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MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE
Chairman, Magazine Committee, 1205 Prince Ave.
Athens, Georgia

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, Hampton Courts, Washington, D. C.

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Probably no greater or more important achievement has been accomplished toward arousing interest in our Early American homes than the building of the American Wing at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. The nucleus of this exhibition was a collection of old American furniture belonging to Eugene Bolles, of Boston, and presented by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Museum some eighteen years ago. Then, as this was added to and moved from place to place, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest a new building was erected to properly house and display the very complete and splendid collection.

The exhibition is arranged on three floors. The top floor is what may be termed the Pilgrim Century, dating from our earliest settlers' homes down to about 1725. There is a large main hall copied exactly from the ship meeting house at Hingham, Massachusetts. This is raftered with old hand-hewn beams in a vaulted roof. Surrounding this are many small rooms with low ceilings and ancient wooden wainscoting and fireplaces. These rooms are variously furnished according to their uses; one or two with very large fireplaces, which were used as kitchens, sitting-room and dining-room combined. Others are furnished as bedrooms.

All the detail of this building and its furnishing has been carried out most accurately. Extreme care and much research has been given to making this correct. As we familiarize ourselves with these beautiful little rooms and their furniture we feel that even our Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors very soon learned to make themselves cozy and comfortable in their new-found homes.

Some pieces of furniture, of course, they brought with them. But they soon began to copy these pieces for themselves, using woods from our native forests, the value of which they had already learned in building and in finishing the interiors of their homes. The rooms were nearly all panelled, very little plaster being used.

It is interesting to note that much information in regard to possessions of these more remote ancestors is
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gained from old inventories and wills kept on file in the town halls or state-houses of our various Colonial towns and villages. The following advertisement of the Boston News Letter of April 28, 1712, gives an idea of some of the thriving business of the times:

"This is to give notice that there is lately arrived here from England, George Leason, who with Thomas Webber of Boston, clothier, have set up a Calendar-Mill and Dye House in Cambridge Street, Boston, near the Bowling Green; where all gentlemen Merchants and others may have all sorts of Linnens, Callicoes, Stuffes or Silks Callendared — Prints all sorts of Linnens—all on very reasonable terms"—

As we leave the top floor and go down the staircase we find hanging there two most interesting panorama engravings, one of New York City and harbor, advertised thus in the New England Courant of August 27, 1722:

"To be sold at the Picture Shop over against the Towne House in Boston an 'Exact Prospect of the City of New York' with all sorts of Prints and Maps lately come from London in frames or without by Will Price."—

and the other of Charleston, South Carolina. These give a most entertaining impression of two already thriving and important cities and their commerce.

The next floor finds us well started in the Eighteenth Century. The crudeness and simplicity of the early settlers have vanished. There are
rooms from New England, New York, Philadelphia, Virginia and Maryland, vying with each other in architecture and furnishings of importance, beauty and dignity. This century of the great development of the arts of decoration and cabinet-making in England began to make its impression felt very shortly afterwards in this country, too.

The Colonists had made their homes and fortunes here. They had severed their European ties. Travelers came from Europe and wrote home their impressions. One David Neal wrote from Boston (1720) to a friend in London:

"The Conversation of this Town is as polite as in most of the Cities and Towns of England—many of their merchants have travelled in Europe . . . so that a gentleman from London could almost think himself at home in Boston when he observes the numbers of People, their Houses, their Furniture, their Tables, their Dress and Conversation."—

Many letters have been kept containing quaint and amusing orders written to England for carpets, china and furnishings. Our merchant ships were sailing to every port on the seas bringing home chinaware, silk and damasks from the East, as well as art treasures from Europe.

All of this is evident in the comfortable and luxurious rooms of the second floor of the American Wing. One highly decorated room is from "Marmion", the home of a country gentleman in Virginia. He had travelled abroad visiting various palaces, and, coming home, decided to employ native workmen and reproduce what he had seen. The result was a charming room reminiscent of both English and Continental usage,
a little crude and with more atmosphere of the New World than the Old.

Some of the other rooms must have been done exactly from architects’ plans drawn in London and sent over here. Chippendale’s The Gentleman’s and Cabinet Makers’ Director, was published about the middle of this century in England and must have been closely followed by many a promising young American architect.

There is a ballroom from Alexandria with beautiful high backed walnut chairs set against the walls and a lovely little gallery for the musicians. We know from many letters that George Washington often attended balls here.

Each room is more interesting than the last. A delightful sitting room from “Oriole”, Somerset County, Maryland, with wonderful old portraits, brass sconces for candles by a fine fireplace, built-in shell cupboards and damask curtains, makes a room so beautiful and yet so homelike that we feel we could not do better than copy it for a living-room today. We might easily imagine a room like this in the home of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia—the home that he took so much thought for during his prolonged visits in Europe and about which he wrote the following to his wife, in 1765:

“My dear Debby. By Capt. Robinson you will receive a case. No new China was to be had that would match the Cup and
Saucer you wrote for, but a Friend who had a set at the same time with me spared me the remains of his, which are now sent. In the case I returned Mr. Thos. Wharton’s Woollen Gown, which he was so kind to lend me, and which was so comfortable a companion on my Winter Passage. Please to deliver it to him with my grateful Acknowledgements. The blue Mohair Stuff is for the Curtains of the Blue Chamber. The Fashion is to make one curtain only for Each Window. Hooks are sent to fix the Rails by at Top, so that they might be taken down on Occasion."

This floor, too, shows that America had great cabinetmakers of her own. In the room from Philadelphia we see a high and a low boy as well as a magnificent chest on chest, all by William Savery, a master of his art, of whom all lovers of the old in Pennsylvania are proud.

Among the New England exhibits are several block-front chests and desks by John Goddard from Rhode Island.

But before going into too great detail, let us descend another flight of stairs to the ground floor of the Museum, which is the floor of the homes of the Early Republic. The staircase leads us into a great banquet hall with table extended to seat a large company. Here much of the furniture is from the designs of the master craftsman Duncan Phyfe, of New York. Out of this hall open beautiful rooms with carved and ornamented arches over the doorways, and correspondingly graceful mantels and woodwork.

Another small dining-room shows very strongly Sheraton influence.
Solidity and heaviness in furniture have given way to lightness and delicacy of design, and decoration is achieved by inlaid woods.

In spite of the many years of the Revolution and the bitterness and suffering as a result, no sooner was the war over and the peace treaty signed than the old love of things from England returned, and fine china, glass and furniture began to be imported again.

During the Revolution the revival of the Classic in architecture had become established in Europe, and, as Mr. Halsey says of our new nation, in his handbook of the American Wing:

"Aside from the natural impulse to follow in the prevailing mode, a ready support of the new style came from its advertised relation to Roman republican life. The founders of the Republic had looked to Rome for help and inspiration in creating the structure of the government and laws of the new United States."

In a handsome bedroom on this floor this classic influence is very plainly to be seen. This is the type of furniture which we usually call "Empire," the best of it showing influence brought from France after Napoleon's campaigns in Italy and Egypt.

Much dark mahogany furniture of this period, but not of Museum quality, is still to be found in old houses in the country today. And I cannot understand why, but the owner always insists on calling it "Colonial"—old it surely is and very often charming, but the days of the
ROOM FROM HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE—Probably from original house described by Whittier in poem based on banishment of Eunice Cole (1662), reputed witch of Hampton

ROOM FROM "MARMION," KING GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA—Original home of Fitzhugh Family
Colonists had long gone by when heavy, much carved four-post beds were made, and which family tradition so often says were occupied by some general or patriot during the Revolution.

I am digressing, but this brings to my mind an amusing incident of family tradition against which it is always useless to argue. On an excursion back into the country I found a very fine old inlaid sideboard. I made several calls, and the old lady finally confided to me that her father had told her the sideboard had been made by Sheraton about three hundred years ago in Holland!

The Eagle was now adopted by us as our emblem and appeared on all the insignia of the new American Republic. In the banquet hall the Eagle is shown in some fine carved wooden wall sconces, holding candles, and again it appears over a mirror or secretary desk. Enthusiastic decorators applied it, and finding how strongly it appealed to the popular mind, used it in every conceivable manner.

When in our search today for antiques we come across the Eagle, proudly surmounting some treasure, let us remember that it has been the emblem of our Great Republic for a century and a half, and that it still represents the will and courage of a mighty nation.

The impression of the general effect of the arrangement of this exhibition creates in the mind of the visitor the atmosphere of the artistic taste and habits of our home-loving ancestors.

In the character of their homes, their furniture and their utensils, we see utility combined with artistic taste. In a land where the artisan and the craftsman had to be themselves, it is wonderful to note how often the productions they created were both beautiful and artistic.

The patriotic Americans who treasure the memory of our forefathers can do no better today than to reproduce in their homes the furniture and decorations which have been so well preserved and arranged by the builders of the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum.
A MESSAGE
from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

I Resolve:

First: to really do my best this year of 1927 to live it as nearly right as I possibly can. I always resolve that, but I mean it more sincerely than ever as I stand upon the threshold of a new year.

Second: that I will watch over the flag of my country and guard against its improper use and abuse on all possible occasions.

Third: that I will let no one say in my presence that the Constitution of the United States is archaic and that those who wrote it could not possibly have the vision to enable them to provide against conditions one hundred and fifty years hence. I will make myself so conversant with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution that I will be able to prove to its detractors that every line and precept of that priceless document is as applicable to present-day needs as it was in 1787.

Fourth: I resolve to take cognizance of the days that we, as a patriotic Society, should celebrate in spirit and in deed, and shall begin with the birthday of Benjamin Franklin on January 17th, which our own Congress voted to observe. And I shall furthermore pay reverent heed to the birthdays of important historical events and teach the children about me to revere the men and the events.

Fifth: to pay my dues promptly, and not only that, but to remind the members in my chapter who are in the habit of being delinquent that dues are payable January first.

Sixth: that I will bring in at least two new members this year and thus strengthen, by that many links, this great chain of activity.

Seventh: that I will either take myself, or cause to be taken and paid for, one chair in Constitution Hall.

Eighth: that I will subscribe for the Magazine if, perchance, I am not already a subscriber. If I am, I will pledge myself to get at least one new subscription this year. I will defend the Magazine when others disparage it; I will point out its features of excellence, its constant improvement and the necessity of its careful perusal each month by Daughters who wish to keep in close touch with the activities of this great Society.

Ninth: to so familiarize myself with the many and splendid activities of my Society that when the curious ones and the scoffers say, “What do the Daughters do?” I shall be able to so intelligently and convincingly enumerate the good works that the next question will be, “What don’t the Daughters do?”

Tenth: that I will pledge my unswerving loyalty throughout this year to my leaders—Chapter, State, and National. I will offer only constructive criticism and will not wilfully obstruct any move that is sponsored by an intelligent majority, even if I do not happen to approve of it. In other words, I will try my best to consider at all times what is the greatest good for the greatest number.

Eleventh: and last, but not least, I furthermore resolve not only to make, but to keep these resolutions all during this year of grace, 1927.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
President General.
The Parkers of England, with distinguished naval service records, progenitors of the Virginia branch, were, according to Burke, originally descended from a Norman knight, De Parkere. After the death of King Charles I, in 1649, many cavalier families came to Virginia and settled on the Eastern Shore and what is called “the Northern Neck” of Virginia.

Two Parkers, brothers, Thomas and George, took up land, the former in the Isle of Wight County and the latter in Accomac, in 1650. Thomas called his seat Macclesfield, as they were descended from that family, and the name of the estate has been handed down from father to son.

Dr. Alexander Hyde Parker, grandson of George Parker (who settled in Accomac) moved to Tappahannock, Essex County, in 1732 and was long a prominent physician. His wife was Susannah Harwar of the same county. Dr. Parker died in 1751 and his will, dated December 2, 1750 and proved November 19, 1751,

named his wife Susannah, and his three sons: Richard, Alexander and William. His two “intimate friends,” King Carter and John Tayloe, of Mount Airy, were the executors.

In 1812-14 Admiral Warren and Rear Admiral Cockburn bombarded Tappahannock. They went to the Daingerfield-Ritchie vault (where Dr. Parker was buried) and scattered the ashes to desecrate the memory of Archibald Ritchie. A silver plate from Parker’s coffin, bearing his name and coat of arms was found afterward. Admiral Cockburn also burned “Lawfield,” the home of Judge Richard Parker, Dr. Parker’s son.

This Richard Parker was born in 1729 and died in 1813. He studied for the bar and became a lawyer of repute. He was King’s Counsel for Westmoreland County but took an active stand for Colonial rights. In 1775-76 he was a member of the Westmoreland County Committee of Safety. (William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 250.)

Call’s Virginia Reports, Vol. 4, says of Parker: “He was an ardent friend of the Revolution and during his whole life was devoted to liberty. As a lawyer he was learned, as a judge upright, collected and discreet, as a man amiable, polite, sprightly and agreeable.” His brother-in-law,
Landon Carter, of Sabine Hall, said of him: “He was the wisest man I ever knew.” (Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog., Vol. VI, No. 1, page 87.)

Richard Parker presided at the first patriotic meeting held in this country, which was at Leedstown, Virginia (on the Rappahannack River) February 27, 1766. This antedated the Declaration of Independence more than ten years and a similar meeting at Mecklenburg, North Carolina, by more than nine years. The famous “Westmoreland Resolutions” adopted were drawn up by Richard Henry Lee. A marble tablet hangs in the Westmoreland County Court House, with the names of the signers carved upon it, that of Richard Parker being one. His portrait hangs near by. He was one of the first five judges appointed in Virginia after the Revolution, being elected a judge of the General Court on January 4, 1788, an office which he held until his death in 1813. (Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. VI.)

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Beale, of Richmond County, Virginia, and his wife, Ann Harwar. Her sister, Frances, married Landon Carter. There are still several Beale portraits hanging at the Carter seat, “Sabine Hall.”

Elizabeth Beale Parker’s ancestry goes back as follows: Col. Thomas Beale, member of the King’s Council, was born in England before 1626. He was appointed to the Council in 1662. He married Alice, probably a widow, and had a son, Captain Thomas Beale Jr. (born 1647, d. 1679), of Chestnut Hill, in the present Richmond County, where his tomb still stands. He married Ann, daughter of William Gooch, also a member of the Council. Their son, Thomas Beale, 3rd, also of Chestnut Hill, was born Jan. 29, 1675, and died 1729. This Thomas married Elizabeth Taverner, daughter of Captain John Taverner. Their son, William Beale, of Richmond County, married, in 1729, Ann Harwar, and died in 1778. He was the father of Elizabeth Parker. The Beales were active in the Revolution. General Richard Turberville Beale, a distinguished Confederate Cavalry General, was of this family. (See Virginia Mag. Hist. and Biog., Vol. VI, p. 87, and Vol. XXXII, pp. 51-53, William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. V, pp. 110, 111, Standard’s “Colonial Virginia Register.”)

Judge Richard Parker and his wife, Elizabeth, left eight children, four of whom distinguished themselves in the Revolution. Issue: (a) Richard, Jr.; (b) Alexander, (c) Thomas, (d) William Harwar, (e) John, and daughters, (f) Frances, who married General John Blackwell, (g) Elizabeth, who married Leroy Daingerfield, and (h) Anne Harwar, who married James Sparks, of Southampton County.

(a) Richard Parker, second of the name, was born about 1752, entered the army in 1776, was captain and major of the Sixth Va. Regt., and served at Trenton, Brandywine, Princeton, Germantown, and other battles. He particularly distinguished himself at Trenton, where he held a bridge. General Washington said, “You will understand, Captain Parker, that this bridge is to be defended to the last extremity.”

“Sir,” replied Parker, “we intend to sleep upon it.” (Virginia Hist. Register). He was afterwards appointed Colonel of the First Va. Regt. and was killed in the trenches
at the defense of Charleston.
(b) Alexander, second son of Judge Richard and Elizabeth Parker, also covered his name with glory. He was appointed ensign 2nd.Va. Regt., Continental Line, September 22, 1775; second lieut. Jan. 24, 1776; First Lieut. Dec. 25, 1776. Captain, June 1, 1777; was captured at Charleston, May 12, 1780, and after his release served to the end of the war. Later he again entered the army and was commissioned colonel 5th Inf. U. S. A., May 3, 1808, resigning Dec. 31, 1809. (See Hammersley's Register, 1779-1879.) Lee's Memoirs give full credit to Alexander Parker for saving Wayne's army from an Indian attack in Georgia. During the War of 1812 he was Major-General of Virginia Militia. He married
the widow Redman and lived on his plantation, "Ellersly" (since burned), in Westmoreland County. General Parker was an original member of the Cincinnati. He left three children, Henry, who married Miss Cox, Maria, who married John Waller Jones, and Harriet, who died single.

Another of these distinguished brothers was (c) Thomas Parker. He was appointed 1st Lieut., 9th Va. Regt. July 4, 1776; captain, 3rd. Va. April, 1778; transferred to 5th. Va. Feb. 12, 1778, and served to the close of the Revolution. On Jan. 8, 1799, he was commissioned Colonel 12th. Inf. U.S.A., promoted to Brigadier General March 12, 1813. He served gallantly throughout the War of 1812, and resigned Nov. 1, 1814. He

Left—MARY GREEN, OF RHODE ISLAND, FIRST WIFE OF COMMODORE FOXHALL ALEXANDER PARKER, JR.—From daguerreotype in possession of Miss Marion Harwar Parker, her descendant
Bottom—COMMODORE FOXHALL ALEXANDER PARKER, JR. Born 1821, died 1879

died Jan. 24, 1820, at “The Retreat” the beautiful home which he had built (still standing in Clark County).

General Thomas Parker was also a member of the Cincinnati. He married Sallie Opie. They had only one child, Eliza, who became the wife of General Armistead Mason. She died early in life, leaving no issue. General Parker willed his estate, “The Retreat” to his favorite nephew, Judge Richard Elliott Parker.
After the war he resigned from the Navy and returned to his plantation, "Rock Spring," in Westmoreland County. He married Mary Sturman, daughter of Foxhall Sturman and Hannah Chilton. General R. H. Chilton, U. S. Army, later on General Lee's staff in the Confederate Army, was of this family.

Foxhall Sturman was a son of William Sturman, distinguished attorney and King's Counsel, and his wife, Sarah Elliott. Sarah Elliott was a first cousin of Jane Butler (the first wife of Augustine Washington), predecessor to Mary Ball, their mothers, Sarah Foxhall and Mary Foxhall, having been sisters. Papers in the Parker family show that Mary Sturman was descended from the emigrant, Richard Lee, through his daughter, Ann Youell.

Unlike his brothers, Thomas and Alexander, William Harwar Parker refused to join the Cincinnati, thinking it undemocratic. His brother, Richard, would have been eligible, but, as has been seen, he was killed in 1780. All four brothers were awarded land grants for Revolutionary service, that of Richard, deceased, going to the children of his brother, Alexander.

(e) John Parker, a fifth brother, son of Judge Richard and Elizabeth, was drowned in the Potomac, date unknown. He married Elizabeth Muse and left two sons, Thomas and John Alexander Parker, of Tappahannock, who was U. S. Minister to the Sandwich Islands. This completes the story of the sons of Judge Richard Parker, 1st.

William Harwar Parker and Mary, his wife had issue: (a) Foxhall Alexander, (b) Richard Elliott, (c) William Chilton, (d) Juliet, m. her cousin, Leroy Daingerfield.

(a) Foxhall Alexander Parker, Sr., b. at Rock Spring, 1789, d. Nov. 23, 1857, called in the family "the first Commodore" had an eventful history. He was appointed midshipman U. S. N. Jan. 1, 1808; was captured at sea during the War of 1812; commissioned Lieut. March 9, 1813, Commander, March 3, 1825, and Captain March 3, 1835. Before his death he rose to the rank of Commodore—then the highest rank in the Navy. He commanded the famous frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides." He was in command of the American East India Squadron in the Orient at the same time 1848-49, that his cousin, Admiral Sir William Parker, commanded the British Squadron there.

On his return to America Parker was detailed to command the Boston Navy Yard. While serving in that capacity, the German Confederation asked for the services of an American naval officer to found a Navy. Secretary of the Navy, James Y. Mason, a personal friend, in December, 1848, appointed Commodore Parker.

The American Commodore set to work diligently at his task of expanding into an effective fleet the single man-of-war and few small ships then in commission in the German Confederation. So ably did he accomplish his task that he was offered the supreme command of the new German navy with liberal salary and perquisites. The Commodore declined the flattering offer and returned to America.

He married, in 1815, Sara, daughter of General Robert Bogardus, of New
York City, b. May 22, 1771, d. 1841, one of the best known lawyers of his day, and a Colonel of the 41st Regiment of Infantry (Regulars) during the War of 1812. General Bogardus was a descendant of Dominie Everardus Bogardus, of Trinity Church, New York, and his wife, Anneke Jans.

Commodore Parker (1st) and Sara Jay Bogardus had eight children; Robert Bogardus, Foxhall Alexander Jr., William Harwar, 2nd, Richard LeRoy, Daingerfield, Mary Jay, Octavia, and Virginia Adela.

(b) Richard Elliott Parker, brother of the above, and son of William Harwar and Mary Sturman Parker, was born in Westmoreland County Dec. 27, 1783, and died Sept. 9, 1840. He was a distinguished lawyer, first representing his country in the Legislature, and at the beginning of the War of 1812 was Colonel of 35th Va. Regt. Militia. As commander of most of the militia defending the Northern Neck from British attacks, he rendered, in 1813-14, very active and valuable service.

After the war Richard Elliott Parker resumed the practice of law, and on July 26, 1817, was elected Judge of the General Court, thus becoming the second Judge Richard Parker. On December 12, 1836, Judge Parker was elected U. S. Senator from Virginia, but resigned March 4, 1837, to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State. He refused the cabinet office of Attorney General offered him by President Van Buren.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Foushee, of Richmond, and his wife, Elizabeth Harmondson, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Dr. Foushee was a distinguished surgeon in the Revolution, and afterwards one of the most prominent citizens of Richmond, where a street is named after him. Dr. Foushee's three beautiful daughters were called "The Three Graces." Isabella married the famous Thomas Ritchie, called "The Napoleon of the Press" (son of Archibald Ritchie, patriot of Westmoreland). She had four daughters, Mrs. Isabella Harrison, of Brandon, Mrs. Margaret Stone, of Washington, Mrs. Charlotte Giddings, of Baltimore, and Miss Jennie Ritchie, of Brandon. The two others married brothers, Elizabeth Foushee marrying, as has been seen, Judge Richard E. Parker, and Margaret marrying Judge Parker's brother, William Chilton Parker. No issue.

Judge Parker and Elizabeth left one son, Richard Parker (the third Judge Richard), and five daughters, Mary, who married General John S. Millson, of Norfolk, no issue; Charlotte, who married Dr. William McCormick, of Winchester, issue; and Elizabeth, who married Augustus Pemberton Crenshaw, of "The Glebe", Charles City Co., Va., whose grandfather, General Thomas Pemberton, of Virginia, had been an original member of the Cincinnati, with Alexander and Thomas Parker, and their cousin, Col. Josiah Parker, of Macclesfield. Of Judge Richard Elliott Parker's son, the third Judge Richard Parker, more will be given later.

(c) The third and last son of William Harwar Parker and his wife, Mary Sturman, was William Chilton Parker. He entered the army when very young and served through the War of 1812, resigning at the conclusion of the war to study law. He
married, as has been seen, 1st, Margaret Foushee, second, Eliza Sparks, his cousin. William Chilton Parker had one son, Eustace St. Pierre, who died, unmarried, in Mexico in 1861, while on his way to join the Confederate Army; and two daughters, Hester and Juliet, both of whom died young.

(d) Juliet Octavia, only daughter of William Harwar Parker, married her first cousin, Leroy Daingerfield, Jr., son of her aunt, Elizabeth Parker (daughter of the first Judge Richard) and her husband, Leroy Daingerfield. In the Revolution, Col. William Daingerfield, of this family, was one of the first seven colonels commissioned by Washington. The children of Leroy Daingerfield and Juliet Parker were: 1. Major Foxhall Alexander Parker, of Lexington, Kentucky; John Daingerfield, of Virginia; Judge William Daingerfield, Supreme Court of California; Leroy Daingerfield, of Virginia; Sarah Daingerfield, who married James R. Keene, of New York (son, Foxhall Keene); Belle, who married Rev. Mr. Mason; and Mary and Juliet, who did not marry. This completes the children of William Harwar Parker and Mary Sturman.

The children of Commodore Foxhall Alexander Parker, son of William Harwar P. and Mary Sturman were: daughters, Mary Jay, m. Dr. Wm. Heath Eldridge, son of John Rolfe Bolling Eldridge, descendant of Pocahontas, and had one son, Lt. Wm. Heath Eldridge, Jr., 1st. Lt. U. S. 10th. Inf., killed in battle in Philippines. Virginia, m. 1st. Dr. Vaughn Smith, 2nd. Peter Wainwright, no issue: sons: (a) Robert Bogardus, graduated at West Point in 1841, appt. Lt. Fourth Inf. U. S. A., served with his regiment in Florida War and died in 1842. (b) Foxhall Alexander Jr., entered the Navy in 1837, and, like his father, rose to the rank of Commodore. He was born Aug. 5, 1821, was appointed midshipman U. S. Navy, July 25, 1837; Lieut. Sept. 24, 1850; Commander, July 16, 1862; Captain July 25, 1866; and Commodore, Nov. 25, 1872. At the time that his father was constructing the German Navy, Foxhall, Jr., was navigation officer of the Frigate St. Lawrence, on duty in the Orient. He served with distinction in the United States Navy through the Civil War, and died June 10, 1879, while Superintendent of the Naval Academy. He was the author of numerous text books on nautical subjects. Foxhall A. Parker, Jr., married, first, Mary Green, of Rhode Island, 2nd, Annie Mallory, and 3rd, Carrie Donaldson, of Maryland.

(c) William Harwar Parker, 2nd, son of Commodore Foxhall Parker, Sr., and Sara Jay Bogardus, born Oct. 8, 1826, died Dec. 30, 1896. He was appointed midshipman, U. S. N., Oct. 19, 1841; Master, March 1st, 1855; Lieut. Sept. 14, 1861. He resigned in 1861, to enter the Confederate States Navy as Lieut.-Commander, and served with much gallantry until the close of the war. At that time he was Commandant of the schoolship Patrick Henry, the naval school of the Confederacy. Capt. Parker married Margaret Griffin Moseley, daughter of Burwell Moseley, of Princess Anne County, Virginia. No issue.

(d) Richard Leroy Parker, son of Commodore Parker, Sr., and Sara Bogardus, was a Master in the U. S.
Volunteer Navy. He died in service, 1861-62.

Archibald Daingerfield Parker was commissioned second Lieut. 3rd. Inf., U. S. A. April 26, 1861; Captain, Oct. 20, 1863; Major 9th. Inf. April 14, 1884; and Lieut.-Col. 20th. Inf. May 15, 1889; Colonel 18th. Inf. 1894. He was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, U. S. A. He rendered active and efficient service during the Civil War and in subsequent Indian fighting on the plains where Buffalo Bill was his scout for two years. He was brevetted Major July 2, 1863 for gallantry at Gettysburg, where he was wounded. He married Amelia Nesbitt, of Philadelphia. No issue.

Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, Virginia, fourth in generation of the name, and third Judge Richard Parker, was the only son of Judge Richard Elliott Parker, and Mary Sturman, was born in Richmond, October 22, 1810, d. Nov. 10, 1893, was elected to Congress in 1849, and while serving in that body was elected Judge of the General Court. He tried John Brown and was applauded by friends and foes for his impartiality, firmness and courage. He married Evelina Tucker Moss, of Clark County, Virginia. No issue.

Col. Josiah Parker, of Macclesfield, Isle of Wight, Virginia, a cousin of Judge Richard Parker, upheld the family tradition. In 1775 he was a member of the County Commission of Safety. Member Va. Conventions of March, July and Dec. 1775; Maj. Fifth Va. Regt. Prom. Lt. Col. July 28, 1777, full Col. April 1, 1778. Col. Parker greatly distinguished himself at Trenton where he was accorded the honor of receiving the sword of Col. Ralle. Appears in the noted picture by Trumbull, “Capture of the Hessians at Trenton,” now in Art Gallery at Yale, in which he was painted from life. At Princeton his conduct caused Washington to say “Parker, you have gained more honor today.” After retirement from Continental Service was commissioned by Jefferson to take command of all militia on south side of James River, which he held until close of war. Original member of Cincinnati, in 1786 naval officer at Portsmouth under State Govt., Member House Delegates 1780-81.


Attention, Magazine Chairmen!

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

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.
DUNSMORE’S EPIC OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—PART II

by Florence Seville Berryman

The beauty and accuracy of the paintings of the American Revolution by John Ward Dunsmore are the inevitable result of his painstaking methods. Superimposed upon his thorough technical knowledge of painting, and half a century of experience, is his lifelong habit of continuous research. After deciding upon his subject, he first passes many weeks, sometimes six months, in familiarizing himself with every phase of it: he acquaints himself with every personage concerned, and is especially interested in original sources of information, such as old letters from Revolutionary soldiers and diaries kept during the war, which were subsequently published. He explained his preference for such sources, as harboring little side issues essential to his work, which the historian has considered of too slight a value to publish. “These curious bits and surprising facts,” he said, “help to give the intimate insight into character, time and place, so necessary to a proper handling of the subject.”

“I go frequently to Mount Vernon,” he continued, “and I always visit and sketch the scenes where my subjects are located. I spent a Christmas week at Valley Forge, a week at Yorktown; I caught the last snow, one spring, on the battlefield at Princeton; and I painted and measured Independence Hall, even to the window-sash mouldings. I studied the Old North Church from the point in Charlestown where Paul Revere landed from his boat and found the horse ready for his memorable ride on that never-to-be-forgotten moonlight night in April, ’75; and I painted part of the Conference with General Sir Guy Carleton in the room where that event occurred at Dobbs Ferry.”

After he has completed his research for a single picture and made studies and sketches in the open, he engages living models, selecting those who resemble as far as possible the characters in the scene. These models are then dressed in uniforms or costumes of the period, and the scenes are painted from “life,” as it were. This final painting is done in Mr. Dunsmore’s studio, for it is not possible to produce such complicated subjects out of doors.

A note of perfection which the average person might overlook in Mr. Dunsmore’s paintings is the absolute authenticity of his costumes and uniforms. He has made a thorough study of those, both British and American, worn during the Revolutionary War, not only the official uniforms of all the different troops, but even the makeshifts resorted to during the various campaigns; and the latter were many, alas for the tragic poverty of the Continental Army. For the past forty years Mr. Dunsmore has acquired, as well as studied, examples of wearing apparel of the early periods of our country, with the result that his collection of 18th
Century Costumes and Uniforms is said to be the largest private collection of its type in the country, including not only clothing, but also weapons, implements and innumerable other miscellaneous properties of that far-gone period. This collection renders his studio a museum as well as a workshop.

In addition to the actual articles, his extensive records, containing intimate and unusual facts pertaining to the Revolutionary period, make Mr. Dunsmore one of the foremost authorities on this subject in the country, and his opinions are constantly consulted.

Mr. Dunsmore’s devotion to the subject of the Revolutionary War period extends even to his hours of recreation. Where most men indulge in golf, riding and the myriad other popular pastimes this artist, in company with congenial associates from the New York Historical Society, obtains his exercise in hard labor with pick and shovel.

“Our little group has for years spent one day each week, and such vacation time as we can take, in excavating the sites of Revolutionary War camps,” he said. “We have found a mass of military equipment—buttons, badges, buckles and an endless variety of objects discarded by officers and soldiers. These buttons and badges are numbered, and so we locate the regiments that occupied the camps.

“Among the buttons found in the
vicinity of West Point," he con-
tinued, "is one of the Continental
Artillery, on which appears the Con-
tinental Flag (the thirteen stripes
with the Union Jack in the Canton,
commonly known as the Cambridge
Flag). These buttons were worn to
the very end of the war, in 1783.
This is the same design as used on the
flags flown at Ticonderoga, at Sarat-
toga, and as that made at Fort Stan-
wix, although tradition has led many
to believe the stars were on the latter.
There is not a vestige of documentary
proof that there were stars on that
flag, but a great deal of definite state-
ment from those present, to the con-
trary."

The intellectual satisfaction of the
archeologist in unearthing valuable
remains of a past era, congenial com-
panionship and beneficial exercise are
the only rewards attendant upon
the group's systematic excavation of
these camp sites. Objects found are
tabulated and presented to local mu-
seums for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Dunsmore has been criticised
by exponents of "art for its own sake"
and similar theories, for painting so
much detail in his uniforms. But
these adverse critics seem to overlook
the fact that he is producing some-
thing more than beautiful pictures.
He is making an historical record, as
truthful as painstaking research can
render it.

"Some day," he declared, "this full
amount of detail may prove valuable
to others who do not want to make
the long research to find it out. I suppose it is my full knowledge of the details of equipment that leads me to express so much."

As a matter of fact, modern tendencies in art and present-day exhibitions do not really encourage work of the type of Mr. Dunsmore's war paintings. Such work is often regarded as "old-fashioned" or "illustrative" by those who have become enamoured of pure design, radicalism, African sculpture and all the "ists" and "isms" which prevail today in such numbers that the honest critic does not pretend to know the ultimate goal of modern art.

But Mr. Dunsmore believes wholeheartedly (as does also the writer) in the importance of his type of work, especially for coming generations. And it has incalculable value in the Americanization of our foreign population; for patriotism is an emotion, not an intellectual reaction, and nothing so arouses the emotions as persons, things and situations seen, or material representations of them. It is a rare orator, indeed, who can, by the power of his words alone, move his audience to tears. But hundreds weep over a pathetic situation in a photoplay.

However, Mr. Dunsmore has been the recipient of numerous honors, among which his election some years ago as an Associate of the National Academy of Design would alone be ample assurance of the admiration with which his work is regarded by
his fellow-artists. It is interesting to recall that the work chosen by the Jury of Selection to represent Mr. Dunsmore in the Centennial Exhibition of the Academy last winter was one of his series of Revolutionary War paintings. It was reproduced as a frontispiece for the January, 1925, number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Mr. Dunsmore works in other media besides oil. He employs water color with happy results, but confines it to simpler subjects than historical paintings. He is now President of the American Water Color Society of New York. He received a bronze medal in 1881 for his large painting, "Macbeth," the principal figure of which had been painted from Tomaso Salvini, an internationally famous tragedian and stage hero of his generation.

Mr. Dunsmore's painting "The Music Room" was awarded the William T. Evans prize at the Salmagundi Club in 1914. He happens now to be Vice-President of that organization. He is also President of the American Fine Arts Society, Secretary of The Artists' Fund Society, and a delegate to the Fine Arts Federation of New York. Last year he was Director of the National Academy's Centennial Exhibition.

Representation in permanent collections of museums of art, libraries and other public institutions, is perhaps the greatest distinction that
can come to an artist. Paintings by John Ward Dunsmore are included in the permanent collections of the National Academy of Design, the New York Historical Society, and the Salmagundi Club of New York City; in the Cincinnati Museum of Art and The Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio; the Lassell Seminary of Auburndale, Mass., and in The Wagnalls Memorial Library of Lithopolis, Ohio, wherein an entire room has been exclusively devoted to his work. One of Mr. Dunsmore's recent portraits is of Dr. A. W. Wagnalls, President of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, publishers of the Literary Digest and of the Standard Dictionary.

It is not, perhaps, over-fanciful for one to attribute something of the verve in these paintings of the Revolutionary War to the fact that the artist comes of fighting stock (his great-grandfather having been a soldier of the Revolution, and his grandfather of the War of 1812) and he himself participated actively in the World War. He was a member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and engaged in field service on the Aqueduct in 1917, after which he became a member of the Ninth Coast Artillery Corps. Subsequently he served for two years and a half with the regular army at U. S. Army General Hospital No. 5 and at U. S. Army General Hospital No. 41 in the ca-
In studying John Ward Dunsmore’s paintings, one will notice that they are intensely realistic. Much as he loves to produce vivid, colorful paintings such as one sees in his brilliant hunting scenes, and those of 18th century social life, he uses a colder palette on his battle pictures. “There is nothing ‘pretty’ about a battle,” he declared; “it is usually very smoky, so that even highly colored things are greyed.”


“The Defense of Fort Washington” illustrates one of the lesser tragedies of the Revolution. This fort was assaulted in November, ’76, by the British under General Matthews and Lords Cornwallis and Percy, and the Hessians under General Knyphausen. It was defended by Col. Magaw and 2,967 Americans. The fort was surrendered after sharp fighting had revealed the hopelessness of the situation, and all Americans were made prisoners if not among the 53 killed and nearly a hundred wounded. But the enemies’ losses in killed and wounded were more than five times greater.

An impressive exposition of character contrasts is to be seen in the two paintings of Washington and
Lafayette at Valley Forge, particularly the interior at Headquarters. The portraits of both generals are superb. In addition to revealing Mr. Dunsmore’s ability to secure excellent likenesses, this painting seems to symbolize the contrasts between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon types, of which Lafayette and Washington were striking examples. Washington is dignified, reserved, unemotional, almost stern in demeanor; Lafayette is dramatic, impetuous, excitable; brilliance characterized the latter’s generalship; dogged perseverance and level-headed logic that of Washington. Mr. Dunsmore, like every true artist, succeeds in his presentations of personality because he perceives and records such characteristics as the pose of the head. Latin and Anglo-Saxon heads are of the same egg-shape. But whereas the latter is carried erect, as though the egg were resting upright on the small end, the former is tipped backwards. The reputations for pride in the Spaniard, for instance, and hauteur in the Frenchman, doubtless are accentuated by this tilted carriage of the head. In Lafayette’s day the aristocratic Frenchman still further emphasized this “kingly bearing” by drawing the hair back as tightly as possible.

No two men could have had more diverse temperaments than Washington and Lafayette, and their enduring friendship seems to bear witness to the theory of the attraction of opposites. Washington was old enough to be Lafayette’s father, and his devotion to the younger man could scarcely have been greater for a son. “The French boy,” as Martha Washington called Lafayette, visited Mount Vernon on several occasions, and when he left for the last time, in 1784, Washington was so reluctant to say farewell that he accompanied his cherished guest as far as Annapolis.

“Moll Pitcher,” perhaps the best known of the many heroines of the Revolution, earned her nick-name by carrying water to the soldiers overcome by heat in the battle of Monmouth, June, 1778. Her husband, John Hays, was serving as an artilleryist in that battle, and when he fell insensible, she took his place with such skill that the gun was saved from the British. Mr. Dunsmore’s conception of the scene is highly probable. Here is no dainty, improbably immaculate heroine, such as we became familiar with through the illustrations in school histories, but a real woman, dirty and disheveled from her arduous labor, and concerned wholly with the man-sized job at hand.

“The Battle of Springfield, New Jersey,” was fought in June, 1780, between the Hessians, under General Knyphausen, and the Americans, under General Greene, who suffered defeat with 80 killed and wounded.

Mr. Dunsmore’s painting of “Washington Leaving Christ Church after the Memorial Service for Victory at Yorktown,” is a work of unusual beauty in color and composition. The Church looms above the groups of worshipers, as a symbol of the everlasting faith which enabled them and their compatriots to win.

John Ward Dunsmore has produced an epic of our earliest national history. He has perpetuated in lasting form the heroism, the sacrifice and high faith of those days of great deeds, without finding it necessary to
exaggerate their true aspects or to color his representations with sentimentality. His work deserves to endure, and to become familiar to generations of young Americans who, by seeing thus vividly presented the valorous deeds of their forefathers in the days when the nation was born, will hold their memory in honored and everlasting reverence.
NEITHER George Washington nor John Adams attended the recent Sesquicentennial Exposition. But all was ready for their presence. If either had come, he could have stepped right into the executive mansion he occupied when Philadelphia was the national capital, and he was the President of the United States.

True, that historic old house was no longer there—utterly demolished a hundred years ago. But, in that replica furnished and occupied by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and called the "Washington House," the noted executive mansion stood again. Hundreds of thousands of visitors went in and out. Probably no other exhibit awakened such inquiry as to the intimate history it suggested. The story of that house is one of the most important and dramatic in our history. Only partially, and in fragments, has it ever been related. Stepping well back to catch perspective, let us tell it here.

Begin early one summer morning in the year 1790. We glimpse back there a big, majestic man sitting in a room looking out upon "the Broadway," in the town of New York, U. S. A. The "U. S. A." meant a crooked string of thirteen fledgling states, just out of bondage to Great Britain and just embarked upon a government of their own. They had set up the government in that town of New York. But already Congress had passed an act providing for a permanent capital of the nation. The engrossed parchment of this act lay on a desk before the big, grave man that summer morning of 1790. There in the quiet of the old mansion on Broadway, likely before any one else in the house was astir, George Washington laid down his pen, sanded his bold, handsome signature as President of the United States, and the act was a law.

So was determined the location of our national seat of government. Somewhere within a given stretch of three score miles along the Potomac River, our capital city was to rise in the woods. Ten years was allowed for its preparation. During that period, Philadelphia (gloriously triumphant over New York) was to be the temporary national capital.

The Quaker City was very proud of her new honors. Temporary? She would see as to that. Already she was planning wonderful new buildings for Congress and the President. She would make removal to the Potomac "ridiculous."

Meanwhile, in that summer of 1790, the city fathers were looking about for what might be already at hand. Congress would soon be convening and the President driving up from Mount Vernon. In Chestnut Street, close beside the old State House (coming to be called Independ-
ence Hall), stood the new court house. This they proceeded to remodel for the use of Congress, rechristening it Congress Hall.

But it was not so easy to fix upon an executive mansion for Washington. Mr. Kepley’s home “was found not to answer.” The combined Allen and Guirney houses “could not be had because Mrs. Pollock (tenant of the latter) would not relinquish it.” Even the Academy was thought of, but “there were exceptions which, it was said, could not be overcome.” In the end, Robert Morris offered his fine home on High Street (occasionally getting the new name, Market Street), and this was gladly accepted by the city corporation. It stood on the south side, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Morris prepared to remove with his family to the house next door, at the corner of High and Sixth streets, which also belonged to him.

This arrangement assigned to the President of the United States premises already historic. As the old numbering system ran, the location was 190 High Street. The mansion was originally built in the early days by the wealthy widow of William Masters. What an array of distinguished occupants it was destined to have!

Almost at once Mrs. Masters gave
it, apparently as a wedding present, to her daughter Polly. Little Polly was about to marry Richard Penn, grandson of the famous founder of Pennsylvania, and himself then governor. Somewhat in reversal of custom, she brought the groom to her newly acquired mansion. Young Richard—young, though twice the age of his sixteen-year-old bride—was fine appearing, a little inclined to be portly, "a bon vivant, very popular." So with a colonial governor, Penn of the Penns, this mansion at 190 High Street started upon its career of distinction.

Before long came the Revolutionary War, and the fall of Philadelphia to the British. General Howe was quick to fix upon the Penn house, perhaps the finest in the town, as his headquarters. For about a year the mansion saw dubious honor as the home of an English lord, commander-in-chief of the British forces. When the Americans regained the city, General Benedict Arnold was put in command there. His luxurious tastes carried him also to this 190 High Street. As they said, "Howe’s bed was not cold before it was Arnold’s." More dubious honor—that of staging the beginnings of treason. Next, the mansion was taken by the Sieur John Holker, consul-general of France. During his occupancy it was, in 1780, partially destroyed by fire. Then came the famous financier of the Revolution, Robert Morris. Buying the property for £3,750, he rebuilt the house, and took up his residence there in 1786. He was now United States Senator, and at the zenith of his wealth and fame. He and Mrs. Morris, a leader in the exclusive set, made their new home a recognized center of the social elegance of the city.

And now, in this year 1790, the Morris family in turn was moving out, that the historic mansion should be made ready for its most illustrious occupant, President Washington.

Probably among all the fine homes in the temporary capital, this one chosen was the most desirable. Washington said, "It is, I believe, the best single house in the city, yet without additions it is inadequate to the commodious accommodation of my family. These additions, I believe, will be made." Writers speak of this home as having been well adapted for the executive mansion on account of its "being centrally located." Is not the time element confused here?

When this house was chosen for the President, far from being central, it stood well at the edge of the closely settled portion of Philadelphia. The compact little city of business, society, and fashion hugged the river, scarcely reaching back to Sixth Street. If by the executive mansion being "centrally located" has been meant its proximity to Congress Hall, that was a condition President Washington deemed anything but desirable. He was convinced that, even physically, the executive and the legislative branches of the Government should be well separated. Already he was making that a feature in rough-outlining the capital city on the Potomac. Hence that mile and a half that today stretches between the Capitol and the White House in the city of Washington. But, in 1790, and in Philadelphia, "Capitol" and "White House" fell as they would.
Derogatory to the Morris house, it has been said that there were shops in the neighborhood. One writer has it that the house "was next door to a hairdresser." Another denies this, but has a "wine store" near by. Evidently no shop was close to this home, but likely enough there were several not far away. It would have been odd otherwise, for houses having their first floors devoted to trade were common in the most fashionable localities.

Another criticism was of the furtive, hinted sort. It was this way: There had been much hard feeling over the removal of the capital from New York to Philadelphia; Morris had been a leading factor in securing that removal; Morris and the President were old friends; and now
Morris' home was to become the executive mansion! With that, some folks could set cavil afloat by a lifted eyebrow. Mount Vernon learned of the ill interpretation. Washington's only comment was, "Whatever ideas or remarks may have been excited by my going into Mr. Morris's house, I know not; but this I am sure of, that to do it was farthest from my expectations."

What did this coming presidential home look like? Oddly conflicting descriptions and designs have come down to us. A form frequently pictured has fourteen front windows and one dormer; another has eleven front windows and two dormers. The door appears sometimes in the middle of the house, sometimes at the right of the middle, sometimes at the left. Investigation has shown substantially its true appearance. The front had eleven windows and two dormers, the door at the left of the middle as one faced the house. Happily, as to this outer appearance, the exhibit replica built by the Daughters of the American Revolution was historically correct.

True to early Philadelphia type, the house was of brick, roofed with large shingles, and rose directly back of the brick sidewalk. Its height, with eaves more than forty feet above the street, indicated fairly lofty rooms. Three low plain steps stretched before the door. These were not the typical marble steps, but were of gray stone. Giving added dignity to the mansion, two great lamps flanked the entrance. High brick walls reached out on either side, hiding (but for "the lofty old trees") the gardens behind them. The usual row of wooden posts stood at the outer edge of the sidewalk. Probably there was one of the many street pumps also.

Back of the main house, which was nearly square, ran a long narrow wing, having a paved court, and extending through to Minor Street. In this wing were the kitchen, the wash-house, and the smoke-house; also, at the far end, the stables, coach-house, and "cow-house."

The chosen executive mansion was not one to which the Washingtons would come as strangers. Even back in the days of Penn and Polly, the General wrote of having "dined at Governor Penn's in Philadelphia;" and again, of setting out from the Quaker City "for New York, after breakfasting with Governor Penn." Under the Morris regime, he had often been entertained in this house. One of Mrs. Washington's last visits was when going to join the newly made President at New York and neither hostess nor guest suspecting that soon their relations in this old mansion would be reversed.

There was a delicate point in the work of making the Morris home into a "White House"—the matter of rental. Washington early wrote from Mount Vernon to learn the amount fixed upon. But both Morris and the city corporation were oddly evasive. What mystery lay here? The President was puzzled. Delay after delay, and his impatience grew. One unfavorable explanation he would not entertain—that the waiting was to take advantage of rising rentals in the new capital city. Another, he thought quite likely—some scheme to place him in the executive mansion rent free; the underlying hope, of course, to tighten
the city’s hold upon the seat of government. But as to any such arrangement, Washington wrote his secretary, “I shall not consent;” and again, “To occupy the premises at the expense of any public body—I will not.” Later, the President learned that his very natural surmise of an attempt to make the house rent free was not correct.

As all published accounts of this renting of the Philadelphia “White House” have been from secondary sources, and as this has led a recent important work into baseless strictures upon the “greed” of Robert Morris, let us have the real story as told in the manuscripts.

When the city fathers secured this home for the President, it was upon a strangely loose general understanding with the owner. They were to advance to him funds for the necessary alterations, and also for some in the corner house to which he was removing. Upon their completion, a most interesting calculation was to take place: the total cost to the city of the alterations made was to be reduced by a charge upon the houses for such portion as seemed permanent improvement; to the remainder was to be added a reasonable compensation to Mr. Morris; and upon the final result was to be figured a rental to the President that would, in two years, reimburse the city. It was this elaborate scheme, long unexplained, that caused delay and perplexed Washington. At last the figure was placed at £500 a year.

So the manuscripts dispose of the charge of extortion on the part of Morris. Not he at all, but the city of Philadelphia, was the President’s landlord; and not $3,000.00, as always stated, but $1,333.33 (Pennsylvania equivalent of £500), was the amount of rental. We find the payment of this sum each year to John Shee, City Treasurer, “for one year’s rent of the house occupied by the President.”

The city had its own reasons in taking over the house for but two years. That period would not cover even Washington’s first term. But why should it? Fond expectation was picturing a wonderful structure to rise within those two years, the “President’s House.” Not even the city fathers could foresee the fate of that project.

Now for a while no matters of state troubled the quiet man at Mount Vernon so much as did that old man-sion in the Quaker City. Would it ever be ready? His faithful secretary, Tobias Lear, after shipping the presidential household goods from New York in two vessels for Philadelphia, had himself come down to garnish and furnish the “White House.” But there was no “White House.” Number 190 High Street was still occupied by Mr. Robert Morris, and precious little was done to it so far. Work was dragging for want of men, a penalty all Philadelphia was paying for capitaldom. Wages were leaping every day, and workmen abandoned one job for another in the rush to keep up.

Radical changes in the house were under way. At the rear, a large two-story bow window was being added. This interfered with the all-important pump, so a new well had to be dug out in the courtyard. The “bathing room” on the second floor was to be moved about to make a small place for a “private study and dressing room” for Washington. Out
in the wing, all was change. A second story was building for needed bedrooms, and a considerable annex for a servant’s hall. About the most important change, in the President’s eyes, was at the very back of the premises, on Minor Street. There the stables (to the destruction of the humble “cow-house”) were being enlarged and made ready for the Mount Vernon thoroughbreds.

At last, the troubled Tobias Lear got possession of the unfinished house. Up from a warehouse on the wharf came the presidential furniture. In a confusion of lumber and paint and damask hangings, of bricks and mortar and Sevres china, the work of “settling” went on. Concerning this, Washington wrote to Lear, “Mrs. Morris, who is a notable lady in family arrangements, can give you much information.” The troubled secretary lost no time in calling at the new Morris home on the corner. Back went his report to Mount Vernon, “Mrs. Morris appeared much flattered by your opinion of her housewifery and taste, and will take a peculiar pleasure in complying with your wishes.”

It was on November 27, 1790, in the forenoon, that President Washington and his family arrived at Philadelphia.

As they measured life in those days, it was an old George Washington now come to Philadelphia—fifty-eight, which was to say, "venerable," and it was hard for the big, vigorous man to look the part. Erect, powerful, commanding, he was still the “most august presence” in our history. In portraiture, this was the Washington of the Camperdown-Stuart, and of the final painting by Rembrandt Peale from his study-portraits.

In the mistress of the house we can scarcely recognize the petite, beautiful girl of those Assembly Balls at Williamsburg; nor yet the attractive young widow courted and won by the colonial Colonel, George Washington. With her gray hair usually tucked close under her cap, she looked older than she was, but still playing well her part—“Lady Washington.” And with her unfailing air of dignity and high breeding, she was “remarkably well calculated for her position.”

Youth in this family was represented by two of Mrs. Washington’s grandchildren, Eleanor Parke Custis and George Washington Parke Custis. The pride of the President was the exceptionally beautiful Eleanor, usually called Nellie, about entering her teens. Perhaps the pride also, but certainly the despair, of the great man was George, a little younger, whose bland indifference to education was alarming the household. His residence here was not continuous—broken by brief absences at school. Quite of the family circle were Mr. and Mrs. Lear, and the President’s military aide, Major Jackson; also several young clerks in Washington’s office, nephews of his, or sons of old friends.

It was a considerable establishment with its steward, housekeeper, valet de chambre, ladies’ maids, and the number of underservants. Sophisticated visitors thought it all attractively simple; provincial ones deemed it ostentatious.

(To be continued)
REVOLUTIONARY BATTLEFIELD NOW NATIONAL PARK

by

Gertrude S. Carraway

North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution co-operated with the Moore's Creek Battlefield Association members and other interested citizens of the State for the sesquicentennial celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, in Pender County, North Carolina, when, on August 24, 1926, the historic 30-acre tract of land comprising the Revolutionary battlefield, scene of the "first victory gained by American arms during the War of the Revolution," was transferred by the State of North Carolina to the United States Government for establishment as a national military park.

Elaborate exercises were presented at the battlefield, with Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, of Salisbury, N. C., State Regent, presiding. Over 15,000 persons were in attendance.

Representing the Federal Government were Major General Johnson Hagood, commander of the fourth corps area, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and Brigadier General A. J. Bowley, commandant at Fort Bragg, N. C. Both made addresses, urging better citizenship and stronger support of the Government and the Constitution.

The President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, was an honor guest and principal speaker, making a spirited plea for the preservation of the spirit of 1776 in modern affairs. Mrs. Gregory also spoke, paying high tribute to the Revolutionary patriots.

Other speakers were Senator Lee S. Overman, of Salisbury, N. C.; Mrs. W. O. Spencer, of Winston-Salem, N. C., Vice-President General; Judge J. D. Murphy, of Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. C. M. Parks, of Tarboro, N. C., State Vice-Regent; Representative Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, N. C.; John H. Small, of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. T. C. Turnage, of Farmville, N. C., chairman of the D. A. R. committee for Moore's Creek battleground.

The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge was
of vast importance to North Carolina and other colonies. On February 27, 1776, 1,000 patriots put to flight 1,600 Tories and broke up the first planned invasion of the province. The victory checked all further attempts of royal subjects to start uprisings within the boundaries of North Carolina. It occurred, too, at a psychological moment, to aid greatly the struggle for independence.

The last North Carolina legislature adopted a resolution that “Moore’s Creek battleground, in Pender County, North Carolina, ought to be made into a national park and so maintained by the Federal Government.”

After the passage of this resolution, Representative Abernethy introduced a bill in Congress, providing that the Federal Government should accept the State’s offer of the battleground for a national park. Senator Overman steered the measure through the Senate and it was passed in May, 1926.

Daughters of the American Revolution assisted materially in its passage by the adoption of resolutions on the matter, passed by the State Conference at Charlotte and at the 35th Continental Congress in Washington. They also appeared at hearings before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

The pen with which President Coolidge signed the bill was presented by Representative Abernethy to the National Board, D. A. R., and has been placed on display in the museum at Memorial Continental Hall.
MEMORIAL SKETCHES OF THREE REAL DAUGHTERS

Sarah Bosworth Bradway

For many years Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, D. A. R., has felt justly proud to have the distinction of being one of the few chapters in the United States to number in its membership a “Real Daughter.” In the death of Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, on October 20, 1926, at the age of 108 years, 5 months, and 20 days, this chapter loses its great distinction, for, as far as can be learned, she was, at the time of her death, the oldest “Real Daughter” living.

The entire life of this remarkable woman, as well as that of her father, was spent in the town of Ashford, Conn., where she was born, April 30, 1818, the daughter of Allen Bosworth and Sarah Harwood. Her girlhood days, of which she was always so happy to talk, were spent in a house built by her father in the early part of the 19th century and which still stands on the bank of Crystal Lake, in Eastford, Conn., in the town of Ashford.

This worthy man, Allen Bosworth, was a farmer, and every call made a trip to Providence by ox team, a distance of some forty miles, carrying farm produce, for the most part cheeses. On his return he brought family stores for the winter. This journey consumed a week. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was sixteen years old. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Ashford, Conn., and served five years. He was a private in Capt. Stephen Lyon’s Company, in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington and Frog Point. He also served in Capt. John Sumner’s Company until the close of the war.

Marrying William Bradway when a young woman, this Revolutionary soldier’s youngest daughter became the mother of four children, two of whom are now living.

At the age of 95, Mrs. Bradway became an honorary member of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn., and was awarded the gold spoon of the National Society, and shortly after was made a pensioner.

Ever since she became associated with this chapter her birthday has been celebrated by members making her a personal visit and carrying tokens of love and friendship.

MARY A. HOPKINS,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Louisa Kirwan Capron Thiers

Mrs. Louisa Kirwan Capron Thiers died February 17, 1926, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Quarles, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Thiers was the last Real Daughter living in Wisconsin. She was born in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, October 2, 1814. Her father was Corporal Seth Capron, who served in the Revolutionary War. He was in LaFayette’s Corps of Light Infantry, and won the esteem of Washington and LaFayette. Capron was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1762. Mrs. Thiers’ mother was Eunice Mann Capron, a descendant of Sir Charles Mann, Kent County, England, who was Knighted, 1625, for his loyalty to King Charles the First. Miss Louisa Kirwan Capron married David Bodine Thiers, on April 2, 1847, in New York City. The Thiers family are of French ancestry, and gave to France one of her presidents.

In the Pioneer days of 1850, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Thiers came to Kenosha, and bravely endured the hardships of those early days. President Coolidge paid her the compliment of writing Mrs. Thiers a letter, thanking her for the vote cast when she was 110 years old. Our Real Daughter remembered the opening of the Erie Canal; she rode in the first boat called the “Pumpkin Seed”; she rode on the first railroad from Schenectady to Albany; went down the Hudson River in one of the first steamboats at the rate of six miles an hour.

Our dear Real Daughter attributed the secret of her long life “To a light diet, careful eating, keeping alive an interest in life and daily event, being happy myself and doing what I can to make others happy.” Milwaukee Chapter is proud to claim that Mrs. Thiers was a member of the chapter.

Mrs. Thiers is survived by a daughter,
Mrs. Quarles, of Milwaukee; two sons, Mr. L. M. Thiers, of Kenosha, and Mr. E. C. Thiers, of Pasadena, California. Mrs. Thiers’ grave is in Kenosha. Her beautiful example and influence will ever live in the hearts of her daughter and sons.

Adella Grainger Seeber (Mrs. F. A.), State Chairman of National Committee on Real Daughters.

Juliana White Freshaur

The Greenfield, Ohio, Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was named in honor of Juliana White Freshaur, a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, who lived practically all her life in that town. She died on November 8, 1907.

William White, the emigrant ancestor of this White family, settled in what is now Westmoreland County, Va. He was the father of three sons, two of whom were killed in the Revolution, and Charles, the youngest son, born September 5, 1761. Charles was a private in Captain Kendall’s company, Colonel Shenner’s regiment of Virginia troops, served through the Revolution and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Charles’ first wife was Sarah Monroe, sister of James Monroe (later President of the United States), who was a neighbor of his in Westmoreland County. Charles and his wife went to Kentucky with Daniel Boone and settled in Lexington. They were the parents of six children: William, John, Elizabeth, Betsy, Daniel Boone, Samuel and George Washington.

Later, for his second wife, Charles married Charlotte Downs, a daughter of Henry Downs, who came from England with the Colonists under Lord Delaware. Downs migrated west, and while fighting at the siege of Bryant’s Station was killed.

White’s children by his second marriage were: Deborah, Katherine, Linda, Charles Wesley, Hannah, Eliza, Henry Downs, Mary Juliana, James Griffith and Willis Garrett.

In later years White and his family removed from Kentucky to Ohio, crossing that river at Limestone, now Maysville, and continued their journey until they reached Ross County, Ohio, and on the bank of the creek, near Greenville, they decided to erect their home.

Having been brought up in the Episcopal faith, White, before leaving for Kentucky, joined the new sect known as the Wesleyan-Methodist, and became a co-worker with the Rev. Francis Asbury. He helped to establish the “old Masterton Church” in Kentucky in 1787. His home at Greenfield became the central meeting place for distinguished Methodist clergymen on the Deer Creek Circuit in Ohio, and his children were named for some of them. The family moved into Greenfield on Christmas eve, 1832, and there Charles White resided in a brick mansion constructed by one of his sons. His death occurred on October 19, 1854.

White’s daughter Juliana, married Abra- ham Johnson Freshaur on October 31, 1839; the latter was the son of a soldier of the War of 1812. Juliana White and Abraham Freshaur had four children: James, who served in the Civil War; Mrs. Freshaur Bush, Hortense White (first Regent of Juliana White Chapter, D. A. R.) and Julia. And their four grandchildren were: Mrs. Francis R. Hartman, Mrs. Anna Bush Coffman, Charles James Bush and Walter Zane Bush.

Anna Bush Coffman.
AN 18TH CENTURY COVERLET
by
Ethel T. Higgins

In the possession of Mr. William Gard, of Loveland, Colorado, is an interesting and unusual bedspread heirloom. One similar to it is said to be in one of the New York museums. The cloth is homespun and hand-woven linen, on which was printed an interesting series of heroic designs commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Gard's grandfather, John Brookfield Gard, always used to say, "It was struck off to commemorate the Declaration of Independence." The printed designs of the Gard relic are in a shade of light brown; the New York copy is in blue.

The original cloth, of which the bedspread is made, was purchased by John Brookfield, a Revolutionary sol-
dier, who was in a hospital in Philadelphia recovering from wounds. Brookfield sent it home to his niece, Sarah Goble, of Morristown, New Jersey, where she made it into the present bedspread.

Sarah married Josephus Gard later, and in due course gave the bedspread to John Brookfield Gard, the grandfather of Mr. William Gard, of Love-\ld
d

It is interesting to note that the flag shown on the print is depicted with only the thirteen stripes, and no stars. In a chariot drawn by two panthers General Washington drives to victory, accompanied by a fair lady representing “American Independence,” and preceded by two stalwart redskins blowing clarion trumpets. Behind his equipage is the “Liberty Tree” girdled by the Stamp Act.

Benjamin Franklin escorts coy Liberty toward the “Temple of Fame,” while they flourish the emblem “Where Liberty dwells there is my Country.” They are preceded by a seraph and cherubim, and in the clouds beckons a militant spirit carrying a shield resplendent with thirteen eight-pointed stars.

Sundry British emblems lie in disuse at the foot of the “Liberty Tree.” An otter gazes covetously at a heron swallowling a fish; the outwitted otter slinks from the triumphant heron!

Important Notice

All subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Mr. William Karpen, advertising solicitor, 152 West 42nd St., New York City, New York.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, Hampton Courts, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed. The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.
SIGNERS OF THE OATH OF FIDELITY, 1776—COVENTRY, RHODE ISLAND

Copied in June, 1926, by Mrs. Burton A. Crane

From an original paper found in the safe of the Town Clerk's office, at Coventry, Rhode Island. The paper is folded, and on the outside appears the following:

"Test, Coventry, September 28, 1776" and the following names are also on the outside fold of the paper:

Wardwell Green, S. Merihew, Ichabod Jencks, John Stafford, Daniel King, Elias Blanchard, Alexander Love.

Inside appears the full form of the oath subscribed to during this period of the Revolutionary War, by the men whose names follow it. They were all residents of Coventry, R. I., or near-by towns of Warwick, Scituate or Greenwich, but most of their names are found in the deeds and probates of Coventry, which was set off from Warwick in 1741.


"The declaration and testament subscribed by us the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Coventry, in conformity to a Law of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, June sessions A. D. 1776, and revised by another act of assembly in August A. D. 1776.—We, the subscribers do solemnly and sincerely declare that we believe the war, resistance and opposition in which the United American States are now engaged,—against the fleets and armies of Great Britain, is on the part of the said States, just and necessary and that we will not directly or indirectly, afford assistance of any sort or kind whatsoever to the said Fleets and Armies during the continuance of the present war,—but that we will heartily assist in the defence of the United States. Coventry, September 28, 1776."
AN EXTINCT COUNTY OF VIRGINIA
by
Penelope Johnson Allen

FINCASTLE County was created by the Virginia Assembly in 1772 and functioned until January, 1777, when it was abolished with patriotic fervor by the Legislature then sitting, and from its vast territory was formed three new counties to add to the Old Dominion. In 1770 Botetourt had been cut from Augusta and its area extended indefinitely south and west. In 1772 Fincastle was erected out of the southwest part of Botetourt.

The Virginia State Library Bulletin, No. 9, entitled “Virginia Counties,” by Mr. Morgan P. Robinson (1916), states (p. 79):

“Fincastle County was formed in 1772 (Henning, VIII, p. 600), but became extinct in 1777, when its territory was divided into Kentucky, Montgomery, and Washington (Henning, IX, p. 257).”

“Fincastle County was named after Lord George Fincastle, son of Lord Dunmore, who was Governor at the time.” (Campbell’s History of Virginia, p. 572.)

“Named after the town of Fincastle, which was established by law in 1772, and called after Lord Botetourt’s county seat in England.” (Waddell’s Annals of Augusta County (1902, p. 216.) Two traditions as to the name are thus given us. As the county was formed from Botetourt, and as Fincastle was their county seat, the latter account seems more probable.

The new county had not long to live, however, and in the midst of the stirring times of the Revolution which so shortly followed its creation, it met the fate of others, elsewhere, which fell because of their names.

One of the methods of expressing anti-British feeling and of proving loyalty to their cause, used by the Colonial Assemblies during the American Revolution, was the abolition of counties named in honor of prominent Englishmen who had now become odious to the ardent advocates of independence.

Assemblies retracted the compliments formerly paid to Colonial Governors and their like by abolishing the counties bearing the hated names, and subdivided the territory into new counties which could be more patriotically designated. In North Carolina, “Tryon” gave place to “Lincoln” and “Rutherford”; “Bute” was formed into “Warren” and “Franklin”; and in Virginia, from “Fincastle” was carved “Montgomery,” “Washington,” and the great Kentucky County.

The act for establishing Fincastle County was passed in 1772, but the organization of the county was not completed until the Spring of 1773. The records of this short-lived county are preserved at Christiansburg, in Montgomery County, and may be found there.

The first deeds were registered in January, 1773. The book of wills and administrations begins with the March term of court, 1773. John Byrd served as first clerk of the Fincastle Court and John Montgomery, Stephen Trigg, Anthony Bledsoe and Arthur Campbell, Gentlemen, are named on page one as “Justices of the Court of Fincastle now sitting.” In July of the same year were added the names of Robert Doak, Walter Crockett, William Russell, and William Campbell (p. 7). The names of William Inglis, James McCorkle, James Thompson, and James McGavock appear as Justices on the next page (p. 8).

The first will probated in Fincastle County is that of Samuel Crockett, made October 3, 1772, and admitted to record at a court held for Fincastle County March 2, 1773. William Preston makes bond as the High Sheriff of the County with James Thompson, William Christian and William Campbell, as bondsmen, Preston’s appointment bearing date December 1, 1772, is recorded January 5, 1773 (page 9). He is likewise appointed Surveyor of the County and “produced his commission from the President and Masters of William and Mary College” (page 10.)

Robert Doak is appointed Deputy Surveyor and produced his commission from the President and Masters of William and Mary College, dated October 20, 1772. William
Sayers and William Herbert signed his bond for faithful performance of his duty (page 19).

Other assistant Surveyors were:
- Isaac Hite, Oct. 5, 1774.
- Abraham Hite and Peter Hog, Sureties.
- William Henry, Assistant Surveyor, April 5, 1774.
- William Russell, Deputy Surveyor, August 2, 1774.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS


Page 3 Daniel and Thomas Allen, admin. on estate of Peter Allen, decd. March 2, 1773. Valentine Vanhouser, George Forbush, Surties.


Page 8 Margaret Jackson, Admx. of estate of Thomas Jackson, John Thomason, Surety Ephrm, Dunlop, Wm. Christian, Witnesses.

Page 10 Milly Finch, Admx. of Nathaniel Finch, Nov. 2, 1773. Thomas Maston, Surety.

Page 11 Inventory of Nathaniel Finch, Feb. 2, 1774. John Bell, Jacob Lorton, Jeremiah Pate. Court held for Fincastle March 3, 1774. Wm. Preston, Surveyor of Fincastle County being entitled to 3,000 acres by virtue of government warrant hath made the following entries with me, William Inglis, a Justice for said County, to wit: 1,000 acres adj. land of Dr. Connelly and Alexander Waugh on S. E. side near falls of the Ohio. 1,000 acres on the Kentucky about 20 miles from the mouth on S. side, including a large Buffalo lick and salt spring. 1,000 acres and large spring about 6 or 8 miles S. E. of the Ohio on waters of Bear Grass Creek. Settlement of Claims of Col. John Buchanan’s estate against lands held by Samuel Ewing by Wm. Preston and Wm. Campbell, acting executors. May 3, 1774.


Page 13 Archeleus Dickson licensed to keep an ormary at James Smith’s old place at Clinch in this county. Stephen Trigg, Surety. May 3, 1774.

Page 13 Sale of Estate of Wm. Cochran. Peter Anderson—one old Bible 3 s.


Page 24 "August ye 15th, 1774. If It please God I never return from this journey I leave George Blackburn and his wife two cows and there calves and reason-able charges for his trouble of setting afear and the rest after paying what Dept I am in is for to be divided equally to my father and thre Brothers given from under my hand the above men-ched deat. JOHN DOUGLAS." Test. GEORGE BLACKBURN.

At Court of Fincastle March 7, 1775. Proven on oath of George Blackburn, who relinquished all claim. Arthur Blackburn and Joseph Black.


Page 26 Appraismen of estate of Robert Doak, deceased. 24th ———, 1775 by Samuel Doak.

Page 27 Wm. Doak, Admr. of William Doak, deceased. 24th ———, 1775 by Samuel Doak.

Page 29 Inventory of Estate of John Douglas.
Page 30 Anthony Bledsoe, Admr. of Wm. Duff.
Page 31 Will of William Herbert.
John Montgomery and Walter Crockett Ex.
May 28, 1776.
John Jinkins
John Brumet Test
Wm. Medding

Sept. 3, 1776
JOHN BYRD, Clerk.

At Court held for Fincastle County September 3rd, 1776.
Here the Fincastle records end and the next entry is for the Court of Montgomery, held April 2, 1777.
A number of the old Fincastle marriage bonds have been preserved, the most interesting perhaps is that of Arthur Campbell to Margaret Campbell, May 10, 1773, as it bears the note of a former clerk as being the first marriage licence recorded in Fincastle. It is properly sealed with red wax and reads—

"Arthur Campbell to Margaret Campbell, daughter of Margaret Campbell Sr. May 10, 1773.
John Campbell, Surity."

There is an enclosure from Mistress Margaret Campbell, Sr. mother of the bride-to-be which reads:

"Sir: I do hereby certify to you that the intended marriage betwixt Arthur Campbell and my daughter Margaret, is with my consent, and you need have no scruple to grant a marriage licence for same.
I am, Sir,
Your most hbl servt.
MARGARET CAMPBELL, SENR.
Holston River
May 7, 1773
to
The Clerk of Fincastle.

This Arthur Campbell was the intrepid Indian fighter who played such an important part in the development of Southwest West Virginia, and who served as Colonel in the militia of Washington County in the Revolution.

"True Happiness"*

"These are the things which once possessed
Will make a life that's truly bless'd
A good estate on healthy soil,
Not got by vice nor yet by toil:
Round a warm fire, a pleasant joke,
With chimney ever free from smoke;
A strength entire, a sparkling bowl,
A quiet wife, a quiet soul,
A mind as well as body, whole;
Prudent simplicity, constant friends,
A diet which no art commends;
A merry night without much drinking,
A happy thought without much thinking;
Each night by quiet sleep made short,
A will to be but what thou art;
Possess'd of these all else defy
And neither wish nor fear to die.

These are the things which once posses'ed
Will make a life that's truly bless'd."

* This poem is transcribed directly from the copy-book of George Washington, written in his fourteenth or fifteenth year, and which is on exhibition in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

This is a remarkable history in that about nine-tenths of the book is solely the records from the church registers, dating from 1745, which tell the story so well of Tohickon Union Church with its old burying-ground, and therefore is a storehouse of information for genealogists. The Church building itself is unique in that it was built with two entrances which were used respectively for worship by two congregations—the Peace Evangelical Lutheran and by the St. Peters Reformed Congregation. These records, therefore, are of the two congregations which worshiped in this church for nearly two centuries.

The history of the Reformed Congregation includes biographical sketches with material from archives of Europe of eleven pastors, dating from 1745 to 1854: John Conrad Wirtz, John Jacob Riess, John Egidius Hecker, John Christopher Gobrecht, Casper Wack, John Theobold Faber, John Michael Kern, John William Ingold, John Nicholas Pomp, Jacob Senn, and John A. Strasburger.

Reverend Casper Wack and Reverend John Theobold Faber were ministers there at the time of the American Revolution. The former was married there in 1776 while pastor, and the records show baptisms of his children John George and Jacob.

In regard to the Lutheran Congregation—there are eight biographical sketches of the pastors: John Martin Schaeffer, Jacob Frederick Schertlein, John Jacob Roth, John Wolf Lizel, Philip Henry Rapp, Conrad Roeller, Frederick William Geisenhainer, and John George Roeller, and these are treated similarly to those of the Reformed congregation. Reverend Conrad Roeller is shown as the pastor there in the Revolution from 1774 to 1795.

The Reformed records consist of 2,195 baptisms, 1,961 marriages, 1,414 burials, 1,109 catechumens, and the Lutheran of 1,300 baptisms and 195 catechumens. The work is illustrated with reproductions of tombstones, memorial tablets, and fac-similes of the records.


This is a reprint of the 1853 edition of the same work, with the addition of Fain's Index, for the Judge David Campbell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Index is a critical, analytical, geographical, and genealogical guide to Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, embracing all proper names as well as important topical subjects, and it was compiled by John Tyree Fain.

The value of Fain's work is inestimable. He calls attention to the fact that "Ramsey has a serious fault in giving the surname only, as in writing of Colonel Montgomery, Colonel Sevier, and others, he is not careful to identify the man referred to . . . The Revolutionary War history, as given in the Annals, embraces what I call the romance period of Tennessee history, and the almost universal application of the military title makes it difficult to distinguish the vast array of names . . . The period covered by the State of Franklin is the most obscure of Tennessee history, and the names given by Ramsey are hard to verify outside of Haywood, Carr, Paschal, Brazeale, or Garrett and Goodpasture". To obliterate these difficulties, Fain has done considerable research in other authorities.
The contribution of $50,000.00 by Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia to Knox Memorial Association of Thomaston, Maine, calls attention to a very worthy patriotic project. General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, conceived the patriotic idea of building a fireproof replica of Montpelier, the beautiful home which General Henry Knox built after the close of the Revolutionary War.

After several years of earnest hopeful effort, General Knox Chapter accumulated some three to four thousand dollars. At this juncture, Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, of Bangor, Maine, enlisted all Maine Daughters in this project. As a result of her persistent effort, Knox Memorial Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine and the effort broadened into one of national scope. The project contemplates a fund of $250,000 to construct and maintain the Memorial and its contents, and the generous gift of Mr. Curtis has given a great impetus to the establishment of this shrine depicted in the following verse:

Lucy Hazlett’s Task

Maine’s grand old lady’s borrowed years
Were all in high endeavor spent.
Not hers, regrets, or doubts, or fears;
But cheerful service, without stint.

With zeal unwearied she wrought
To replace the home, remembered still,
Of General Knox, who grandly fought
At Dorchester and Bunker Hill.

Bold chief of the artillery corps,
Who brought, o’er winter’s ice and snow,
Great guns, whose unexpected roar
Soon put to rout the astonished foe.

Warm friend of Washington, the Great,
Had yet one warmer friend, so fine—
His charming and beloved mate,
Who cheered him on the fighting line.

Her wise advice was not despised
By Washington, who knew her worth.
Her quick-formed judgment oft surprised,
And gave an altered plan its birth.

The victory won, the brilliant twain,
Returned, forgetful of the fray,
To their beloved home in Maine,
On beautiful Penobscot Bay.

The imposing mansion capped a crest,
Where cooling breeze so sweetly blows,
And there they welcomed many a guest,
And conquered friends, as they had foes.

When they had passed beyond the pale,
The home they loved was rudely razed;
And naught was left to tell their tale,
Save fields where they had fondly gazed.

To build anew the storied home
Was Lucy Hazlett’s ceaseless quest.
She passed before reward had come:
But now she knows, and she can rest.

—Woodbury Pillsifer
The Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution met for their 30th Annual State Conference at Peoria, on March 24, 25 and 26, 1926, the Peoria Daughters entertaining. The sessions were held in the Women’s Club the Auditorium of which was beautifully decorated in the national colors and with flowers. On Wednesday morning the State Officers and distinguished guests, preceded by the color bearers, were escorted to the platform by the pages, and the State Regent, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, declared the Conference to be in session. The invocation was given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank H. Keith, followed by the salute to the flag, led by the Chairman of the State Flag Committee, Mrs. Louis Fowler Hopkins.

Following this, the official colors, a gift of the Peoria Chapter, were presented to the Illinois Society by Mrs. John H. Roth, Chairman of the Flag Committee of the Peoria Chapter, and accepted on behalf of the Illinois Daughters by Mrs. Louis Fowler Hopkins, State Chairman.

Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder, Regent of the Peoria Chapter, extended a cordial welcome from the Chapter and the city, and Mrs. James S. King, State Vice-Regent, responded in her usual happy manner.

Our distinguished guests, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, Honorary President General; Mrs. William Reynolds; Ex-Vice-President General, North Carolina; Miss Jenn Coltrane, Ex-Historian General; Ex-Vice-President General Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, Vice-President General Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley and Ex-State Regents Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick were introduced by our State Regent. The regular routine of business was then taken up, which included the announcements of committees, the roll call of chapters and the presentation of Regents of Chapters confirmed since the last Conference, Mrs. Brooks of Stronghurst Chapter and Mrs. Jackson, representing the Regent of Kenilworth.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with an impressive memorial service conducted by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank H. Keith, for Daughters who had died.

The report of the Chairman of the Constitution Hall Auditorium Committee, Ex-State Regent Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, which showed how well Illinois had responded to this appeal, was especially well received by the Daughters, who felt that their belief that Illinois would not be found wanting was fully justified.

At the evening session, the American’s Creed was given by Attorney Wm. J. Peck, a cousin of the Author, Wm. Tyler Page. The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, of Chicago.

On Thursday morning after the proces- sional, the invocation was given by the Chap- lain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode. “Illinois” was sung by the Assembly and greetings were extended by our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook and Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Treasurer General. Nominations for State Officers were made, followed by reports of chapters.

At the afternoon session, the Conference was addressed by the President General who, as always, had a message. She urged the reading of the Bible in the public schools, the extension of patriotic exercises, the teaching of economics and American history and the careful censoring of all textbooks.

Thursday night the banquet was held in the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel, Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, presiding with grace and dignity at this distinguished gathering. Mrs. An- thony Wayne Cook was the honor guest of the evening. Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Ex-State Regent and Honorary Regent of Peoria Chapter, was toastmistress and introduced each speaker in her own charming way.

A reception followed the banquet in the hotel parlors.

Friday morning was given over to routine business, which was broken by an address on Ellis Island, by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Na-
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Mrs. Moulton, Regent of Peace Party Chapter, welcomed the delegates in a few gracious words. Mr. H. D. Brigham, President of the Pittsfield Chamber of Commerce, brought greetings from the city. The response to these addresses of welcome was given by Miss Ema Wilder Burt, Regent of Johanna Aspinwall Chapter.

The State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jordan, read a letter of greeting from the President General in which she expressed her regret at being unable to be present. Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Vice-President General from Massachusetts and Chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee, was introduced as the personal representative of Mrs. Brosseau and spoke of the great need of the new Hall.

Mrs. Blaine Spooner Viles, State Regent of Maine, and Mrs. Katherine Kittredge, State Regent of Vermont, brought greetings from their respective States. Mrs. Barker, a former National Vice-President General and ex-State Regent of Rhode Island, was also introduced. A message of greeting was read from Mr. Burton H. Wiggin, New England Director of the S. A. R. Next came the Roll Call by the State Corresponding Secretary.

Various Chairmen of Committees gave brief outlines of the work for the year, after which the meeting adjourned to reconvene at two o'clock.

The afternoon session opened with a continuation of the reports of the State chairmen.

Mrs. George F. Fuller, of Worcester, State Councilor, offered the wording for an inscription to be placed on the Paul Revere bell at Valley Forge, Pa., given by the Massachusetts Daughters, which was adopted and which reads as follows:

"To the Glory of God, in memory of Paul Revere, patriot and bell founder, and in honor of the patriots of the war of the Revolution in the Colony of Massachusetts, this state bell is given by the Daughters of Massachusetts."

The bell was dedicated July 4, 1926.

The State Regent announced that the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial had requested each of the Thirteen Original States to send earth in which a tree would be planted and Massachusetts had sent soil from beneath
the largest of the John Hancock elms on Boston Common.

The speaker of the afternoon, Attorney James T. Cashman of New York, was presented by Mrs. Peabody and he delivered an interesting address on "The Menace of Radicalism."

In the evening a reception and banquet was held at the Maplewood Hotel, attended by the State Officers, delegates and guests. After-dinner speakers were Mr. William L. Root, representing the State organization of the S. A. R., Mrs. R. W. Magna, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Viles, Mrs. Barker and Mr. Eugene Bowen.

On Friday morning a State Board meeting was held at the Maplewood, after which the State Officers, many of the visiting delegates and members of the local Chapter gathered at Peace Party House to witness the unveiling of the bronze marker placed there by a committee composed of Mrs. James Savery, Mrs. Joseph Peirson and Mrs. Henry Nelson. Mrs. Savery, State Historian and ex-Regent of Peace Party Chapter, was fittingly chosen to unveil the marker, and in behalf of the Chapter she committed it to the keeping of Unity Parish, its present owner. The response in behalf of Unity Parish was given by Mrs. John R. Mansir, who was, as Mrs. Savery brought out in her address, by birth an English woman, which fact shows that we have indeed gained in tolerance during the years. An historical address on the history of Peace Party House was given by Mr. Joseph Peirson. He told of the Peace Party and other illuminating anecdotes revealing the character of the men and women of early Pittsfield. He also spoke of the changes time had wrought, and pointed out the house we have just marked and the property on which it stands had passed from a Congregationalist to the Episcopalians and thence to the Unitarians and Christian Scientists.

Mrs. Moulton, Regent of Peace Party Chapter, presided at the unveiling.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

The Daughters of the American Revolution in New Hampshire held their 25th annual State Conference in the Unitarian Church in Exeter on October 14, 15, 1926, with the State Regent, Dr. Alice M. Chesley, presiding. The meeting opened with singing "America," followed by prayer, salute to the Flag, address of welcome and response, and greetings by Dr. James A. Tufts and Mr. Charles A. Holden, president of the N. H. S. A. R. Reports of the last state meeting and of the state meeting of the Continental Congress were read by Miss Baker, Secretary. The reports of the State Officers show the New Hampshire Daughters keenly interested and accomplishing much in all lines of D. A. R. activities. The Student Loan Fund, the Society for Preservation of New Hampshire Forests, the Dover Neighborhood House, and pensions of the two Real Daughters in the state received generous appropriations.

The report of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee shows thorough accomplishment in that patriotic work.

Seven historic spots were marked during the year, 65 Revolutionary Soldiers' graves were marked, 183 graves located, 12 government headstones ordered, one Real Daughter's grave marked.

Following the report of the State Regent, the Exeter Chapter, of which she is past Regent, presented Dr. Chesley with a basket of beautiful pink roses. At the close of the morning session a tender tribute and memorial service, led by Mrs. George H. Warren, former State Regent, was held in honor of the thirty-five Daughters who died during the year. Mrs. F. Leroy Jenkins sang "Crossing the Bar."

During the afternoon meeting Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, a former State Regent, elected to represent the New Hampshire D. A. R. at the dedication of the New Hampshire Bell at Valley Forge, gave her report, and by request read her valuable paper on John Langdon, of Portsmouth, for whom the bell was named.

The State Historian then read a list of the historical places, fifteen in number, from which soil had been procured and was placed by the State Regent about the roots of the
New Hampshire tree in Philadelphia on October 11th, when 13 trees representing the 13 original colonies were planted and dedicated in honor of those colonists. The State Regent had told of this most interesting event in her report.

The visiting Daughters, following the afternoon session, had the pleasure of inspecting the home of the Society of the Cincinnati, the old Gilman House, built about 1721, which was during the Revolution the State Treasury. Hon. Nicholas Hilman, the owner, was “distinguished as the financier of New Hampshire in the Revolution.” This historic house of many rooms of ancient construction, furnished with antiques of that early period, is one of the most important buildings in the state. An informal reception was then held at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lena S. Day. The evening was one of delightful enjoyment of group and solo dancing by many small children, and readings by Mrs. John Rowe.

Flintlock guns and old powder horns carried at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and at the Battle of Bennington by Rev. Nicholas Folsom of Meredith, were on exhibition.

The second day was devoted to business, and interesting reports by the Chapter Regents. Officers for 1926-1927 are: Regent, Dr. Alice M. Chesley; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Carroll; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth H. Baker; Treasurer, Mrs. Ira F. Harris; Historian, Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom; Registrar, Miss Mary A. Rand; Librarian, Miss Elizabeth A. Brewster; Executive Committee, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow and Mrs. Fred Fernald.

The next meeting will be held at The Alpine Hotel, North Woodstock.

(MRS. W. B.) ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM, State Historian.

VERMONT

The 27th Annual Conference of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held with the St. John de Chevecoeur Chapter in the South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, September 28 and 29, 1926. The first session of the Conference was held on the evening of the 28th, and was opened by the State Regent, Mrs. K. W. Kittredge, in her usual cordial manner. Mrs. Edgar Brown, Regent of St. John de Chevecoeur Chapter, very cordially welcomed the guests, and a graceful response was made by Mrs. Charles H. Greer, State Vice-Regent.

The speaker of the evening was S. Hollister Jackson, candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Vermont. The subject of his address was “Preparedness,” and it was received with enthusiastic applause.

After this the Daughters were conveyed to the spacious home of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Conant where a brilliant reception was held.

The Wednesday morning session opened at 9:30 with the entrance of the State Officers, led by the pages. The State Regent, Mrs. K. W. Kittredge, called the meeting to order. Devotional exercises were conducted by the state chaplain, Miss Jennie A. Valentine. Mrs. C. G. Maynard led the Salute to the Flag. Greetings were given from the Colonial Dames by Mrs. Frank B. Lowe, and from the Daughters of 1812 by Mrs. Edward B. Hurling. The roll call was responded to by the Regents. It showed a total of 186 delegates, 23 of these were Regents from the several chapters. Reports were read by the state officers which indicated that the state is busy accomplishing results worth while. The remainder of the morning session was given over to interesting reports from the chapter Regents.

The afternoon session was opened with greetings from Mrs. H. M. Farnham, our Librarian General. She gave a very interesting talk on the work of the library, recommending the binding of old wills and Biblical records for preservation. The desire of the Librarian General is to place the library on a par with the best of its kind in the world.

Mrs. John H. Stewart, chairman of the finance commission of Constitution Hall, reported for that project. Following Mrs. Stewart’s enthusiastic report, opportunity was given each member who so desired, to subscribe for a cubic foot of the foundation of the building to be given in memory of some prominent Revolutionary character or noteworthy among the Daughters.

A discussion followed concerning the State memorial given by the D. A. R. A cemetery in Craftsbury where the bodies of 20 Revolutionary heroes lie buried was considered a suitable place in which to put the memorial, and the chairman of the Committee
on Historic Spots, Miss Shirley Farr, was given charge of the work.

Miss Louise Slocum, chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, spoke interestingly of the dormitory to be erected at the Alma Mater of the first President General.

The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. H. Mills; State Treasurer, Mrs. Guy F. Barker; State Historian, Mrs. Lemuel Richmond; State Librarian, Miss Abbie F. Clark; State Chaplain, Miss Jennie A. Valentine; State Auditor, Mrs. A. W. Norton.

The final evening session opened at 8 o'clock with the enthusiastic singing of patriotic songs. It was voted to continue the annual donation to the International College at Springfield, Mass. The conference accepted an invitation from Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter of Springfield to be their guests for the 1927 conference.

Reports of state chairman of National committees followed. Mrs. Frederic H. Peters gave an interesting report from the Americanization Committee, and Mrs. C. H. Maynard reported the activities on the Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. C. H. Maurice gave an enthusiastic account of the work of the Student Loan Committee. Mrs. M. F. Warner inspired her hearers with her account of the work of the Ellis Island Committee.

Other reports were given by Miss Alice Hall on Historical Research and Preservation of Records. Mrs. L. J. Egleston for the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Harry Randal on the Manual for Immigrants, and Mrs. W. A. Dalrymple on Patriotic Education. Miss Shirley Farr spoke of her work on the preservation of historic spots. Mrs. J. D. Billings reported for the Publicity Committee.

EMMA J. RICHMOND,
State Historian.
The first military company of New Milford, Conn., for service in the Revolution, was formed May 1, 1775, under command of Lieut. Ebenezer Couch. (See Two Centuries of New Milford, Conn., page 34). Lieut. Couch had held the rank of Ensign of the Second Militia company and in 1759 had been commissioned Lieutenant in the same company. There is no official record that this company served during the year 1775, but in June, 1776, Lieut. Couch was commissioned Captain to serve under Colonel Andrew Ward.

In Connecticut Men in the Revolution, page 387, is the following: “Early in 1776, two regiments were raised in Connecticut by voluntary enlistment under Colonels Waterbury and Ward for a few weeks service to assist in throwing up defensive works in New York and Brooklyn Heights. Rolls not on file.”

In Orcutt’s History of New Milford, pp. 218-19, it is stated that the books of Capt. Couch’s company kept by Benjamin Bostwick, Jr., as clerk of the company, are still preserved, and that the company under Colonel Andrew Ward was in the service two months and twenty-three days—from Feb. 1, 1776. Those whose names on the roster are indicated by stars (*) gave no additional service.

Captain Ebenezer Couch—New Milford, Conn. Militia

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Ebenezer Couch

Ebenezer Couch (son of Ebenezer and Ann Cram Couch) was born in 1733 in that part of the Town of Fairfield, Conn., now called Redding. He was of Redding when he married (1st), on July 29, 1761, Elizabeth McCarty, of Fairfield (Connecticut Marriages, Book 5, page 30). The births of their children are recorded in Redding: John, born May 25, 1762, married Lois Stone; Levi, born Aug. 25, 1763; Anne, born Feb. 28, 1765, married Henry Whitlock; Ebenezer, born Feb. 26, 1768, married Asenath Grinell; Abner, born March 24, 1770; Aaron, born Aug. 2, 1772. He married (2nd) in Washington, Nov. 4, 1777 (Connecticut Marriages, Book 5, page 72), Sarah Kinney Bostwick, widow of Joel Bostwick. The children of the second marriage were born in Washington: Elizabeth, born in 1779, mar-
ried Benjamin Benedict; Joel Bostwick, born 1781, married Phebe Ladue; Levi, born 1783; Caswell, born 1785; Electa, born 1788; Sarah Kinney, born 1790. After the Revolution Captain Couch removed with his family to Ballston, Saratoga County, N. Y. Captain Couch continued in the service, as is shown in Connecticut Men in the Revolution, pages 224-5, 391, 492, 548, 583. The following record of his son, Ebenezer 3rd, relates to service during the years 1780-1.

Ebenezer Couch, 3rd, born Feb. 26, 1768, in his application for pension Dec. 27, 1832, stated that his father was Captain Ebenezer Couch, and having lost his mother by death, his father took him into the service. Later, he reenlisted at West Point. His brother, John, born May 5, 1762, was a fifer in his father's company in the summer of 1775 (Connecticut Men in the Revolution, page 633).

Gideon Morgan

Gideon Morgan was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1751. He married, in 1772, Patience Cogswell, and, later, removed to New York; then to Virginia and to Tennessee. His children were Gideon, who married Peggy Sevier, granddaughter of Governor John Sevier, of Tennessee; Rufus, who married Elizabeth Trigg; Luther, who married Ann Cameron Dod; William, who married Nancy Sewall; George, who married Fanny Irby; Polly, who married (1st), Rea Hozen; (2nd) Rufus McPherson.

Uri Jackson

Uri Jackson was born about 1750, and died after 1781. He married at New Milford, April 10, 1770, Sarah Burchard. Their children were Agur, born Feb. 26, 1771, married Zubalena Hanks; Elijah, born Oct. 27, 1772; Elizabeth, born May 25, 1774; Daniel, born March 6, 1776; Uri, born April 18, 1778; Lyman, born May 9, 1780, died Feb. 2, 1781; Elias, born Dec. 15, 1781, married Betsey Francis.

Nathaniel Averill

Nathaniel (Nathan) Averill was born in New Preston, Conn., Dec. 15, 1745. He married in New Milford, March 3, 1768, Roxanna Noble (daughter of Stephen and Sarah Noble), born July 12, 1752. They removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where he died April 11, 1820; his wife died in Plattsburg Dec. 5, 1812. Children: Lavina, born Oct. 23, 1769, married Benjamin Vaughn; Noble, born Feb. 20, 1772; married Mary McArthur, Nathan, born April 10, 1774, married Polly Ketchum; Urania, born March 22, 1776, died April 16, 1776; Calvin, born about 1778, married Cynthia Reynolds; Sarah, died 1780; Clarina (Clarissa), born April 5, 1781, married Nathan Ferris; Stephen Noble, born Sept. 2, 1782, married Susan Moore; Prudence, born April 25, 1787, married William Young; Louisa, born about 1790, married Elisha Button; Lucy Noble, born about 1793, married Charles D. Backus; Hannah.

Israel Bostwick

Israel Bostwick was born in New Milford Aug. 7, 1749; he married Elizabeth Mallery July 12, 1767, and removed to Dorset, Vt., after the Revolution. Their children were: Elizabeth, born Nov. 25, 1767, married Thomas Townley of Dorset; Lois, born Dec. 13, 1769, married — Vail; Caleb Noble, born April 28, 1772; Alanson, born Feb. 17, 1774; Jared, born Oct. 15, 1778; Polly, born 1779, married Silas Root of Georgia, Vt.

Joel Bostwick

Joel Bostwick was born in New Milford Aug. 3, 1745; he married at New Milford, June 21, 1768, Sarah Kinney, who was born in New Milford, Mar. 27, 1750. They removed to Upper Merryall, Conn., where Joel Bostwick died April 11, 1777; his widow married Capt. Ebenezer Couch. The children of Joel and Sarah Bostwick were: Hannah, born July 13, 1769, married — Bradley; Zachariah Noble, born April 28, 1771, married April 5, 1795, Lucy Roberts; Mary (Polly), born March 12, 1774.

Stephen Terrill

Stephen Terrill (son of Caleb and Abigail Terrill) was born Nov. 7, 1746. He married Hepzibah Griffith of Redding, Feb. 7, 1781. They removed to Vermont where he died at 101 years of age. Their children were: Lucy, born April 13, 1782; Joel, born May 13, 1784; Betsey, born Aug. 9, 1786; Stephen Sanford, born Jan. 23, 1789.

—M. R. C.
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


THOMAS HARRIS. Upper Parish, Isle of Wight County. Will probated 23 May 1728. Recorded Will Book No. 3 page 199. Mentions wife Hannah. Son Joshua, daughter Mary & “the child my wife now goes with” Exec. wife Hannah & brother Henry Harris.


WILLIAM CARMACK. Frederick County, Maryland. Will dated 21 July 1824; probated 13 June 1825. Recorded Frederick County Court House Liber H. S. No. 3, folio 378 etc. Mentions daughters Rachel Burgess, Catharine Carmack, Jane Barring, Elizabeth Duvall & Sarah Webb. Exec Rachel Burgess.


Answers


12566. Mudge.—Capt. Micah Mudge was Capt in the French & Indian War of 1755 but as he fell on the ice & injured his hip he was unable to serve during the Revolutionary War 1775. He was with Gen. Wolf at the surrender of Quebec in 1759. Ref; Mudge Memorials p 66 also in the Roll of Honor.—Mrs. J. D. Hoskins, 1315 Fremont Place, Knoxville, Tenn.

12650. Finch.—Isaac Finch b 25 Feb 1763 d 10 May 1847 married Sarah Thompsons and had chil. Isaac, Jr b 20 Nov 1789; Nathaniel b 5 Feb 1792; John G. b 19 May 1794; Mary b 1 Feb 1797; Carpenter b 21 Nov 1799; Julia b 23 Apr 1802; Levina b 16 May 1803; Sally b 4 May 1808; Solomon b 4 Nov 1810; Polly b 5 July 1813. John G. Finch b 19 May 1794 married Martha Hutchins & had chil.; Irene b 14 Oct 1815; Mary Ann b 2 July 1821; Adeline b 22 May 1818; Sarah b 24 May 1825; John W. b 1 June 1828; Albert b 14 Dec 1830; Martha P. b 11 Apr 1835.—E. W. Finch, 209 Butler St., Dunmore, Lack, Co., Pa.

12646. Gassaway.—Nicholas Gassaway (John, Col. Nicholas) was of Queen Caroline Parish when he made his will in 1757, naming his wife Rachel as executrix. He married 1st Elizabeth Hawkins; 2nd Sarah daughter of Robert Shipley; 3rd Rachel Howard dau of Joseph (of John) & Rachel Ridgely Howard. Ref; Warfield’s Founders of Anne Arundel & Howard Counties, Maryland p 381.—Col. Arthur C. Rogers, U. S. A., 2040 E. 96 St., Cleveland, Ohio.

12663. Merritt.—According to the revised Merritt Records, comp. by Douglas Merritt, Rhinebeck, N. Y. printed by Tobias Wright, N. Y. City 1916 are the following:—p 49-50 Thos. Merritt b 16 May 1634 (?) d 10 Nov 1725 married 1st Jane, dau of Thos Sherwood & Alice Seabrook 3 Dec 1656; he mar 2nd 13 Aug 1688 Abigail, dau of Robert & Joan Francis; married 3rd Mary, dau of Jeffrey Ferris & wid. of Jonathan Lockwood. He settled in Rye, N. Y. 1673 & had 15 children. The 8th chil was (p 54) Samuel b 21 Aug 1672 mar 1698 Eliza., dau of Humphrey & Sarah Underhill. He was tried & imprisoned as a Tory 15 June 1776. This sounds impossible as from some other source we have it that he died 1722. Probably this was Samuel b 22 Apr 1739, son of George & bro of George, Jr. Chil. were Wm., Geo. & David. p 57-58, George b 23 Apr 1711 d 2 Feb 1759 married Gianna, dau of Samuel & Penelope Strang Purdy of Rye b 31 Mch 1715 d 13 Sept 1765. They moved to Newburgh abt 1747 had 10 chil. (p 57) Son George b 26 May 1747; d 10 July 1822 mar Mary, dau of Samuel & Charlotte Purdy Fowler (Hist. of Marlboro) who d 5 July 1799 she was b 1 Jan 1734. He mar 2nd Sarah, wid of Wolveret Ecker. He signed the Association for Rebellion after refusing to sign. Their chil were George, Samuel b 1759, Gabriel, Humphrey b 14 Feb. 1773, Fowler, John d June 1846, Abigail 1754-1796, Charlotte mar 30 Jan 1796 John Eltinge Roe of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jane, Giannia and Mary who mar—Conklin. There is little Fowler in the History of Marlborough by C. H. Cochrane.—Mrs. Chas. E. Merritt, 505 Kirkland St., Utica, N. Y.

12672. Clark.—Sarah, dau of Penelope & Christopher Clark married 1st 1733 Chas. Lynch who died 1753; she married 2nd in Dec 1766 Maj. John Ward. Children of 1st marriage were Penelope b 1734 mar 1749 Capt. Robert Adams; Chas. b 1736 mar 12 Jan 1755 Anna dau of Henry Terrell, Sr.;
Sarah b 1738 mar 10 Feb 1754 Micajah son of David Terrell, Sr.; John b 1740 mar Mary Bowles; Christopher b 1742 mar Ann Ward; Edward b 1744 unmarried.—Miss Mary Van Cleve, 321 Duff St., Macon, Mo.


12730. KNOX-CAMP.—Rachel Knox mar James Colwell she was b near Zanesville, Ohio & was the dau of Levi Knox & Mary Camp who migrated from Morgantown, Monongahela Co., W. Va. to Ohio between 1800 & 1810. Rachel was born in 1818. Levi Knox was 1st or 2nd cousin of James Knox Polk. “Eminent Men of Virginia & District of Columbia p 419 gives the following:—Wm. Sewall Camp b Norfolk Va. 1808 mar Mary Eliz. dau of Caleb Bonsall of Delaware & had children Ellen mar Henry R. Woods; Wm.; James Bloodgood & Caleb. The father of Wm. Sewall Camp was Wm. Green Camp born in Gloucester Co., Va. Caleb Bonsall was born in Menington, Del. 1777, was a Quaker, married Sarah, dau of Dennis Danby of Princess Anne Co., Va. & had seven children.—Miss Mabel Harding, 1407 Argonne Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

12746. KOIB.—In his will in Jackson Co., Ga. Jonathan Kolb mentions wife Susanna, 1st child Harris Kolb, other children Nancy, Sophia, Rebecca, Harmon, James, Mary Ann, Jonathan, Richard J. & Susannah. Wife Susannah & James Cash executors. Will probated 1812. Have all records of Jackson Co. Wills to 1860 & marriages to 1835 & data from other counties on this family. —Mrs. John L. Davidson, Quitman, Georgia.


12731b. PRATHER.—James Prather b 31 Dec 1795 d 7 May 1854 & buried in Wood Cemetery nr Clio, Ohio, was the son of John Garrett Prather & his wife Mary Ann Sargent Fee, widow, daughter of James Sargent Jr. & Philena Pignan & gr dau of James Sargent Sr. & Eleanor Taylor. I have the Bible of John Garrett Prather. James’ wife Sophia Penn d 7 Dec 1857 aged 62 yrs 10 mos 23 da. These dates were copied from the
grave markers on Dr. Allen Wood's farm which was formerly owned by the Sargents. There were three John Garrett Prathers do you know anything of the original one who was born 1764.—Mrs. Nellie W. Kaiper, 14 Henry Court, Fort Thomas, Ky.

11757. MINER.—Communicate with Mrs. T. R. Boulton, 414 W. Fort Wayne St., Warsaw, Ind., who may be able to help you with information concerning John Miner.

12757a. GAMBLE.—The following inform was taken from an old English Chart prepared abt 105 years ago by John W. Warth; from Hayden's Virginia Genealogies and John W. Wayland's personal letters to me, also from family Bibles. James Warth English was the son of Dr. Nathaniel English & his wife Hannah, dau of John Warth & his 2nd wife Priscilla Cox. John was the son of George (Rev sol) Warth & Hannah Berry & George was the son of Dr. Robert Warth from the Isle of Man, who married Miss Harrison, an aunt of the Signer. Yannah or Ann, dau of Dr. Robert Warth m. Sam Vance of Augusta Co. Va. colonel in Rev. He was the son of James Vance, who was married in Ireland before 1736 to Eliza dau of Samuel & Mary Gamble Glass. They are buried in Opequon Cemetery near Winchester, Va. Samuel's children were John, Hannah & James. John Vance married Mary English b 25 Dec 1793 of Camden, N. J. 27 Aug 1793 this is recorded in Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va. Their dau Jane Vance married Job English and their sons Job & Nathaniel English married sisters Hannah & Mary Warth. I have proof of this data & also an account of when Samuel Glass the emigrant from Ireland came to Virginia.—Mrs. Sara John English, 844 W. College Ave., Jacksonville, Illinois.


12592. STURM.—Catherine Freshour, dau of Wendle & Christie Weaver Freshour (original spelling of name) George Froshour landed in Philadelphia Pa. from Germany in 1732. Catherine Freshour married Jacob Sturm or Storm and Barbara married Peter Sturm and had land in Maryland. Write to L. E. Storm, Railroad Contractor, Huntington Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio, you may get some information as he has the family tree.—Mrs. Anna Beech Coffman, 4042 Court St., Washington Court House, Ohio.

12732. ABNEY-MADISON.—Nathaniel Abney b 4 April 1734 married in Virginia 15 April 1758 Isabella Madison b 17 Sept 1740. Their children were Sarah b 15 Mch 1759 John b 7 Feb 1761; Patsy b 1 June 1763; Elizabeth b 1765; Nancy b 10 Sept 1767; dau b 24 May 1770; Joel b 15 Oct 1772; Azannah b 8 Apr 1775; James b 22 July 1777; Ann b 28 Sept 1778; Ann b 24 May 1783; Isabella b 14 Jan 1788. If this is not sufficient write.—Mrs. L. W. Meakin, 144 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

12068. LYTLE-KENNEY.—Robert Lytle & Margaret his wife & ten children settled at Seven Mile near Hamilton, Ohio 1802. He was the son of John Lytle 1755-1822, who married Rachel Kenney; of Edward Lytle who settled at New Albany, Ind; of Wm. Lytle who settled at Deerfield, Ohio & of Mary Lytle. They were the children of Capt. John Lytle, Jr who was b at Carlisle, Pa 1733 & died at Mifflintown, Pa. 1799. Capt. John & Wm. were the sons of Capt. John Lytle Sr. who was b at Carlisle, Pa 1733 & died at Mifflintown, Pa. 1799. Capt. John & Wm. were the sons of Capt. John Lytle Sr. b 1703 & his wife Jane McConnell. John Sr. was the son of Christopher & Mary Lytle. James Kenney of Carlisle, Middleton Twp. Cumberland Co., Pa. was a soldier in Capt. Wm. Morehouse's Company, Cumberland Co., Militia 1779-1780-1781. Ref:—Pa. Archives, 5th Series, vol 6, pps 66, 400, 414.—Amanda Lytle Sayre, 3324 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.

12598. ALEXANDER.—Alfred Alexander b 1805 in N. Car. was the son of Reuben b 1774 & his wife Jean Allen Wilson b 1776. They were married 1794. He died 1822. Reuben was the son of James Alexander 1749-1835 and his wife Elizabeth Sanborn b 1747. James served as soldier in Capt John Johnson's Co., Col. Collier's Regiment North Carolina Militia. Can give further data along this line.—Mrs. Lena Alexander Scurlock, 711 Kansas City Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
12766. BISHOP.—Wanted parentage of Wm., Nathan, John, Harmon, Thos. & David Bishop. Family recs say that he lived nr Jamestown & that his father was one of the 1st settlers of Va. John moved to Sussex Co., Va. & mar Rebecca Peoples.

(a) JENKINS.—Wanted name of the Jenkins sisters who mar John & James Everett in N. C. or Va. abt 1790-1800 moving to Clark Co., Ala. abt 1818.

(b) LIPSCOMB.—Wanted place of b & ances of Richard G. Lipscomb whose Will is recorded in Charlotte Co., Va. 1812, naming as heirs George, Halifax Co.; Wm.; Mildred wife of Temple Lipscomb; Kitty, son Pleasant, orphan gr. child. Joseph R., Richard Jordan & Henby sons of my decd John; & Mary, wife of Nathan Buckley.

(c) BUCKLEY.—Nathan Buckley & wife Mary Lipscomb moved abt 1812 from Charlotte Co., Va. to Tenn. Their dau Caroline mar—Williams & Frances mar John Stewart. Want to locate their desc. Want also the co. in Tenn to which Nathan Buckley moved. & dates of d of him & his w Mary. Wanted Buckley ances with dates.—L. J. S.

12767. NORRIS.—Wanted ances & place of b of Robert A. Norris b 1772 d 1825 at Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.—A. F. R.

12768. BRUSH-ELDRIDGE.—Wanted ances of Joshua Brush & Sarah Eldridge who were mar 3 Feb. 1809 at New Haven, Vt. Wanted also dates of their b & death.—W. F. L.

12769. ALDEN-GRAY.—Wanted places of b & mar of Enoch Alen b 25 Jan 1794 mar 12 July 1817 Lurinda Gray b 7 Aug 1799 & d 29 May 1870. He d 19 Sept 1874. Would like to corre with their desc.—C. E. C.

12770. DRAKE.—Wanted father of Jordan Drake who mar. Lydia Daniels. They lived in Ohio & later removed to Ill. Daniel Drake & mar Ada girl who died 1867. They had the following chil:—Sarah Sims, Agnes Williams, Aggatha Nichols, Susannah Sims, Zachariah, Wm., John, Nathaniel, Leonard Hendly.

(a) STEPHENS.—Capt Alex. Stephens came to Amer. from Eng. 1745, 1st lived with the Shawnee Indians later mar Katherine Baskins. In his Will recorded 1788, chil Mitchell, Francis, Eliz. McCay, Catherine Stephens, Sarah Dougherty, Jane Jones & wife Eliz. Wanted maiden n of wife Eliz. Would like to corre with desc.

(c) Lindsey.—Wanted parentage of Maj John Lindsey, who mar 1st his cousin Mary Lindsey & 2nd Clarissa, dau of Nathaniel & Mary Hawkins Bullock. He came to Wilkes Co., Ga. in 1775-6 from York Co., Pa. Wanted his place of birth.—H. M. H. 12775. Brush.—Wanted ances of Joshua Brush who mar 3 Feb 1809 in New Haven Vt. Sarah Eddridge. Wanted her ances also.—L. C. S. L.

12776. Ramsey.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Lydia Ramsey who mar Benj. Coburn & lived in Broome Co., N. Y. later removing to Lyndon, Ill. She is credited with founding the 1st soldiers Aid Society by carrying clothing to Washington's Army at Valley Forge. Wanted also parentage & place of b of Benj. Coburn. Their chil were Chas. R., Benj. Jr., Mrs. Stephen Jeffers—John & Irany Hubbart.

(a) Sargent-Andrews.—Wanted dates & places of birth & parentage of Deborah Sargent & also of her husband John Andrews of Brunswick, Me. Their mar was pub in Georgetown, Me. 19 Sept 1772. Their chil, born in Brunswick, were Jerusha, Huldah, Dorcas, John Jr., Stephen & Elizabeth.

(b) Bagley.—Wanted parentage of Edward Bagley who mar Eliz. Adams Barnard b 12 Apr 1802 in Litchfield, Ct. He went with his family to Hillsdale, Mich abt 1830 but returned to the home of his parents & d abt 1832.

(c) Johnson.—Wanted dates & place of b of Richard Johnson, Rev sol of Florida, N. Y. Had one dau & several sons & is said to have gone to Va. & later to Tenn. aft the War.—S. M. K.

12777. Rowe.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec of father of Margaret Rowe b 1779 d 1869 Mar. 1795 Abijah Loomis.

(a) Howard.—Wanted dates & Rev. rec of Nathan Howard who mar Eunice Miner. Wanted name & Rev. rec of her father also. Their dau Lucretia b 1774 d 1829 mar Stephen Stoddard.—N. A. L.

12778. Taylor.—Wanted name of wife & dates of b, m & d of Col. Robert Taylor of Gloucester Co. N. J. also dates of b, m & d of his son George & of his wife Eliz. Fulton.—O. N. F.

12779. Nyce-Nice-Baker.—Wanted parentage with dates & all infor possible regarding Enos Nyce of Zanesville or Ross Co., O who mar Mary Thankful Baker & removed to West Liberty, Iowa 1836. Both died there.

(a) Adams-Bradshaw.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Adams b at Wheeling, W. Va. 1792 d at West Liberty 1830, also of his 1st wife Rosan Bradshaw who d in Ross or Pike Co. Ohio. Jacob mar 2nd a Mrs. Low. Martin, son of Jacob & Rosan Adams was b in Ohio, lived in West Liberty, Iowa & mar Margaret Nyce. Wanted their dates of b, m & death.

(b) Baker-Mackey.—Wanted dates of b, m & d & parentage of John Baker & of his wife Hannah Mackey, who are both buried in Ohio.—M. N. A.

12780. Culver.—Wanted parentage of Ephraim Culver b in Preston, Conn. 6 Mch 1772 d in Cummmington, Mass 1 June 1860, buried in Chesterfield, Mass. Search of Preston Recs fails to show any Ephraim Culver.

(a) Peake-Pierce.—Wanted parentage of Orpha Peake b 13 Sept 1792 mar abt 1809 Simeon Wheeler b 7 June 1831. 1811 they were living in Shutesbury, Mass when they deed to Nathan Wheeler, a bro.

(b) Porter.—Elijah Porter was in the 1790 Census in Veshire, Vt. 1795 Elijah Porter & wife Eunice “late.of Veshire, Vt. now of Norwich, Mass” bought & sold land in Norwich. Where was Elijah born & did he have son Elijah b 1777 & dau Rachel?

(b) Smith.—Wanted ances of Orrin Smith b 1784-90 removed 1834 from Otsego Co., N. Y. to Warren Co., Pa. Was twice married & had chil Dennis b 1815, Ordelia, Dwight, Andrew, Erastus, Caroline & Sarah. Wanted Rev, of father.—F. B. L.

12781. Webber.—Wm. son of Augustine Webber & Margaret (Peggy)—was b 15 Aug 1747 in Goochland Co., Va. mar Mary, dau of John Woolfolk & Eliz.—b 21 Oct 1752 in Spottsylvania Co., Va. They had 10 chil. the 5th Wm. Bowles Webber inheriting the homestead. He was Pastor of Dover Church & mar Eliza, dau of Benj. Bowles & his wife—Harris. Another son was Matthew Woodson Webber who emig to Tenn. Would like to get in touch with his desc. Would like also copies of the wills of Benj. Bowles prov 1815 & of Joseph Woolfolk.—M. F. R.
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.

Anna Wainright Cushing Chapter, (Pierre, South Dakota) was organized June 10th, 1920, with fifteen members. We now have thirty members. Interest in our Chapter is growing and several are looking up data for papers. We have always met our apportionments and made contribution to various funds requested by the National Society.

We have given special interest to the study of the Constitution of the United States, conservation and thrift; and our members have at various times written papers on subjects interesting and instructive. We also review articles in our magazine.

On two separate occasions our Chapter held delightful banquets with the local Sons of the American Revolution.

A photograph was taken of our Chapter members at "Snake Butte" on the "Black and Yellow" trail northeast of Pierre, South Dakota, where we placed a handsome marker bearing a bronze plate, ten by fourteen inches, with this inscription:

"Snake Butte. Indian Legend that monster serpent (probably a cyclone) leaped out from this Butte and destroyed an entire Indian Village. Sioux Memorial one mile northwest. Erected by Pierre D. A. R."

This is the beginning of our markings and we hope to do some each year as we have a sinking fund for that purpose. We are especially interested in the marking of the place where the Verendrye Plate was discovered. This Verendrye Plate is a lead plate bearing the date 1743, which was deposited by French explorers on the west bank of the Missouri River near the mouth of Bad River, near the present city of Fort Pierre. The said "Plate" was found by some school children while at play some ten years ago.

We have been represented at Continental Congress several times and expect to be represented again this year.

We are planning a "Colonial Tea" to be held in February to raise additional funds with which to carry on the work of our Chapter.

(Mrs. W. A.) Mae Willis Nevin, Regent.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter (Montpelier, Vt.) was organized in 1839. It now has a membership of 161. In the two years just closed, under the leadership of Mrs. E. H. Prouty, the retiring Regent, our Chapter contributed $725.28 for Rural Schools, American International College, Student Loan Fund, Philippine Scholarships, Hawaiian Student Loan Fund, Immigrant's Manuals, Caroline Scott Harrison Fund, Continental Hall Library, Old Trails Roads, New D. A. R. Auditorium, and the Washington portrait. We have met all State and National obligations, have purchased all Lineage books to date, sent a large box to the detention room at Ellis Island, given prizes for historical essays to senior girls of the High School each year, and many other things.

Our Chapter was hostess of the State Conference of Vermont, D. A. R., at its twenty-fifth anniversary meeting in October, 1924.

The Chapter recently placed the bronze marker of the National Society on the graves of two "Real Daughters," former members of our Chapter. The first in beautiful Green Mount Cemetery on the grave of Harriett Buell Woods Dodge. A history of Mrs. Dodge was read by a granddaughter, and a great-granddaughter unveiled the tablet. The service was beautiful and appropriate.

At the same time a marker furnished by North Dakota, D. A. R., was placed on the grave of Mrs. Mary Hubbell Camp, a "Real Daughter" of that State, who is buried in
Montpelier, her former home. At this dedication a niece, Mrs. Theron O. Bailey, of Englewood, N. J., was present, and little Charlotte Miller unveiled the marker. Marquis de Lafayette Chapter was glad of the privilege of holding this service in behalf of the North Dakota Daughters. Rev. Frank J. Knapp gave the invocation and benediction at each of these services.

A few weeks later, September 25, a large delegation from our Chapter went to the Cemetery at Worcester, Vt., where Mrs. Betsey Blanchard Kemp is buried. Here, amid beautiful surroundings of hills and mountains, clothed in the vivid colors of autumn, the impressive service was held. A history of Mrs. Kemp was read by Prof. K. R. B. Flint, a grandson, and the marker was unveiled by a great-granddaughter. Other descendants present were two granddaughters and four great-grandchildren. Prayer by Rev. W. S. Nichols and the singing of “America” by the audience opened the service, which, after the speaking, was closed with the benediction.

The State Regent, Mrs. H. M. Farnham, was present and gave short addresses at each service.

MABEL A. SMITH, 
Regent.

Chancellor Wythe Chapter (Ashland, Va.). We have contributed our quota to all causes sponsored by the National Society, besides meeting our obligations, both State and local. Consequently we feel that we have closed a successful year. On February 22, a patriotic service was held in one of our largest churches. The immense flag on the pulpit was secured through the courtesy of Mrs. C. B. Norvell, one of our members. The Daughters attended this meeting in a body and the congregational singing of patriotic melodies was thoroughly enjoyed and will long be remembered.

We have an organization composed of Children of the American Revolution, the Zane Grey Society, which was organized by Mrs. Manly Ramos.

Our Chapter was five years old in November, 1926, having grown from a membership of twelve to fifty. Many are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We have card parties, lawn parties, and picnics, which not only bring money to our treasury, but give much pleasure. We always have representation at our State Conferences and at the Continental Congress.

IONE CUTLER STONER, 
Historian.

Lawrence Chapter, (New Castle Pa.). June 14th, 1925, was celebrated by presenting and raising a flag at the Margaret Henry Home, a home for orphan children at New Castle, Pa. The flag pole had previously been furnished and raised by the Carnegie Steel Company. After the flag-raising exercises the D. A. R. served refreshments to the children and guests.

The first grave of a Revolutionary soldier in Lawrence County to be marked by the D. A. R. with their official marker was that of William Richards, in Kings Chapel, M. E. Churchyard, on June 28, 1925.

Beside's being a Revolutionary soldier of Pennsylvania, Continental Line, William Richards was the founder of Methodism in Lawrence County. Members of the three churches which he helped to organize were present and took part in the exercises. The Sons of the American Revolution were represented on the program by C. H. Akens and Francis G. Simonton.

The Lawrence Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was represented in the Centennial parade at New Castle, Pa., July 4, 1925, by a float representing Betsy Ross making the flag. Red, white and blue was used on the float combined with the D. A. R. emblem in gold and blue. All the young ladies who occupied the float were either members or eligible to membership in the D. A. R. Also Mr. English, the driver, is eligible to membership in the S. A. R. Betsy Ross was impersonated by Miss Floy Owens, a descendant of John Carlisle Stewart, who laid out New Castle in 1798.

The October, 1925, meeting of the Lawrence Chapter was held at the Westfield Presbyterian Church. The graves of three Revolutionary soldiers—James Allsworth, Francis Nesbit, and William Carson—were marked with the official marker of the Society at the meeting. On September 6, 1925, the grave of Philip Main, in the North Sewickley Churchyard, was marked by a marble boulder secured by his descendant, Mrs. Ray Newton. Appropriate services were held in the
MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER

THE ESTHER McCRARY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FLOAT was one of the most striking in the American Legion parade held in Amarillo during the Texas State Legion Convention in September. In the picture C. R. Austin is holding the American flag as "Uncle Sam"; Mrs. B. C. D. Bynum, dressed in Colonial costume, is seated at the spinning wheel; Jane and Sarah Margaret Austin are dressed as Colonial children. The handsome silk flag shown is one presented by Mrs. Louis J. Wortham to the chapter for the largest contribution to the Denton State Normal Scholarship Fund of $5,000.00. The photo was taken on the lawn of Mrs. James Lowry Smith, honorary State Regent and ex-Vice-President General of the National Society, D. A. R.
North Sewickley Church preceding the unveiling of the stone. Lawrence Chapter, Fort McIntosh Chapter, and New Castle Chapter, S. A. R., were represented on the program.

Committees from the D. A. R., Daughters of 1812, and S. A. R. have cooperated and have located definitely 65 graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity.

(Mrs. F. G.) Nellie H. Simonton, Historian.

Pacific Grove Chapter (Pacific Grove, Cal.). We have been honored by a visit from our State Regent, Mrs. H. J. Manhart, who gave us a most interesting talk. During the year the Chapter held impressive Armistice Day services, aided by the Monterey Presidio Band and addressed by Judge J. A. Bardin. An Americanization program was held, and a handsome silk flag presented to the mother of a Russian family who has recently adopted this country. At another meeting Mr. E. L. Van Dellen gave an interesting address on the Amendments to our Constitution. We have had a very active Flag Chairman, who has lectured to County Federation of Women's Clubs and schools on the proper use of our flag. She has interviewed many individuals and organizations and has distributed flag leaflets throughout our schools and those adjoining.

We have given money to the following: The local Boy Scouts, the Student Loan Fund, Angel Island, and for furnishing the California room in Memorial Continental Hall. Also for flag leaflets and to Ellis Island.

Our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Rosa Rhodes, has been appointed on the State and National Committee of Revolutionary Relics. We have aided in entertaining the Military Training Camp men at Del Monte. We have honored the oldest member of our Chapter, who at the age of eighty-six, celebrated her golden wedding.

We have been presented with an old flag, which was for many years in New York City and which has 34 stripes. It has a most interesting history and we are proud to have it in our possession.

Rowena A. Bardin, Historian.

Elijah Clarke Chapter (Athens, Ga.). An event of great interest recently took place near Athens, when a large number of people from all over the State of Georgia were present at the unveiling of the monument erected by the Chapter, and bearing the following inscription: "Memorial to perpetuate the name of Cherokee Corner, the boundary line as determined in 1773 between the Creek Indians on the west, the Cherokee on the north, Georgia on the south and east. Erected by Elijah Clarke Chapter, D. A. R., Athens, Georgia."

When Oglethorpe landed in Savannah in 1773 the treaty that he then made with the Indians specified no boundaries, and as the colony grew it became necessary to effect new treaties. A trading-post was established at Augusta and traffic with the Indians increased until they owed large sums to the traders, chief of whom was George Galphin. In order to settle these claims, and to meet the demands of the settlers, Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, effected the treaty of 1773 and in addition purchased from the Indians a large tract of land north of Augusta.

The agreement was, so the tradition is handed down, that the colonists were to have all of the land they could survey within a given time. Beginning at the Savannah River, they traveled west to the Oconee, thence south a number of miles, but the Indians were reluctant to go farther. They were offered additional inducements in the shape of ponies, blankets, etc., but finally the leader struck his tomahawk into a large oak tree, saying, "Indians go no further." Ever after, this has been known as Cherokee Corner and for many years marked the boundary of the state's domain.

The territory thus opened to settlers by the treaty was of surpassing fertility and beauty and remains to this day one of the "garden spots" of the South. Into this new country, its vast forests of hardwood, abounding in game, crystal clear rivers teeming with fish, poured a flood of immigrants from Virginia. These were attracted by the offer of free lands, from two to five hundred acres being given to anyone who would file a claim and live upon the soil. The region drew such a rush of settlers that not even the Revolutionary War stayed the tide, and soon it rivaled the older settlement along the Atlantic seaboard. Many of these newcomers were the younger sons of wealthy Virginia planters driven to seek their fortunes in new fields by the law of primogeni-
ture, still practiced in Virginia, that had driven their fathers overseas. The bulk of these were descended from the “landed gentry” of England.

Of the speakers upon this occasion of the dedication of the memorial, each “stood upon his native heath”. Introduced by Mrs. H. J. Rowe, Regent of Elijah Clark Chapter, they were Chancellor Emeritus David C. Barrow of the State University, called “the best loved man in Georgia”, Dr. Jere M. Pound, President of the State Normal School, one of the foremost authorities on Indian history, and Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, who presented the memorial to Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, our State Regent, giving tribute to Mrs. E. L. Griggs for its inception. It was in a village a few miles distant that Mrs. Taylor’s father, Dr. Crawford W. Long, performed the first operation under anesthesia, and his bust will fill Georgia’s niche in the Nation’s Hall of Fame.

If “Peace hath her victories, no less than War”, then this monument deserves a place in the heart of every Georgian. It also serves as a memorial to the Cherokees, noblest of the Red men, who have received too little consideration at the hands of their white brothers.

Hallie Quillian Ashford,
Historian.

Esther McCrory Chapter (Amarillo, Texas), through the courtesy of the Extension Department of the University of Texas, entertained the children of the town with two patriotic films, “The Eve of the Revolution,” and “The Star Spangled Banner.” Each picture was accompanied by our splendid High School orchestra. The program was interspersed with patriotic songs, rendered by a quartette in costume and accompanied by one of the Chapter members, Mrs. Frank Storm.

Sara Margaret and Jane Austin, two little girls, gave a charming interpretation of the Minuet. They were gownned in dainty costumes, giving a true impersonation of the days when ruffled shirts and powdered wigs prevailed. The entire program was most enjoyable and instructive.

Charlotte Neilson Dobbins,
Historian.

Mystic Side Chapter (Malden, Mass.). In November, 1915, this chapter was organized by Mrs. Mary L. Howe, with 50 charter members. The name was suggested by the location bordering on the Mystic River, which was so famous in Revolutionary days. On our tenth anniversary, before a large audience, a program was given reviewing our Chapter work. We had with us our beloved State Regent, Miss Isabel Gordon, our Governor’s wife, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Magna, nearly all the State Officers and many chapter regents. We have had four Regents.

Mrs. Howe gave generously of her time and strength in forming the organization, and she, as well as the succeeding Regent, Mrs. Rosa Foster, carried on the burdens resulting from the World War. The third Regent, Mrs. Stella A. Osborne, held the Chapter up to its high standards and was the founder of the Penny Ferry Society, C. A. R., and is now serving her third year as State Custodian.

Our next Regent was Mrs. Nellie I. Grant, a most efficient, painstaking leader, who has done splendid work along the lines of Americanization, and she has so inspired the members that our quota of $675 for the International College Dormitory was secured within two years.

During the years of its existence our Chapter has never failed in a single State or National obligation. We have increased steadily in numbers and today it is felt to be one of the live, energetic units of the Massachusetts Chapters.

Geneva M. S. Milliken,
Historian.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio) had charge of the exercises at the unveiling of the Buckland gateway at Spiegel Grove, October 4, 1925. This gateway was given by Col. Webb C. Hayes, in memory of General Ralph P. Buckland, first law partner and life-long friend of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States.

Mr. W. O. Thompson, President of Ohio State University, was the speaker of the afternoon. Mrs. Ann Buckland Dillon, daughter of General Buckland, drew aside the flags which veiled the gateway. After
MARKER PLACED ON MONUMENT OF MRS. MARY HUBBELL CAMP, "REAL DAUGHTER"

TABLET ERECTED BY THE FORBES ROAD CHAPTER
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND MEMBERS OF COL. GEORGE CROGHAN CHAPTER, FREMONT, OHIO

COLONIAL DAYS IN COSTUME AND STORY—Poplar Forest Chapter
the exercises tea was served to the members of the Chapter and other guests at the home of Mrs. Dillon.

Hettie Kramb Moore,  
Regent.

Poplar Forest Chapter (Lynchburg, Va.) is named for the historic home of Thomas Jefferson. This estate, situated eight miles from town, is now owned by our Regent’s father, so an opportunity is given the Chapter to enjoy occasional meetings on that historic ground. It was there that we assisted in the recent Historic Pageant given to celebrate jointly the sesqui- centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and Virginia Colonization Day. “An Afternoon of Retrospection” carried the audience back to important episodes in Virginia history.

The keynote of the régime of the present Regent, Miss Claudine Hutter, has been patriotic educational work. In this, our efforts have been divided between opportunities close at hand and those at a distance. For local work we adopted a rural school at Naruna. Here we have placed school supplies, maps, dictionaries, and encyclopaedia. In cooperation with the Community Service League we are making great plans for beautifying the school property. Shrubs and flower beds are now taking the places of barren spots. At commencement, too, our Regent presented a medal for the best essay on some historical subject. Hanging on the wall of the school auditorium is a copy of the American Creed with the D. A. R. insignia. In appreciation of our help to the school a group of students recently gave us a most interesting program on historic and patriotic subjects at one of our Chapter meetings. On this occasion we gave them a large flag which was soon hoisted in the school yard on a flagpole made by the boys of the manual training department. During the year some Lynchburg Boy Scouts gave us an illustrative impersonation of the correct usage of the United States Flag.

To the immigrants at Ellis Island we have sent wool and we have helped towards the translation into foreign tongues of the explanations on American citizenship. Our contributions for other educational projects have gone to The Woodrow Wilson Scholarship Fund, The Thomas Nelson Page Scholarship Fund, and The Kate Waller Barrett Student Fund. The birthdays of Thomas Jefferson and La Fayette were observed by getting outside speakers of note to give talks on these men. “La Fayette from the French Viewpoint” brought many new ideas to us.

Our December meeting stands out as one of the most enjoyable we have ever had. In a setting of fir trees and candles the program “Colonial Days in Costume and Story” was so realistically rendered that without effort one was carried back to the days of a century and a half ago.

The activities of our Chapter expand with each year and we hope to grow steadily to greater service.

Waverley Harwood,  
Recording Secretary.

Governor Bradford Chapter (Danville, Ill.). Flag Day, 1926, was a memorable day for the Chapter. On the beautiful lawn of the C. U. Feldkamp home a granite boulder with a bronze tablet was unveiled to celebrate the occasion when Abraham Lincoln delivered an address from the balcony of the mansion. Judge E. R. E. Kimbrough made the principal speech. Little Miss Ruth Feldkamp, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Feldkamp, and little Miss Charlotte Ann Bell of Toledo, Ohio, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Dogue of our city, unveiled the marker while the Soldiers’ Home Band played the “Star Spangled Banner.” It was during a rally in 1858, the same year of the famous Lincoln and Douglas debate, that Abraham Lincoln delivered this address before hundreds of people, most of whom had come in contact with him personally when he rode the old Eighth Circuit on horseback or in a buggy, practising his profession of law in the towns and cities in the circuit. An honored guest was Mrs. E. J. Draper, who was present when Lincoln made the address.

The tablet is inscribed as follows: “Abraham Lincoln delivered an impromptu address from the balcony of this house in 1858. Erected by Governor Bradford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1926.” The Historic Spots Committee of the Chapter had charge of the ceremony.

Dora Hogan,  
Historian.
Forbes Road Chapter (Somerset, Pa.). The crowning work for the year of the Chapter was the erection of a marker, in Somerset, dedicated with grateful reverence to the boys of the county who gave their lives in the World War. Armistice Day, 1926, was the time selected for the unveiling and dedication. A great throng gathered in the beautiful old town and stood reverently while the Stars and Stripes were drawn aside from one more tablet, the saddest reminder of the World War—the list of the dead.

From early morning until the parade of the school children, Civil War Veterans, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, the streets were lined with people. Gold Star Mothers, wearing the badge of sacrifice, were seated on the speakers' platform. The services were held in the morning and were followed by the Chapter luncheon to members and visitors.

At the hour set for the dedication exercises the notes of the bugles called the vast crowd to attention. Solemnly people stood while the 110th Overseas Band played first “America,” and the “Gold Star,” which was dedicated by John Philip Sousa to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and the soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War. The unveiling of the marker then followed. It was presented by Mrs. Paul A. Schell, the Regent of the Chapter. The Hon. John C. Weller, a descendant of generations of Pennsylvania and Maryland war veterans, and himself the father of a dead hero, accepted the marker as the patriotic gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. John Brown Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania, delivered the principal address on the program. Mrs. George De Bolt, former Historian General, gave an impromptu talk. Among those who came for the exercises were Mrs. W. A. Conway, State Regent of West Virginia; Miss Florence Dibert, Regent of Quemahoning Chapter; and Mrs. J. W. Endsley, Regent of Great Crossing Chapter.

Standing by the marker, on the same spot the boys of Company C drilled in the summer of 1918, Sergeant Martin L. Markel read the list of the “Unreturned,” and the bugler sounded “Taps.”

On one side of the native sandstone boulder is the tablet of bronze, inscribed with 84 names, which forever testify to the passer-by of the love and devotion and heroism of our Somerset County boys.

Flora Snyder Black, Historian.

Women of ’76 Chapter (Brooklyn, N. Y.). Among the farmers of New Utrecht, Kings County, New York—now Brooklyn,—was one, by name Barkaloo, who set aside a small portion of his farm as a burial plot. The farm changed owners, the family scattered, and for many years the cemetery was sadly neglected.

In 1922, a reporter of The Home Talk, a local newspaper, drew the attention of the “Women of ’76” Chapter to this condition. Action was taken immediately. After careful investigation, two stones, obtained from Washington, were placed in this cemetery to the honor of 2nd Lieut. Harmes Barkaloo and Patriot Simon Cortelyou, who rendered service to their country during the Revolution. On November 3, 1923, these stones were unveiled with fitting ceremony.

The unveiling was done by two little girls from the General William Stirling Society, N. S. C. A. R., which is sponsored by the “Women of ’76.” Two of the boys planted boxwood trees brought from Mount Vernon, the home of Washington; two members placed wreaths on the graves and two others proudly acted as color bearers.

In 1924 a hedge was planted, the graves decorated on Memorial Day and a beginning made toward reconditioning the plot.

In the spring of 1925, the Veterans of Foreign Wars asked to cooperate with the Chapter in Memorial Day services. This cooperation was repeated in 1926. Aside from the placing of two small V. F. W markers, all improvements in the cemetery have been made by “Women of ’76” Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. A yearly apportionment for its upkeep is a part of the Chapter budget.

The improvement is noticeable yearly and the Chapter expects eventually to make this once-neglected corner a hallowed spot, worthy the men whose gallant deeds are commemorated by these stones.

Sarah C. Arnold, Regent,
Frances B. Cropsey, Chairman,
Preservation of Historic Spots.
CONSTITUTION HALL CONTRIBUTIONS

FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO 31ST, 1926

National Officers Club, Chair ........................................................ $ 150.00
Alabama Chapters, a-c Chairs ....................................................... Ala. 100.00
Eschscholtzia Chapter, Chair ........................................................ Calif. 150.00
Mrs. Elmer C. Mayo, Eschscholtzia Chapter, Chair............................. Calif. 150.00
Gaspar de Portola Chapter, a-c Chair ............................................... Calif. 75.00
Gaviota Chapter, a-c Chair ........................................................... Calif. 50.00
Anna M. Charnock, Martin Severance Chapter, a-c Chairs .................. Calif. 150.00
Isabella B. T. Farnum, San Diego Chapter, a-c Chair ......................... Calif. 50.00
Sadie E. Boyd, Denver Chapter, Chair ............................................. Colo. 150.00
Mrs. Allen M. Culver, Denver Chapter, a-c Chair .............................. Colo. 125.00
Mary O. Schuyler, Denver Chapter, a-c Chair .................................. Colo. 25.00
Edwin C. Wood Through Denver Chapter, Chair ................................ Col. 150.00
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Chair ................................................ Conn. 150.00
Sarah Roger Chapter, a-c Chair ..................................................... Conn. 140.00
Col. Haslet Chapter, a-c Box ......................................................... Del. 100.00
District of Columbia Chapters, a-c Box .......................................... D. C. 54.50
Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Chair ............................................. D. C. 150.00
Miss Bailey, Magruder Chapter ...................................................... D. C. 2.00
Miss Bailey, Magruder Chapter, Foundation ..................................... D. C. 1.00
Nancy Hart Chapter, Chair ............................................................ Ga. 150.00
Idaho Chapters, a-c Box ............................................................... Idaho 58.25
Chicago Chapter ........................................................................... III. 34.00
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Chair ...................................... Ill. 150.00
Sarah J. Paine, Chicago Chapter, Chair ........................................... Ill. 150.00
Col. Augustine de la Balle Chapter, a-c Chair ................................ Ind. 50.00
Dr. Frank A. Morrison & Mrs. Frances M. Rabb, Through Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, Chair ............................... Ind. 150.00
Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Adams, Dorothy Q. Chapter, Chairs ....................... Ind. 152.00
Fort Harrison Chapter, Chair ........................................................ Ind. 150.00
John Lee Dinwiddie, Fowler Chapter, Chair ...................................... Ind. 150.00
Mrs. T. P. Vaughn, Frances Slocum Chapter, Chair ......................... Ind. 150.00
Gen. Francis Marion Chapter, a-c Chair ......................................... Ind. 50.00
Green Tree Tavern Chapter, a-c Chair ............................................. Ind. 100.00
Mishawaka Chapter, a-c Chair ....................................................... Ind. 75.00
Olde Towne Chapter, Chair ........................................................... Ind. 150.00
Twin Forks Chapter, a-c Chair ........................................................ Ind. 10.00
Abigail Adams Chapter, Chair ....................................................... Iowa 150.00
Wellington Chapter, a-c Chair ........................................................ Kans. 100.00
Trabue Chapter, Foundation .......................................................... Ky. 10.00
Massachusetts Chapters, a-c Box ................................................... Mass. 211.00
Massachusetts Chapters, Foundation .............................................. Mass. 2.00
Massachusetts Chapters, a-c Miss Gordon’s Chair ............................ Mass. 27.50
Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, a-c Chair ....................................... Mass. 125.00
Fort Phoenix Chapter, a-c Chair ................................................... Mass. 50.00
Lydia Cobb Chapter, Chair ............................................................. Mass. 150.00
Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mercy Warren Chapter, Chair ............. Mass. 150.00
Ann Gridley Chapter, a-c Chair ..................................................... Mich. 65.00
Margaret C. Barbour, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Chair ....................... Mich. 150.00
Nancy de Graff Toll Chapter, a-c Chair .......................................... Mich. 85.00
Ottawa Chapter, a-c Chair ............................................................ Mich. 140.00
John Prescott Chapter, a-c Chair ................................................... Minn. 50.00
Mary C. Sisson, Minneapolis Chapter, Chair ................................... Minn. 150.00
Missouri Chapters, a-c Box ............................................................. Mo. 347.10
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, a-c Chair ............................................. Mo. 50.00
New Hampshire Chapters, a-c Box ................................................ N. H. 209.35
Ashuelot Chapter, a-c Chair .......................................................... N. H. 75.00
Molly Aiken Chapter, a-c Chair ..................................................... N. H. 70.00
Cape May Patriots Chapter, Chair .................................................. N. J. 150.00
Elizabeth Snyder Chapter, Foundation ........................................... N. J. 2.00
Emily S. Fisher, General Lafayette Chapter, Chair ........................... N. J. 150.00
Mrs. Mary E. M. Sherrerd, Haddonfield Chapter, Chair ................... N. J. 150.00
Form of Bequest

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

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

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given:

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

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

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."
### D. A. R. State Membership

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 Totals: 2,179 151,553 *157,863 11 3 2,679

*Total At Large Membership, 6,310.
Special Meeting—December 1, 1926

A Special Meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at 3 p.m., Wednesday, December 1, 1926, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall. The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board arose and repeated the Lord’s Prayer in unison.

The roll call showed the following members present:
National Officers: Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick; State Regents: Mrs. Willey, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Mrs. Hanger, of Paris, France, Mrs. Kramer.

The Treasurer General then reported as follows: Number of deceased members reported since the last Board meeting, 455; resigned, 353; reinstated, 40.

The Treasurer General moved: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 40 former members. Motion seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried. The ballot was cast, and the President General welcomed these former members back into the Society.

Mrs. Earle spoke of the beautiful Christmas message written by the President General and published in the December issue of the D. A. R. Magazine, and moved: A vote of appreciation and thanks for the beautiful Christmas message published in our December issue of the Magazine, which will give great pleasure to the hundreds of Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country, as it reflects the character of our dear President General, Mrs. Brosseau. Seconded by Mrs. Willey. Carried by unanimous rising vote.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 1,325 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General offered the following motion: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,325 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared these applicants admitted to the Society.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
It gives me pleasure to report as follows: Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Nellie Hoover at Prescott, Arizona; Mrs. Ethel Morgan Lovejoy Hale at Merced, California; Mrs. Margaret C. B. Mueller at Marble, Colorado; Mrs. Mary Dudley Fort Colley at Grantville, Georgia; Mrs. Katherine Peabody Girling at Glencoe, Illinois; Mrs. Leona Hopper Newbill at La Grange, Illinois; Mrs. Edith L. Norris Kropp at Winfield, Kansas; Mrs. Mary E. Crist Lendrum at Plymouth, Michigan; Mrs. Ethzelda R. Stanley at Aurora, Nebraska; Mrs. S. Genevieve Cleland Knight at Clovis, New Mexico; Mrs. Clara Cox Epperson at Cookeville, Tennessee; Mrs. Anna Hotchkiss Gillespie at Sherman, Texas.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested:
Minonk, Illinois; Battle Ground and Yanceyville, North Carolina.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Bessie C. Dent King at Baxter Springs, Kansas; Miss Katherine Perry at Pleasanton, Kansas; Miss
Beth Sherwood Scales at Plainwell, Michigan; Mrs. Mary West Underwood at Plainview, Texas.

The authorization of the following chapters have expired by time limitation: Lowell, Indiana; Ivy, Virginia.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Bessie C. Dent King at Baxter Springs, Kansas; Mrs. Katherine Perry at Pleasanton, Kansas; Mrs. Mary F. Gleason at Stowe, Massachusetts.

Through the State Regent of Massachusetts the Betty Allen Chapter, of Northampton, has asked permission to incorporate, to own and preserve an old historic home as their chapter house.

A correction in the spelling of the chapter name at York, Nebraska, has been requested from David Bryan to David Bryant.

The following chapter names have been submitted for approval: Ozark for Ozark, Alabama; David Moffat for Craig, Colorado; William Oard for Brazil, Indiana; Lieut. William Halbert for Colorado, Texas; Augusta Pioneers for Staunton, Virginia.

The following chapters have met the requirements of the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation:

General Henry Lee at Lake Village, Arkansas; Saguache at Saguache, Colorado; Mercy Otis at Des Moines, Iowa; Ann Froissart at Auburn, Nebraska; Harvey Birch at Scarsdale, New York; Moseley-Bright at Kinston, North Carolina; Pickaway Plains at Circleville, Ohio; Olentangy at Galion, Ohio; Firelands at Le Roy, Ohio; Ada Oklahoma at Ada, Oklahoma; Skiatook at Skiatook, Oklahoma; Peter Horry at Conway, South Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,
EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General moved: The acceptance of the report of the Organizing Secretary General, including the confirmation of Organizing Regents, authorization of chapters, incorporation of a chapter, approval of chapter names and confirmation of Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Earle. Carried.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

AS A DESCENDANT OF THE

Patriots of '76

I DESIRE TO SHOW MY LOYALTY TO THE

Finest Patriotic Society in the World

BY ENROLLING MY NAME AS A SUBSCRIBER TO ITS ORGAN

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

And request that my subscription begin with ____________________________ Number

Signature in full_____________________________________________________

Address___________________________________________________________

Yearly Subscription, $2.00

ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1926-1927

President General
MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Mrs. term of office expires 1927)
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

MRS. PAUL DUANE KITT
Chillicothe, Mo.

MISS AMY E. GILBERT, STATE CENTER, IOWA
(Term of office expires 1928)

MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
Emerson Road, Woodside,
Wheeling, W. Va.

MRS. H. H. MCCLINTOCK,
903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1395 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1395 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave.,
North Palmhield, N. J.

MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave.,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1732 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General
MRS. MATTHEW BREWSTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS EARLE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. HERBERT M. LORD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. LOWELL F. HOBERT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ADAM M. WYANT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. ELI A. HELMICK,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MISS ALICE LOUISE MCDUPPEE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
MRS. HORACE M. FARNHAM,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. GERALD L. SCHUYLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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State Regents and State Vice Regents—1926-1927

ALABAMA
Mrs. J. H. Lake, Sylacauga.

ARIZONA
Mrs. William F. Hammett, 315 East Monroe View Road, Phoenix.
Mrs. Benion L. Mopett, Box 455 R. R. No. 1, Tucson.

ARKANSAS
Mrs. Allen Cox, 916 Porter St., Helena.
Mrs. Martin J. Sigman, Monticello.

CALIFORNIA
Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, 2265 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego.
Mrs. Theodore J. Hoover, Box A, Stanford University.

COLORADO
Mrs. Herbert A. Black, 2201 Greenwood St., Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, 235 N. Maine St., Southington.
Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, 61 Seymour Ave., Derby.

DELAWARE
Mrs. John Pearce Cann, Maine St., Newark.
Mrs. William G. Anthony, Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Mrs. James M. Willey, 13020 Macomb Street, N. W., Washington.
Mrs. David D. Caldwell, 3316 E. 45th Street, N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA
Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., 1930 River Boulevard, Jacksonville.
Mrs. W. Charles McIntyre, 101 Liberty Street, Orlando.

GEORGIA
Mrs. Herbert Mitchell Franklin, 206 Maine Street, Tennille.
Mrs. William M. Cook, 121 E. 45th Street, Savannah.

HAWAII
Mrs. Howard Clark, 127 Dowsett Avenue, Honolulu.
Mrs. Arthur R. Keeler, 2456 Oahu Avenue, Honolulu.

IDAHO
Mrs. W. S. Titus, 306 N. 18th St., Boise.
Mrs. A. P. Ludberg, 107 Logan St., Moscow.

ILLINOIS
Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, 276 State Ave., Sterling.
Mrs. John W. Rogers, 1307 N. Main Street, Bloomington.

INDIANA
Mrs. Charles W. Ross, 309 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.
Mrs. Harvey Morgan, 401 N. Main St., Salem.

IOWA
Mrs. Charles George Saunders, 34 Oakland Court Apt., Council Bluffs.
Mrs. Clarence Van Eyk, 430 North Clinton St., Iowa City.

KANSAS
Mrs. Robert B. Campbell, 1227 Riverside Drive, Wichita.
Mrs. Harlan W. Peck, 1309 Harrison St., Topeka.

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MISSOURI
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MONTANA
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TENNESSEE
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