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THE heroic events of the American Revolution are as worthy of the efforts of poet and novelist and painter as were the ancient wars between the Achaeans and the Trojans, which so divinely inspired Homer; or as the mediaeval struggles between Arthur and his Britons and the Saxon invaders, which brought forth masterpieces from Mallory, Spenser and Tennyson; or as the extraordinarily dramatic events of the French Revolution, which have produced a veritable flood of literature during the past century and a quarter. Yet the gifted men and women, other than historians, who have given the American Revolution even a small measure of the recognition it deserves have been but few until very recently. There were, to be sure, during the nineteenth century, such isolated works as Leutze's beloved though inaccurate painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware; but the 150th anniversary of the Nation's birth has focused widespread attention upon its attendant events.

Unique among the tributes of this sesquicentennial year was an impressive exhibition of historical paintings by John Ward Dunsmore, representing many years of loving and painstaking labor. These paintings, thirty in number, were displayed in the art gallery of the Majestic Hotel, New York City, on the Fourth of July, and for some weeks thereafter, constituting a remarkable pictorial epic, vivid and colorful as well as accurate in detail.

Poetry and prose are generally conceded to be the ideal media for the relation of historical incident. Motion, a succession of actions, such as the ride of Paul Revere, say the critics, is much more vivid to us in Longfellow's poem than it could possibly be in any picture ever painted. "No artist could paint the clatter of the horse's hoofs," they say, "or the rousing shout of the patriot." This is true; and because many painters exercised poor judgment in the particular incidents they chose to paint, genre as a type fell into disrepute along about the
last decade of the nineteenth century. Even today many artists have a horror of the story-telling picture, *per se*, apparently having utterly forgotten such superb examples as Velasquez's "Surrender of Breda" and numerous other narrative masterpieces of painting from many schools and periods.

How much greater the honor, then, to an artist who, in the face of this foolish but deep-seated contemporary prejudice, deliberately chooses subjects from history for his canvases, and whose execution of these subjects is in most instances an achievement of artistic merit and historical accuracy worthy of the highest praise.

Such is the achievement of John Ward Dunsmore, American artist and descendant of Revolutionary patriots, whose interest in our early history is no mere mushroom growth of an anniversary year, but an avocation sustained throughout more than a quarter of a century.

"My interest in the Revolutionary War comes from the great interest of my mother in that struggle," Mr. Dunsmore explained. "Her maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Middlesex regiment of New Jersey, and was in many of the important engagements in that section. She remembered him well, for she was seven years old when he died, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. It was in memory of her intense patriotism that I became a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and I take a very active part in all its movements, being chairman of one of its committees and a member of its color guard."

John Ward Dunsmore was born in a small town in southern Ohio on February 29, 1856. His father had come to this country from Scotland; his mother was a native of New Jersey, a descendant of old American stock, first represented in Manhattan in 1633 by Domine Bogardus, a settler from Holland. The boy's artistic talent flowered in an atmosphere of sympathy and encouragement.

"I can't remember just when I first began to draw and paint," said Mr. Dunsmore. "It was when I was very young. I do remember, from those days so long ago, that on account of my persistent attempts I was given a small box of water colors, and to show me how to begin, my mother painted a moss rose with its stem and leaves. The fact that she could do that amazed me as much as the paints gave me pleasure, for I never dreamed that she knew how to do it.

"When, at the age of seventeen, I was preparing for college with one side of my head full of Latin and the other..."
WASHINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS.
side dreaming of pictures," he continued, smiling reminiscently, "my father remarked that he was willing to have me enter the Art School in Cincinnati, I received the second greatest pleasure shock of my existence. I dropped Virgil at once, and never again looked into it."

Mr. Dunsmore entered the old McMicken School of Design in Cincinnati, where he passed two happy years of study, going thence to France, to the studio of Thomas Couture, noted painter of historical subjects. "It was during my first year in art school in Cincinnati that I made up my mind to paint the Revolutionary War," Mr. Dunsmore declared, "but it was nearly thirty years later before I actually began the work." There is no doubt that his early enthusiasm for this subject received tremendous impetus from his close association with Couture, although it was to lie dormant for so many years.

The young American artist spent five years on his first trip abroad, visiting Italy after Couture's death. Returning to Cincinnati, he taught for a few months; then moved to Boston in 1880. There he painted genre and portraits and gave instruction in painting for five years.

But Europe's lure was potent; and, taking his young family, Mr. Dunsmore again sailed for France, spending a year in that artist's Mecca, then journeying to London, where his work met with immediate success, and he considered a permanent residence in England.

In addition to his talent as a painter, however, Mr. Dunsmore has marked executive ability, which was the cause of his return to America about 1890, as he had been appointed Director of the Art Museum newly built in Detroit, Mich. The task of organizing the museum and art schools of that city occupied him for several years, at the end of which he
retired with the intention of settling in New York City. But a fateful exhibition of his work in Cincinnati brought him numerous portrait commissions, with the inevitable result that he became identified with Cincinnati’s art development for seven years, during the last three of which he was president of the Cincinnati Art Club, increasing its membership from 83 to more than 300.

New York City became his home in 1901, when he undertook the illustration of a de luxe edition of Smollett, Fielding and Defoe, in forty volumes, which colossal project occupied twenty-two months of continuous work.

Upon its completion, Mr. Dunsmore was free to give his attention to the subject nearest his heart, the early history of our country, and particularly the period of the American Revolution. Since then he has produced a series of canvases upon that period which will inevitably increase in importance as the events themselves recede into the past, and all personal contacts with the generation that “remembered” vanish.

The artist has, of course, alternated his historical painting with other types of work, and so has kept his enthusiasm fresh and his vision clear. His painting of portraits and miniatures earns his living and supports his hobby. “Pictures of this [historical] nature take a long time to complete,” he explained, “for the researches necessary in some cases consume from three to six months before a stroke is laid upon the canvas. Then preliminary sketches and studies with models, and all the paraphernalia needed, conspire to make the work very costly.”

John Ward Dunsmore is a master of
detail, as we realize upon a close examination of his paintings. Furthermore, he manifests an extraordinary grasp of the visual character of certain events, which render them particularly suited to the pictorial qualities of genre. His picture of "Paul Revere" exemplifies this perfectly. Mr. Dunsmore did not choose the patriot's galloping flight to Lexington (in which the qualities of motion and sound predominate), but the equally dramatic moment (wherein the quality of vision is uppermost) when Paul Revere has landed on the shore in Charlestown in the hush of midnight, and finds his horse ready for him to begin his now immortal ride. The shadowy outline of the boat and rower which transported him is visible pulling away from shore.

In this picture Mr. Dunsmore has given us a beautiful, moonlit landscape admirably balanced. The figures of Revere and his horse are almost exactly in the center. The path of the moonlight on the water to the extreme right, and the white head of the horse toward the left complement each other. We also notice that Mr. Dunsmore has abided by the strict facts of history as related by the patriot himself, and not the fanciful version of Longfellow's poem. The figures of Colonel Conant and Doctor Larkin, who provided the horse, according to Revere's own statement, are close at hand.

Everyone who has been in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, will recognize its assembly room with delight in the painting, "John Adams Proposing Washington for Commander-in-Chief of the Army." The interior architecture, the handsome chandelier, the original desk and chair upon the platform, all preserved intact for us today, are here shown in realistic conjunction with the images.
of the men to whom these were once familiar surroundings. Mr. Dunsmore has made the scene wonderfully vivid. The figure of John Adams properly occupies the center of the picture. In painting John Hancock, of Massachusetts, occupying the president’s chair, the artist was obviously familiar with the passage in the diary of John Adams, which reads:

“Mr. Hancock, who was our president, which gave me an opportunity to observe his countenance, while I was speaking on the state of the colonies . . . heard me with visible pleasure; but when I came to describe Washington for the commander, I never remarked a more sudden and striking change of countenance. Mortification and resentment were expressed as forcibly as his face could exhibit them.”

Washington is seen on the point of “darting into the library-room,” impelled by his excess modesty at hearing the allusion to himself. Franklin, James Wilson and numerous other portraits are easily discerned in the assemblage, many of the members of which are seen to be very humanly paying not the slightest attention to the proceedings, but whispering among themselves precisely as do our contemporary representatives at the Capitol.

There is pleasing contrast in the painting, “Arousing the Minute-Men.” The stolid patience of the oxen is a foil to the excitement of the spirited horses; the laborer’s drab clothing is set off against the colorful uniforms of the soldiers.

In “The Spirit of ’76” we perceive the artist’s careful attention to details. Every object in the room is of the period of the Revolution, now the antiques for which collectors are combing the country. The braided rug at the doorway, the kettle upon the crane in the fireplace,
the candlesticks and pewter above it, the Indian corn drying beside the door, all give reliable hints to the modern interior decorator who desires to reproduce a typical room of the Revolutionary period. Mr. Dunsmore is an acknowledged authority on the costumes and relics of the nation's early periods; and his studio constitutes a small museum.

The painting, "Washington Rebuking Lee; Battle of Monmouth," recalls to mind the fact that Washington had stern trials in addition to the British, the planning of campaigns, securing troops and supplies of all kinds, as well as getting action out of Congress. The non-cooperation of his staff, superimposed upon these burdens, would seem to be unbearable. But Washington remained ever the master of any situation. General Lee, a hardy veteran of a lifetime of service, under the Crown, with the Poles, and finally with the American Colonists, ordered a retreat during the Battle of Monmouth, in 1778, with not the slightest plausible excuse. Washington, moving toward the battle with the main body of troops as he had promised, met Lee and the advance troops in full retreat, "flying from a shadow," and immediately suspected that Lee had deliberately intended to mar the conduct of the attack which had been adopted in opposition to his advice. Washington Irving has presented verbally the picture which John Ward Dunsmore has painted:

"What is the meaning of all this, sir?" demanded he [Washington] in the sternest and even fiercest tone, as Lee rode up to him.

"Lee for a moment was disconcerted, and hesitated in making a reply, for Washington's aspect, according to Lafayette, was terrible."
WASHINGTON AND STAFF WATCHING THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND
"I desire to know the meaning of this disorder and confusion," was again demanded still more vehemently. Lee, stung by the manner more than the words of the demand, made an angry reply, and provoked still sharper expressions. . . ."

The two small, full-length portraits of Washington at the battles of Harlem Plains and Long Island, are splendid, spirited likenesses of the Great American as we are familiar with him through many contemporary portraits. In reply to the writer’s query concerning the sources of data for his Washington portraits, Mr. Dunsmore declared that he studied everything he could find.

"Peale's portraits of Washington are literal facts," he said. He knew and painted him in the early years of the War. Stuart never knew Washington until after he became President. But each artist's portraits are fine of their respective times.

"Perhaps the most important document is the bust by Houdon," Mr. Dunsmore continued. "It was made shortly after the close of the War, and represents the General in his fullest development of strength and character."

This wealth of original portraits of George Washington makes the United States rich beyond many other nations whose knowledge of the actual appearance of their national heroes depends upon only a few, if any likenesses made during the heroes' periods of life. But every American painter contemporaneous with Washington, as well as artists of other nations, apparently possessed a consuming ambition to limn the Great American. His patience in sitting for these scores of aspirants must have been sometimes exhausted. For it is known that on several occasions he flatly refused to pose.

The disappointed artists appealed to Martha, who prevailed upon her husband to reconsider. Gilbert Stuart was one of the portrait painters who benefited by Martha's intercession.

The numerous individualities of the artists inevitably produced wide variety among the portraits. But whereas this fact is considered a misfortune by some critics, who declare that we do not know which of the portraits to regard as most authentic, it would seem to be an advantage. It provides inexhaustible, living data for modern and future artists. The modern painter can, like Mr. Dunsmore, study the character of Washington as revealed in his writings and in history, and form his own conception of Washington's personality; then he can judge which of the original Washington portraits most nearly conforms to that conception, and use it or them as his source of data.

Excepting the Houdon bust, the St. Memin portrait (familiar to readers of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine through the series of articles which have been published, illustrating the French miniaturist's work), would seem to be the most nearly accurate representation of George Washington's features. St. Memin had a mechanical device which apparently excluded the element of chance from the exact reproduction of profile likenesses.

Some of Washington's intimate friends declared one of Charles Willson Peale's portraits (now owned by Mr. Herbert Pratt of New York) to be the truest likeness. Popular opinion of more than a century has favored Gilbert Stuart's "Athenæum portrait" to such an extent that some one declared that if Washington returned to life today, and chanced not to resemble this portrait, he would be denounced as an imposter. Surely here is a case where the picture looks more like the man than he does himself!

(To be continued)
A MESSAGE
from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"The World is so full of a number of Things
I am sure we should all be as happy as Kings"

THE month of November brings us such a great deal to be thankful for that we should pause, not once, but many times, and remind ourselves in a spirit of deep gratitude that we are alive and that we have the right and the will to appreciate the blessings of American citizenship.

As our festal day approaches let us try to visualize a white cross reared against a gray November sky upon the bleak white sands of an unknown land. And then let that song of thanksgiving, chanted by prostrate pilgrims, fervently praising God for the blessings of freedom, find an echo in our own rejoicing hearts.

What a difference between the Thanksgiving Day of 1926 and that of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers of 1620! What was planted by them in fear and doubt, but watered with tears of faith and rare courage, has become for us a glorious harvest whose all-too-abundant riches we are in danger of underestimating if we do not carefully weigh our present-day reactions.

This sesquicentennial year is a connecting link between the past and the present. It enables us to gather the fine threads of tradition and to weave them, if we will, into a fabric of unsurpassing worth.

"Life is not a quantitative affair; it is the texture of the thing as it passes through one’s hands that counts,” remarked a modern philosopher. And so what is important right now is what we are able to deduce, not only for ourselves, but for the receptive young minds that are so dependent upon the wisdom and maturity of their elders for guidance. Whatever else we neglect in life, we cannot betray that trust.

It was upon the eleventh day of the eleventh month, just eight years ago, that the armistice which ended the great World War was signed. As that date recedes further and further from the memory of man some of the valuable lessons learned during the great struggle are apt to be forgotten. It is but natural that all eyes should be turned toward a horizon whose serene sky reflects only peace and prosperity, but it is well for us to recall that clouds of dismay and disaster once swept before our vision, and to remember them now because of what they brought to us of courage, voluntary sacrifice and the satisfaction of a great service rendered.

From these two epochal dates let the arrow point to November second, Election Day, a most important one in the annals of civic and national affairs. An obvious duty is our active and thoughtful participation, not only to our generation and its needs, but to those who made and saved the country for a democracy of the best and the finest that the world has ever known. And, by the grace of God and an intelligent citizenry, we are going to keep it so!

I wish you one and all a truly happy and a truly thankful Thanksgiving Day.

Grace H. Brosseau,
President General.
SOUTH WINDOW.

SCENES—(Left to right)—1. GREENWICH 'TEA BURNING PARTY. 2. BATTLE OF FORT MERCER. 3. INDIAN HEAD TAVERN. 4. THE ATTACK OF FRIGATES AU. GUSTA AND MERLIN. 5. CHESTNUT NECK. 6. QUINTON BRIDGE, 1778. 7. FORT MERCER. 8. WHITALL HOUSE.
Stained Glass Windows Depict New Jersey History

By Altha M. Summerill

For the first time, probably, in the general history of any State, certainly in any history of New Jersey, a different method of perpetuating great and dramatic events has recently been followed, and the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Jersey have had depicted in stained glass that State's heroic participation in the Revolutionary War.

These three memorial windows, placed in the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall, headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., were designed by Nicola d'Ascenzo and executed by the D'Ascenzo Studios at an approximate cost of $3,400. The plan of having these memorial windows was suggested by the writer and adopted at the New Jersey State meeting in March, 1923.

Each scene depicted in the windows is a gem in itself, so beautifully has the glass work been executed, and all have aroused enthusiastic praise from the thousands of tourists who visit Memorial Continental Hall throughout the year. It is my endeavor to outline briefly here the various scenes commemorated in these three memorial windows, taking them chronologically as far as possible and using authentic material collected by New Jersey Chapters.

In New Jersey the first blow directed against the authority of the crown was the tea burning at Greenwich. Shortly after the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, the East India Tea Company determined to try whether they might not meet with better success in sending a cargo into the Cohansey. Accordingly the brig Greyhound, with a cargo of tea for Philadelphia, came up the river and discharged at Greenwich, depositing the tea in the cellar of a house standing in front of the market grounds. On the evening of Thursday, November 22, 1774, it was taken possession of by about forty men disguised as Indians, who deliberately conveyed the chests from the cellar, piled them in an adjoining field and burned them in one general conflagration.

Indian King, Haddonfield

The following description is contained on the tablet on the old building known as Indian King Hotel, Haddonfield, N. J.: “Within this building, then a Tavern House, the Council of Safety for New Jersey was organized, March 18, 1777. “Herein, also, in September of the same year the legislature unanimously resolved that thereafter the word ‘State’ should be substituted for ‘Colony’ in all public writs and commissions.”

Engagement at Chestnut Neck

Chestnut Neck, located in Atlantic County, was a thriving settlement in 1776. The men in the village would go down the river into Great Bay and prey on British commissaries, sending these supplies to Washington and Valley Forge. They were noted as a “nest of rebel pirates.”

On October 6, 1778, an engagement took place here with the British Regulars
and Hessians, and the handful of patriots were put to flight, taking refuge in the nearby woods, where their wives and children had previously gone. After pursuing them for some distance the British returned, destroyed the boats in the harbor, demolished the breastworks, and, after first plundering every house in town, burned them to the ground. Chestnut Neck, one day a prosperous village, was the next a mass of ruins and was never rebuilt.

**Skirmish at Quinton Bridge**

The bridge at Quinton was held March 18, 1778, by Capt. William Smith, 2nd Battalion, Salem, and his company of militia, reinforced by a detachment under Colonel Hand, of the Cumberland Militia, against a British force commanded by Major Simcoe.

At the same time, Andrew Bacon seized an ax and cut away the drawbridge under fire of British musketry, thus rendering the bridge impassable and checking the onslaught of the enemy.

**Battle of Red Bank**

"The historic and bloody battlefields of the Revolution are haunted by the memories and spirits of heroes. And of all these fine and deathless chronicles, among the bravest is the story of the Battle of Red Bank. Four hundred soldiers of the Rhode Island Line held an unfinished earthwork on the bank of the Delaware against an assault from the rear by 2,000 Hessian troops, disciplined, well equipped veterans, under a brilliant leader."

This little band of citizen-soldiery, worn out from toiling night and day in their trenches and on the ramparts, met the odds of five to one in numbers and far greater odds in other ways, and with only their earthwork protection to favor them, drove back in signal rout the enemy, who left 400 dead and wounded on the field, a man for every defender in tattered buff and blue. And this battle lasted only for the space of a little more than half an hour.

**The Whitall House**

There were two Whitall houses near the battlefield. The one in which Count Donop died has been destroyed; the other, which served as a hospital, is splendidly solid and well preserved today, although built in 1748. On the north gable is the inscription: "I. A. W. (James and Ann Whitall), 1748." The Whitalls were Quakers who settled on these lands in 1700. It was Ann Cooper Whitall who scorned to fear a cannonade.

She was urged to flee with the rest of the family at the attack by the British, but refused.

"God's arm is strong and will protect me. I may do good by staying."

So she was left alone in the house, and while balls were driving like sleet round the gables, she calmly plied her spinning wheel in an upper chamber, nor even deigned to look from the window. Finally, a twelve-pound shot from a British ship passed over the fort, and with a terrific crash through the heavy brick wall on the north gable, lodged in another wall near which the old lady was sitting in her high-backed chair.

Then only did she move, and, picking up her spinning-wheel, retreated to the cellar, where she resumed her interrupted occupation until she was summoned to attend the wounded who were brought to her house at the close of the battle.

Truly, she "did good by staying," for, as an angel of mercy, Ann Whitall went among the suffering friend and foe. She scolded Hessians for coming to America to butcher the people while she was binding up their wounds tenderly and giving them food and water.
NORTH WINDOW.

SCENE 1—(Left to right)—MOLL PITCHER. 2. MONMOUTH. 3. OLD TENNANT CHURCH. 4. HEADQUARTERS AT MORRISTOWN. 5. THE OLD WELL. 6. CHURCH AT SPRINGFIELD. 7. CAMP MIDDLE BROOK. 8. PAULUS HOOK. 9. SCHOOL AT NEWARK.
The Naval Battle

While the Hessians were assaulting Fort Mercer the first gun from their battery was the signal for the British fleet to attack Fort Mifflin across the river. The ships were beaten back, and the Augusta, sixty-four guns, and the Merlin, forty-four guns, blown up.

Fort Mercer

After Fort Mifflin had been evacuated (the remnant of the garrison escaping to Red Bank), Fort Mercer was attacked by 2,000 troops under Cornwallis. Washington sent troops commanded by Major-General Greene to relieve the doughty garrison at Red Bank, and this force was expected to be increased by the addition of Glover’s brigade. But Greene and Lafayette failed to connect with the additional brigade and, learning the strength of Cornwallis’ army, went to Haddonfield. So Colonel Greene was ordered to evacuate Fort Mercer as the British fleet had gone by and up to Philadelphia. Cornwallis dismantled the empty fort and demolished the works. This ended the glorious history of the holding of the gateway of the Delaware.

Story of Molly Pitcher

Before the armies engaged in general action, two of the advanced batteries commenced a severe fire against each other. As the heat was excessive, Molly, who was the wife of a cannonier, constantly ran to bring her husband water from a neighboring spring. While passing his post she saw him fall, and on hastening to his assistance, found him dead. At the same moment she heard an officer order the cannon to be removed from its place, complaining he could not fill her husband’s post with so brave a man.

“No,” said the intrepid Molly, fixing her eyes upon the officer, “the cannon shall not be removed for the want of someone to serve it; since my brave husband is no more, I will use my utmost exertions to avenge his death.”

The activity and courage with which she performed the office of cannonier during the action attracted the attention of all who witnessed it, and finally of Washington himself, who afterward gave her the rank of lieutenant, and granted her half-pay during life. She wore an epaulette, and was called ever after “Captain Molly.”

Old Tennent Church

Organized in 1692, the first building on the site was erected in 1731, and in 1751 was rebuilt and enlarged to its present size and style.

Around this historic edifice the Battle of Monmouth was fought; cannon balls penetrated the belfry, and the building was used as a shelter for the wounded and dying. Blood stains may still be seen upon one of the pews where an American soldier breathed his last, having been shot while seated upon a gravestone just outside the church.

The Old Well

This old well, near Boonton, where Washington halted his troops and drank the water from its cooling depths, is still standing.

Camp Middlebrook, Washington’s Headquarters

John Fiske, in his “History of the American Revolution,” says: “The June campaign at Bound Brook has attracted far less attention than it deserves, mainly, no doubt, because it contained no battles or other striking incidents, it was purely a series of strategic devices, but in point of military skill it was, perhaps, as remarkable as anything that Washington ever did.”
General Muhlenberg and his 300 German Lutheran recruits were sent to join Washington at Morristown, and they bore an honorable part in the June campaign. In the meantime much of importance was happening in Congress. On June 14, 1777, the Stars and Stripes were adopted as the flag of the new nation, and we cannot doubt that this piece of important news was quickly communicated to Washington. So it would seem that the flag first floated officially from the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief upon this historic ground. Many places claim its birthplace, however. Nevertheless, Betsy Ross had made the original flag for General Washington; and it had been approved by him. He was on this very spot at the time Congress adopted the flag as the official emblem, and Washington remained in this section throughout the entire month. It thus seems highly probable that the Commander-in-chief of the American Army was the first to unfurl the flag of the United States over his headquarters at Camp Middlebrook.

**Battle of Monmouth**

Washington, in an account of the celebrated American victory at Monmouth written to the President of the Congress from Englishtown, July 1, 1778, states:

"... Were I to conclude my account of this day's transactions without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning Brigadier-General Wayne, whose conduct and bravery during the whole action deserve particular commendation. The behavior of the troops in general, after they recovered from the first surprise occasioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was such as could not be surpassed. All the artillery, both officers and men, that were engaged, distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner."

**Washington's Headquarters, Morristown**

Under this roof have been gathered more characters known to the military history of our Revolution than under any other in America.

This dwelling was also for many months the home of Martha, wife of George Washington. Within these rooms, with quiet dignity and grace she received her husband's guests. Never idle, she set a constant example of thrift and industry.

There the brilliant Alexander Hamilton lived during the long winter of 1779, and there he met and courted the daughter of General Schuyler. There, too, was Greene, splendid fighting Quaker that he was, and the great artillery officer, Knox, the stern Steuben, the polished Kosciusko, the brave Schuyler, gallant "Light Horse Harry" Lee, old Israel Putnam and "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

**Battle of Springfield—June 23, 1780**

Early in the morning of that eventful day, "Old Sow" sounded a rude alarm from the Short Hills, arousing the countryside and summoning the sturdy militia. The women and children fled into the hills at the alarm. Tradition says that in the retreat they, knowing the location of each others' homes, would say, as first one and then another burst into flames: "There goes your house."

"Well, let it go," would be the answer. But when the finest house in the village was fired, all breathlessly awaited the comment of its owner:

"We can sleep in the barn."
WEST WINDOW.

SCENE 1—(Left to right)—SURRENDER OF COL. RALL. 2. WASHINGTON LEADING CHARGE AT PRINCETON. 3. BARRACKS AT TRENTON. 4. NASSAU HALL. 5. WALKER HOUSE. 5. BURIAL YARD, PRINCETON. 6. WASHINGTON 'CROSSING 'THE DELAWARE. 7. WITHERSPOON HOUSE.
“They’ve fired the barn,” said one.
“Well,” with undaunted courage came the reply, “they can’t burn the ground.”
Small wonder in the face of such courage that the Battle of Springfield marked the end of the British invasion of New Jersey.
The church there was destroyed by the fire, but the present building (built 1791) was copied after the older one and occupies the same site. It is said that the present church is a model of excellent proportions and truly typical of Colonial times.
That the defeated British believed this to be an important engagement is proved by the fact that three years later (1782), a court-martial was held in London and its finding reported in a pamphlet, “The trial of Hon. Colonel Cosmo Gordon of the Third Regiment of the Foot-guards for Neglect of duty before the Enemy, on the 23rd of June, 1780, near Springfield, in the Jerseys.”

THE CAPTURE OF PAULUS HOOK
It was Major Henry Lee—“Light Horse Harry”—of Virginia, who led the fateful expedition against Paulus Hook. So brilliant was this engagement that Congress voted Major Lee one of the only six gold medals ordered during the war. The following words, originally in Latin, were inserted on the medal: “Notwithstanding rivers and entrenchments, he, with a small band conquered the foe by warlike skill and prowess, and firmly bound by his humanity those who had been conquered by his arms. In memory of the conflict at Paulus Hook, August 19, 1779.”

BATTLE OF TRENTON
Washington’s tribute to his countrymen who fought in the famous Battle of Trenton is communicated to Congress in a letter dated December 27, 1776, from his headquarters at Newtown, Mass. :
“. . . In justice to the officers and men, I must add that their behavior upon this occasion reflects the highest honor upon them. The difficulty of passing the river in a very severe night, and their march through a violent storm of hail and snow, did not in the least abate their ardor—but, when they came to the charge, each seemed to vie with the other in pressing forward; and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I should do injustice to the other.
“Colonel Baylor, my first aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this to you; and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars. His spirited behavior upon every occasion, requires me to recommend him to your particular notice.”

THE WALLACE HOUSE, SOMERVILLE
The authenticity of the place as having been used by General Washington as his headquarters is established by the affidavits of old residents and a publication in the “Royal Gazette, No. 232,” on file in the library of the New York Historical Society, dated Saturday, December 19, 1778.

BATTLE OF PRINCETON
The following are extracts from the account of the battle of Princeton in the historical collections of the State of New Jersey:
“The British being routed, the greater part retreated back to Princeton, about a mile and a quarter distant, where they had, for some weeks previously, occupied the college, and the large brick Presbyterian church, as barracks. Washington pushed on towards Princeton, placed a few cannon a short distance from those buildings, and commenced firing upon them. The first ball is said to have en-
entered the prayer-hall, a room used as a chapel in the college, and to have passed through the head of the portrait of George II, suspended on the wall. After a few discharges, Capt. James Moore, of the militia, a daring officer (late of Princeton), aided by a few men, burst open a door of the building, and demanded their surrender; which they instantly complied with. In the building were a number of invalid soldiers; but Washington, having no time to spare, left those unable to travel, on their parole of honor, and hurried off with the rest toward Brunswick. On reaching Kingston, about three miles distant, a consultation of general officers was hastily held on horseback; where a wish was generally expressed, to move on to New Brunswick, fall on the British troops, and secure the large supplies there laid up for the winter's consumption. But the American troops had, besides the action in the morning, been fighting at Trenton the day previous, and marching all night over rough and frozen roads; not half of them had been able to obtain breakfast or dinner; many were destitute of either shoes or stockings, and the whole were worn down with fatigue.

"The battle of Princeton, for the time it lasted, and the numbers engaged, was the most fatal to our officers during the whole of our Revolutionary War—the Americans losing one general, two colonels, one major, and three captains killed."

The two small scenes depicted at the bottom of the third memorial window in Continental Hall represent the old Quaker Meeting House—the burial place of Richard Stockton, one of the five New Jersey Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Tusculum, the residence of John Witherspoon, another of the New Jersey Signers.

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Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R., Honored

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, of Ohio, Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, sailed on August 25, 1926, on the S. S. President Harding for Poland, where she went to attend the conference of the Women's Auxiliary of the Fidac—the Inter-Allied Veterans Federation (our allies in the World War).

Mrs. Hobart went as the representative of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, of which she was the first president. She was also American Vice-President of the Fidac. The only other American woman to go officially to this important conference was Mrs. E. L. White, of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Hobart is a pioneer among American women in this new field of endeavor and her sterling worth and unflagging zeal have gained her high place in its councils.
The United States Patent Office

By Ella Loraine Dorsey, M. Litt.

The most characteristic expression of the American mind is found in the U. S. Patent Office—vivid imagination, keen intelligence, extreme practicability, substitution of mechanism for man-power, and, above and before anything else, speed and a cheaper manufacture of the product.

It is the history of the development of the country's resources; it was the sower of seeds, literally, anticipating the Agricultural Department as the first distributor of intelligently selected grains and vegetable seed; it was the protector of the poet, the painter, the sculptor, novelist and historian, for it held and issued copyrights. It was the foster-mother of the Interior Department, for the self-supporting Bureau, a contributor of revenue second only to the Customs, had already been thirteen years in its present stately quarters, when the new Department was created (1849) and set against its big shelter to grow.

It is likewise a valuable field for accurate genealogical research for those Americans whose ancestors came after 1790; because in his preamble and in his oath the inventor must declare what is his legal name, where he was born, of what country he is a citizen, where he lived, and, if naturalized, where he does live, whether he is a sole inventor or is associated with others, and he must give the date on which he filed his papers and signs, with the names of his witnesses and his attorney; the seal of the Justice of the Peace before whom all this is sworn is another useful location of date and signature, and the whole becomes an invaluable clue to the migration of groups as well as individuals, within the country as well as from without; it rescues the real names from perishing through bad spelling, translation, or proscription, and it gives to the great record of mechanics and to Science and the Fine Arts (as applied to industry) the ethnological value without which records are robbed of their best usefulness as history.

The Patent Office was originated on the recommendation of Washington, for that illustrious patriot brought the resources of his great mind to the civil development of his country as soon as its liberties were
secured. Jefferson was Secretary of State at the time and was warmly interested in the new office, which was made part of the State Department in 1790. He constituted Edmund Randolph and Henry Knox as his advisers and these Cabinet officers debated the inventions so seriously that only three were patented the first year. Especial interest must attach to these early patents, for they bear the signature of the President, as do the commissions in the Army and Navy.

The delays and disappointments induced by the extreme conservatism of Mr. Jefferson as to what constituted novelty led to lively remonstrances on the part of the inventors and these resulted in more liberality as to requirements, and by 1810 the business was heavy enough to call for a separate building, and it was housed in Blodgett’s Hotel and Dr. Wm. Thornton was made “Keeper of Patents.”

Doctor Thornton was one of those rare geniuses who now and then amaze the world, not only by the versatility of their talents, but the thoroughness with which each is made to work for the public good. He was of English Quaker stock, born in 1761 in the West Indies on the island of Tortola, which belongs to the English Virgin Islands; he was a doctor of medicine, having graduated in Edinburgh under the famous Doctor Browne; he took additional studies in Paris, where he was one of the sparkling attractions of the salon of the witty Countess de Beauharnais, a cousin of Eugene, the first husband of the Empress Josephine, and his friendship with Count Andriani and mutual tastes led to their traveling about Europe together, until he came to Philadelphia. There he stayed until 1790 when he married the daughter of an estimable lady known as Mrs. Ann Brodeau, who taught a fashionable school, and who herself was an artist of some talent. A little later the young couple went to Tortola on business connected with the elder Thornton’s estate, but in three years they returned to this country and settled on the shores of the Potomac, where in the capital that grew up they lived until the Doctor’s death in 1828. The terrible tragedy of Mrs. Thornton’s father was kept a secret by the mother, and the cultured, charming woman died without its shadow having touched her life.

Doctor Thornton won the friendship and admiration of Washington and succeeding public men. His plans for the Capitol, the Octagon House, his vital interest in life, his kaleidoscopic mind, make it easy to believe Dunlap’s quaint eulogy: “His company was a complete antidote to dullness.”

He backed John Fitch, against all others, as the inventor of the application of steam to navigation, and gives 1789 as the date on which he ran a boat from Philadelphia to Trenton.

But, of course, all good Marylanders know that James Rumsey was the first, and that his trip was here on the Potomac in 1784 in the presence of General Washington, the boat being propelled by machinery, and the second in 1786, when steam power was directly applied to propulsion. Franklin was a member of the society formed to aid his project, he exhibited in England, and his patents in that country, Holland and France are on file, but he died in 1792.

Doctor Thornton was a non-combatant, but his eloquence saved the Patent Office from the torch of the British in 1814. Major Waters was under orders to destroy it, but Thornton standing before the entrance is quoted as crying out: “Are you Englishmen or Goths and Vandals? This is the Patent Office, a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation in which the whole civilized
world is interested. Would you destroy it? It would be as barbarous as burning the Alexandria Library which has been condemned for all time. If you do it, it will be over my body."

Major Waters should be kindly remembered by American inventors and have a tablet in the Patent Office, because he went twice with Doctor Thornton to Colonel Jones to see what could be done. Colonel Jones and his men had fired the War Department and the second time they found him he was engaged in firing Mr. Gales' printing office. He listened politely and kindly to the Doctor, the men were ordered away and the promise was given to spare the building.

But what they spared, and all that accumulated for twenty-two years more, went up in smoke in 1836—7,000 models and drawings, among the latter Fulton's own sketches of the "Clermont" and her machinery.

Out of this fire rose the splendid Phoenix of our present building—the most perfect specimen of Doric architecture in the land. The ground it occupies was never meant for a thoroughfare. It was a reser-
vation and is marked on the earliest maps as “National Church Square.” But there being no national church, Congress met the demand for a new fire-proof building by authorizing the use of this square as a site and making an appropriation.

The present F Street front was the first part built. It was begun from the designs of Robert Mills who in 1836, the year the appropriation was made, was appointed Architect of Public Buildings. All lovers of beauty must rejoice at this, for Mills had a long and honorable record as architect and engineer. He had worked with Hoban, the architect of the White House; with Latrobe, whose dome of the Capitol is like an immortal ode written in beauty against the morning and evening sky; with Jefferson, for whom and with whom he designed Monticello and the University of Virginia. He had designed the Washington Monument at Baltimore, and he built the Treasury.

But the Patent Office is the greatest, and Mills says it is to Latrobe we owe the introduction of Greek architecture, as Mr. Jefferson had practically decided on Roman—and it took all the talents of Latrobe to do it.

In 1841 the Patent Bureau was settled in its new building 250 feet long and 70 deep. The second floor was to be used solely as “an exhibition room for home manufactures.” The building fronted south and the description Mills gives of the entrance up a “noble flight of granite steps and through a magnificent portico of sixteen massive Doric columns,” is true today, although the severe beauty of the steps, whose line had no break, was much impaired by the landing and two-way flight that had to be adopted when F street was so heavily regraded.

In 1854 the second floor was really a forerunner of the National Museum, for it held National relics, the collections brought back by our Naval Exploring Expeditions, and the belongings of James Smithson, who had bequeathed the reversion of an estate amounting all told to a million dollars to the United States to be devoted to “the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.”

Smithson was a son of Hugh, the third Duke of Northumberland and a great-nephew of Charles, Duke of Somerset; and the first secretary of his institute was Professor Joseph Henry, the real inventor of the telegraph (although Morse has the credit of its practical application) and one of the most useful scientific men of his day. He was too modest to secure in life the place he deserves, but he found happiness in “the increase and diffusion of knowledge” by his endless labor.

When the Interior Department was established, the Patent Office was transferred from the State Department to its jurisdiction, and the east wing was begun, to provide administrative offices.

In 1852 the west wing was begun and in 1856 the north wing. It took eleven years to finish all this, for the Civil War rolled in between, part of the building was used for a hospital, and in 1863 it was completed.

In 1877 fire again attacked it, and this time 87,000 models were burned.

An appreciative writer, who has caught the real significance of the Patent Office, says: “The rise of modern industrialism and the changed economic establishment are faithfully and completely depicted in the million and a half patents granted since 1836 to 1924.”

Opinions differ as to the most significant and epoch-making of these patents, but the office itself has prepared an exhibit in which they are ranked as follows:

1794 Whitney’s cotton gin.
1811 Goodyear’s method of preparing caoutchouc.
1834 McCormick's reaper.
1836 Colt's revolving gun.
1840 Morse's telegraph.
1846 Howe's sewing machine.
1849 Corliss's steam engine.
1862 Gatling's machine gun.
1862 McKay and Mathies' sewing machine.
1868 Sholes, Glidden and Soules typewriting machine.
1869 Westinghouse's steam-power brake.
1869 MacGaffey's sweeping machine.
1871 Goodyear's welding boots and shoes.
1872 Westinghouse's air-brake.
1872 Robinson's electric signalling apparatus for railroads.
1872 Cheesebrough's petroleum products.
1873 Janney's car-coupler.
1874 Glidden's barbed-wire fence.
1876 Bell's telephone.
1878 Edison's talking machine.
1878 Hyatt's reinforced-concrete beam construction.
1879 Brush's electric lamp (arc).
1879 Hyatt's molding pyroxyline.
1880 Berliner's microphone.
1882 Seeley's electric flat iron.
1883 Ritty and Birch's cash register and indicator.
1884 Golding's expanded metal.
1885 Brown's blast-furnace charger.
1886 Thomson's electric welding.
1886 Bell and Taintor's wax-record.
1887 Berliner's gramophone.
1888 Tesla's electric transmission of power.
1888 Edison's electric lamp (filament).
1889 Hall's manufacture of aluminum.
1890 Mergenthaler's Linotype.
1890 Wellman's open-hearth charger.
1891 Reece's button-hole machine.
1892 Strouger's automatic telephone or other electric exchange.
1893 Edison's photographing moving objects.
1893 Ives' half-tone process.
1895 Jenkins' phantoscope (projection).
1896 Acheson's electric furnace.
1896 Curtis' elastic fluid turbine.
1896 Lanston's machine for justifying type.
1897 Edison's kinetographic camera.
1900 Sprague's regulating motors.
1900 McFeeley's pulling over machine.
1901 Taylor and White's metal cutting tool and making same.
1902 Holland's submarine boat.
1902 Lubber's drawing glass.
1903 Coleman's electric starter operating motor vehicles.
1903 Wood's stereotyper.
1904 Gillette's safety razor.
1904 Owen's glass shaping.
1904 Fessenden’s signaling by electro-magnetic waves.
1905 Eastwood’s lifting magnet.
1906 Dunwood’s crystal detector.
1906 Wright’s airplane.
1906 DeForest’s tube detector.
1908 Cottrell’s fume-arrester.
1908 DeForest’s space telegraphy.
1908 Colburn and Washburn’s continuous production of sheet glass.
1908 Baekeland’s bakelite.
1912 Hewitt’s electric light by mercury vapor.
1913 Coolidge’s tungsten filament.
1914 Armstrong’s wireless receiving system.
1918 Sperry’s gyroscopic compass.

With these prints are exhibited four of especial interest—one (a copy) granted to Bailey, of Philadelphia, for punches for forming type. It is the fourth patent issued—the other three have not been found—and is signed by George Washington and countersigned by Attorney General Edmund Randolph and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. It is dated January 31, 1791. Another is granted to Abraham Lincoln in 1849 for a camel and floating dock. Another to S. Clemens (Mark Twain) for a scrap-book, and the fourth is the French patent granted to Pupin, of Paris, for long distance telephones in 1900.

If to these could have been added the wireless of Dolbear, successfully exhibited in England in 1882, and the airship of Langley, perfected long before the Wrights, but unskillfully launched, it would be poetic justice; but unfortunately in such cases, to which might be added the first fountain pen, the first acetylene generator, the first barometer and the first photometer (all of which were invented by Franciscan Friars), the men who, proving their claims, secured legal protection and introduced the discovery into general use were the ones who received all the credit and the fortune.

This is true of great inventions. Fifty people may feel the inspiration and have the same vision, but the one who first reduces it to practice and protects his vehicle of production by letters-patent is the one who must be recognized in law.

The Royal Aeronautical Society of London claims that the original airship was a glider given by King Solomon to the Queen of Sheba. They quote a description of it as “a vessel wherein one could traverse the air for wind,” and describe a journey made by the Queen’s son Menelik to her land: “No man hauled his wagon, and whether it was men, horses, or mules, or loaded camels, each was raised above the ground a cubit.”

Was it a mirage of the caravan the writer saw, or a true method of traveling which we must re-invent?

It is a stimulating thought, and it is safe to say there will be no interference, or refusal of patent, on the ground of priority of public use.

Author’s Note:
The automobile is such an agglomeration of parts that it is a growth rather than one invention. But Examiner Hudson of the United States Patent Office says that George B. Selden’s patent might be called the basic one. It has the unique distinction of having been in the office longer than any application in its history, having been filed May 8, 1879, and granted November 5, 1895. Its essence lay in the type of gas engine he applied to his vehicle, but his claims were so broad that for years all motors were made under license from his company. J. F. Duryea followed him with a patent in 1896—and the competition was on.
Conducted by Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

ASHTON

Ashton-under-Lyne, a town in Salford Hundred, County Palatine of Lancaster, gave the name to the ancient family of Ashton, which was founded by one Orm Fitz Edward, to whom, during the reign of King Henry 3rd, Albert de Greesly gave a portion of land in Ashton, besides a knight's fee in Dalton Parbold and Wrightington.

This Orm Fitz Edward married a daughter of Albert de Greesly and was the grandfather of Sir Thomas de Asshton, Lord of Asshton.

Sir Robert de Asshton, grandson of Sir Thomas, was Vice-Chamberlain to King Edward 3rd and a commissioner to treat for peace with France. He was later appointed Governor of Gugenes, Admiral of the Narrow Seas and Justice of Ireland. He was also one of the executors of the last will of his royal master.

His son, Sir Thomas de Assheton, captured the royal standard of Scotland at Durham 17 October, 1346. His son, Sir John, represented Lancaster in Parliament during the twelfth year of the reign of Richard 2nd.

Sir John de Assheton, member of Parliament in 1423 from Ashton-under-Lyne, grandson of Sir John, left two sons, Thomas, who continued the family at Ashton, and Ralph, who founded the family at Middleton.

In a quaint old graveyard in Westmoreland County, Virginia, is a stately monument, evidently imported from England, which is a copy of the above arms. This old tomb is one of the interesting connecting links between the Ashton family of Ashton-under-Lyne, England, and the Ashton family of America.

THROCKMORTON

The name Throckmorton, variously spelled, is of Saxon origin.

The first authentic mention of the family is in 1130, about fifty years after the Norman Conquest, when John de Throckmorton was lord of the manor of Throckmorton, which was situated in the vale of Evesham in Worcestershire. From this John descended Henry de Throckmorton who made a grant of land in 1220.

The last official entry of "ye Throckmorton" pedigree was made in 1684, when Robert Throckmorton of Ellington County, Huntingdon had the lineage brought down to date.

This official pedigree begins with John, Lord of Throckmorton in 1339, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Abbertney, Knight of Doddington, Oxfordshire.

Sir Thomas Throckmorton, son and heir of John, belonged to the retinue of Thomas Beaucham, Earl of Warwick, and held office of great trust at the time of Henry 4th. He was also constable of Elmley Castle in 1397.

Sir Thomas married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Abbertney, Knight of Doddington, Oxfordshire. Sir Thomas Throckmorton, son and heir of John, belonged to the retinue of Thomas Beaucham, Earl of Warwick, and held office of great trust at the time of Henry 4th. He was also constable of Elmley Castle in 1397.

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Article 10.

The said sum ascertained of the said duty respectively due on goods and wares from shall be exchanged between the contracting Parties in the space of six months or sooner if possible, to be computed from the Day of the signature of the present Treaty.

Witness whereof We the undersigned, their Ministers Conspicuously have on their seals and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present Definitive Treaty, and confirm the same of our own selves, as aforesaid thereon.

Done at Paris the third Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

Yours faithfully,

John Adams.

Benjamin Franklin.

John Jay.


Courtesy of the Department of State
Some Early and Curious Treaties of the United States

By Katharine Calvert Goodwin

The people of two nations must be brought into mutual dependence by the supply of each other's wants. There is no other way of counteracting the antagonism of language and race. It is God's own method of producing an entente cordiale, and no other plan is worth a farthing.—Richard Cobden.

A RECORD of our country's international relations for the past one hundred and fifty years! So may be termed the treaties and agreements deposited in the archives of the Department of State at Washington which cover the formal arrangements between the United States and foreign powers from 1778 to the present day. The results of the whole foreign policy of the United States, so to speak, are locked in the steel-wrought cases of the Treaty Room.

The Treaty Room is situated in the south wing of the street floor of the State, War, and Navy Building at Washington, which is above the ground level, and was especially selected to contain the treaties, as it would not be flooded in case of fire; at the same time it opens onto a wide corridor and would, therefore, easily permit removal of the documents in case of emergency. The room is not accessible to the general public, and never left open, while heavy locks are on the door and cases.

During the last session, the United States Congress appropriated $5,000 for the fireproofing of the Treaty Room in the Department of State. The wooden floor has been replaced by a cement flooring, there are now fireproof windows and doors, while steel cabinets have replaced the remaining wooden ones. This work has only lately been completed. The number of treaties concluded by the United States to date is seven hundred and twenty-four. Besides these, the Treaty Room also contains originals of all the laws of the country, signed by every President from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge. They are bound in seventeen folio volumes, and have been valued for their signatures alone by a competent authority at $5,000,000.

No special seal is required to be affixed to treaties, the signing plenipotentiaries, as a rule, using their own personal seals. Comparatively few of the treaties of the United States are signed abroad, but when signed abroad, the plenipotentiary empowered by the President to sign the treaty on the part of the United States forwards the signed original intended for the United States to the Department of State where it goes to the Bureau of Indexes and Archives for record and is then sent to the officer of the Department having charge of treaty formalities.

This United States original is forwarded by the Secretary of State to the President, who transmits it to the Senate with a request for the advice and consent of that body to its ratification. If such advice and consent be given, the treaty is returned to the President by the Secretary of the Senate with an attested copy of the Senate's Resolution.

The treaty is then ratified by the President, and when ratified also by the other
High Contracting Party, the ratifications are exchanged, after which the treaty is proclaimed by the President. It is then returned from the White House to the Department of State with the President's warrant authorizing the Great Seal of the United States to be affixed to the proclamation. After the seal is affixed, the treaty is turned over to the Division of Publications of the Department of State by which it is printed in the Department's publication known as "Treaty Series." The original treaty is then deposited in the archives of the Division of Publications for safekeeping.

The procedure with respect to the exchange of ratifications is the same whether the treaty be signed abroad or at Washington. The exchange of ratifications consists of the handing by the American plenipotentiary to the foreign plenipotentiary of a ratified copy of the original signed treaty held by the United States, and the handing to the American plenipotentiary by the foreign plenipotentiary of a ratified copy of the original signed treaty held by his Government. At the time the exchange is made, a protocol of exchange, attesting the fact, is signed by the two plenipotentiaries authorized to effect the exchange.

Long, however, before any question arose of creating a Department of State, indeed when concepts of the form of an American national government were just beginning to develop in the minds of the leaders of the Continental Congress, a Committee of Secret Correspondence was appointed November 29, 1775, for the purpose of corresponding with friends of the Colonies in other parts of the world. Prior to the Revolution the Colonies had no international status—the right of maintenance of all foreign relations, including the making of treaties, was held exclusively by the British Crown. Under date of September 17, 1776, nevertheless, the Secret Journals of Congress reveal a committee of foreign affairs considering a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign states. The commissioners originally appointed to conclude such treaties were Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Thomas Jefferson, though the latter declined and Arthur Lee of Virginia (then in London), was chosen in his place. There was the utmost secrecy concerning these transactions. No member would give the public any specific information regarding them or state more than that "Congress had taken such steps as they judged necessary for obtaining foreign alliances." It is interesting to note that the tentative draft of a treaty soon afterwards adopted to be submitted to the French king contains the identical language of many of the provisions of our later treaties.

While the crisis of the Revolution had passed before any substantial aid was received from abroad, France, not yet ready to break openly with England, had been for some time supplying us with money and munitions. For a year and a half after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence our commissioners labored steadily at Versailles to mold French public opinion more firmly in our favor. Late in the autumn of 1777 the news of Burgoyne's surrender reached Paris and the excitement was scarcely less there than in America. Popular enthusiasm reached the Court, and Louis XVI, through his foreign minister de Vergennes, hastily sent word to Franklin that he was ready to negotiate. On February 6, 1778, two treaties were concluded between "The Most Christian King, and the thirteen United States of North America." One was a treaty of commerce and amity, the
TREATY OF MARCH 31, 1854, NEGOTIATED WITH THE JAPANESE BY COMMODORE PERRY, THE FIRST FORMAL TREATY EVER MADE BY JAPAN WITH A WESTERN COUNTRY

RATIFICATION COPY OF THE TREATY WITH FRANCE OF FEBRUARY 6, 1778, THE FIRST TREATY EVER CONCLUDED BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE FIRST TO ASSERT AMERICAN NATIONALITY
other a treaty of defensive alliance against England. Both were signed under a strict pledge that they were to be kept secret until France was ready for their publication.* This alliance was the first treaty ever to assert American nationality. Article II in no uncertain terms declares that the essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The treaties were ratified by the Continental Congress May 4, 1778, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris July 4th of that year. At the same time was concluded a separate and secret act whereby the French king “in consequence of the intimate union which subsists between him and the King of Spain,” reserves expressly “to his said Catholic Majesty the power of acceding to the said treaties.”†

While not strictly a treaty, the contract for the payment of French loans amounting to 18,000,000 francs, concluded July 16, 1782, and ratified the following January, throws an interesting light on the viewpoint of the French foreign office and reiterates at length the reasons for America’s gratitude. In this contract the United States are designated “the United Provinces of North America,” and it states among other things that the King, “having had the goodness to support them, not only

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*The news of them, however, leaked out—just how has never been determined. Deane and Lee each accused the other of the disclosure and Lee even went so far as to accuse Franklin. Deane was soon afterwards recalled and John Adams appointed in his place. In October, 1778, Franklin became sole Minister to France.

†When the news of the treaty reached General Washington he ordered, from his headquarters at Valley Forge, that May 3, 1778, should be set apart “for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness and celebrating the important event which we owe to His divine interposition.” The army was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, with banners waving, and after a discharge of thirteen cannon and a running fire of infantry the whole army huzzaed. “Long live the King of France!”; then, after a like salute, “Huzza! long live the friendly European powers!”; then a final discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery, followed by a general running fire and “Huzza for the American States.”

This was in recognition of the “Bourbon Family Compact.” France, however, carefully concealed from Spain the fact that she was negotiating such a treaty, and even after it was made and signed France denied she had done so.
with his forces by land and sea, but also with advances of money, as abundant as they were effectual, in the critical situation in which their affairs were reduced; it has been found proper and necessary to state exactly the amount of those advances."

The second treaty to assert the independence of the United States, was one of commerce and amity, concluded with the Dutch Republic, October 8, 1782. Never was a treaty negotiated under such great difficulties. As early as 1779, Holland had opened her ports to American warships, but after John Adams arrived in Amsterdam as Minister to the Netherlands, he waited eight months for recognition. Encouraged by the success at Yorktown, he requested the President of the States-General for an opportunity to present his credentials. He then went personally to the deputies of the several provinces, following the order of their rank in the Confederation. First, Friesland declared in favor of receiving him, the other provinces followed her example, and in April, 1782, the States-General resolved to acknowledge him. There is a very curious annex to this treaty providing the form of passports or certificates to be given American ships on leaving Dutch ports, in order to protect such vessels in the event that Holland should be at war. These passports contained blanks to be filled in with the name, property, and burden of the vessel, as well as the name and residence of her captain, and were to be renewed at least every two years. The preamble or greeting, in the form of the "Sea-Letter," reads:

"Most Serene, Serene, most Puissant, Puissant, High, Illustrious, Noble, Honorable, Venerable, Wise and Prudent, Lords, Emperors, Kings, Republicks, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Schepens, Councillors, as also Judges, Officers, Justiciaries and Regents of all the good cities and places, whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall see these patents, or hear them read:"

In 1782, the very important business of concluding a peace with England was arranged at Paris by the American commissioners, Franklin, Jay, and Adams. They treated direct with England without the consent of France, and the provisional articles were signed November 30, 1782. The definitive treaty was not concluded until September 3, 1783, and was ratified and proclaimed by Congress on the same date, January 14, 1784. The Department archives contain one copy of the preliminary treaty, two duplicate originals of the definitive treaty, and one exchange copy. Both the preliminary treaty and exchange copy are secured by cord and tassels of gold and crimson silk attached to a large silver box, engraved with the crown of Great Britain and containing a wax seal depicting an armored man on horseback.

The preamble of the definitive treaty is probably the longest that has ever been drafted. One sentence contains four hundred and twenty-seven words and is markedly ecclesiastical in tenor: "It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the Hearts of the most Serene and most potent Prince George the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire &ca., and of the United States of America, to forget all past Misunderstandings and Differences that have unhappily interrupted the good Correspondence and Friendship
which they mutually wish to restore, 

This treaty was a tremendous diplomatic victory for America, for aside from the acknowledgment in the very first article that the United States are "free, sovereign and independent States," our western boundary became the Mississippi instead of the Alleghenies—thus marking the first step of the expansion of the new republic towards the Pacific Ocean.

Another victory for American diplomatists was the Treaty of Ghent, concluded with England, December 24, 1814, practically without instructions from the State Department, for the commissioners were "at liberty to make such a treaty as your own judgments shall approve."* They obtained the benefits desired without enumerating one of them—not once is there mention of blockades, Orders in Council, or impressment of seamen, the very issues over which the War of 1812 was fought. This treaty, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington, February 17, 1815, and proclaimed the next day, is more remarkable for what it omitted than for what it contained. Yet, the northern boundary between this country and Canada was settled in such a manner as to give the United States a sure foundation for its future greatness.

While many of our first treaties have now become obsolete, there are three early treaties with Prussia which hold a distinct place in international law and which only became extinct as a result of the World War. Two of these were treaties of amity and commerce, the first concluded September 10, 1785, the second July 11, 1799, wherein the subjects of either government residing in the territory of the other were given freedom of conscience, worship, and the right of burial, while in case of war between these countries, "all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen," were to be allowed nine months to settle their affairs before departure. The third instrument was a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded May 1, 1828, and proclaimed March 14th of the following year. There has been endless correspondence between this country and Germany, as well as opinions and decisions of our attorneys general and Federal courts respecting the binding effect of these treaties, but upon declaration of war April 6, 1917, they automatically became suspended.

The first formal treaty ever made by Japan with a western country, followed Commodore Perry's second appearance in Yedo Bay, in the winter of 1854. After some discussion as to where the negotiations should be conducted, the signing and exchange eventually took place near Yokohama on March 31, 1854. Three copies of this treaty* are in the Department archives, written respectively in the Japanese, Chinese, and Dutch languages, as certified by our interpreters. Never in the annals of diplomacy have negotiations been attended with more spectacular ceremonial. The Japanese had hastily constructed an elaborate "treaty house," along with an adjoining building to store the presents from our Government to the Emperor and commissioners. These gifts, which comprised the most varied assortment, ranging from perfume to Irish potatoes, filled several large boats and left the ship escorted by a number of officers, a company of Ma-

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*Monroe to Bayard and Gallatin, Oct. 4, 1814.
rifles, and a band of music. They were landed on March 13th and delivered with appropriate ceremonies. Among them were a miniature locomotive, firearms, books, dressing cases, clocks, champagne, whisky, three stoves, and a telescope, but the one that naturally excited the most curiosity and interest, next to the locomotive, was a complete telegraph apparatus, which the Americans installed and demonstrated. On the last day of March, immediately after the signing of the treaty, Commodore Perry presented the first Japanese commissioner with an American flag, remarking that he considered it the highest expression of national courtesy and friendship he could offer.

Cordial in language, if reluctant in spirit, is the compact of friendship and commerce concluded by Commodore Perry three months later with the kingdom of Lew Chew, July 11, 1854. This document hospitably declares that "whenever citizens of the United States come to Lew Chew, they shall be treated with great courtesy and friendship." The fourth paragraph, for this treaty contains neither preamble nor articles, stipulates that sailors or rather "persons from ships," are "at liberty to ramble where they please without hindrance or having officials sent to follow them, or to spy what they do; but if they violently go into houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things," they were to be reported to the captain of their ship.

A treaty of friendship and commerce between this Government and the Persian Empire, concluded at Constantinople December 13, 1856, designates the contracting parties in rather unique phraseology. While one chief of state is briefly mentioned as "The President of the United States of North America," the other is described as "His Majesty as exalted as the planet Saturn; the Sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard; whose splendor and magnificence are equal to that of the skies; the Sublime Sovereign, the Monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars; whose greatness calls to mind that of Jeinshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius; the heir of the crown and throne of the Kayanians; the Sublime Emperor of all Persia." Successfully to establish any relationship whatsoever with this amazing personage might well be considered a notable achievement!

The necessity of gifts as the price of peace was apparently a foregone conclusion with many potentates. Although in 1815, the United States set the first example among Christian nations of making reprisals instead of ransom the rule of security against the commercial maraud-

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*This locomotive had a tender, passenger car and rails complete. A Government publication (Senate, 1856) compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry and his officers, entitled "Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan," gives the following account of this engine: "Nor did the railway under the direction of Engineers Gay and Danby, with its Lilliputian locomotive, car, and tender, excite less interest. All the parts of the mechanism were perfect, and the car was a most tasteful specimen of workmanship, but so small that it could hardly carry a child of six. The Japanese, however, were not to be cheated out of a ride, and as they were unable to reduce themselves to the capacity of the inside of the carriage, they betook themselves to the roof. It was a spectacle not a little ludicrous to behold a dignified mandarin whirling around the circular road at the rate of 20 miles an hour, with his loose robes flying in the wind. As he clung with a desperate hold to the edge of the roof, grinning with intense interest, and his huddled up body shook convulsively with a kind of laughing timidity, while the car was spinning rapidly around the circle, you might have supposed that the movement, somehow or other, was dependent rather upon the enormous exertions of the uneasy mandarin than upon the power of the little puffing locomotive, which was so easily performing its work."

*A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean below the Japanese archipelago. In 1854 their political status was undetermined, their government paying tribute to both China and Japan, although this compact treated the Lew Chews as entirely independent of either. In 1872 "the kingdom of the Lew Chews was formally incorporated into the Japanese Empire, the king being reduced to the rank of Japanese prince and given a pension of 30,000 yens. Japan assumed the responsibilities incurred by the Lew Chews under their treaties with the foreign powers, and the latter accepted the new status of the islands. China, however, protested at what appeared to them nothing less than a high-handed piece of robbery." See Americans in Eastern Asia (1922), by Dr. Tyler Dennett, Chief, Division of Publications, Department of State.
nings of the Barbary states, in 1795, we were obliged to follow the custom of European powers.

President Washington, in his speech at the opening of the second session of the Fourth Congress, stated that a treaty with Algiers would probably be concluded, "but under great, though inevitable disadvantages in the pecuniary transactions."

A treaty of twenty-two articles was negotiated by Joseph Donaldson, Jr., on the part of the United States, with Vizir Hassan Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, and was signed September 5, 1795, and approved by the Senate March 2, 1796. The seal of Algiers is stamped at the end of the document in Arabic. It provided for peace, commercial intercourse, and friendly treatment of the citizens and shipping of the United States in consideration of an annual payment of "twelve thousand Algerine sequins in maritime stores." Because of unavoidable delay in delivering these maritime stores, our agents promised the Dey an American frigate of 36 guns, and a letter from George Washington to Hassan Bashaw, dated December 3, 1796, advises that the promised frigate will be completed with all possible despatch. This vessel, the Crescent, constructed at Portsmouth, N. H., was subsequently presented to the Dey, and it is the only instance in history in which the United States ever gave a warship to a foreign state. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated the whole expense of fulfilling this treaty at $992,463.25.

In a treaty of November, 1796, between the United States and Tripoli, Article X states that "The money and presents demanded by the Bey of Tripoli, as a full and satisfactory consideration on his part . . . for this treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, are acknowledged to have been received by him previous to his signing the same, according to a receipt which is hereto annexed." Yet, four years later, this identical Bashaw was asking our consul, "Why do not the United States send me a voluntary present?" and followed up his naïve query with an insulting and threatening letter to President Adams. The answer was a naval squadron and war against Tripoli, terminated by a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, signed June 4, 1805, for which nothing whatever was paid.

In the earlier treaty of 1796 with Tripoli, a curious declaration is made to the effect that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever interrupt the harmony existing between the two countries, "As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion."

A curious treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated by Edmund Roberts* with "His Majesty, the Sovereign and Magnificent King" of Siam, on March 20, 1833. One original is written in Siamese, the other in English, but as the Siamese at that time were ignorant of English and Americans of Siamese, a Portuguese and a Chinese translation are annexed, to serve as testimony to the contents of the treaty. It is signed by Chau P'haya-P'hra-klang, one of the first Ministers of State, and sealed with a glass seal of the lotus flower, while beside the name of Edmund Roberts appears a seal containing an eagle and stars. A second treaty of commerce and amity was concluded at Bangkok, May 30th, "in the

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*Superseded by the treaty of June 30-July 6, 1815, signed by Commodore Decatur and Wm. Shaler (approved by the Senate December 21, and proclaimed December 26, 1815), wherein "It is distinctly understood . . . that no tribute, either as biennial presents, or under any form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever." The treaty became obsolete when Algiers became a province of France in 1840.

*A supercargo of Portsmouth, N. H., named by President Jackson as his "agent for the purpose of examining in the Indian Ocean the means of extending the commerce of the United States by commercial arrangements with the Powers whose dominions border on those seas."
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six of the Christian era, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth, corresponding to the tenth of the waning moon of the lunar month, Wesakh, or sixth month of the year of the Quadruped Serpent of the Siamese civil era, one thousand two hundred and eighteen, and the sixth of the reign of their Majesties, the First and Second Kings of Siam."

In the Department archives is a parchment manuscript, which for a time was supposed to be the original text of the Edmund Roberts treaty with Siam. Later, it was forwarded to the American Consulate at Rangoon, with instructions to have it translated. Upon examination by several sayás and a Buddhist monk, it was discovered that the document was not a treaty with Siam but a letter from the King of Burma to the President of the United States expressing the hope that a treaty of commerce and amity might be negotiated between the two countries. This letter, of which the following is a literal translation, is sealed with the king’s seal and enclosed in an oblong ivory box, lined with crimson silk:

We, who are the Ministers and Generals of the Kings of Burma, the Overlord of all the kings of the Orient, the most Powerful Sun-rising King, the Lord of Saddan Elephant King, the Lord of Many White Elephants, and the Great Righteous Ruler; and we who are doing homage to the King by bowing our heads to his Golden Feet which are like the Paduma lotus flowers, write this letter to the President and Ministers who are the rulers of both Washington and the countries of the West. The Powerful and Righteous Ruler who occupies the throne and rules all the countries of the ancestors and who tries to administer justice like the former Pralaung and the good kings of the past, wishes to negotiate a royal treaty between Burma and America like the royal treaty of the ancestors. When the American Teacher, Mr. Kincaid, came under the Golden Feet, he was allowed to come in and go out of the palace and to behold the Golden Face of the King and to send in the petition without any obstructions. If the treaty is made between Burma and America and if it be lasting from sons to grandsons, and from grandsons to great grandsons, there will be advantages both for traders and common people. Seeing this advantage I send this letter to you through Teacher Kincaid. The Generals and Ministers also seeing the lasting advantages for the traders and common people in making the treaty between the two countries hereby send this letter to the rulers of America for the purpose of making the treaty.

The text of the manuscript is principally Burmese, but scattered throughout by several Pāli words, Pāli being a language closely related to Sanskrit and, today, understood by only the most learned of the Buddhist monks, who employ it to add dignity and mystery to their writings. Singularly enough, the letter is neither dated nor signed, and neither the writer nor the recipient given, but it has been possible to trace the probable date as February or March, 1856, when the King of Burma was Mindon Min, reigning from 1853 to 1878. Dr. Eugenio Kincaid, a pioneer missionary mentioned therein, was entrusted with the royal letter, whereupon he sailed to America and delivered it to President Pierce at Washington. In a letter of April 8, 1856, to the Secretary of State, Kincaid suggests that if an answer from this Government were transmitted with some testimonial, "nothing could be more acceptable than a small steam locomotive." It seems that the king and his ministers had heard of the model this country had sent Japan and they had made many eager inquiries concerning it. Kincaid’s suggestion, however, was not acted upon, and when the President’s reply to King Mindon Min was finally written, it was accompanied, not by the toy engine, but by a large number of our national publications!

*Photographs by Levin C. Handy, Washington, D.C.*
Early Settlers of Montgomery County, Ohio

From a History of Germantown, Ohio, or "Twin Valley Settlements, 1798-1806"
by Rev. J. P. Hentz. (Pub. 1882.)

Copied by MRS. BERNIS BRIEN

The first white settlers came to this valley in 1798 from Kentucky; they were natives of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. At the time of their arrival land in Twin Valley had not yet been surveyed, so they had to move on when it was purchased. The names of some of these people were: John Pauly (Pa.); Benj. Smith, James Griffith, William Cutler, James Hatfield, Robert Hardin, Luckum Hardin, James Hardup, James Porter, George Worthington, Samuel Hawkins (who had been a colonel in the Revolutionary Army and was a man of superior intelligence), John Winegardner, William Polk, John Bundaker, Richard Brown, John Harman, William Eastwood, Edin Hardin, John Cutter, Martyn McGrea, Nathaniel Lyon, Conrad Eisele (a German from North Carolina), Anthony Richard, and Abraham Hartzel.

In 1802 this valley was surveyed and the site that later became Germantown was entered and owned by James Hatfield and Robert Hardin and was sold by them in 1804 to Philip Gunckel for ten dollars an acre.

Of the first settlers, those who owned land and stayed were James Porter, Abraham Hardup, James Porter, George Worthington, Anthony Richard, John Bundaker, John Harman, Richard Brown, and Nathaniel Lyons.

In 1803 Philip Gunckel, Christopher Emrick, David Miller and John George Kern of Berks County, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio on a prospecting tour. The following year twenty-four families from Pennsylvania, Berks, and Center Counties, started for Ohio. This was the spring of 1804, and in August they settled in Twin Valley and called their settlement Germantown. Mr. Gunckel was regarded as their leader, a man of superior intelligence and the only one among them who spoke the English language. Among these settlers were Philip and Daniel Gunckel and their nephew, Daniel; four Emrick brothers, Michael, William, John, and Christopher and a relative, George Emrick, John George Kern, George Moyer, George and Peter Kiester, Jacob Bauer, John George Boyer, Peter Catrow, Adam and George Loy (father and son), Henry Crist, Leonard, George and Michael Stump (brothers), Martin Shuey, Lewis Shuey, Michael Cotterman, Philip, Abraham, Henry and Mathias Schwartzel (brothers), Andrew Zellars, Christian Judy, John Casper Stover (an old man when he came in 1806, a descendant of the minister who came over in 1728), Jonathan Lindemuth and his nephew Thomas, George Coleman, Frederick Kimmel and son Frederick, Peter Schaeffer, wife Catharine and eight children, John C. Negley, and Jacob Emminger.

Gunckel, Philip and Daniel and their nephew Daniel. Philip Gunckel b. Tolopecken Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1766, d. Germantown, Ohio, May 24, 1848, m. Catharine Schaeffer, b. July 12, 1766, d. August 2, 1836, daughter of Peter Schaeffer and Catharine Lorisch. They had eight children, John, Michael, Catharine, Philip, Jacob, and Sarah, b. in Pennsylvania, David and Elizabeth, b. in Ohio, Michael b. September 22, 1787, m. Barbara Shuey, Catharine m. Lewis Shuey, Sarah m. Henry Zeller, Elizabeth m. Dr. C. G. Espich.


Kern, John George, was one of the exploring party with Gunckel in 1803, b. Feb. 8, 1775, d. January 8, 1857. Mrs. Christopher Emrick was his sister.

Moyer, George, came all the way by land (the others came in flat boats down the Ohio to Cincinnati). He had two large wagons filled with household goods and drawn by four horses. He died in October of the year in which he came. His son Jonathan is the only one who stayed in this valley.

Kiester, George and Peter. George came in 1804, moved to Darke County, Ohio. Peter served as a scout in the Continental Army during the Revolution, taken prisoner several times.
Bauer, Jacob, came in 1804 from Center County, Pennsylvania, his wife was the daughter of Rev. Ilgen, a prominent Lutheran minister.

Boyer, John George, came in 1805, from Berks County. He was born January 22, 1780, d. March 2, 1855. His wife was a Miss Schaeffer, sister of Mrs. Philip Gunckel, ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Catrow, Peter, came in 1804. German parents settled at Carol Manor, Maryland, where he was b. 1784. His brother Charles came in 1803. His mother and two sisters and their husbands, Walter Cox and Zacheria Selby, also came from Md. to Ohio. Peter Catrow m. Christina Loy, Jan. 1, 1805. He d. in his 73rd year, two sons, Zepheniah and Middleton.

Loy, Adam and George, father and son, settled in Maryland, then Kentucky where he m. in 1798 and moved to Ohio.

Eminger, Jacob, from Dauphin County in 1819, m. daughter of William Emrick. She died in 1880 aged 88 years. He died in 1858 aged 79 years.

Crist, Henry, came 1805 from Berks County, Pennsylvania. No record.

Lindamuth, Jonathan and his nephew Thomas. The first named came in 1806 with his father-in-law, Michael Emrick, had nine sons, two daughters. Thomas did not come until 1824.

Coleman, George, came in 1805, bought land, returned to Pennsylvania for his family, settled here in 1809 and had eight children.

Kimmerling, father and son, both named Frederick. From Frederick County Maryland here 1808, four children. Frederick, Jr., d. February 15, 1880, age 76 years.

Schaeffer, Peter, and wife Catharine Lorisch, eight children. Mrs. Philip Gunckel, Mrs. George Boyer, Mrs. Pressler, Jacob, Michael, Peter, John, Henry, all born in Berks County, Pennsylvania. The daughters came out in 1804-05, the sons about 1814. Mrs. Catharine Schaeffer d. Aug. 16, 1818, in her 73rd year.

Negley, John C., b. near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1783, moved to Kentucky with his father when 12 years old, then to Ohio 1808, d. Mar. 16, 1863, m. October 11, 1811, Mary Shuey (daughter of Martyr). She died 1881 aged 87 years.


Shuey, Martyn, b. Lebanon County, Pa., 1759, d. February 1829, had ten children.

Shuey, Lewis, b. Pa. Nov. 17, 1785, d. Feb. 16, 1872, came to Ohio 1806, two years later m. Catharine Gunckel (dau. of Philip) four sons, after death of wife m. her sister, widow of Dr. Espich.


Zellers, Andrew, came 1805, b. Aug. 15, 1755, d. May 21, 1839.

Judy, Christian, came 1805, Dauphin County, Pa., had son Jacob.

Stover, John Casper (desc. of the minister, John Casper Stoeover, who came 1728 and d. 1779, aged 72 years), was b. in Swatara Twp., Dauphin County, came in 1806 an old man, three sons, Frederick, Casper and John, all heads of families at that time, John had five sons and five daughters, three sons, Frederick, Samuel and Elias stayed here.

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THE following is from the book recently published by the Ursuline Nuns:

In the course of the same year (1730) was laid the corner-stone of the monastery, of which the Ursulines had hoped to take possession soon after their arrival, but for which they were obliged to wait until the middle of July, 1734. On one side of the plate enclosed in the foundation stone was engraved, in French, the following lines: "In the reign of Louis XV, King of France and Navarre, the first Stone on this Monastery was laid by the illustrious Lade Catherine Chibelier, Spouse of Sir Stephen de Perier, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, Captain of the Frigates of His Most Christian Majesty, Commandant of the Provinces and of the Colony of Louisiana. In the year of Our Lord MDCCXXX."

The Ursuline Nuns remained in this New Orleans convent until 1824, when they removed to other quarters, as the growth of the city was interfering with their seclusion. The building was leased to the Government and the State Legislature met there until 1834. In that year the nuns presented it to the Catholic Diocese, which had just been advanced to the dignity of Archbishopric, the intention being that it should serve as a residence for the Archbishop. At present, it is a school for the Italian children, under the care of the Catholic Church.

The Convent is in a fair state of preservation, with stairway of huge timbers, made without nails, timbers hewn and not sawed. The cells in the third story are as left by the nuns in 1834. It is the oldest building in the Mississippi Valley.
The following Revolutionary soldiers are not 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.

**William Littlejohn**

*References: “Colonial Records of North Carolina”; “North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.”*

William Littlejohn was born about 1740, probably in Scotland, as he emigrated from Inverness, Scotland, to Edenton, North Carolina, before 1760, and died in the latter place March 4, 1817. (N. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., vol. I, p. 268.)

His place of residence during the Revolution was Edenton, as the foregoing reference states he was a shipping merchant there for forty years.

His service in the Revolution was furnishing “sundry goods” to the Committee of Safety in the town of Edenton, and as commissioner for port Roanoke. (Col. Rec. of N. C., vol. IX, pp. 1134-5; vol. XXIV, p. 502.)

He married Sarah Blount, who was born 1772, died 1792, and they had the following children:
- 1, Sarah, born 1772, died 1792; 2, Thomas Blount, born 1773, died 1804, married, 1798, Elizabeth Mutter, who died 1842; 3, Jane, born 1775, died 1791-7; Joseph, born 1776, died 1852; 4, Ann, born 1779, died 1816, married, 1804, John Little; 5, William, born 1781, died 1811; 6, John, born 1782, died 1783; 7, John Lemuel, born 1784, died 1784; 8, John Wilson, born 1786, married Elizabeth Blount; 9, Helen Frances, born 1787, died 1791; 10, Mary Penelope Barker, born 1788, died 1790; 11, Elizabeth Margaret, born 1789; 12, Frances Lenox, born 1790, died 1797; 13, Lemuel Edmund, born 1797, died 1797. (N. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., vol. I, pp. 268, 269.)

**John Schropp**


John Schropp was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, 1750, and died, 1805, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and his place of residence during the Revolution was the latter place. (Egle, vol. III, p. 158.)

His service in the Revolution was as private in Captain Jacob Balliet’s Company of Bethlehem, Second Battalion, Northampton County militia, Colonel William Roup. (Pa. Ar. 5th series, vol. VIII, p. 205.)

He was married first to Maria Elizabeth Tanneberger, who was born 1753, died 1801, and they had the following children: 1, Johanna Elizabeth, born, 1785, in Bethlehem, died 1810; 2, Charlotte Sabina, born 1787, died 1833; 3, Maria Louisa, born 1790, died 1819, married, 1810, John Samuel Krause, who was born 1782, died 1815; 4, Anna Caroline, born 1793, died 1852, married Owen Rice. (Egle, vol. III, p. 158, 159.)

John Schropp was married second, in 1802, to Elizabeth Krogrestrup, who was born 1753, died 1819, and they had the following children: 1, a daughter born 1803; 2, John, born 1805, died 1840, married, 1828, Marie Cornelia Groundie, who was born 1807. (Egle, vol. III, p. 158, 159.)

**Nicholas Sewell**

*References: “Archives of Maryland”; “Maryland Historical Magazine.”*

Nicholas Sewell was probably born in St. Marys County, Maryland (his father and grandfather were of that county) before 1742 (year of his father’s death). (Md. Hist. Mag., vol. IV, pp. 292-293.) He died in St. Marys County, 1798. (Ibid., p. 204.)

His place of residence during the Revolution was St. Marys County, as the family seems to have always been there.
His service in the Revolution was as Justice of St. Marys County in 1778. (Md. Ar., vii. XXI, pp. 597, 242.)

He was married about 1775 to Mary Darnall and they had the following children: 1, Nicholas, died 1813, married Mary Fenwick, who died 1854 (they were married about 1800, as their fourth child was born in 1812, and this would make Nicholas' date of birth about 1775); 2, Charles; 3, Robert, died 1820, married before 1808 Mary Brent, who died 1822; 4, Henry; 5, Mary, died 1791, married John Kirwan; 6, Sarah, married Blake; 7, Catherine, died 1807, married William Digges. (Md. Hist. Mag., vol. IV, p. 204, 295.)

**Jacob Ogden**


Jacob Ogden was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 10, 1749, and died March 30, 1825, probably in New Haven, Connecticut, where he had a Coffee House in 1804. (Wheeler, pp. 99, 100.)

His place of residence during the Revolution was Colebrook, Connecticut. (Wheeler, p. 100.)

His service in the Revolution was as manufacturer of steel and iron, which was of such necessity to the public that the government exempted the men in his employ from "militia or continental army while employed and actually serving in said work for the year ensuing," 1780-1. (Pub. Rec. of State of Conn., vol. II, P. 542-3.)

He was married in 1772 to Jerusha Rockwell in Colebrook, and they had the following children: 1, Catherine, born 1773, died 1852; 2, Anna, born 1775, died 1825, married, 1795, William Wetmore, who was born 1771, died 1827; 3, Jerusha, born 1777, died 1794; 4, Clarissa, born 1779, died 1794; 5, Jacob, born 1781, died infancy; 6, Jacob, born 1782, died 1812, married Hardig; 7, Elizabeth, born 1784, died 1841; 8, Abigail, born 1786, died 1852; 9, David Longworth, born 1792, died 1863, married, 1824, Sarah Amanda Judson, who died 1890. (Wheeler, pp. 100, 174.)

**John Lewis Bourquin**

*References:* "Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims" (South Carolina), by A. S. Salley; "Documents Relating to the History of South Carolina During the Revolutionary War"; "Huguenot Families of South Carolina and Georgia," by Harry Alexander Davis.

John Lewis Bourquin, born 172-, came to South Carolina with his parents in 1732, and died at Oakelte Creek, South Carolina, 1794. (Davis, p. 43.)

His place of residence during the Revolution was South Carolina, probably in St. Peters Parish, where he was administrator of an estate in 1771. (Ibid.)

His service in the Revolution was as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of Granville County, South Carolina. (Stub Entries U-W, pp. 241, 297; Documents, pp. 45, 108.)

His wife also performed Revolutionary service by furnishing beef for Continental use in 1780. (Stub Entries, O-Q, p. 49.)

John Lewis Bourquin was married about 1740-50 to Jane Dunham, who was born 173-, died 1801-9, and their children were: 1, Henry L., born 1751; 2, John L., born in South Carolina 1751, died about 1799, married, prior to 1790, Susannah G——, born 176-, and was living in 1800; 3, Elizabeth, born 1752, married, 1772, Blake Leay White. (Davis, pp. 43, 50.)

**Moses Way**

*References:* "Georgia's Roster of the Revolution," by L. L. Knight; "History of Midway Congregational Church, Liberty County, Georgia," by J. A. Stacy; "Grady's Records of Midway Church," typewritten in D. A. R.

Moses Way was born probably in South Carolina, from whence he came as an unmarried young man in 1754 to Midway, Georgia, and died 1786, probably in that place, as he had a child born there that same year. (Stacy, pp. 19, 278; Grady, p. 41.)

His place of residence during the Revolution was Midway, because in 1776 he had a child baptised there. (Grady, p. 40.)

His service in the Revolution was as lieutenant and captain. (Knight, pp. 372, 432.)

He married first, in 1756, Lydia Mitchell, who died in 1765, and they had the following children: 1, Lydia, born 1756, married first, 1774, Peter Sallens, who died 1775, and married second, John Foster; 2, John, born 1759, married Sarah Goulding in 1790; 3, William, born 1762. (Stacy, pp. 277, 278.)

Moses Way married second, in 1766, Ann Winn, and they had the following children: 1, Mary, born 1768, married, 1789, Samuel Jones, Jr., who were living 1810, date of birth of a child; 2, Susannah, born 1769, married White; 3, Patty, born 1772; 4, Moses, born 1776, married, 1800, Mrs. Susannah Dowse; 5, Rebecca Thompson, born 1786, married Shearer. (Stacy, p. 278; Grady, pp. 40, 41.)

*D. B. C.*
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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.

Westfield Chapter (Westfield, N. J.). The most important accomplishment of the Chapter during the past year was the erection of a bronze tablet, to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of this town. The dedication and unveiling of this tablet took place on Armistice Day. Headed by the Colors, the Chapter marched to the Old Revolutionary Cemetery, accompanied by the various Legion Posts, Spanish-American War and Grand Army veterans, and the Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises opened with an invocation by Dr. Wm. W. Coe, followed by the pledge to the flag and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Regent, Mrs. Frederick A. Kinch, gave a greeting and a short address. This was followed by a brief historical sketch, given by the Chapter Historian, of the old church and burying ground.

The State Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Banks, then gave the address of the day. The exercises closed with the singing of "America," followed by the firing of a salute and "taps."

The tablet, mounted in a very large boulder, was placed in the Old Revolutionary Cemetery on Mountain Avenue. The Presbyterian Church property and the old burying ground are historic spots, having been purchased from the Indians. The cemetery was set aside by the church as "God's Free Acre." During the Revolutionary War the church was invaded by the British and the bell was stolen. In after years it was located and returned. The bell, being cracked, had to be recast. Jewelry, old silver, and forty Spanish dollars were melted together with the original metal, thus forming the present bell. In this old cemetery are buried forty-eight Revolutionary soldiers. It is our custom on Memorial Day to decorate these graves with Betsy Ross flags. We also join with the Sons of the American Revolution and hold a memorial service in their honor, placing a wreath at the cemetery gates.

FLORENS BRAINERD PIERSOR, Historian.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (District of Columbia). Father Time has marked another milestone in the progress of our journey. The chapter has had a splendid period of work during the year past under the able leadership of our newly elected Regent, Mrs. John Maxwell, who is working for the highest aims—Patriotism, Home and Country.

We have endeavored to meet all the obligations of the Society. Our appropriations for the past year have been:

Two scholarships, one for the Blue Ridge Industrial School in Dyke County, Va., and $25.00 for another mountain scholarship. Our portion for the decoration of Continental Hall for the meeting of the State Conference. Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation; Wakefield Memorial Association; Ellis Island; State Regent's reception; Library fund; our part toward the box to be purchased by the District for "Constitution Hall."

We continue the study of the Constitution. Our Historian gives a monthly paper on Revolutionary heroes.

We were very fortunate and much pleased to have Mrs. Eli Helmick, the Registrar General, with us at our last meeting in Alexandria, Va. Our chapter gave a reception at the close of the year at the "Lee House," inviting the National Officers, Regents and Vice-Regents. Mrs. Milton Johnson, our Treasurer, gave an interesting account of the Sarah Franklin Chapter from its organization to the present time. We were well represented at the Continental Congress.

An occasional glance backward strengthens our effort to make the future worthy of the past. "Excelsior" is our motto.

JULIA B. HARRISON, Historian.

Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.) was organized more than twenty years ago by Mrs. Robert J. Burdette. There were 17 charter members and today, under the able leadership of Mrs. Webster French, we have attained a membership of more than 150.

On New Year's Day, 1924, our Chapter, together with Martin Severance Chapter, entered a beautiful historic float in the parade of the Tournament of Roses; this float represented the making of the first United States flag in California. This was made for General Fre-
mont in 1847, by Dona Bandini, at the Bandini Rancho, from the garments of her three children. The realistic flag appearing on the float was made by Chapter members from thousands of tiny dried mountain flowers, artificially colored.

The Chapter's activities in Americanization work received a great impetus when, ten years ago, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer organized a night class in one of the public schools. This was for foreigners who desired an education. From this small beginning a school with many classes has grown, and this past year 300 were graduated from the citizenship classes alone.

A Rest Camp for disabled soldiers, located near Pasadena, has been the particular care of the Chapter for several years, with Miss Charlotte Tuttle in charge of the committee. Gifts from the members of money, books, clothing and food have frequently been given to the veterans in nearby hospitals. This has been through the activities of Miss Genevieve Church-Smith. On two occasions the Chapter arranged picnics for all the men in these hospitals who were able to come. They were brought to the Rest Camp for one and to Brookside Park for the second.

A home for delinquent boys is engaging our interest. Sixty young boys are now in the Home. A new set of reference books for use in their school work was recently given them by the Chapter.

At the meeting of the State Conference in Los Angeles, Pasadena Chapter, at the request of the Program Committee, presented a patriotic play, "Uncle Sam's Work Shop." This play is the work of one of our members, Mrs. L. van Horn Gerdine. It was written for the American citizenship division of the Los Angeles District, S. F. W. C., where it took the prize. Later, all districts competing, it won first prize at the State meeting held at Santa Cruz in May, 1925.

The play is symbolic, with Uncle Sam, Columbia, Public Opinion and Mrs. Never-Thought-of-That as the leading characters. Mrs. Gerdine has succeeded in presenting her patriotic message in a very entertaining way. From all over the country she is receiving requests for permission to present the play, which has been most favorably received wherever it has been given.

Henrietta Van Noy, Press Chairman.

Patrick Henry Chapter (Martinsville, Va.) has unveiled a marker which stands at the entrance of the landed estate of the great orator who lived upon it for seven years, and from whence he was called to be Governor of Virginia. It is on a small eminence, seven miles from Martinsville, between the Danville and Western railroad, a much-travelled highway.
It was built by the Chapter and presented to the State Society in the presence of a large gathering of people, including some direct descendants of Patrick Henry. The program was in charge of the Regent, Mrs. Faith T. Parrott and the address was made by Dr. Kate Waller Barrett. The land was given by Mr. Samuel Hooker, whose farm is adjoining, and the handsome eight-foot granite monument was the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, first Vice-Regent and a State Chairman.

FAITH THOMAS PARROTT, Regent.

Bradford Chapter (Canton, Pa.) Our programs are of unusual interest, for at each meeting some current topic of national interest has been presented by one of the members, after which it was thrown open for discussion by all present. Our birthday was celebrated with a luncheon in the parlors of the church, and each member invited a guest. The speaker of the day was Dr. Devitt, of Devitt's Camp, who told us of the wonderful work he is doing among the tubercular patients at the camp.

At our Christmas meeting we had a grab box, each member drawing out a gift at random. At the Chapter birthday party the hostesses received in Colonial costume and an appropriate musical program was rendered. Members of musical clubs as well as Chapter members have responded with special music for all of our meetings.

The students of our public schools have been stimulated to greater interest in United States history by the annual cash prizes offered by the Chapter for superior scholarship. We have paid all State dues and we have contributed to the work at Ellis Island, to the Immigrant's Manual, to Old Concord and to the International Schools, and we have also given $50 to the Valley Forge Memorial Window.

EDITH M. McNETT, Historian.

McKean Chapter (Smethport, Pa.) has thirty-six members, seven of whom are non-resident.

During the past year we have expended more than two hundred dollars towards various patriotic and educational causes. Our main interest has centered upon the Nancy Hanks department of Lincoln Memorial University. We have contributed $110 in money, $10 of which was given toward the Industrial Cabin and in memory of Mrs. Helen Gardner Morrison, first regent of McKean Chapter. We also sent a nice box of Christmas gifts for the girls at Nancy Hanks.

TABLET PLACED BY McKEAN CHAPTER

Other expenditures have been: $4.25 for Flag Codes which were distributed to each home in Smethport; $18 for trees planted along street; $10 for prizes to students of American History in local school; $2 for “History of Yorktown,” presented to school library; $25 to Girl Scouts. Also we have sent to Ellis Island $2, to school at Tamassee $5, to Berry School $5, to Harding Memorial $5, to Restoration of First Custom House, Yorktown, $5, to preservation of Betty Washington Home $5, and to the Immigrant’s Manual we gave the usual quota of twenty-five cents per member. A
large box of good but worn garments, valued at $17, was sent to the Crossmore School and another to the Nancy Hanks girls.

All days of historical note and importance are observed by the Chapter. The flowers for Memorial Day were in charge of a committee of D. A. R. members. Flag Day was suitably observed at the summer home of the Vice-Regent. Constitution Day was emphasized by article in the local papers, and on Defense Test Day our Chapter offered help and cooperation with a local committee for the observance of the day.

Our Regent, Mrs. R. Kessler, Jr., entertained the Chapter at a dinner at her home in honor of Washington’s Birthday. This was a most delightful affair in every way. Covers were laid for twenty-six, the place cards being decorated with quotations from Washington’s book of maxims. The toasts took the form of readings, music, and original poems, all appropriate to the occasion, and interspersed with chorus singing. The concluding feature of the evening was a minuet danced very gracefully by two members of the Chapter, attired as George and Martha Washington.

Rose L. Herzog,
Historian.

Tabitha Walton Chapter (Moberly, Mo.). One of our earliest activities was the gift of a large American Flag to our city, on the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. We also placed a granite boulder, bearing a bronze plate in our Park. In the Park we have also placed a seat to give rest to the wayfarer, and we have planted a haw tree, whose blossom is the flower of our State. Among our donations have been money for the fund for the Mark Twain Park at Florida, Mo.; to the local Y. W. C. A.; for the dormitory at Oxford College, Ohio. We have sent supplies to Ellis Island and have paid a per capita tax for Americanization work. We are doing our part toward the restoration of Arrow Rock Tavern, and we have sent a large collection of historical books to the library at Memorial Continental Hall.

At one of our January meetings our Regent presented Past Regents’ pins to our four Past Regents: Mrs. Myrtle T. Forney, Mrs. Irma R. Lilly, Mrs. Sarah R. Carpenter and Mrs. Mary D. Gladney.

The picturesque pomp of the colonial period was re-created when the Chapter gave their annual Colonial Tea in observance of Washington’s Birthday. The rooms were beautifully decorated and the guests were gowned in cos-

Tabitha Walton Chapter Members in Colonial Costume
tumes of olden days. In the receiving line were the Regent, Miss Elizabeth Eleanor Hill, the four Ex-Regents and the present officers of the Chapter. Refreshments were served and a delightful musical program was given.

**Ella Clarkson,**
*Historian.*

**Esperanza Chapter** (Oakland, Calif.) has closed another successful and happy year. The Chapter was founded in 1911 and since 1920 we have doubled our membership. All National and State obligations have been met and many of our members have subscribed to the Auditorium bonds. We have joined the other East Bay Chapters in placing a bronze marker in Lakeside Park to commemorate the presentation of the San Antonio land grant to Don Luis Peralta, in 1820. Our Magazine Chairman has increased the number of subscribers to more than twenty; our Americanization Chairman has been most active through the year in the work at Angel Island and other branches.

The February meeting took the form of a Colonial party at the home of Mrs. H. B. Payne. Two of our members, Mrs. W. L. Holmes and Mrs. E. J. Sprotte, are descendants of George Washington’s great-uncle, and they represented George and Martha Washington.

At the California State Conference we were much gratified to have our former Regent, Mrs. Harry Blackford Payne, elected State Librarian.

**Jessie I. Park.**

**Eve Lear Chapter** (New Haven, Conn.) was eleven years old on June 24, 1926. To commemorate the day about seventy-five members and guests were entertained by Mrs. Effie Stevens Cramer and Miss Evelyn E. Stevens at their summer home, Rosecroft, in Clinton. After a social hour in the garden among the roses, the party was invited by Mrs. Alice Stevens Buell to inspect the Stevens homestead, with its many interesting and valuable antiques. Here Miss Eunice Carter, of the Lavinia Ross Society, Children of the American Revolution, showed us the ebony drum sticks used by her great-great-grandfather, who was a drummer in the Revolutionary War. We also saw the gold spoon which was presented to her great-grandmother by Ruth Hart Chapter, as a Real Daughter. The spoon is very beautifully engraved with the insignia of the National Society and now belongs to Miss Eunice.

While the guests were interested in these and other relics the strains of the Wedding March were heard from the piano, played by Miss Ruth Stevens Hull of Eve Lear Chapter. Miss Isabella Hull of Lavinia Ross Society came down the old stairway dressed in the wedding garments worn first by her great-great-grandmother, in 1798. They were later worn by her great-grandmother also. The poke bonnet, the beautiful hand-wrought veil and the dainty slippers, made from pieces of silk like the dress, by the shoemaker-bridegroom, attracted much attention. An additional fact of interest was that she was standing in the same room to which her great-grandmother came as a bride.

We then went to Cow Hill, Red Schoolhouse, where refreshments were served. A heavy shower seemed only to intensify the feeling of good-fellowship, and the breaking clouds marked the end of a perfect day.

**Helen Beecher Messinger,**
*Regent.*

**Elizabeth Zane Dew Chapter** (Nelsonville, Ohio) is in the third month of its existence and boasts of a membership of forty-eight. The Chapter was named for the daughter of Capt. Silas Zane, who commanded Fort Henry (Va.), during the last siege, 1782. Elizabeth Zane Dew is buried near Nelsonville, Ohio.
At our formal organization meeting Mrs. A. V. Donahey, wife of the Hon. A. V. Donahey, Governor of Ohio, was present and extended greetings. There were many Daughters present from various parts of the State. It was an occasion long to be remembered.

Our second regular meeting was made memorable by the presence of our State Regent, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart. We organized by authorization, and in appreciation of the services of the State Regent the Chapter presented her with the new recognition pin. Mrs. Henry Poston was presented with the official D. A. R. insignia and a twenty-dollar gold piece, as she did much of the research work that made the Chapter possible. The gifts were presented by Mary Etta Cann and Elizabeth Shepard, each lassie in Colonial costume, Miss Cann being the great-great-granddaughter of the Hon. Daniel Nelson, founder of Nelsonville, and Miss Shepard being the great-great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Silas Zane.

The Chapter was the recipient of a gavel made from a piece of a fallen limb from the historic Logan elm, where Lord Dunmore made treaty of peace with the Indians. The gavel was presented by Prof. Chas. E. Poston, whose Cresap and Zane ancestors were also present at the parley.

The young Chapter has begun to work just like the older sisters and bids fair to become one of Ohio's erstwhile Chapters, under the leadership of Mrs. Harry H. Edington, Regent.

LULU LANE, Historian.

Jane McCrea Chapter (Hudson Falls, N. Y.). The Lafayette Centennial was a success from every point of view. The weather was ideal, and so much depended on that. The work of each committee had been carefully and painstakingly done, as was shown by the perfection with which it correlated when brought together for the final test.

The program began at 2:30 o'clock. The young lady ushers in period dress had been functioning since much earlier, and when at exactly half past two o'clock the Daughters in costume marched to the raised platform near the monument, hundreds of citizens and many out-of-town guests were assembled to give greeting.

Then came the procession led by the color bearers and the band. The out-riders were followed by General Lafayette himself, accompanied by his son, riding in the state befitting so famous and beloved a personage. His
The school children sang the "Marseillaise" and "Yankee Doodle" and in closing the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Following this general dismissal an informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. Abram Wakeman, where all Daughters were privileged to meet General Lafayette as well as Mrs. Nash and other distinguished visitors.

A number of interesting relics connected with General Lafayette and his visit here were on exhibition at this time.

The day was closing now and the Lafayette Centennial was becoming history, leaving all who had in any way contributed to the success of the event feeling well repaid in the knowledge that an historical episode had been commemorative in a highly worth-while way.

KATHERINE D. LAWTON, Historian.

Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Wash.)

With simple, but impressive, ceremony a beautiful silk flag with metal standard was presented by Mary Ball Chapter, Washington's oldest Chapter, organized June 22, 1894, to United States Veterans' Hospital No. 94 at American Lake, six miles from Tacoma, Saturday evening, July 3, 1926, closing the Chapter's observance of Independence Week.

The program opened with a vocal solo by Mrs. Henry Skramstad, "Your Flag and My

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Flag," followed by a reading, “A Japanese Girl's Apostrophe to the Flag,” by Mrs. Frederick Beebe, the incoming Regent. Another song by Mrs. Skramstad, "The Flag Without a Stain," preceded the presentation of the flag by Mrs. C. A. E. Naubert, the retiring Regent, who said in part: "For two years on Armistice Day, silver teas have been given by the Chapter for the benefit of our ex-service men. When the committee visited the Hospital Recreation Hall and found no flag is supplied, at once all were in favor of filling this need as the most appropriate gift we could offer—a gift of the flag our ancestors fought for and upheld in 1776 and for which these men have fought and are giving their lives."

Accepting for the Veterans’ Hospital, Dr. Dickerson declared it is to be regretted suitable flags are not provided for the Recreation Halls, but that it would be a wonderful work for D. A. R. Chapters all over the United States to carry on this idea and provide all the Veterans' Hospitals with appropriate flags. In closing, the veterans joined with the Chapter members in singing “America.”

Mrs. Howard A. Steele, Corresponding Secretary.

Fort Kearney Chapter (Kearney, Nebr.) takes its name from Fort Kearney, central point for the army in the Indian War of 1864. Fort Kearney was the junction where roads united with the Oregon Trail of schooner wagon, ox-freighter, and pony-express fame. Nothing remains of this important post except traces of earthworks, and the giant cottonwoods which were planted by the soldiers. The fort was abandoned in 1871. Today, in the city of Kearney situated four miles west of the local Chapter, D. A. R., organized in San Francisco and Boston, the memory of soldier, pioneer, and freighter is kept alive in
no small measure by the wide-awake activities of the local Chapter D. A. R., organized in 1908 by Mrs. C. O. Norton.

Of nearly one hundred members, only about thirty-five are actively engaged in the work of the Chapter. Nine take the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and one copy is placed in the Public Library.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the N. S. D. A. R. was celebrated by a splendid Americanization program.

An address, "Conserving the American Home," by Judge J. M. Easterling of Kearney, was the outstanding feature of a Conservation and Thrift program in November. The Wild Flower Pledge was taken by the Chapter and through the courtesy of the Regent, Mrs. B. O. Hostetler, it was sent to all the schools of Buffalo County. The American's Creed and the Flag Code were placed in all the city schools.

"Alexander Hamilton" was the subject of an excellent talk by the Hon. N. P. McDonald, of this city, in January. Colonial furniture was ably discussed by Mrs. C. V. D. Basten, local member, in February. Extra meetings were called on Constitution Day, and on Defense Day the Chapter joined other patriotic units in a program at the high school.

A Washington tea and colonial exhibit attracted over 200 guests who were received by the Regent, Mrs. B. O. Hostetler as Martha Washington, and by Mrs. E. A. Meservey as General Washington, and by other members in costume. Patrick Henry's famous speech and a program of old-time music and dances enhanced the enjoyment of the occasion.

Besides meeting the ordinary State and National obligations the Chapter has sent contributions to various patriotic undertakings including the work at Ellis Island, in the Philippines, among the Indians, and elsewhere.

DENSIE OLIVER NOYER,
Publicity Chairman.
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

12528. WALTox.—In vol. 2, No. 1, page 33 North Carolina Historical & Genealogical Register, there is a copy of William Walton's will. Timothy Walton, of this family, was a member of the Assembly from Chowan Co. 1766-1768; William Walton, son of Isaac mar Barsha Susan Norfleet of Gates Co., N. C. Their son John Wm. Walton married Nancy Ann Jackson of Virginia. Will be glad to correspond about this family.—Mrs. Lee Clinton, 1322 S. Guthrie Ave., Tulsa, Okla.

12441. BERRY.—Daniel Berry came from Va. & located in Allegheny Co., Pa. He was b 1787 d 1854. He had several chil whose desc. are still living in this locality. Please write to me.—Anna S. Nimmo, 518 Shaw Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

12425. WING.—Consult “The Owl,” official magazine of the Wing Family, Inc. You will find much of interest. Magazine found in most libraries.—Mrs. John W. Fairing, 137 Westmoreland Ave., Greensburg, Pa.

12561. Nessim.—The connecting link between the Nesbit & Irwin families is as follows: Will of James Irwin, Peters Twp. prob 28 Apr. 1778, names wife Jean, chil Joseph, James, Archibald mar Jean McDowell; Eliz. mar 1st Wm. McConnell, 2nd Aaron Torrence; Mary mar Wm. Nesbitt; John mar Martha Maclay; Jean mar John Boggs; Lydia mar Moses Porter; Margaret mar Thomas Patton; Martha mar George Paul. The Will of Alexander Nesbit, Bedford Co. Pa. dated 1777 names wife Jean & chil Thomas, Mary, Polly, James, Susan, Alexander Nesbit. Exec. Two brothers, Wm. Nesbit, Hugh McKe.—Virginia S. Fendrich, Mertcersburg, Pa.

12649. GOUld.—The correct date of marriage of Rachel Gould is 11 June 1776; raising doubt regarding her birth in 1762. Believe I can help you if you will send me a list of her children with their dates of birth.—H. W. Jenks, 28 18th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.


12652. STANDISH.—Moses Standish of Plympton, Mass. enlisted 1st June 1775 in Capt. Edward Hammond’s Co., Col. Theophilus Cot-
ton's Reg't. His service record is too long to publish. Is reported to have died in the Service March 1778. Communicate with me if further details of family & Military history are desired.—H. W. Jenks, 28 18th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

12655b. HALL.—Savage says "Priscilla Hall who married Capt. John Paddock was the daughter of John Hall, Jr. bapt at Yarmouth 13 May 1638." John Hall Jr was son of John Hall who is said to have come over in the fleet with Winthrop probably from Coventry, Eng. arriving 1630 with wife Bethia, settling some years later at Yarmouth. Priscilla's mother was Priscilla Bearse, dau of Austin who came in the "Confidence" 1638 from Southampton, Eng. She was born 10 March 1634/5 died 30 March 1712 & was the 4th child of Priscilla Hall Paddock b Feb 1671 Died 2 Jan 1724 Yarmouth. Otis & Barnstable History vary in some respect from above dates & places, but in the main they agree. Capt. Paddock's genealogy appears in the history of the Sears Family.—H. C. Robertson, 1218 E. Capitol St. Washington, D. C.


12672b. CLARK.—Maj. Charles Lynch, Sr. emigrated to Va. from Galway about 1725. He married Sarah, daughter of Christopher Clark. Their children were Penelope b abt 1734 married Robert Adams; Charles b 1736 d 1796 married Anna Terrell b 1749; Sarah, 1738-1773 married Micajah Terrell; John (Founder of Lynchburg, Va.) 1740; 1820 married Mary Bowles; Christopher b. 1742 d 1782 married Anna, daughter of Maj. John & Anna Chiles Ward; Edward b. 1774 d young.—Mrs. J. B. Daggett, 301 West Chester, Marianna, Ark.

QUERIES

12726. HALE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec in ances of Sarah Hale of Glastonbury, b 28 Dec 1786 d 3 May 1875, mar Elijah Pitkin of East Hartford, Conn b 28 Feb 1781 d 16 Oct 1844. Their chil were twins, Sarah who mar Philip Eddy & Sophia who mar Arnold Spencer; Caroline mar Donald Hart; Mary Ann mar Calvin Pollard; Harriet mar Weston Mills; Lucinda mar Arthur Pendleton; Eliza; Jane Ann mar Barcus Cotney; Daniel Colt mar Darius Davis; James E. mar. Charlotte A. Donkée; Fidelia mar L. H. Mills. Elijah & Sarah Hale Pitkin are buried in East Hartford Cemetery. Ref.—Pitkin Family in America by A. P. Pitkin. The rec of their mar is recorded at town clerk's office at East Hartford, Conn.—D. P. B.

12727. DE FORD.—Wanted maiden name of wife & date of d of Thos. De Ford Rev. pensioner, who enlisted from Fred. Co., Md., & d nr Cardington, Ohio.—R. A. A.

12728. LAMSON.—Wanted gen & all infor possible of Joseph Lamson & his w Piety Holcomb. Their s Jos. Truman Lamson b 1805 d 28 Oct 1885, mar Mary O. Terhune b 5 Mch 1813 d 29 Mch 1889, had s Thos Lamson b 13 Mch 1845 d 26 Aug 1910 mar Alice Barney b 18 June 1848 & d Jan 1909. Was Joseph a desc of Thos, Lamson who with brom Wm. & Barna-has came from Eng 1646?—S. A. L. W.

12729. SHEERBURN.—Wanted infor of desc of John Henry Sherburne b in Portsmouth, N. H. 1794 d in Washington, D. C. 1851. Wanted also given n of his father, who was b in Portsmouth, N. H. 1757, dying there 1830. What relation were they to James Sherburne b in N. H. 1751 who served in Rev.? Wanted name of w of James & his date of death.—L. D.

12730. CAMP.—Thos. Camp 2nd b 1717 d 1798 married Winifred Sterling who d 1761. Which of their sons was the f of Winifred Camp who mar 1796 Robert Atkins in Edgefield Dist S. C.? Wanted also given name of Robert's father & his Rev. rec. (a) Moom—Wanted parentage of Nancy Moore who mar 1793 Stephen Taylor at Hanover N. J. Wanted also names of their chil.—E. M. B.


(a) WETHERBEE.—Wanted ances of Abigail Wetherbee of Acworth N. H. who mar 21 Mch 1803 Silsbys Stevens.

(b) PRATHER.—Wanted ances of James Prather whose wife was Sophia Penn who was b Jan 1795.


12732. HAMILTON.—Wanted gen & any infor of Robert Hamilton, kinsman of Alex. Hamilton. He mar Margaret McKee & had chil
Jean who mar Jos. Daviess, & Margaret who mar Robt McKee.

(a) **Abney-Madison.**—Wanted names of chil of Capt. Nathaniel Abney & of his w Isabella Madison.—*W. F. R.*

12733. **Kirkpatrick-Kilpatrick.**—Wanted parentage & any infor of James Kirkpatrick b 1 Oct 1781 mar Nancy Smith b 21 Aug 1784. Did the father of either have Rev. rec.?—*R. B. G.*

12734. **Soper.**—Wanted Rev rec with proof of Capt. Oliver Soper b 17 Mch 1740, the son of Samuel Soper & his w Esther Littlefield, prob of Taunton. Capt. Oliver mar Ruth Staples.

(a) **Macomber.**—Wanted Rev rec of Capt. George Macomber b 1752 d 5 Apr. 1813. Mar Susannah Soper in 1780 & removed to Utica N. Y. Nov. 1799 & had 10 chil.—*R. F. M.*

12734. **Barnes.**—Wanted date of mar of Elias Barnes b nr Lumberton, N. C. 1759 d in Claiborne Co., Miss 1807. He mar Eliz. Smith, wanted also her dates & parentage. Wanted dates of b, m & d of Abraham Barnes & of his w Mary Fort, parents of Elias. Both Abraham & Elia were Rev. soldiers in N. C.—*W. G. J.*

12735. **Gary-Cary.**—Joseph Gary, 1704-1771 mar Jan 1742 in Brooklyn, Ct Alice Cary, for his 2nd wife. Wanted dates of b, d & Cary gen.

(a) **Tripp.**—Wanted ances of Mercy Tripp b 22 Mch 1785 d 24 July 1826 in Coventry, R. I. mar James Colvin.

(a) **Potter.**—Wanted ances of Moses Potter & name of his w. Their dau Ruth mar Benj. Wight.—*B. C. L.*

12736. **Broadwater.**—Wanted ances of Chas. Broadwater b in Va. mar Nancy —; was living in Jackson Co., Tenn in 1815. Their chil were Martha who mar — Anderson; Polly or Mary who mar James Early of Va. but lived in Lincoln Co. Mo. in 1825; Nancy. Wanted also parentage of James Early.—*J. K. P.*

12737. **Myers.**—Wanted ances with Rev. rec of father & maiden name of w of Stephen Myers whose son Jacob b in 1793 in Schoharie, N. Y. mar 12 Jan 1813 Caroline Becker who was bapt 1798 in Middleburgh Dutch Reformed Church.—*N. M. D.*

12738. **Lane.**—Wanted Rev rec & names of wife & chil of John Lane who purchased 400 a of land in Ohio Co., Va. from the Commonwealth of Va in 1780.—*L. D.*

12739. **Able-Roberts.**—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Jeremiah Able who mar 28 Feb 1786 Eliz. Roberts. Wanted her parentage also. Their chil were Mary b 2 Dec 1786 d 1835; Cooper mar Polly Hunter & moved to Ala.; John Ingram b 22 May 1780 d 17 June 1836 mar Christina Rish; Asel R. d 8 July 1827 mar Eliz. Rish, sis of Christina; Absalom Robert b 25 Oct 1793 d 18 July 1858 mar 1st Salome Feagle 1798-1840, 2nd Mrs. Matilda Gibson Murdock, widow 1812-1854, 3rd Perra De Gregory 12 July 1855; Zilpah & Zillah, twins b 19 July 1797; Mahala b 6 June 1800 mar — Minnick.

(a) **Rish.**—Wanted parentage of John Rish 1773-1846, mar 1800 Barbary Long, 1772-1862, dau of Jacob Long, member of Waters' Reg't of S. C.

(b) **Able.**—Wanted dates & Rev rec of Wm. Able, Rev. sol from Va. Wanted also maiden of wife & names of their chil.—*L. H. A.*


12741. **Pangborn.**—Wanted ances of Lewis Pangborn of N. J. or N. Y. who mar Abigail Conklin of N. J. abt 1785. Their chil were Isaac, Wm. & Sarah.

(a) **Conklin.**—Wanted ances of Joshua Conklin of Williams Farms, N. J. who mar Sarah Halsey in 1754. He had bros John & Joseph.


(c) **Neal.**—Wanted ances of Henry Neal & of his sis Margaret who mar Thos. Smith in Sussex Co., Delaware in 1805. All came to Ohio.—*J. M.*

12742. **Lee.**—Wanted chil of Isaac Leet & his w Rebecca of Penn. Was Rebecca Leet who mar 1781 Enoch Dye of Washington Co., Pa. a dau. & was she a sis of Rachel Leet who mar Hugh Wilson & of Maj. Daniel Leet?—*F. L. W.*

12743. **Lee.**—Was Francis Leonard Lee the father of Nancy Lee of Dorchester Co Md. who mar Wm. Seward of Yates Bank, Dorchester Co. 1789? She is mentioned in his application for pension exec. 23 Oct 1848 at the age of 85 yrs. Wanted maiden name of Mary mother of Wm. Seward. She is mentioned in her will dated 5 Oct 1750.—*E. C. P.*


(a) **Faucette.**—Wanted all infor possible of James Faucette of N. C. & Va. His wife's name was Kirkpatrick.—*R. M.*

12745. **Moseley.**—Wanted date of mar of Robert Moseley of Henrico Co., Va. & Sarah Taylor, abt 1725.—*R. B. M.*

12746. **Kolb.**—Wanted names & other infor
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

12749. STEVENS-STEPHENS.—Eliz. dau of Mary & presumably George Stevens, mar Abington, Phila Pa 11 June 1795 George Jones d 14 Sept 1797, gr gr son of Rev. Malachi Jones. According to family tradition George Stevens fell at Battle of Brandywine. Wanted verification of his Rev, service & his gen.—F. M. J.

12750. SIMMS.—Wanted Rev. rec & names of wife & chil of Zachariah Simms whose name appears in the 1790 N. Car. Census. He then lived in Halifax Dist. Halifax Co., N. C.—E. C. C.

12751. SAYRE.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d of Ezekiel, son of Isaac & Eliz. Smith Sayre of South Hampton, N. Y., also dates & maiden name of his wife. Their s Levi, v prob in New Providence, N. J. d in Springfield, Ohio. Wanted his dates & name & dates of his 1st wife.—R. E. J.


(b) MARKLEY-BAUGHMAN.—Mathias Markley mar Eliz. Baughman. They were living in Richland Co., 0. in 1820. Wanted parentage & Rev rec of fathers of each.—L. S. B.

12753. ELKINS.—Wanted parentage of Delilah Elkins b in Md. abt 1760, mar abt 1795 James Bristow, & d abt 1795 in Tazewell Co., Va. (a) MARKLEY-BAUGHMAN.—Mathias Markley mar Eliz. Baughman. They were living in Richland Co., 0. in 1820. Wanted parentage & Rev rec of fathers of each.—L. S. B.

12754. WILLIAMS.—Wanted Rev. rec & parentage of Wm. Williams of Va. who served in War of 1812 & Mexican War. Wanted also maiden n of his 1st wife whose chil were Wm. Thos., Robt., John, Betty & Mary. His 2nd w was Mrs. Jane Burns. His s Wm. mar 20 Oct 1847 Eliza Norwood. Would like to corres with desc.—G. W. E.

12755. PIPER.—Jonathan Piper b in Pa. 1791 mar Sarah Keyes b 1800. Wanted ances of each. John Piper of Wolfsborough, N. H. sol. in Rev. was in the Battles of Skensborough, Fort Ann, Stillwater, Monmouth & Newtown. He applied for a pension while a res of Luftonborough, N. H. 14 Apr 1818. He was b 1760 & was the father of 19 chil. Wanted maiden name of his w who was b. 1778. His known chil were Phebe b 1802, Paul b 1804, Susanna b. 1805, Betsy Ann Lucinda, Napoleon b 1809, Martha b 1810, Patience b 1813, Benj. b 1814. Did he have another wife? Wanted names of his other chil with their dates of b & to whom married.—H. L. S.


12757. BALL-HACKLEY.—Judith Ball mar John Hackley & had chil Judith, Lucy & John. Judith was the dau of Samuel Ball. Wanted gen of Samuel Ball name of his w & date of mar. Wanted Hackley gen also.

(a) GAMBLE-Glass.—James Vance mar Mary Gamble dau of Samuel & Mary Gamble Glass & had chil Samuel & David. Samuel mar Hannah Worth & had chil John, James & Hannah. Wanted Gamble & Glass gens & dates of births & deaths.

(b) Hickman.—Moses Carson mar Sarah Hickman in N. J. & had s Thos. who mar in Pa. Wanted name of his wife & Hickman gen.

(c) RUDDELL.—Wanted gen of Col Stephen Ruddel of Ruddells Mills, Bourbon Co., Ky.—M. A. R.

12758. Robinson.—History of Saratoga Co., N. Y. says Peter Robinson came from Wash. Co. in 1792/3 & set. in Greenfield Center. He was followed by his four bros Peleg, Sanford, Giles & Benj. All set in the Haggerty HiK neighborhood. Ethlu Robinson, the father of Benj, removed with his fam. from the Elizabeth Islands, Mass. to Wash. Co., N. Y. in 1784 & from thence in 1804 to 1808 five of his sons & a dau. moved to Greenfield. Wanted maiden 1 of wife of Ethlu Robinson, his parentage & Rev rec in line.—E. B. K.


(a) GATES.—Wanted parentage, Rev rec & dates of b, m & d of Michael Gates, Sr. who mar Mary Eliz. Cox, & had chil Caleb, Mary & Wm. Resided in 1847 in Heckly Furnace, Cambria Co., Pa.—M. C. G.

These rules compose the child George Washington’s copybook which represents a phase of his school life, and they are particularly interesting because the hundred and ten maxims are regarded “as formative influences in the development of his character.”

The chapter devoted to the origin of these rules says that “during the days before mere hero worship had given place to understanding and comprehension of the fineness of Washington’s character, of his powerful influence among men, and of the epoch-making nature of the issues he so largely shaped, it was assumed that Washington himself composed the maxims, or at least that he compiled them. It is satisfaction to find that his consideration for others, his respect for and deference to those deserving such treatment, his care of his own body and tongue, and even his reverence for his Maker, all were early inculcated in him by precepts which were the common practice in decent society the world over. These very maxims had been in use in France for a century and a half, and in England for over a century, before they were set as a task for the schoolboy Washington.”

These maxims are not “frilly,” but have to do with the etiquette that comes from the heart: consideration for others, a virtue sorely needed in the present age. Parents and school teachers could use these maxims to advantage in teaching penmanship and as subjects for compositions. The book will prove of great interest from angles besides the historical. It is illustrated with facsimile pages from the copybook written by Washington in 1747 at the age of fifteen years; and a chapter explains the origin of these rules and compares them with “Youth's Behavior” translated in 1640 from the French.


This is a readable book, full of interest from beginning to end; and the profuse illustrations—there are two hundred and fifteen of them—are charming. An introduction by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, conversational in style, tells of her childhood impressions of Washington and his wife, and of how, while the Roosevelt family were occupying the White House, she took her children on a “pious” pilgrimage to Wakefield where Washington was born and to Mount Vernon.

The author of this book, before delving directly into the household of George Washington, takes the reader on a tour through the land of the Washingtons to the places associated with several generations in Virginia, and unfolds that section of the old State hallowed with by-gone names. The Washington family migrations from Cromwellian times is fascinating, and the education of the boy Washington is illuminating.

The chapter on “Arms and Ladies” is what one expects—romantic, representing Washington rising in command of Colonial militia and some of his near love affairs. This is followed by a chapter devoted to his courtship and marriage, and to the family background of his wife treating of the Dandridges, Parkes and Curtises, especially of gay Colonel Parke, whose escapades were notorious. The quarrel between this latter and his wife is exceedingly humorous.

There is much human interest in this book. In regard to Washington in the House of Burgesses, it is told how his “election cost him £39 6s., spent on a hogshead and a barrel of punch, sixty-five gallons of wine, forty-three gallons of strong beer, cider, and a dinner for his workers.” In the family life at Mount Vernon, is represented how one day Washington returned home to find his wife “broke out with measles.” There is fascination in the author’s treatment of the family life and vicissitudes at Mount Vernon.
D. A. R. State Membership

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| Totals | 2,171 | 149,321 | *155,365 |       |       | 7 |

* Total At Large Membership, 6,044.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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  - 805 Cooper Street, Silver City.

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- **Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer**,
  - 395 Washington Avenue, Pelham.
- **Mrs. Frank H. Parcells**,
  - 409 Park Place, Brooklyn.

### NORTH CAROLINA
- **Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory**,
  - Salisbury.
- **Mrs. Charles M. Parks**,
  - Tarboro.

### NORTH DAKOTA
- **Mrs. S. L. Glaspell**,
  - 552 S. 4th Ave., Jamestown.
- **Mrs. J. L. Tovey**,
  - 401 North C. Street, Hamilton.

### OHIO
- **Mrs. Herbert M. Backus**,
  - 816 Oak St., Columbus.
- **Mrs. Walter L. Tovey**,
  - 2041 4th Ave. N., Mandan.

### OKLAHOMA
- **Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam**,
  - 211 West 16th St., Oklahoma City.
- **Mrs. John W. Beatty**,
  - 2041 4th Ave. N., Mandan.

### OREGON
- **Mrs. Samuel Gordon MacCracken**,
  - 262 Hargardine Street, Ashland.
- **Mrs. Robert Edmond Wattenburg**,
  - 219 Pine Street, Klamath Falls.

### PENNSYLVANIA
- **Mrs. N. Howland Brown**,
  - 1213 De Kalb Street, Norristown.
- **Mrs. Edward Everett Van Dyne**,
  - 2041 4th Ave. N., Mandan.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
- **Mrs. Truman S. HOLT**,
  - North East, Pa.
- **Miss Ruth Bradley Sheldon**,
  - Kneebler Building, Manila.

### RHODE ISLAND
- **Mrs. William Leonard Manchester**,
  - 33 Central Street, Bristol.
- **Mrs. William Walton Covell**,
  - 72 Washington Street, Newport.

### RHODE ISLAND
- **Miss Madge Kingsley Richardson**,
  - 204 Yale St., Vermilion.
- **Miss Lerna Diez Veling**,
  - 616 Locust Street, Yankton.

### TENNESSEE
- **Mrs. Arthur S. Buchanan**,
  - 1584 Peabody Avenue, Memphis.
- **Mrs. Walter C. Johnson**,
  - 909 Oak Street, Chattanooga.

### TEXAS
- **Mrs. Charles B. Jones**,
  - 2114 Park Ave., Greenville.
- **Mrs. Edmund Travis Duff**,
  - 1306 Austin Street, Wichita Falls.

### UTAH
- **Mrs. Arthur D. Barber**,
  - 1132 25th St., Ogden.
- **Mrs. Glenn K. Bothwell**,
  - 21 East 1st St., North, Salt Lake City.

### VERMONT
- **Mrs. Katharine White Kittredge**,
- **Mrs. Charles H. Greer**,
  - Newbury.

### VIRGINIA
- **Mrs. James Reese Schick**,
  - 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
- **Mrs. Edward W. Finch**,
  - 924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

### WASHINGTON
- **Mrs. Warren W. Tolman**,
  - 2041 4th Ave. West, Olympia.
- **Mrs. Harry D. Hurley**,
  - 5023 9th Ave. N. E., Seattle.

### WEST VIRGINIA
- **Mrs. W. H. Conaway**,
  - 109 Virginia Ave., Fairmont.
- **Mrs. William H. Vaught**,
  - Point Pleasant.

### WISCONSIN
- **Mrs. Ralph H. Hess**,
  - 137 Prospect Ave., Madison.
- **Mrs. James F. Trottman**,
  - 508 La Follette Place, Milwaukee.

### WYOMING
- **Mrs. Willis M. Spear**,
  - 2041 4th Ave. West, Sheridan.
- **Mrs. J. C. Van Dyke**,
  - Buffalo.

### HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

#### Honorary Presidents General
- **Mrs. Daniel Manning**,
  - 1862 Peabody Ave., Evanston, Ill.
- **Mrs. William Cumming Story**,
  - 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.
- **Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook**,
  - 1203 Park Avenue, New York.
- **Mrs. Theodore Bates**,
  - 1923 Park Avenue, New York.
- **Mrs. John Campbell**,
  - 1926 Park Avenue, New York.

#### Honorary President Presiding
- **Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell**,
  - 2041 4th Ave. West, Olympia.

#### Honorary Vice-Presidents General
- **Mrs. A. Howard Clark**,
  - 1889.
- **Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes**,
  - 1899.
- **Mrs. William Lindsay**,
  - 1906.
- **Mrs. J. Morgan Smith**,
  - 1911.
- **Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell**,
  - 1914.
- **Mrs. John Newman Carew**,
  - 1916.
- **Mrs. George M. Sternberg**,
  - 1917.
- **Mrs. John Franklin Swift**,
  - 1923.
- **Mrs. William Buttermore**,
  - 1923.
- **Mrs. Julius J. Estey**,
  - 1923.