saw one wonderful ship, so much cleaner and better kept than the others, and from her bow floated the Stars and Stripes, and I cannot explain the thrill that went through me when I realized that in that far-off land, amongst all those strangers, I would be taken care of under that flag. The flag meant protection.

We of the D. A. R. are devoting a part of our efforts to teaching the proper use of the flag. The War Department and the Navy Department of the United States Government have met with fifty-seven patriotic societies of the United States, and have unanimously adopted rules and regulations relative to the use of the flag. Some States have passed some very commendable flag laws, but there is only one Federal statute, and it provides that the flag cannot be used as a trademark.
The War Department, in its flag pamphlet, says:

The flag represents the living country and is itself considered a living thing.

Admiral Dewey said:

At one time it was a common thing for the flag to be used as a cushion in a boat; but now our flag is regarded in the Navy as a most sacred object, and on board ship, whenever it is hoisted, all work stops, all hands stand silent and every one, officers and men, salutes.

General Nelson A. Miles said:

I have frequently noticed the vulgar desecration of our country's sacred emblem. The love of the flag and country should be taken up more seriously amongst our educators and laws should be passed making it a serious and punishable offense to desecrate or pervert for any improper use the sacred symbol of our glorious Republic.

President Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward, Presidents Grant, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley advocated the enactment of a flag law, and Roosevelt said: "I cordially hope there will be flag legislation."

On April 15, 1878, Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, introduced a flag bill in the House of Representatives, but it was never passed. Mrs. Walter Kempster, a member of the Milwaukee Chapter of the D. A. R., in 1897, was instrumental in having a flag law introduced in Congress; but it died in the committee room.

Respect for the flag is being taught by patriotic societies of the United States, and the rules and regulations relative to its use are being promulgated through these societies. But there is a lack of power back of the efforts of these societies, because the observance of the rules is entirely voluntary, and the power and authority of these societies would be greatly increased if a resolution were passed by Congress embodying the rules and regulations relative to the proper and improper use of the flag.

It is true that the States have passed laws on the subject of the flag, but they are not uniform, and the flag is not a State flag. Federal laws are what we need—for it is a Federal flag and it must be universally and uniformly respected.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has approved the observance of Navy Day for October 27, 1926, when tribute can be paid to the past and present services of the Navy to the nation.

October 27 has been celebrated as Navy Day because it is the anniversary of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt, so much of whose life was devoted to establishing a sound naval policy for the United States of America. It will be remembered that President Roosevelt first achieved a national reputation by writing a naval history of the War of 1812, a work of such merit that it was incorporated into Clow's Royal Navy, a monumental history of the British Sea Service. Later, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and finally, as President, Roosevelt bent his tremendous energies to impress upon the American people the necessity for an adequate Navy, and through his leadership to realize this ideal.

October is also the month in which the American Navy was founded in 1775 by the Continental Congress.
The office of the Honorable Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, in the Navy Department at Washington, is not only an admirable workroom for the man charged with the "construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war," but has proved an appropriate depository for the most treasured memorials of our naval history. A room of dignity without austerity, the desk and bookcase alone suggest an office, while the many objects of interest give rather the impression of a miniature museum.

The Navy Department was created by the "Act of 1798," which was reported in a bill to the Senate on April 11 and signed by President Adams, thus becoming a law on April 30 of that year. It is in the relics of the early days of our Navy that the office is particularly rich.

Among the many portraits of former Secretaries of the Navy which hang on the walls is that of Benjamin Stoddert, of Georgetown, D. C., the first Acting Secretary of the Navy, who received his ap-
pointment just a month after the establishment of the new Department. Born in Charles County, Maryland, in 1751, he was the son of Captain Thomas Stoddert, an officer of the French and Indian War, and the grandson of Major James Stoddert, who had emigrated from Scotland about 1675, settling in Maryland. Benjamin Stoddert engaged in foreign trade, but in 1776 joined the Continental Army as captain of cavalry. He was later promoted to major, and in the Battle of the Brandywine was so severely wounded as to be unfit for active service. He held office as Secretary of the Navy from May 21, 1798, to July 14, 1801.

Until 1798 naval affairs were under the direction of the War Department. The development of naval administration in the United States is exceedingly interesting. By the close of the Revolution the Navy had been practically annihilated — what ships there were had either been captured or burned to avoid capture. For the next twenty years or more the Navy was sadly neglected; the elements in Congress\(^1\) re-

\(^1\) One of the early theories of the Federalist Party was that no Navy was necessary, but in 1813 it voted to build 4 new battleships of the first class, 6 frigates, and 6 sloops of war.
mained either hostile or inert, while, on the other hand, there was no popular demand for it. Although Washington in his farewell address had written that "the protection of a naval force is indispensable" and had urged the "creation of a navy," there was no immediate outcome following his suggestion. In March, 1798, however, it was proposed to separate the conduct of naval affairs from the War Department, and a congressional committee was appointed to consider "the propriety of instituting a separate executive department for the purpose of superintending and regulating the various objects connected with the naval establishment of the United States." Thus the Navy Department and the portfolio of Secretary of the Navy developed from the necessity of differentiating the administrative tasks burdening the War Department.

In 1798 the Constitution, Constellation, and United States, derisively referred to at the time as "John Adams' frigates," comprised the bulk of the Navy, but by the latter part of 1799 five frigates and twenty-three sloops of war were in commission. Secretary Stoddert's experience in the mercantile marine, coupled with his tact and judgment, were invaluable in the formation of this additional force.

Another early portrait is that of Governor Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina. He had taken an active part in the Revolution, was Comptroller of his State from 1799 to 1804, and Governor from 1804 to 1806. He was Secretary of the Navy in
President Madison’s Cabinet from March 7, 1809, to January 12, 1813, and thus held office during the notable sea fights of the year 1812, when the world was gazing with amazement at our naval victories.

As one of the chief issues of the War of 1812 was the impressment of American seamen by the British, it seems incredible that Madison’s Cabinet, Hamilton included, were without exception opposed to the employment and increase of the Navy. Two forceful naval officers, Captains Stewart and Bainbridge, happened, however, to be in Washington at
the time of the declaration of war and, responsive to their urging, Madison determined to bring the Navy into active use. Fortunately our few ships were in the hands of young and able seamen. Foremost among them was Captain Isaac Hull\(^1\) with a brilliant record of duty in the Mediterranean behind him. Born in Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, he entered the Navy as a lieutenant\(^2\) in 1798.

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1. Son of Joseph Hull, lieutenant of artillery in the Revolutionary War, who was distinguished for gallantry at the defense of Fort Washington.
2. At this time there were four ranks in the Navy: midshipman, lieutenant, master commandant, and captain.
the very year the Navy Department was created, his commission bearing the signature of President Adams.

In a prominent corner of the Secretary’s office is a small wooden model of the Constitution, whose exploits were more directly responsible than anything else for the awakening of self-confidence and professional pride in American seamen and for the esprit de corps of this branch of the service.

Late in July, 1812, while on soundings off the Atlantic coast, the Constitution, under Captain Hull, encountered a British fleet of five sails. Then followed that famous chase of three days and three nights (July 17, 18, 19) when she left her pursuers far behind. Every man on board was on duty the entire time, and in his official report to Secretary Hamilton, Hull gave the entire credit for the escape to his officers and men. The scene of this race is engraved on the plate of each of the gold-mounted duelling pistols which were subsequently voted Hull by the General Assembly of Connecticut.

Exactly one month later, August 19th, occurred the famous half-hour engagement between the Constitution and Guerrière, the first naval victory of the war. Restless with inactivity in Boston, Hull had put to sea August 2nd without orders, and, had the conflict proved disastrous, even under the same conditions as to valor and patriotism, it would probably have cost him his commission if not his life. As it happened, Congress was so elated that fifty thousand dollars was voted in prize money for the officers and men. The country went wild with enthusiasm, and illustrative of the depth of feeling and intense relief this victory excited at the time, a curious family incident is related by Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

“In John Adams’ family in 1812 was a granddaughter, born in 1808, a little over four years before, and so still an infant. More than ninety years later, one serene June afternoon in 1903, it devolved on me to sit by that granddaughter’s parting bedside. A woman of four-score and fifteen, the lamp of life was flickering out. As she lay there in Quincy, dying in the house in which she had lived for nearly eighty years, I do not think she was conscious of my presence or of anything else going on about her in that chamber of death, for as that day’s sun went down she passed away.

“In those closing hours, however, one memory and only one seemed uppermost in her mind. In extremest old age her thoughts reverted to the first and deepest impression of her early childhood, and, over and over again, in a voice clear and tremulous with emotion, she kept repeating these words: ‘Thank God for Hull’s victory.’”

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, in addition to the two duelling pistols is the sword with gold hilt and scabbard which the General Assembly of Connecticut also voted Hull “in testimony of their sense of his virtues, gallantry, and naval skill.” Philadelphia, as well, honored him with the gift of a large silver urn which bears the following inscription:

“The Citizens of Philadelphia, at a meeting convened on the 5th of Sept’r, voted this Urn, to be presented in their name to CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL, Commander of the United States Frigate Constitution, as a testimonial of their sense of his distinguished gallantry and conduct, in bringing to action, and subduing the British Frigate Guerriere, on the 19th day of August 1812, and of the eminent service he has rendered to his Country, by achieving in the first naval conflict of the war, a most signal and decisive victory, over a foe that had till then challenged an unrivalled superiority on the ocean, and thus establishing the claim of our Navy to the affection and confidence of the Nation.”
Captain Hull died in 1843 after a service of thirty-seven years, and these testimonials were deposited by his wife in the Department of State. They remained in the custody of that Department until November, 1911, when they were transferred to the Navy Department by authority of Mr. Isaac Hull Platt, of Wallingford, Pennsylvania. He was the grandson of Hull’s brother Levi, and, as Captain Hull had died without children, the next living kin. The trophies were de-

posited with the Navy Department only as a loan and accepted on such terms, Mr. Platt and his heirs retaining the nominal ownership. The understanding exists, however, that if at any future time the Navy so desires, this collection may be placed in the National Museum.

Only five days before the treaty of peace was signed, Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, whose portrait occupies a deservedly prominent place on the walls, became Secretary of the Navy on December 19, 1814. He had been State Senator from 1810 to 1813, but most of his professional knowledge came from his connection with the East India trade in Salem. He was retained by President Madison when he made up his cabinet in 1817, but Crowninshield resigned his portfolio in November of the following year.

During the entire period of the War of 1812 the Constellation, one of the ships that formed the nucleus of our early Navy, was blockaded at Norfolk, but in 1815 she was part of Decatur's fleet that waged such successful warfare against the Dey of Algiers, assuring for all time the safety of American shipping in the Mediterranean.

Secretary Wilbur graduated from the Naval Academy in the Class of 1888, and, as a midshipman, took his first cruise on the Constellation. Two years ago, in the spring of 1924, when, as Secretary of the Navy, he officially visited Newport, he again boarded this ship as she lay in her moorings off the Training Station dock. A piece of dumb iron driven between the bilge plating of her mizzen mast and by some strange chance left there during her construction in 1797 now lies, a cherished memorial, on his office mantel.

On the opposite side of the room is an exact model of the Constellation, made for Secretary Wilbur by the bluejackets of the U. S. Naval Training Station at Newport. This staunch old ship is still in commission, and it is hoped that the American people will never permit the flag she has so long and gallantly borne to be hauled down. She served as a practice ship from 1873 to 1893, and since that date has been a station ship. Thus she forms a link between the old Navy and the new.

Oddly contrasting with the various prints of these frigates of the "Old Navy" is the painting by Walter L. Greene of the U. S. S. New Mexico, commissioned in May, 1918, and the first electrically driven battleship in the world.

Curiously enough, only two of our wars are represented by the collection in the Secretary's office—the War of 1812 and the War with Spain. The longest and fastest voyage of any battleship ever afloat was the famous 14,000-mile run of the U. S. S. Oregon under Captain Charles Edgar Clark. A loving cup, presented to the Department by Miss Daisy Ainsworth, commemorates her "Glorious voyage from the Pacific Coast to naval victory at Santiago, July 3rd, 1898." This ship was on the list to be scrapped by the terms of the treaty signed at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington. These terms were fulfilled in 1923 by rendering her incapable of warlike service. In the spring of 1925 she was towed from Bremerton to Portland, Oregon, and was transferred on June 15th of that year to the custody of the State of Oregon to be used as a naval museum.

The daughter of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, president of the Oregon Steamship & Navigation Co., a pioneer of river navigation of Washington and Oregon and in development projects of the entire Northwest. Miss Ainsworth was sponsor of the Oregon when she was christened, October 2, 1893.
The Sesquicentennial in Hawaii

By Dorothy R. Benyas

Publicity Director, Aloha Chapter, D. A. R., of Honolulu

Untinged by any motive of self-adulation, the Aloha Chapter, D. A. R., of Honolulu, may justly claim that Hawaii’s Sesquicentennial was the outstanding celebration of the country. Where else, save at this distant outpost of America, could a community witness a Fourth-of-July parade that expressed the understanding of and sympathy with our national ideals on the part of so many varied racial groups? Here, especially, the committee in charge of a patriotic celebration enjoys the full co-operation of the Army and Navy, as well as the enthusiastic support from every organization, civic, welfare and educational.

One of the reasons for this unique accomplishment is that nowhere else under the Stars and Stripes is the work of Americanization so important to the life, spiritual and material, of a community; or so fraught with potentialities for the future of American ideals and aspirations.

In a melting pot that does not melt to any noteworthy degree, the whole-hearted participation of the Hawaiian, Portuguese, Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean groups in the memorable celebration of our national birthday, affords eloquent testimony to the fact that these varied races are being unified by America’s high aims.

The Aloha Chapter, of Honolulu, at the request of Governor Wallace R. Farrington, sponsored the Sesquicentennial observance; and had not the various civic, welfare and educational organizations co-operated and worked indefatigably with our groups, the day would never have gone down in the annals of Hawaii as marking the greatest patriotic observance in its history.

Mrs. Howard Clarke, State Regent of Hawaii, earned unstinted praise for her work as chairman of the float section of the parade, which the Honolulu Advertiser characterized so fittingly as “A
LIBERTY BELL, AS WELL KNOWN IN HONOLULU AS IN PHILADELPHIA

THE FILIPINO LABOR UNION TOOK FOR THEIR IDEAL "LIBERTY"
EMPHASIZING A PHASE OF AMERICAN HISTORY TOO LITTLE KNOWN TO THE AVERAGE AMERICAN CITIZEN

"THE BREAKING OF THE TABU"—A DEFIANCE OF OLD CONVENTIONS, RESULTING IN GIVING WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS WITH MEN
ANOTHER LITTLE-KNOWN INCIDENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY—PRESENTATION OF THE FIRST AMERICAN TREATY TO KAHAHUMANU, BY CAPT. CATESBY JONES, 1843

THIS FLOAT, HIGHLY COLORFUL AS WELL AS HISTORICALLY ACCURATE, WAS ENTERED BY ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, DOMINICAN ORDER
EVERY SPECTATOR, OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL, RECOGNIZED THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR
parade miles long devoted to Idealism.” The editorial continues: “Floats and marching groups representing races, nations, societies, historical events, the Army and the Navy; not a single touch of materialism in the entire procession. . . . Was there ever such a parade known? Out of the many observed in different cities none is remembered. Here in the mid-Pacific, where many uninformed statesmen have peered and peeped to find signs of treachery to the nation from the foreign-born or native-born of Oriental blood, on the nation’s day of celebrating its birth the entire population join in honoring ‘Liberty Enlightening the World,’ borne high above all symbols of other nationalities. It is well worth remembering. The parade itself was deeply interesting from its historical pageantry. But far more significant was the absence of materialism and the presence of Idealism in manifold presentation and action. The spirit that prompted such a demonstration may be trusted wholly. It makes vocal the feelings of all native residents in Hawaii pronouncing the death of racial hatred, the devotion to something far more important than wealth, however important that may be.”

Only in this Pacific area could the unparalleled story of America’s birth and dramatic rise to importance in world affairs be told in such a kaleidoscope of tropical color, symbolic display and blending of racial groups. To the thundering accompaniment of guns fired in salute, the panorama of America’s one hundred and fifty years of history began to unfold with the famous “Spirit of ’76.” This beautiful representation was instantly recognized, and all along the line it evoked spontaneous applause from the multitude of people that thronged the streets. “The Liberty Bell” float, entered by the U. S. Navy, and the “Signing of the Declaration of Independence,” were likewise greeted with applause from the spectators, who sensed that they were the touchstone for the day’s observance. With the “Betsy Ross” float, the Aloha Chapter entry, the tying back to the actual events of July, 1776, resolved into related historical representations. Of Aloha Chapter’s float, the Honolulu Advertiser made noteworthy comment: “As the float representing Betsy Ross came before the reviewing stand with the band playing the “Star Spangled Banner,” the greatest enthusiasm of the morning was aroused. The famous woman character of American history was represented making the first American Flag, and there were her attendants and the old-fashioned spinning wheel. It was a beautiful symbol.” Not only was the float charming in its simplicity and quiet dignity, but the beauty of the two young women—Betsy Ross and her spinner—lent a distinction to the familiar picture. Of greatest satisfaction to the local members of the D. A. R, was not only the enthusiasm and applause which greeted their float all along the line of march, but that the school children of many alien ancestries, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and others, recognized immediately the story portrayed. Here and there along the lined streets, little staccato cries rose above the rumbling of the floats: “0 there’s Betsy Ross making the first American Flag.”

Greater tribute can no one hope for than this. Significant events in the period since the Declaration of Independence were reviewed in great elaboration of detail as in the floats representing “Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Louis XVI,” the “Louisiana Purchase,” and the “War with Mexico.” And of especial interest
was the contribution of the Hawaiian community to the moving panorama. "The Breaking of the Tabu," the "Court of Queen Kaahumanu," and the "Presentation of the First American Treaty with Hawaii," graphically portrayed the far-reaching influence of the early American missionaries on what is now United States Territory. The stalwart Hawaiians, garbed in their traditional costumes, the feathered robes, gay-colored leis and flowers, created a dramatic picture that lingered in one's memory with all the elegy of an irretrievable past.

Three different floats represented the interest which the Chinese community manifested in the commemorative day. "China Expressing Friendship for America," "Five Chinese Nations Welcoming America," and "Chinese Industry in American Railway Development," were spectacular in their treatment and attractive in design.

Truly Oriental splendor made the Japanese community's entry in the float section one of great beauty and distinction. "The Reception of Commodore Perry at the Court of Japan" was accorded generous applause, together with that of the Filipino group which followed it: "Filipino Sympathy for American Independence."

It would be impossible to do justice to all the entries of the various civic, educational and welfare bodies in a few words. The ingenuity with which they were designed, the beautiful symbolism which animated them deserve more than that. The American Legion float, portraying the "Soldier of 1918," the entry of the United States Army, "The Covered Wagon," the "Rough Riders of '98," the American Legion Auxiliary entry, "The Civil War," and the float depicting "Lincoln Signing the Emanci-
pation Proclamation” were but a few of those worthy of high commendation.

But the most of the multitude’s approval was not reserved for the float section of the parade, however. The military units, swinging along in excellent line formation, with their modern war accouterments, stirred the onlookers as did the several bands playing their spirited marches.

Mr. Samuel Wilder King, General Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Committee, was reported in a Star-Bulletin interview, as giving praise where it was due—to the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department and his entire command; to the Navy, which, in addition to its marching units, entered two beautiful floats; to the many patriotic, civic, welfare and educational organizations. Of Aloha Chapter’s work he said: “Mrs. Howard Clarke, D. A. R. State Regent, was the chairman of the float section and congratulations should go to her. . . . Mrs. Theodore Richards (Chaplain of Aloha Chapter) was in charge of the patriotic programs in the churches Sunday, and that section of the celebration was most efficiently handled.”

The memorable day closed with impressive tableaux that repeated the symbolic meaning of the day’s great parade. The old royal palace, used as a background for the illustrious events of the past, seemed to suggest fittingly the important linking of America’s historical past with that of Hawaii. As a crowning climax to all the tableaux of unforgettable beauty, the Annexation ceremony, with the final lowering of the Hawaiian flag and the raising of the American Flag, was re-enacted with “Liberty” in the background welcoming with outstretched hand the new Territory to the Union.

In the light of the co-operation, enthusiasm and zeal for hard work that Aloha Chapter members in Honolulu experienced from every quarter of the community, regardless of race or creed, it is small wonder that we envision the finest flowering of our work; that in our hearts we are asking with the poet:

“Give us to build
Above the deep intent
The deed.”

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February, 1926, D. A. R. Magazines Wanted

THE office of the Treasurer General desires a few copies of the February, 1926, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Those subscribers not wishing to keep back numbers will confer a favor by sending February, 1926, copies to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Postage will be paid, or another issue sent in exchange if desired.
The peculiar situation of Delaware, being accessible by water through its whole extent, exposed its inhabitants to continual invasions by the enemy, and was one of the principal causes of the division of sentiment in the province.

Cæsar Rodney (1730-1783) was born in Dover, Kent County, in what is now the State of Delaware. Although he lived in the county all his life and occupied many prominent positions, rising to the rank of brigadier general in a military career, and to President of the State in civil life, holding the latter position for nearly four years, the exact date of his death is not known. From 1762, he took a prominent part in all public affairs; was, together with Thomas McKean, a member of the “Stamp Act Congress,” which met in New York in 1763, and was among the most active and influential characters who espoused the cause of the colonies in Delaware. He was chairman of the committee called in 1774 to elect delegates to the First Continental Congress, and he and Thomas McKean and George Read were elected delegates, a position which he held until November, 1778. John Adams notes in his diary:

Cæsar Rodney is the oddest-looking man in the world; he is tall, thin, and pale; his face is not bigger than a large apple, yet there is sense and fire, spirit, wit and humor in his countenance.

At that time the malady from which Rodney died (cancer of the face), had begun to trouble him, and in 1776 he had retired to his home for a short rest when McKean’s message came. According to well-founded tradition, he stopped only to write a letter to be placed in his agent’s hands immediately, in case, as his physician prophesied, he was overtaken by death in his hurried journey. In this letter he stated that he was hurrying to Congress to vote for Independence, and wished the delegates to be so informed, in order that his vote might be recorded. If he reached Congress alive, the note might be destroyed, as he would cast his vote in person. His instructions were carried out, and this priceless document was, therefore, destroyed. He was never married.

George Read (1734-1798) was born in Maryland, but came with his parents to Delaware when very young; studied at Chester, Pa., for several years and was then sent to Dr. Allison of New London, Pa., where Charles Thomson, Hugh Williamson and others whom he was to know later, became fellow students. He was admitted to the bar at nineteen, and settled in Newcastle County, where he was soon chosen to fill important positions. In 1763 he married Gertrude Ross Till, widow of Thomas Till, and sister of George Ross, Signer, by whom he had five children, four of whom lived to maturity: George, Jr., born 1765, married Mary Thompson, his cousin; William, born 1767, married Anne McCall; John, born 1769, married Martha, daughter of Samuel Meredith, brother-in-law of George Clymer, the Signer; and Mary Howell, married Matthew Pearce of Md.
It was to overcome the tie caused by Read’s voting against independence that caused Thomas McKean to send the express for Rodney. But the vote, having once been announced, Read was firmly in favor of obeying it, regardless of consequences. It is stated that in August, 1776, Joseph Galloway told him “that he had signed the Declaration with a halter about his neck.” Read replied: “It was a measure demanded by the crisis, and he was prepared to meet any consequences that might ensue. He was a Senator from Delaware in the First Congress under the Constitution, and in 1793 was made Chief Justice of Delaware, which position he filled until his death.

Thomas McKean (1734-1817) was born in New London and was early placed under the care of Dr. Allison, the teacher of George Read; studied law and was admitted to the bar before he became of age; and the next year was admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania. In 1757 he was made Clerk of the Assembly, and in 1762 was appointed, with Cesar Rodney, to revise and print all laws enacted after 1752. When it was proposed to have a congress of delegates in 1765 at New York, Read and Rodney were chosen delegates and, on their return, received the thanks of their constituents. One office after another was tendered him until 1774, when he was sent to the First Continental Congress; in 1777 he was President of Delaware, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and delegate to Congress from Delaware. In the same year he was compelled to move his family at least five times to escape the Indians. He was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania for twenty-two years, and was then elected Governor, which position he held nine years. His last public appearance was during the War of 1812 when a meeting of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia was called to take measures to protect the city from invasion, and McKean was asked to preside. He received honorary degrees from Princeton in 1781 and from Dartmouth in 1782; and was also an honorary member of several societies in Pennsylvania.

Thomas McKean married first, in 1763, Mary Borden, the eldest daughter of Thomas Borden, of Bordentown, N. J., who died in 1773, leaving six children: Joseph, born 1764, married, 1786, Hannah Miles; Robert, born 1765, married Ann Smith; Elizabeth, born 1767, married Andrew Pettit in 1791; Letitia, born 1769, married George Buchanan in 1789; Mary, born 1771, who died in childhood; Anne, born in 1773, who married, in 1797, Andrew Buchanan, brother of George.

He married, second, in 1774, Sarah Armitage of Newcastle, and had five children, three of whom died unmarried. The others were: Sarah, born 1777, who became the Marchioness de Casa Yrujo, and died in Madrid in 1841; Thomas, born in 1779, who married Sarah Clementina Pratt.

The decisive part played by a patriotic and determined minority in Pennsylvania has also been given in a former issue, as well as the genealogy of Franklin, Morris and Morton, three of the Signers.

George Ross (1730-1779), born in Newcastle, Del., where his father, the Rev. George Ross, was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church for over fifty years, was one of eleven children, all of whom were distinguished in their communities. He received a liberal education and studied law under his half-brother, John Ross, of Philadelphia; was admitted to the bar in 1751, and settled in Lancaster, at that time on the western limits of European settlements in Pennsylvania. In 1755 he married Ann Lawler, of Lancaster, who
George Ross (1716-1781), the son of a clergyman in Ireland, came to this country as a "Redemptioner" while still a lad; was taken by a Mr. Savage, of Easton, Pa., and put at work as "filler" in his iron works. Savage soon saw that the boy was not used to manual labor, and transferred him to his business office, where he soon

were married: Mary (1772-1832), who married Paschal Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, and had one child, Emily, born July 9, 1815; and Bird, who studied law, later became a clergyman in New York, and died, without issue, April 14, 1859. The court decided that his only legal heir was Emily Hollingsworth, who died, unmarried, August 3, 1895.

James Wilson married, second, Miss Hannah Gray, of Boston, and had one child, who died in infancy. While presiding at a session of the Federal Court, at Edenton, N. C., Wilson died at the home of his friend and colleague, Judge Iredell. His widow married later, Dr. Thomas Bartlett, and died in London in 1807.

Although in this country only a little over thirty years, Wilson seemed from the beginning to have been a true American in principle, and to have adhered to this character to the day of his death. While early in the Congress, John Dickinson, under whom he studied law, exerted a great deal of influence over him, John Adams writes his wife as early as July, 1775: "There is a young gentleman from Pennsylvania whose fortitude, rectitude and abilities, too, greatly outshine his master's" (Dickinson); and while Rutledge wrote John Jay, June 8, 1776: "The whole argument was sustained on one side by R. Livingston, Wilson, Dickinson and myself," when the matter came to a vote, Wilson stood firm for Independence in direct opposition to his former teacher, Dickinson.

George Taylor (1716-1781), the son of a clergyman in Ireland, came to this country as a "Redemptioner" while still a lad; was taken by a Mr. Savage, of Easton, Pa., and put at work as "filler" in his iron works. Savage soon saw that the boy was not used to manual labor, and transferred him to his business office, where he soon
became invaluable. When Savage died, in 1738, the widow, knowing nothing of the business, kept Taylor as her manager for a year, and in 1739 they were married. In 1764 Taylor was first elected a Representative to the Provincial Congress, where he soon became prominent, and on July 20, 1776, he, George Ross, George Clymer, Benjamin Rush and James Smith, all fully persuaded of the necessity for Independence, were chosen delegates to Congress to take the places of the dissenting members, and John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris and James Wilson were continued. All of them were allowed to sign the Declaration August 2nd.

George and Nancy Savage Taylor had two children: James, who married Elizabeth Gordon, and died in 1772, leaving five children; and Ann, who died unmarried.

James Smith (1719-1806) was born in Ireland and came to America when a lad (one of a numerous family of children). Their father settled on the west side of the Susquehanna River. James was sent to Dr. Allison's school, and, after graduation, studied law under his older brother in Lancaster. He soon moved to York, where he was for many years the only lawyer in town, and about 1760 married Miss Eleanor Armor, of Newcastle, Del. From the very beginning of the troubles with England, Smith had been steadfast in his opinion of the final outcome and the steps that would have to be taken to reach that end. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and, on the news of the battle of Lexington, he organized a company of "Associators," and later a regiment, around his own home, which he personally drilled. This was the first volunteer company in Pennsylvania, and he was elected colonel, a purely honorary title, as he was too old to assume active command. The movement spread through the State, and in June, 1776, Mr. Penn testified before the House of Lords that 20,000 Associators had volunteered their services to the State. July 20, 1776, James Smith was elected to Congress, and affixed his signature to the Declaration, in conformity with the ruling, previously given.

James and Eleanor Smith had two children, who grew to maturity: James, Jr., who died, unmarried, before his father; and Elizabeth who married James Johnston of York. In the Spengler Families, published in 1896, it is stated that "none of his (the Signer's) descendants now survive."

George Clymer (1738-1801), another of the group of Pennsylvania patriots elected July 20, 1776, for the first time to the Continental Congress, was born in Philadelphia, although of English parentage. Left an orphan at the age of seven years, he was educated by his uncle, William Coleman, and later inherited the larger part of his fortune. He married, in 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of Reese Meredith, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and from the Stamp Act agitation until his death was noted for his public spirit. He and Michael Hillegas were among the first Continental Treasurers; he was one of the first subscribers to the first loan for the Continental service, and was so efficient a member of the various committees on which he was appointed that he became especially obnoxious to the British, and, after the defeat at Brandywine, his house was sacked, his family barely escaping with their lives. His public service did not terminate with the close of the Revolution. He became the first President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences; was instrumental in abolishing the penal laws then in vogue; was a member of the Constitu-
tional Convention, and, although in favor of the naturalization of foreigners who came to this country, believed in subjecting immigrants to a longer term of probation before they were entitled to the voting privileges of citizens than was adopted. His last public service was as one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Cherokee and Creek Indians in Georgia, in 1796, when both he and his wife narrowly escaped shipwreck.

Of the eight children born to George and Elizabeth Clymer four died unmarried. The others are: Henry, born in 1769, married Mary Willing; Margaret married George McCall; Nancy married Charles Lewis and died without issue, and George married Maria O'Brien.

Benjamin Rush (1745-1813) inherited his patriotic instincts from his great grandfather, an officer in Cromwell's army, who, at the death of his commander, emigrated from England to Pennsylvania about the time of its first settlement. Benjamin was born in Byberry, and at six years of age was left fatherless. His mother, another one of those Revolutionary heroines neglected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, determined that he and his brother should receive a classical education; moved to Philadelphia, placed him, when nine years of age, under Doctor Findley, of Nottingham, Md., her sister's husband (who later became the President of Princeton), who fitted him to enter Princeton, from which he graduated with honors in 1766. Rush then spent three years in the medical schools and hospitals of Edinburgh, London and Paris, and, bearing a diploma as Doctor of Medicine from Edinburgh, returned in 1769 to Philadelphia, where he was appointed a professor in the Medical College, and also Professor of Chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. His political sentiments were so generally known that he was, as he puts it, "thrust into Congress" July 20, adding, "I find there is a great deal of difference between sporting a sentiment in a letter" . . . "and discharging properly the duty of a Senator." . . . "I feel myself unequal to every part of my new situation, except where plain integrity is required." The Journals show, however, that he immediately went to work to bring about much-needed reforms in the Medical Department, and was also on many prominent committees. Although his membership in Congress came just when the reaction from the high spirit of patriotism that induced the adoption of the Declaration was strengthened by the disasters on every side, Rush's firm belief in the expediency of that act never wavered.

In April, 1777, he wrote: "Nothing but the signing and recognizing of the declaration of independence preserved the Congress from a dissolution in December, 1776, when Howe marched to the Delaware." . . . "Further, the declaration of independence produced a secession of tories—timid—moderate and double-minded men from the counsels of America, in consequence of which the congress, as well as each of the States, have possessed ten times the Vigor and Strength they had formerly." (The capital for States and small letter for America are in the original and suggestive of the temper of the times.)

In 1777 he was appointed Physician General of the Military hospitals for the middle department, and retired from Congress, but became known and revered, both in this country and Europe, on account of his actions in Philadelphia in 1793, at the time of the yellow fever epidemic, said to be the most destructive epidemic that has ever visited this country. At a time when even physicians were
fleeing from the city, he called his present and former pupils together and gave a talk on the ethics of the medical profession, closing:

As for myself, I am determined to remain and render all the aid I can. I may fall a victim to the epidemic, and so may you, gentlemen. But I prefer, since I am placed here by Divine Providence, to fall in performing my duty, if such must be the consequence of staying on the ground, than to secure my life by fleeing from the post of duty allotted in the providence of God. I will remain if I remain alone.

Together with some of his pupils and other physicians, he labored night and day until stricken, and even then prescribed and counseled those whom came for advice.

In January, 1776, he married Julia, oldest daughter of Richard Stockton, the Signer, and his wife, Annis Boudinot. She was born in 1759 and lived until 1848, when her body was placed beside that of her husband in Christ Church burying ground. Of their thirteen children four died in infancy; John and Benjamin died unmarried; James, who married Phebe Ridgway; Julia, who married Henry Jonathan Williams, and William, who married Elizabeth Fox Roberts, died childless; the others are: Ann Emily, born 1779, who married Ross Cuthbert; Richard, born 1780, who married Catherine Eliza Murray; Mary, born 1784, who married Thomas Manners, and died in England in 1849; and Samuel, born 1795, who married Ann Wilmer.

(To be continued)
The following Revolutionary soldiers are not yet represented in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This data on them, therefore, has been compiled with the view of meeting the most difficult requirements on the application papers for membership in the Society, and to leave for the applicant only the establishment of descent from a child of one of these soldiers.

**Thomas Quarterman**

*References: Stacy's “History of Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia”; Grady’s “List of Marriages, Births, Baptisms, and Deaths of the Early Settlers of Midway” (typewritten) in D. A. R. Library of Memorial Continental Hall; Knight’s “Georgia’s Roster of the Revolution.”*

Thomas Quarterman was born March 27, 1742 (Stacy, p. 265), probably in South Carolina as his father did not remove from there to Liberty County until 1754 (Stacy, p. 19). He died May 31, 1791 (Stacy, p. 267), in Midway, Georgia (Grady, p. 61).

His place of residence during the Revolution was Midway and South Carolina, as he was married in South Carolina in 1779 (Stacy, p. 267), and he had a child born in Midway in 1784 (Grady, p. 19). At the beginning of the Revolution, the British occupation of that part of Georgia drove the Midway congregation away and, in 1782, the former residents began to return from exile (Stacy, p. 48).

His service in the Revolution was as a Georgia soldier (Knight, p. 426).

He married, 1st, Rebecca Bacon in 1757, and she died in 1775. Their children were: Rebecca, born 1758, married John Norman in 1775; Joseph, who died in 1806, married his cousin Elizabeth Quarterman in 1787; Thomas married Renchie Norman in 1787, and he died about 1790, because in July of that year his widow remarried, and she died 1790; William; and Sarah (Stacy, pp. 266, 267).

He married, 2nd, Rebecca Smallwood in 1776, and had: John, born 1777, died 1790 (Stacy, p. 267).

He married, 3rd, Mrs. Rebecca Baker Ball in South Carolina in 1779, and she died in 1792. Their children were: Susannah, born 1784; Robert, born 1787, died 1841, married his cousin Rebecca Quarterman in 1807, 2nd, Margaret Esther Middleton in 1815, 3rd, Mary Jemima Way in 1818, and 4th, Mrs. Margaret Sarah Baker; Thomas, born 1791, died 1792 (Stacy, pp. 267, 268).

**Samuel Gavitt**

*References: Arnold’s “Vital Records of Rhode Island”; “Census of Rhode Island, 1700.”*

Samuel Gavitt was married in North Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1766 (Arnold, vol. V, p. 16 of South Kingston, and p. 24 of North Kingston), and he was living yet in 1790 in South Kingston (Census, p. 42). These two items are substitutes for his dates and places of birth and death as they place him and show that he was of a suitable age to have rendered service in the Revolution, and that he lived through the period.

His place of residence during the Revolution was South Kingston, as all of his children were born there before, during, and after that war (Arnold, vol. V, p. 44, South Kingston).

His Revolutionary service was as a private in Col. Topham’s regiment in 1776 (Arnold, vol. XII, p. 167).

He married Ruth Bates (the place and date already given above), and had the following children: Oliver, born 1766; Daniel, born 1768; Mary, born 1770; Esther, born 1772; Elizabeth, born 1773; Samuel born 1775; Hannah, born 1779; John, born 1781; Ruth, born 1784; Arnold, born 1787; and Perry, born 1789 (Arnold, vol. V, pp. 44, 45, South Kingston).
James Eldredge


James Eldredge was married in 1765 (Rep. Men, vol. I, p. 294), and this shows that he was of a suitable age to have served in the Revolution. He was yet living in 1790 in Brooklyne, Windham County, Connecticut (Census, p. 141), where he returned after the Revolution (Rep. Men, vol. I, p. 294). These items are substitutes for his birth and death.

His place of residence during the Revolution was Stonington, Connecticut (Rep. Men, vol. I, p. 294). His service in the Revolution was: lieutenant, 1775; captain, 1775, in the 3rd regiment, Colonel Parsons; captain, 1776, 1777, in 10th regiment, Colonel Parsons; captain, 1778, in 1st regiment—all in Connecticut troops (Conn. Men, vol. I, pp. 73, 90, 146).

He married Lucy Gallup, and their children were: Gurden, born 1765; James, born 1768; Lucy, born 1770, married — Perkins and removed to Ohio; Eunice, born 1772, married James McClellan; Henry, born 1774; Joseph W., born 1777, settled in Vermont; Giles Russell, born 1780; Nancy, born 1782, became the 2nd wife of James McClellan; Charles, born 1784 in Brooklyne, died, 1838, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, married, 1st, Hannah Child, and married, 2nd, after 1816, Eleanor Fry, who was living yet in 1827—the date of birth of her youngest child; Frank, died in youth; Oliver, born 1789, lived in Boston; Francis M., born 1791; Edward, born 1794, lived in Boston, and died in Pomfret, Connecticut (Rep. Men, vol. I, pp. 294, 295).

John Stiles

References: "The Stiles Family in America," by Henry Reed Stiles.

John Stiles was born about 1753 (Stiles, p. 514), probably at Stilestown, N. J., as (same page) his father resided there until 1759, when he removed to Morristown. He died in Stilestown in 1843, aged 80 years (Stiles, p. 526). Their children were: Catherine, born 1776, died 1852, married Leonard Davenport about 1798; William, born 1781, died 1851, married Polly Morrison, who died 1852, aged 71; John, born 1783, died 1868, married Elsie Sayre in 1808; Lockey (Rachel), born 1786, married John Righter in 1806; Sally, married John R. Jacobs in 1806; Moses, born 1794, married Elizabeth Gould Burnett in 1815, and they were living yet in 1838—date of birth of a child (Stiles, pp. 527, 531, 532, 558, 560, 561).

Levi Rogers


Levi Rogers was born February 21, 1754 (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. IV, p. 42), probably in Berwick, Me., because his father was of that place (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. I, p. 113). He was living in 1792 (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. V, p. 31), probably in Berwick as he had a child born there in 1788 (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. V, p. 31).

His place of residence during the Revolution was Berwick, because his children were born there during that time (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. V, p. 31). His Revolutionary service was as a private in 1775 in Capt. Benjamin Mann's company, Col. James Reed's regiment of New Hampshire (Rev. Rolls, vol. I, pp. 101, 205, 207).

He married Huldah Hussey in November, 1776 (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. I, p. 113; vol. V, p. 31). One of these references, the former, gives Berwick as the place of marriage, and the other gives it as Falmouth, Me. However, their children were born in the former place, and they were: Anna, born 1778; John, born 1780; Aaron, born 1782; Elizabeth, born 1784; Lydia, born 1785, died same year; Huldah, born 1788 (Gen. Rec. Quar., vol. V, p. 31).

Luther Colvin


Luther Colvin was born about 1739, and died in 1829 (Williams, p. 126). He was born, probably, in Rhode Island, as he came from there to Danby in 1765 (Williams, p. 125); and he probably died in Danby, as he was yet there in 1790 (Census, p. 38), and as there is no indication that he left there.

His place of residence during the Revolution was Danby, as indicated in the foregoing paragraph, and also because the company in which
he served in the Revolution was made up of men from Danby (See reference pages of his service and names of these men in Williams). He was a sergeant in 1778, 1780, and 1781, in Capt. Stephen Calkins' company of Vermont militia (Rev. Rolls, pp. 92, 153, 197, 372, 373).

He married Lydia Colvin, who died in 1814; and their children were: Stephen, married Mary Merrithew, and he died in 1804, leaving a family of eleven children; Caleb, married Anne Abbott; John, born 1785, died 1825, married Lucy Frink; Catherine, married Joseph Irish; Lydia; Esther; Anna; Freelove married Welcome Harrington (Williams, p. 126).

Joel Abbott

References: Abbott's "Descendants of George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts"; "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the American Revolution."

Joel Abbott was born, 1732, in Brookfield, Mass., and died, 1823, in Brimfield, Mass. (Abbott, p. 197).

His place of residence during the Revolution was Brookfield, because his children were born there before, during, and after that war (Abbott, pp. 199, 203).

His service in the Revolution was that he served to the credit of the third precinct of Brookfield in 1778, for four and a half months (Mass. S. and S., vol. 1, p. 18).

He married Judith "Steavens" in Brookfield in 1763, and she died in 1800, aged 56 years. Their children were: Gideon, born 1763, died 1801, married Mary Walker in 1790, and she was living yet in 1810; Zebina, born 1765, died 1856; Ruth, born 1767, died 1825, married Forbes and had one child, born 1786; Zephaniah, born 1769, died 1802, married Eunice Marble in 1792, she was born 1770, and died 1844; Olive, born 1771, died 1846, married Nathan Chadwick in 1793, he was born 1765, and died 1841; Rachel, born 1773, died 1852, married Zadok Cooley in 1795, and had two children; Jerusha, born 1775, died 1851, married Seneca Blodgett in 1810; Jabez, born 1777, died 1801; Jarius, born 1780, died 1850, married Elizabeth Hastings in 1805; Mary, born 1782, died 1815, married Robert Crossett in 1804, he was born, 1781, and was living yet in 1814; George, born 1784, died 1801; Joel, born 1786, died 1856, married Capernaum Rice in 1808, she was born in 1789; Elijah, born 1788, died 1861, married Lois Belknap in 1819, she was born in 1800, and died in 1868 (Abbott, pp. 197, 198, 199, 203, 381, 382, 383, 384).

Benjamin Littlefield


Benjamin Littlefield was born about 1730, probably in Wells, York County, Me., as his father and grandfather were of that place, and he died in Wells in 1821 (Gen. and Fam. Hist. Me., vol. I, p. 102).

His place of residence during the Revolution was Wells as he is shown there at time by the actual service rendered (Bourne, p. 775).

His Revolutionary service was as selectman of the town of Wells in 1776 and 1777 (Bourne, p. 775).

He married Dorcas Black in 1753, and had: Samuel Black, who married Susannah Hatch in 1802 (Gen. and Fam. Hist. Me., vol. I, p. 102).—D. B. C.

ATTENTION, MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN!

CHAPTER Chairmen should keep the D. A. R. Magazine Index Cards for their own files, and send only the names and addresses of subscribers, with remittance, to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on the regular subscription blanks furnished by the Magazine Department there.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.
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.

Toussaint Du Bois Chapter (Lawrenceville, Ill.). The Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion officiated at the unveiling of a tablet erected in memory of three Revolutionary soldiers on November 8, 1925. The exercises opened with the singing of "America," after which a prayer was read by Dr. W. R. Mangum. A biographical sketch of the three soldiers, Christopher Coy, Benjamin Melton and William Melton, was given which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Our Chapter meetings, which occur monthly from October to June, are well attended, and we have plans for much interesting and constructive work for the coming year.

Luella Eaton Lewis, Historian.

Desire Tobey-Sears Chapter (Mankato, Kans.) entertained with Colonial costume party at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Mary Gordon Dykes, on February 22nd. The rooms of her home were decorated with American flags, and the members were gowned in beautiful, quaint old Colonial costumes of more than a century ago. The guests were welcomed at the door by Mrs. Dykes and members of the Society. Mrs. Bertha C. Duncan presided on the second floor and invited each guest to register and then be served with punch by Miss Mary F. Hulse, who was assisted by Miss Vera L. Garber and Mrs. Bernice Conley. After an informal hour of conversation and introductions, a splendid program was presented by our members and prospective members. This program was arranged by Mrs. Dykes-Beachy, Mrs. Ingham, Miss Duncan and Miss Spencer. Later the guests enjoyed a historic question contest and then refreshments were served. About eighty-five members and guests were present.

Our absent members remembered us, for flowers were sent by Mrs. B. L. Dulaney of Washington, D. C.; Miss Laurine Lynne of Los Angeles sent a box of candy, and messages of various kinds came from the following: Miss Winifred Hanna of Rawlins, Wyoming; Dr. Sarah Honey of Placentia, California; Mrs. Hays B. White of Washington, D. C.; Miss Elizabeth Cunningham of Salina, Kansas; Miss Helen Stafford, Lawrence, Kansas; Mrs. P. C. Crosman, Lancaster, N. H.; Mrs. Cora G. Campbell, Belleville, Kans.; Miss Alice Gordon, Chicago, Ill.; and Mrs. James M. Scott of Lebanon, Kans.

Our Chapter has been organized for about two years and we have more than forty members. There are several papers at Headquarters and many prospective members. Nearly all of us subscribe to the Daughters of the
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. The Chapter entertained the members of their families at a picnic on Flag Day last summer. Each year since our organization a box has been sent to Ellis Island. We had a float in our County Fall Festival parade, and in October we had a fancy work booth.

ESTHER DYKES-BEACNY, Corresponding Secretary.

Waucoma Chapter (Waucoma, Iowa). On September 13, 1925, this Chapter dedicated a memorial to Johann Gaertner, a soldier who served under Napoleon and who is buried in the churchyard of the smallest church in Iowa and one of the smallest in the world. This is St. Anthony's Church, located at Old Mission, near Festina. The tablet is of bronze, and besides the inscription bears the insignia of the National Society. It has been placed in a boulder estimated to weigh over four tons, which marks the grave of Johann Gaertner in the beautiful cemetery of the little church of which he was one of the builders. He was born in 1793 and at the age of nineteen joined the army of Napoleon, and took part in the Russian campaign. When the Czar refused peace and the French were compelled to retreat from Moscow, suffering from cold and lack of food, they died by thousands. Of the 400,000 who started on that terrible march, there were but 25,000 who returned, and Johann Gaertner was one of them. He saved the life of one of the French marshals at the risk of his own, and for his bravery was cited by the Emperor for the Legion of Honor. Owing to an unfortunate circumstance he was never decorated.

After Napoleon's return from Elba, Gaertner was one of those who rallied to his support, and on June 15, 1815, he fought under his interpid leader at Waterloo.

The dedication brought out a very large attendance, attesting to the interest in this historical event. The beautiful little cemetery in the wooded hills, is overshadowed by an ancient ledge of rocks, while at one side flows the Turkey River. The decorations were both American and French flags. The services started by the band playing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and this was followed by the Invocation. While the band played "Nearer, My God to Thee," four young girls, dressed in white and wearing the badge of the Society, approached the boulder, the guard of honor carrying flags. The tablet was unveiled by Miss Mildred Reed, daughter of our Regent, and Miss Helen Fox, daughter of our Vice-Regent. The Guard of Honor was Miss Harriet Cochran daughter of the Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Evelyn Reed, daughter of the Regent.

The Chapter Historian, Miss Addie M. Potter, in behalf of Waucoma Chapter, presented the tablet to the daughter, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of this soldier of Napoleon, who sleeps today in the land of his adoption. Mr. H. Geisen, in behalf of the descendants, accepted the tablet and thanked the Daughters of the American Revolution for placing this memorial in honor of their ancestor. Mr. B. A. Webster, State Commandant of the American Legion, gave an inspiring address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Daughters. Miss Mary Huber, a great-granddaughter of Johann Gaertner, gave a brief history of the little chapel and the reason for its having been built. Johann Gaertner's mother made a vow that if her son returned safely from Russia she would build a chapel to some saint. The years passed until 1885 the son, assisted by his own son-in-law, built the Little Stone
Chapel on the spot where the old log church had stood. He dedicated it to St. Anthony, thus fulfilling his mother's vow.

The Recessional was then given by Mrs. Belding, Chaplain of the Chapter, with responses by the members. "The Star Spangled Banner," by the band, closed the services, and this notable event passed into history.

ADDIE M. POTTER, Historian.

Independence Pioneers Chapter (Independence, Mo.) is doing much toward the furtherance of education and Americanization.

For a number of years we have made an annual contribution of $100 to our State Patriotic Education Endowment Fund and $75 (one half scholarship) to a student in the School of the Ozarks. The Chapter is also sponsor for two $300 loans from the State Education Fund to two Independence girls. Through our efforts Education Week has been observed in the Independence schools. For several years prizes of $10 have been given to the schools of Cement City and Sugar Creek (both foreign settlements), for the best essays on patriotic subjects. Flag codes, literature, manuals and pictures have been contributed to these schools. The members of our Americanization Committee have made frequent visits in these settlements and have held classes in sewing and cooking. The women are most appreciative and it is a joy to feel that we have won their confidence and love. We anticipate splendid achievements in this field. We have sent boxes of materials and a bolt of muslin to Ellis Island. Contributions have been made to Schaufler Training School and American International College.

On Memorial Day it was our privilege to unveil a bronze marker in Union Cemetery, Kansas City, at the grave of Hannah Clements Ambrose, daughter of Roger Clements, a soldier of the Revolution. An inspiring address was given by Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, N. S. D. A. R. Our State Poet Laureate, Mrs. W. L. Webb, contributed a poem, "A Tribute to Our Real Daughters," and the State Chairman of Real Daughters, Mrs. Joseph Wayne Greene, gave an interesting talk.

A movement to build a community building, as a tribute to our Gold Star Boys was started in Independence. Our Chapter gave splendid co-operation in putting over the bonds for $150,000. The building committee have given us permission to place a memorial drinking fountain in the vestibule. This will be of white marble and will have the names of all the Gold Star Boys in gold lettering, with the insignia...
the National Society in gold and blue enamel.

On all Flag Days Independence is beautifully decorated with 335 flags waving from their staffs. These uniform flag outfits were sold by members of our Chapter and are displayed throughout the city.

An appeal from our State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift resulted in the planting of 111 by the Chapter in one year, and an effort to place Thrift Banks in all the schools.

For a number of years the Chapter has met all State and National obligations. Manifesting a high order of patriotism and loyalty, our members are most active in promoting the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

JOSEPHINE NICHOLAS GREENE, Regent.

The process of making the bullets was simple, a long-handled metal spoon with a bowl like that of a pipe being used. The bowl was filled with lead and then left in the fire, or hot ashes, until the lead melted. After it had cooled the bowl was opened and the bullet dropped out. As only a small fire was needed, the women could easily hide in the corn that covered the hillside and make a fire behind a boulder. The very boulder on which the tablet is placed may have been used in this way, as it was found further up the hill and moved down to a beautiful spot under the trees near the entrance to the high school grounds on Northfield Road.

The setting was generously provided by the Board of Education of West Orange in accordance with the plan of Mr. George Jacob Fredericks, chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The tablet measures 17 inches by 24 inches and is of standard bronze, hand finished and tooled, burnished and lacquered to withstand the weather.

At the unveiling appropriate exercises were held, with speeches by Mrs. R. D. Anderson, Regent of Orange Mountain Chapter; Mr. Stanly Babson, President of the Board of Education of West Orange; Mr. Frank A. O'Connor, a town Commissioner, and Mr. Reimherr, Principal of the high school. Throughout the exercises a beautiful large silk American Flag was carried by Miss Wilcox, chairman of the Committee of Preservation of Historic Spots, and the hand-embroidered silk banner of the Chapter was carried by Mrs. Frank Fitch, one of the committee. Miss Phoebe Condit and
Santa Ana Chapter (Santa Ana, Calif.). More than four hundred of our leading citizens attended the unveiling of the memorial of our Chapter to those who gave their lives in the World War. In the little grove of redwoods on the high school campus, where ten beautiful trees stand in memory of the lives given from the school, the impressive ceremony was held. The group, composed of Daughters of the American Revolution, members of the Sons of the American Revolution, the city Board of Education, students and many interested citizens stood in a circle around the beautiful granite block, which was placed in the center of the grove. The big rock was partially covered with an American Flag, held over the memorial plate by Mrs. Ella Irene Campau. Placed near the rock, and also veiled with a large flag, stood a white marble bench, on the sides of which is carved the words, "Sit Ye Down and Think."

On one side of the memorial rock stood Mrs. Thyræ Marvin Swales, Regent, with her mother, Mrs. Emmeline B. Harmon; Mrs. Robert Northcross and Senator William A. Smith, and the Chapter members. On the other side were the members of the city Board of Education, Superintendent Cranston and D. K. Hammond, principal of the high school.

Following "America," which was sung by all present, Mrs. Clara D. S. Clarkson led the assemblage in prayer. As Julian Mathews sounded Reveille, the Flags were lifted from the rock and the bench, revealing the handsome bronze plate on the memorial with its inscription and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose labor of love this memorial is.

Mrs. Swales spoke, presenting the gift to Superintendent Cranston, in behalf of the city schools. In part she said, "This bronze and granite is only the outward symbol of our love, and of the spirit of our forefathers, of the spirit of service and devotion to the country they loved and the country we love. We will never break faith with them in the service of our country and this labor of love is dedicated to the dead and to the living, in the spirit of those who served the land we cherish." Mr. Cranston spoke most appropriately in accepting the gift, and Mrs. Eleanor H. Northcross read a message on the "Spirit of Our Memorial," most effectively. Mr. William A. Smith, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered a stirring speech, which concluded the exercises, except for the blowing of Taps, by Julian Mathews.

Alice Hill Hatch, Regent.

John Bell Chapter (Madison, Wis.). Our first meeting in October took the form of a reception to the incoming officers and new members. We have taken our place with other patriotic organizations of Madison in the observance of National Defense Day and Armistice Day. Our Regent, Mrs. Charles Gorst, represented the Chapter and placed a wreath at the foot of the Regimental Flag in a little service called Decorating the Colors.

A bronze marker has been placed by the Chapter on the grave of Nathaniel Ames, a
soldier of the Revolution, who is buried at Oregon, about twelve miles from Madison. The ceremony of unveiling, which took place on November 1, was attended by a large number of people. John Bell Chapter had issued invitations to the members of near-by chapters, many of whom were present. Mrs. Gorst presided and after an Invocation by the Rev. Mr. Jay Chestnut, the school children sang "America." Mrs. Gorst then explained something of the aims and purposes of the Society, its patriotic work in promoting love of country, especially among our young people and the which took place in the founding of Wisconsin. Mrs. L. H. Sholts, who is a direct descendant of Nathaniel Ames, gave a short address and then two great-grandsons, Norton Ames and Arthur Sholts, unveiled the marker, while everyone sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Our Americanization Committee has been active throughout the year, its greatest achievement being the regular co-operation with Neighborhood House in Settlement Work. It is part of our plan to some day place there a teacher of American history for an hour each day, with financial help from the Men's Civic

foreign born population, in perpetuating the memory of those, who by their sacrifice and heroism, have preserved this nation to posterity.

Mr. W. L. Ames, a great-grandson of the Revolutionary soldier, read a brief sketch of the life of his ancestor, noting especially the services he had rendered his country. He was at Valley Forge with Washington, he saw Major Andre executed, and many, whose names we know, were familiar sights to him. Our State Regent, Mrs. R. H. Hess, brought greetings from the State organization. She spoke briefly, emphasizing the purpose in placing markers to keep alive the appreciation of the struggle

 Clubs. All sixth grade school children of the city were invited to witness the great American drama as pictured in "The Covered Wagon." Each new naturalized citizen is presented with the "Manual of the United States," and finally, a prize is to be awarded this spring for some patriotic essay, written by an eighth grade child.

We feel we have justified the hopes we had at the beginning of the year and we are looking forward to another year, not only of social enjoyment, but of service to our country.

KATHERINE BOWEN SMITH, Historian.
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

11524. SCOTT.—Jonas & Hugh Scott set in Peach Bottom, York Co., Pa., 1774. Jonas had son Samuel b at Peach Bottom 7 Dec 1760; d 17 April 1810 at Cedar Creek, Wash Co., Va. He mar Jan 1783 Jane Hutton. Was a Capt in the Lincoln Militia 1782, under Col. Benj. Logan. If you have any data on the lines of Hugh or Jonas Scott will be glad to corre.—Mrs. W. E. Darner, 1121 East McKinley St. Sapulpa, Okla.

119E6. CALLAWAY.—In an old issue of the Mt. Sterling, Ky., Democrat there is a history of Montgomery Co. written by Judge Richard Reid. The following was taken from that history: 14 July 1776 Betsy & Fanny Callaway & Jemima Boone were captured by Indians in Boonesborough, Ky. Daniel Boone, Col. John Floyd, John Holder, Flanders Callaway (who mar Jemima Boone) Samuel Henderson & others made up a search party & rescued the girls. The following is said to have been the 1st mar in Ky. "Married Aug. 7, 1776, by 'Squire Boone, Samuel Henderson, younger brother of Richardson Henderson, to Elizabeth, (generally called Betsy) Callaway, eldest daughter of Richard Callaway." Kezia, another dau of Richard Callaway, mar James, father of Hon. Richard French & it is stated that Jemima & Flanders Callaway moved to Missouri. It was at their house that Daniel Boone died on 26 Sept. 1820 aged 89 years.—Miss Josie Gossett, 411 West Van Horn Road, Independence, Mo.

12293. PALMER.—Dr. Byron S. Palmer, Palmyra, N. Y. may be able to furnish the desired information.—Mrs. M. L. C. Coleman, 1710 S. State St. Syracuse, N. Y.

12577. STEPHENSON. —Wm. Stephenson (sometimes called Stinson) b 1744 Co. Antrim, Ireland came to America 1772 & set in Chester Co., S. C.; removed to York Co., S. C. nr Kings Mountain. Served in Capt. Barber's Co., during the Rev.; died 1809. See account of his sister Nancy Green in vol 3, Mrs. Ellett's Women of The American Revolution, pub 1850. Married 1st in Ireland R— Green Beattie 1764. She d 1787 & he mar 2nd in S. Car 1789 Eliz. Wylie. Chil. of 1st mar.—Hugh W. mar Polly Stephenson; John; Robert mar Nancy Agnew; James & William who never married; Eliz. who mar — Roberson; Nancy mar 1st Wm. Orr & 2nd John Ferguson. Chil of 2nd w Eliz. Wylie were Samuel who mar Eliz. Westbrook; Mary mar James Ferguson; Daniel Green mar Esther Gaston; Catherine mar John Westbrook. These chil of the 2nd marriage called & spelled the name "Stinson." Have name of only one child of John Ferguson & Nancy Stephenson, Burdette, who was still living in 1905. Chil of James Ferguson & Mary Stinson were Isabella who mar Jason Hicklin; Eliz. mar. — Stirling; Agnes mar — Coleman; Kate mar — Grafton; Mary Ann mar — Hindman; Hephzibah mar Dr. Wm. J. Stephenson; Jane mar — Hall; Wm. mar — Wade; Barber mar three times. Children of Daniel Green Stinson & Esther Gaston were a son who d in infancy; John, never married; Jane mar Rev. Matthew Elder; Melissa mar Rev. Laughlin McDonald; Eliza C. mar Samuel J. Lewis;
three other dau who died young. It will be observed that the Stinson who married Ferguson was Mary, sister of Daniel Green Stinson instead of his daughter. Also she mar James Ferguson, instead of Osbourne Ferguson.—Miss Jean Stephenson, 1791 Lanier Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

12591. McCONNELL.—My first McConnell (American) ancestor set in Pennsylvania prior to the Rev. & was of Scotch-Irish extraction. The family moved to Tenn. during the Cherokee Indian raids, & settled at Fort Henry on Bakers Creek in East Tennessee. There were three sons John, Samuel & James. James mar 1st — & had chil: Wm. E. who died in Tenn; John Newton who emig to Iowa; Joseph removed to Ala & later to Colorado; William — who died in Tenn; & Eliz. McNab. James' 2nd wife was Margaret Montgomery & their chil were Wright I. who removed to Iowa; Josiah H. who removed to Iowa; Andrew Vance; Mary A. who mar Arthur Greer of Tenn; Amanda who mar Robert Cuttin of Tenn & George Montgomery b abt 1816 who mar Mary Jane Adams & removed to California in 1850. Would be glad to correspond.—Mrs. A. A. Finch, 224 State St., Pasadena, Cal.

12621. WRIGHT.—Write to Mrs. Ed Roberts of Avard, Oklahoma; she may be able to furnish the data required.—Mrs. C. D. Myers, R. R. M. Box 355, Indianapolis, Ind.

12646. GOLLADAY.—The following was obtained from Record Book No. 1, page 16, at Stovertown (Strasburg) Virginia. David Golladay mar 28 July 1785 Rebecca Hockman. Record signed by Simon Harr.—Mrs. Frank Hill, 1410 East 56 St., Chicago, Ill.

12450. SHEWOOD.—Solomon Sherwood was b in Westchester Co., N. Y. & mar Eliz. Forsbey. Their chil were Levi— who removed to Montgomery Co & was living there in 1790, perhaps left a will; Benj. whose acct book was, a few yrs ago, in the possession of Alfred Ronk, of Ramsey, N. J.; Solomon who died in Westchester Co leaving a will dated 10 Apr 1798, naming his father Solomon as one of the execs.; Jane who mar Pearson Halstead; & Isaac Sherwood who mar Rebecca. Isaac's will is on file in Surrogate's Court, Rockland Co., N. Y. dated 5 Mch 1803; proved 17 May 1803. Recorded in Liber A of Wills page 71. Solomon Sherwood served as sol in 1st Reg't of Westchester Co., Militia commanded by Col. Joseph Drake; also on an acct with the State of N. Y. for pay as a private in Capt. Martin's Co. of Col. Hammond's Reg't of Westchester Co. Militia from 27 May 1779 to 25 May 1780, Audited 31 Aug 1786. Records of the Hempstead Presbyterian Church, Rockland Co., N. Y. The old acct book of the Trustees of the Church has an entry of a contribution to the support of the church by Isaac Sherwood 1785. Rebecca, wife of Isaac was admitted to the Church 26 Oct 1800 & d 8 Feb 1823. Their dau Margaret or Peggy mar Adrian Deronde & was admitted to the church 20 June 1812, died 23 Feb 1857 aged 80 yrs. Adrian Deronde joined the Hempstead Church 26 Feb 1786 under Rev Mr. Chapman. Eliz. dau of Isaac & Rebecca Sherwood, mar Archibald Casidy & was admitted to the church 8 Nov 1794, & their dau Rebecca Cassidy was admitted to the church 6 Apr 1817. Levi, son of Isaac & Rebecca was elected Elder of the Hempstead Church 29 Dec 1806 & remained Elder until 13 Nov 1831. He mar Mariah or Mary Esler, dau of Lieut Henry Esler of Ann Hawkes Hay's Reg't. Levi was b 19 Feb 1778 d 6 Apr 1834, his w Mariah was b'9 Nov 1781, d 25 Apr 1856. Levi was a member of the New York Legislature 51st & 52nd sessions. Lieut. Col. Isaac Sherwood was a member of the 3rd & 4th Prov. Congress. Ref.:-Greene's History of Rockland Co. p. 56-68. Isaac & Rebecca Sherwood are buried nr the Old English Church north of Spring Valley; besides the two dau mentioned they had Rebecca who mar Garet Thew; Hannah who mar Wm. Smith; Isaac, Benj., & Samuel. The chil of Levi & Mariah Esler Sherwood were Rebecca b 29 Nov 1799 mar 1827 Peter Traphagen; Hannah b 28 Mch 1801 d 28 Apr 1868 mar 1825 Isaac Finch; Isaac b 14 Nov 1802 d 12 Nov 1877 mar 1829 Margaret Cooper; Eliz. b 2 Feb 1804 d 1874 mar 1827 Walter Johnson; Ann b 23 June 1805 d 1884 mar 1829 Amzi Coe; Deborah b 22 Sept 1807 d 1830 never married; Mary b 3 Mch 1809 d 1888 mar 1831 Henry Traphagen; Henry L. b 18 Oct 1810 d 1886 mar 1st 1831 Leah Traphagen, 2nd Mrs. Sophia Stewart; Archibald b 21 Nov 1812 d 1822 mar 1844 Lucinda Fish; Benj. twin of Archibald d 1882; Rachel b 20 Sept 1814 mar 1845 De Witt Hasbrouck; Catherine b 14 Apr 1816 mar 1840 Samuel Johnson; Levi b 8 May 1818 mar 1830 Maria, dau of Peter & Eliz. Onderdonk Henry; Samuel P. & Margaret, twins b 29 Jan 1821; John Young b 17 Feb 1823 d 1864.—Mrs. L. P. Daniel, East Falls Church, Virginia.

QUERIES

12700. MILLER.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev. rec of father of Benjamin Miller who was b in Connetstoga Twp Lancaster Co., Pa., 21 Feb 1795.

(a) FREEMAN-BAILEY.—Wanted parentage of Cynthia Freeman b in Conn 1797 & also of Isaiah Bailey b in Vermont 1791. Abt
1821 aft their mar they removed to Romeo, Michigan.—M. P. B.

12701. BENNETT.—Levi or Eli Bennett b 1781 mar 1798 Eliz.—lived in Randolph Co., Ark & had 6 chil. Oldest s named Booker. Was that Eliz.'s maiden name? Wanted her parentage with their places of birth.

(a) BUTLER.—Wanted parentage & any Rev. rec in lineage, of Eli Butler b in N. C. 1810 mar 1826 Samuel Jefferson Dorrell & lived in Clark Co., Ark. She d 1842 leaving several chil.

(b) CHAMBERS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Mary Chambers b 1786 in S. C. mar 1800 Geo. Washington Sorrell & d 1868.—D. S. H.


12703. BENNETT.—Wanted parentage of Penelope Bennett, 1735-1801, 2nd wife of Jonathan Webb, 1723-1801 of Goshen, N. Y. Was she sis of Benj. Bennett, 1744-1779, who was killed at Minisink Battle?

(a) AUSTIN.—Wanted Rev. rec of Nathaniel Austin b 31 Mch 1734 d 28 Feb 1807. His w Abigail b 1774 d 3 Mch 1803. Both are buried in Westfield Flats Cemetery, Roscoe, Rockland Co., N. Y. where they lived with their dau Eliz. 1777-1866, wife of Israel Dodge, 1773-1854, who moved from New Shoreham, Mass abt 1798.—F. D. P.

12704. TURNER.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Turner b at Bennington, Vt. 10 June 1772 & d 13 Mch 1845 at Macedon, N. Y.

(a) COX.—Wanted gen of Ruth Cox who mar John Delano 3rd at Pembroke Mass 1758.

(b) COLE.—Wanted gen of Sarah C, dau of John & Patience Cole who mar 2 July 1718 John Delano 2nd at Duxbury, Mass.—M. B. B.

12705. WEST.—Wanted ances of Wm. West b in Bute Co., N. C. 1750 served in N. C. Line 10th Reg't Capt Raiford. Mar Susannah Lancaster 1775 Bute County changed to Warren Co.—C. H. R.

12706. MARTIN.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of father of Henry D. Martin of Lancaster Co., Pa & of his wife Nancy Shisler. Henry's bros & sis were John b 1792, Henry b 1794, David b 1795, Samuel b 1797, Mary b 1799, Christian, Barbara, Benj., Abrah., Susan & Henry D.

(a) HUBER.—Wanted gen & proof of Rev. rec of Henry Huber, Capt of Mill who with his son Henry ran a powder Mill on Swamp Creek, Lehigh Co., Pa. Would like to corres with desc of this family.—C. A. L.


(a) ADAIR.—Wanted Rev. rec of Cornelius Adair who mar Eliz. Davis 20 May 1768.

(b) BROWN.—Wanted ances of Peleg Brown b in Calidona Co., Waterford Twp Vt. 27 May 1805. Had uncles Joseph, Arad, Wm., & John Bowen & aunts Polly Fuller, Miria Shorb & Harriet Electa Kelly.—M. B.

12708. MABIE.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Casparus Mabie who mar Willimpye Eckson, also his dates of d & mar. He built at Tappan, N. Y. what is called the “76 House” where Maj. Andre was confined.—I. C. S.


12710. MYERS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Henry Myers b at Schodac, Duchess Co., N. Y. 15 June 1795 & mar Celemina Hammd.—A. E. M.

12712. FOSTER.—Wanted parentage of Josiah Foster who mar Patience Dyer Howard, widow of Wm. Howard. She was dau of Samuel & Patience Williams Dyer of Providence, R. I. & gggr dau of Roger Williams. Wanted date of her mar. to Josiah Foster & list of his chil. One son Stephen was b in R. I. in 1784.—M. T. H.

12713. LUCE.—Wanted parentage of Jonathan Luce b 17 March 1774 & d 11 Sept 1844 mar Mehitable Bates b 29 Mch 1777 d 4 May 1855 & had 14 chil. Son Augustus b 3 Sept 1819 mar 27 Nov 1844 Clarissa Clapp b 13 Nov 1825 & d 9 Apr 1902, Jonathan Luce may have lived on Martha's Vineyard, at Tisbury. The later families were of Chesterfield & Goshen Mass.

(a) OUTLAW.—Wanted maiden n of w of Alex. Outlaw, whose dau Catherine connects with the fams of Knox & Polk of Tenn. Wanted also names of all of the chil of Alex. with dates of their b, m & d.—H. F. S.

12714. BRADFORD.—Wanted ances, dates of b & mar & maiden n of w of Henry Bradford of Feliciana Parish, La. in 1802 & of Warren Co., Miss. He had sons Murphy, Nathan, Malachi & Leonard b 1783.—H. V. S.

12715. Mason.—Wanted parentage with gen of Job, David & John Mason who removed from Petersburg, Va. to Laurens Dist. S. C. prior to the Rev. & all fought in the battle of Ninety Six.—D. C. R.

12716. Berry.—Wanted given name & gen of father of Benj. Berry who lived & died at his farm "Elm Brook" nr Lexington, Ky.—R. C. H.

12718. Barrett-Knowlton.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Justus Barrett who mar 1st Mary — & 2nd Phebe Knowlton. Phebe —Knowlton had cousin by same name, one of them mar Josephus Barrett & the other Justus Barrett. Wanted dates & all infor possible of parentage of both Justus & Phebe.

(a) Carle-Caryl-Haight.—Phebe Haight mar Peter Robinson. Her mother's name was Meliza Carle Haight. Wanted infor of Carle & Haight Fams.

(b) Galpin-Whitley.—Sarah Galpin mar Geo. Whitley & had chil Betsey, Catherine & Philip. Tradition says Sarah Galpin's father or gr father was pall bearer at Washington's funeral. Can this be verified?—E. C. B.

12719. Westcott.—Wanted ances of Ruth Westcott of Bedford, N. Y. who mar Elijah Weldon 5 Apr 1775 at Salisbury, Conn & d at Salisbury 2 Aug 1786 aged 30 yrs.

(a) Dutcher.—Ruluff Dutcher b 2 Aug 1751 at Salisbury, Conn mar Polly Nichols. Did they have s Philo? If so wanted dates of his b & d.

(b) Dyckman.—Wanted ances of Gretchen (Margaret) Dyckman of Harlem, N. Y. with all dates of b, m & d. Did she marry Johannes Vermilye?—S. V. C.

12720. McKinley.—Wanted date & place of mar of Susanna McKinley & Rob't Higgins or Hagan. She was dau of John & Margaret McKinley of Chanceford York Co., Pa., & sis of David b 1755, Esther b 1765, Jean b 1767, Eliz. b 1769. She was b 1772 & lived in Concord, Franklin Co., Pa in 1810 & was there in 1825 when her dau mar Richard Stone. Would like to corres with desc of John McKinley.

(a) Rupert-Stone.—Wanted gen & infor of Barbara Rupert who was b 13 Aug 1772 & mar 20 Dec 1791 Richard Stone. Their chil were John b 1793, Geo. b 1795, Lydia b 1797, Richard b 1799, James b 1800, Mary b 1802, Wm. b 1804, Eliz. b 1807, Sarah b 1809, Margaret b 1811, Martha b 1813, & Thos. b 1817. They lived in Mifflin Co., Pa. Was Barbara's father a Rev. sol? Would like to corres with desc. —M. G.

12721. Muffy.—Would like to corres with desc of Nicholas, Peter & Henry Muffy, also of Catharine R. Wanamaker Muffy & Julia Walker Muffy.

(a) Steele.—Wanted ances of Robert Steele who mar 1812, in Pa. Rebecca Dunlop McLanahan.

(b) Dykes.—Would like to corres with desc of Wm. Dykes who served in Rev. from Maryland.

(c) Eckert.—Would like to corres with desc of Wm. Eckert who lived in Phila, Pa. 1779 & served in Rev.—E. D. B.


(a) Schouten.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Capt. Philip Schouten, whose s Daniel b 17 Sept 1770 mar 25 Nov 1790 Mary Gibson b 6 Apr 1773. Their chil were Jane b 7 Jan 1792 d 30 Mch 1802; Mary b 4 June 1796; Daniel b 26 July 1798; Peggy b 7 Aug 1800; Joseph b 2 Feb 1803; Caty b 4 Jan 1806; Derick b 3 May 1808; Betsy b 4 July 1810; Sally b 8 July 1813.—F. C. T. J.

12723. Smith.—Wanted parentage with dates of b, m & d of Abigail, Eliz. Gabriel & Sarah Smith. Sarah was b in New Brunswick, N. J. 19 Oct. 1780 mar July 1801 Joshua Randall. The father of these Smiths d in the Rev. war 1780 the mother, when Sarah was a baby.—E. C. B.

12724. Dobbs.—Kedar Dobbs b Norfolk Co., Va 10 Jan 1749; his s Willoughby Dobbs b 16 Apr. 1782; His s Joseph Dobbs mar Miss Scott. Wanted dates of mar & d of the first two with names of their wives with their dates, also all dates for Joseph & his wife, & her Scott gen.—N. W. D.

12725. Scott.—Wanted Rev. rec of John Scott b in Conn 1760 d in Onondaga Co., N. Y. 1 Sept 1830, lived in Willington Conn during the Rev. Wanted also maiden name of w of John Scott with all dates of b, m & d.—V. R. E.

Though the purpose of this book is to give an account of the family founded by Edward Earle, who settled in 1676 on the Island of Secancus, Bergen County, New Jersey, it also contains accounts of other English and American Earle families. Part 1, devoted to the Earle family in England, "is the completest that has been published thus far."

The earliest ancestor in England was John de Erlegh, who lived in the year 1150 in Somersetshire, and whose son William was "certified to hold a knight's fee in capite of the King, and that by this fee he had a right to be his Chamberlain." Branches are traced into Wiltshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire.

Part 2 takes up the Earle immigrants to the Colonies, who founded families and gave rise to the various American branches. The first of these was Nathaniel Earle, who was killed during Indian uprisings in Virginia in 1622.

Ralph Earle and his wife Joan, in Rhode Island as early as 1634, were the progenitors of the most numerous branch of the family in America. In 1888 they had more than 4,000 descendants widely distributed throughout the United States.

Descendants of the Virginia and Rhode Island branches are shown to have taken an active part in the Revolution. Among them were John Earle of Virginia, who emigrated to South Carolina and was captain of rangers of that State in 1766, and colonel in the Revolution. Of the Secancus line, John Earle served on the Committee of Observation in New Jersey.

William Earle founded a branch in Boxford, Massachusetts, before 1719. One of his sons lived through the period of the Revolution, but it was the third generation which figured in that era. In Maryland, descendants of James Earle in the fourth and fifth generations were the participants in the Revolution, and among them was John Earle, who served as captain. These Earles married into the celebrated Chamberlain family.


This pamphlet was prepared by the librarian of the J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in cooperation with a committee of the Woman's Division of the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Its sixteen pages contain, as the title shows, a selected list of works dealing with the period of American history in which Daughters of the American Revolution are especially interested.


### D. A. R. State Membership

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Totals: 2,171 149,403 *155,495 6 --- 65 1,271

* Total At Large Membership, 6,092.
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