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Copyright, 1927, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
To the talent and industry of John Trumbull, painter of the American Revolution, we Americans are indebted for our intimate acquaintance with the features of the founders of our Nation, and for the ability to visualize some of the greatest scenes of our history.

Born in Lebanon, Connecticut, June 6, 1756, he was the youngest child of Johnathan Trumbull, the famous War Governor of Connecticut, friend and staunch supporter of George Washington, who gave him the nickname of "Brother Johnathan," which came, in time, to be applied to the personification of these United States.

John Trumbull tells us that his mother, "Faith Robinson, daughter of John Robinson, minister, of Duxbury, in Massachusetts, was understood to be great-granddaughter of John Robinson, the father of the Pilgrims . . . ."

In January, 1772, John Trumbull entered Harvard and graduated in July, 1773, the youngest member of the class; having received his early education from Nathan Tisdale, whose school in Lebanon was then considered the best in New England.

For a year he taught school in his native town, then marched to Boston with the first Connecticut Regiment when the call came, after the Battle of Lexington.

His talent for drawing was utilized in making a map of the British positions, and this brought him to the attention of the new Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, who appointed him second aide-de-camp.

In his autobiography Trumbull says that he felt himself unequal to the elegant duties of the situation, and was gratified when he was relieved and made Major of Brigade at Roxbury.

Subsequently he was appointed Adjutant to General Gates, with the rank of Colonel; but, after several months' service at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, a dispute with John Hancock and the Continental Congress over the date of his commission led to his resignation in 1777.
The next year was spent in Boston, studying painting and drawing; then, in 1778, he served as volunteer aide to General Sullivan in the abortive attempt to recapture Newport. With the war still raging, he conceived the extraordinary project of going to England to study with Benjamin West, and through Sir John Temple, "who was regarded by both parties as a neutral person," assurance was received from Lord George Germaine "that so long as he avoided all political intervention and pursued the study of the arts with assiduity, he might rely upon being unmolested." Thus encouraged, he sailed for France in June, 1780, and after a brief stay in Paris, where Franklin gave him a letter of introduction to Benjamin West, he proceeded to London.

There the celebrated painter received his young compatriot with great kindness and accepted him as a pupil. All went well until in November the news reached London of Arnold's treason and the arrest and execution of André.

Trumbull was arrested and imprisoned for seven months, while at one time it looked as if he might "make a perfect pendant," having held, in the American Army, a rank corresponding to André's. He was finally released on condition that he would leave the Kingdom within thirty days and not return until peace was restored, for which West and Copley became his sureties. After a trip through Holland he embarked in August, 1781, but it was not until the following January that he succeeded in reaching home.

Governor Trumbull was very desirous that his wandering son should study law, "as the profession which, in a republic, leads to all emolument and distinction"; but John Trumbull tells us that he

"... pined for the arts, and dwelt upon the honors paid to artists in the glorious days of Greece and Athens. My father listened patiently and complimented me on the able manner in which I had defended what still appeared to him a very bad cause. I had confirmed his opinion that with proper study I should make a very respectable lawyer. 'But,' added he, 'you appear to have overlooked or forgotten one very important point in your case.' 'Pray, sir,' I rejoined, 'what was that?' 'You appear to forget, sir, that Connecticut is not Athens,' and with this pithy remark he bowed and withdrew and never more opened his lips upon the subject."

Peace being declared, Trumbull returned, in 1784, to London where he continued his studies with West and began the first of his series of paintings of the Revolution.

In a letter, dated June 11, 1789, to Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris, John Trumbull explains his aim and ambition:

"The greatest motive I had for engaging in, or for continuing my pursuit of painting, has been the wish of commemorating the great events of our country's revolution. "I am fully sensible that the profession, as it is generally practised, is frivolous, little useful to society, and unworthy of a man who has talents for more serious pursuits. But to preserve and diffuse the memory of the noblest series of actions which have ever presented themselves in the history of man; to give to the present and future sons of oppression and misfortune such glorious lessons of their rights, and of the spirit with which they should assert and support them, and even to transmit to their descendants the personal resemblance of those who have been the great actors in those illustrious
scenes, were objects which gave a dignity to the profession peculiar to my situation. And some superiority also arose from my having borne, personally, a humble part in the great events which I was to describe. No one lives with me possessing this advantage and no one can come after me to divide the honor of truth and authenticity, however easily I may hereafter be exceeded in elegance.

In 1789 John Trumbull returned to his native land, and it was during the next five years that he painted from life the portraits of Washington, his “master and friend,” as well as those of the “Signers” and the Generals, which are his invaluable legacy to posterity.

In 1794 Trumbull was offered the post of Secretary to John Jay, the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain. Sailing with his chief, they reached London in June, and, after long and difficult negotiations, the “Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation,” generally known as the Jay Treaty, was signed November 19, 1794.

Upon the conclusion of his official duties, Colonel Trumbull embarked upon various speculations, most of which proved unfortunate, and he tells us that he had, “in a little more than two years, passed through the several varieties of a political secretary, a picture dealer, and a brandy merchant.”

In 1796 Trumbull was appointed fifth Commissioner for the Execution of the Seventh Article of the Jay Treaty and served in this capacity until the Commission was dissolved in 1804. The Commission passed upon British and American damage claims arising from illegal captures upon the high seas, and Colonel Trumbull states that “the large sum of eleven millions, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars was recovered by American citizens . . . in consequence of the abused Treaty of 1794, negotiated by Mr. Jay.”

It is at this time that the autobiography, hitherto so detailed, becomes strangely silent. From 1799 to 1804 there is a complete hiatus, and it is only family tradition which has preserved the story of the mystery and romance of John Trumbull’s marriage, which took place in London, presumably in the year 1800.

A few of his intimate friends were invited to accompany him to one of the smaller London churches, where a beautiful young woman, accompanied only by a duenna, met him at the altar, and they were united in the bonds of matrimony.

Nothing was ever known of the bride’s family or early history. The duenna was seen no more and the bride was presented as Madame Trumbull. Only her Christian name, Sarah, is given in her husband’s epitaph in Trumbull Gallery, New Haven.

The autobiography jumps ahead to 1804, and Trumbull says that, after a rough passage of sixty-three days from London to New York, on the 27th of June, “having landed our effects and stored them, we set off for Boston, passing through Connecticut, and making our visits to all branches of my family in Hartford, Lebanon, and Norwich.”

We can picture the beautiful young Englishwoman meeting, for the first time, her husband’s numerous relatives, but it is only the use of the first person plural which gives the
JOHN TRUMBULL'S PAINT BOX

Used by the artist in painting George Washington, Signing of the Declaration of Independence, etc. The mahogany box still contains in the glass bottles many of the original pigments as follows: Burnt Umber, Vandyke Brown, Red Lake, P. White, Ant. Blue, Indigo, Raw Sienna, Burnt Sienna, Vermilion, Ultramarine, and Mastic Varnish. The box now belongs to Trumbull's great-great-niece, Mrs. Charles Richards (Rosalie Decatur Lanman) of Chicago.
slightest indication to the general reader that the author has joined the ranks of Benedicts.

Trumbull took a house in New York and settled down for four years to his profession of portrait painting. It may have been because his wife was homesick that he returned to England in December, 1808.

There is still no direct mention of her, but he says: “In London we were kindly received by our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. West, as well as by many others; and I again commenced painting.”

It was an unpropitious time for an American in England. Between the two countries there was brewing the trouble which, in 1812, culminated in war; and Trumbull, well known in Europe as a diplomatic agent, in the rôle of portrait painter, was an object of suspicion.

After four years of struggle he felt obliged to give up and return to America, but he had delayed too long and the outbreak of war forced him to remain three years longer in a hostile country. It was not until August, 1815, that he was able to sail for home.

A year and a half later a resolution was passed by both houses of Congress authorizing the President to employ Colonel John Trumbull to compose and execute four paintings commemorative of the most important events of the American Revolution, to be placed, when finished, in the Capitol of the United States.

The subjects decided upon were: The Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and that of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the Resignation of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The price agreed upon was eight thousand dollars for each painting, the contract being signed March 15, 1817, by Richard Rush, acting Secretary of State, and John Trumbull of Connecticut.

Only three times during the years of her life does John Trumbull, in his autobiography, mention his wife by name; in three of his letters; “Mrs. Trumbull unites with me in best wishes for the health and happiness of Mrs. Bulfinch, yourself, and family,” the theme being slightly varied in each case.

Not until he tells of her loss do we realize all that she meant to her husband.

John Trumbull had worked for seven years on his great paintings for the Capitol. Then he tells us:

“The last picture was scarcely finished in April, 1824, when I had the misfortune to lose my wife, who had been the faithful and beloved companion of all the vicissitudes of twenty-four years.

“She was the perfect personification of truth and sincerity—wise to counsel, kind to console—by far the more important and better moral half of me, and, withal, beautiful beyond the usual beauty of women!”

No portrait of Mrs. Trumbull is listed among the painter’s works; but as he sat, day after day, beside his dying wife, Trumbull so charged his memory with her features and expression that, returning to his studio for brief intervals, he was able to immortalize on canvas the beauty of the closing hours of her life. When she died the portrait was veiled with a green silk curtain and
hung over John Trumbull’s bed during the nineteen years he survived her. The dimensions of Mrs. Trumbull’s portrait are 20 x 24 inches. The background is a dark olive green (presumably the bed curtain) with rays of light coming in from the upper right-hand corner, to which her hands are raised. She lies on a white sheet, with a similar covering, her head on a white pillow. Her nightgown is of soft white material, and she wears a white muslin cap with a black ribbon edged with yellow. Her coloring is very delicate, hair light brown, the eyes either dark blue or grey, probably the latter.

Immediately after Mrs. Trumbull’s death, the friend who had financed the painter during his last unfortunate residence in England found it necessary from the state of his own affairs to ask for a settlement.

“Everything which could be converted into money was disposed of at whatever sacrifice”; and it required all Trumbull’s means to meet the demand. He says:

“My debts were paid, but I had the world before me to begin anew. I had passed the term of three-score years and ten, the allotted period of human life. My best friend was removed from me, and I had no child. A sense of loneliness began to creep over my mind, yet my hand was steady and my sight good,* and I felt the vis viva strong within me. Why then sink down into premature imbecility?

“I doubted not . . . that future generations would thank me for what I had done to preserve the remembrance of the great and good men of that memorable period. I resolved, therefore, to begin a new series of revolutionary subjects and to solace my heavy hours by working on them.”

Funds began to diminish and the painter was reduced to selling “scraps of furniture, fragments of plate, etc.” Many pictures remained “unsold, and to all appearance unsaleable.”

These were finally given to Yale College in exchange for an annuity of a thousand dollars, the college agreeing to erect a fireproof building to contain the collection.

An admission fee was to be charged which should be applied toward the annuity during Trumbull’s lifetime, and after his death was to be used in “defraying the expense of the education of poor scholars at Yale College.” The agreement was signed in December, 1831, when Trumbull was seventy-five years old. The Trumbull Collection was to receive many additions during the ten years of life still remaining to the painter, for his industry never flagged.

His long and eventful life ended in 1841, and the painting of Mrs. Trumbull passed to a favorite great-nephew, the late Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, whose mother, Abby Trumbull, was a daughter of the painter’s brother, David. It is now in the possession of Admiral Lanman’s daughter, Mrs. Clarence Alfred Carr, of New London, wife of Admiral Carr, United States Navy, to whom we are indebted for the account of Trumbull’s marriage, the details regarding the painting of the portrait and much other help in the preparation of this article.

* As a result of a fall at the age of five Trumbull had lost the sight of his left eye to such an extent that it was impossible to read a single word with that eye alone.
A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

In a splendid, highly efficient, patriotic organization such as ours there are manifold duties which devolve upon the membership. Each chapter cannot be expected to take an active interest in every committee or to contribute toward the support of all the schools on our accredited list. It is far better for the chapters—for the small ones at any rate—to take on only what they can do thoroughly and well and with credit to themselves and to the Society.

But there is one obligation which is practically imperative, and that is the support of the Magazine. Every active member of every chapter should be a subscriber, the basic reason being that all members are primarily National and the creators and supporters of National policies.

These policies may be established through the medium of the State Regents, who are a part of the National Board of Management, or by the voting body of Continental Congress; but in the final analysis the members themselves are responsible. Therefore, it is only good business for them to be thoroughly informed in the matter of National policies.

The reports of Continental Congress are given in the May and June issues, and after each Board meeting the Minutes are faithfully reproduced. They are not only interesting but vital, and should be carefully perused by every woman who contributes money and time to the work of the organization.

The Magazine improves year by year, and that improvement is measured by the financial support it receives from the members. Good, readable articles must be paid for, and the more subscribers there are the better will be the quality and quantity of the contents.

The National Officers write entertaining and illuminating articles upon the work of their departments; the National Chairmen give much important information concerning their committee activities through the pages of the Magazine.

The chapters send in accounts of important events and of the marking of notable and historic spots. The illustrations are particularly beautiful and are always a great addition to the printed pages.

Just these few features that I have mentioned give one a perfect knowledge of the workings of the Society from chapter on through to the elaborate details at Headquarters.
Then there are the genealogical and lineage departments, which are of inestimable value to thousands of individuals both within and without the Society. They are growing better and more informative all the time, and that fact should be recognized with moral and financial support.

With the January issue the subscribers found an enlarged Magazine with a dignified and appropriate new cover, symbolical of the thirteen original States. The increased number of pages means more and better reading matter; also it means more expense.

As I travel around the country I frequently meet delightful and intelligent members of our Society who are woefully ignorant as to our work, our splendid system and our rules of procedure. This state of affairs would not exist if the Magazine were taken and carefully digested each month.

The husband of one of our Vice-Presidents General has been an inveterate reader of the Magazine for many years. As a consequence, he is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the organization, and his fund of information would astound many of the old-time members. Furthermore, if needed, his opinion and advice would be worth having. This “mere man” not only pays the publication a great compliment, but he sets a shining example for all to emulate.

Do not think, dear member, if you happen to be a subscriber, that this plea does not affect you. You have a further and more important obligation, and that is to recommend the publication to those who do not take it and to try to help your chapter chairman secure subscriptions.

Each administration as it comes along is yours—yours to help and to make successful, or to hinder and render ineffective. The Magazine is the keynote of every administration, and it represents your expression and your efforts.

Because of its excellent reproductions of famous paintings and the many rare and hitherto unpublished family portraits, our Magazine is now listed among the art publications. Owing to the value of its historical articles, it is sent, upon request, to the Department of State, to the U. S. Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington, and to other notable organizations, both Federal and civic.

With such recognition, can the Daughters fail to support this, their own publication, which is forging so steadily ahead and winning for the National Society still further laurels?

Therefore, will you not stand by it and aid in the development of one of the greatest organization publications in the country? As a well nurtured plant rewards the vigilant gardener, so will you materially benefit in the end because of your labor of love.

GRACE H. BROSEAU,
President General.

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A notable event took place on August 2, 1926, in the State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., when a bronze tablet in honor of New York's four Signers of the Declaration was placed there and unveiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York.

The tablet was presented by Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, State Regent, and accepted by Governor Alfred E. Smith in behalf of the State of New York. A fitting ceremony marked the unveiling and many notables addressed the distinguished audience in the Senate Chamber later, chief among these being Mrs. Alfred Broseau, President General, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; U. S. Senator Royal Copeland, Dr. Alexander C. Frick, Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany; Dr. Carl Magee Kneass, Mr. Ganson Depew, Dr. Daniel C. Munro, Col. Thomas Denny, Dr. James Riggs, and Dr. George F. Kunz.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher, chairman of the New York State "Signers" Committee, whose untiring efforts aided materially in the success of the undertaking, unveiled the tablet and later gave an interesting account of the four "Signers," William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris.
SOUTHWEST FRONT OF BUOCLEUCH AND GARDEN—The Historic Mansion near DeRussy's Lane in New Brunswick, N. J.
BUCCLEUCH, HISTORIC HOMESTEAD OF NEW BRUNSWICK

by

Josephine Atkinson

The quiet beauty of the Raritan Valley in New Jersey is enhanced by many well-preserved colonial homesteads, some still occupied by the families that held them during the stirring days of the Revolution, and a few which have no deed but one signed by the Indians. Of such properties, the park and mansion owned by the city of New Brunswick and known as Buccleuch stands preeminent for varied significant ownership, military tradition, and local importance.

Any account of Buccleuch must open with an acknowledgment to Mr. William H. Benedict, the trustworthy historian of the city, whose painstaking researches must be drawn upon by any one who would give the story of the place.

Some doubt exists as to the precise date of the building of the house. Some say that it was built in 1734, though Mr. Benedict favors the year 1739, about which time Anthony White, the builder, married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris. I have somewhere seen it stated that Elizabeth was Anthony's second wife, so that he possibly set up his Penates here to receive an earlier bride.

The White family was ancient and honorable in the west of England, continuously military in the elder branch. An Anthony was officer on the royal side in the time of Charles I. After the execution of his sovereign, Colonel White set sail for Virginia, but stopped at Bermuda, where he became connected with the government, and at the Restoration was appointed member of the King's Council, an office that became hereditary in the family for several generations. In the time of William of Orange, Anthony White 2d was lieutenant colonel at the Battle of the Boyne, and as a reward for gallant service he was confirmed in his position in the King's Council and appointed Chief Justice of the Bermudas. In this post he was succeeded by his son Leonard, who further obtained a command in the
British Navy and served with distinction.

Anthony, eldest son of Leonard, came to New York for his health and there met and married, 1717, Joanna, of the prominent Staats family. He died young, on a return voyage to Bermuda, leaving Joanna a widow with an only son, Anthony. This Anthony, after enjoying many civil honors, became lieutenant colonel. The only son and fourth child of Anthony and Elizabeth Morris White, Anthony Walton White, was born at the White House, now known as Buccleuch, July 7, 1750. The middle name was for his relative and godfather, William Walton, of New York City.

Anthony Walton White was carefully educated, as befitted his rank, and on arriving at man's estate occupied successively many important positions of public trust. At the outbreak of the Revolution he at once espoused the rebel cause, although many in his position in life were ardent Royalists. In 1775 he was Washington's aide-de-camp; in 1776 lieutenant colonel, 3rd Battalion, First Establishment; in 1777 lieutenant colonel of 4th Regiment, Light Dragoons, of the Continental Army. In 1779 and again in 1780 he was appointed lieutenant colonel commandant of the 1st Regiment of the Continental Army. During this last year General Gates found himself in difficulties in the South and urged Colonel White to hasten to his assistance. The harassed government dallied about providing money for the expedition, so the Colonel from his own means equipped and
transported two bodies of soldiers to the assistance of Gates without loss of time. In 1781 Colonel White was ordered to co-operate with General Lafayette against Cornwallis.

In the spring of 1783, while still in the South, the Colonel met and married Miss Margaret Ellis, then but fifteen years old, and about a year later returned with his wife to New York. Hoping to restore his depleted fortune, Colonel White engaged in unsuccessful speculations which left him almost ruined financially and forced him to retire from New York to New Brunswick in 1793, where he resided until his death, in 1803. In 1794 General Washington recalled him to military life and appointed him general of cavalry, to move against the western insurgents.

Colonel White petitioned to Congress for reimbursement of the vast sums he had advanced to the army, but it is doubtful if he ever received adequate return. When the gallant patriot was laid to rest in the cemetery of Christ Church, New Brunswick, earth closed above a disillusioned, impoverished man. The inscription on the stone that marks his grave gives a true outline of a valuable career: “Brig. Gen. Anthony Walton White, who departed this life on the 10th of February, 1803, in the 53d year of his age, rests beneath this monumental stone. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a sincere and generous friend, a zealous and inflexible patriot, and a faithful, active and gallant officer in the army of the United States during the Revolutionary War.” Some years
ago the Daughters of the American Revolution added to this tribute a bronze memorial tablet. General White’s medal of the Order of the Cincinnati has descended to his great-grandson, Anthony Walton White Evans.

In 1774 the White House farm was sold to the English General William Burton, and thereafter the Whites lived with Mrs. White’s sister, on Livingston Avenue, in the city of New Brunswick. Mrs. Burton had been Isabella Auchmuty, daughter of the rector of Trinity Church in New York. The General had served in our Colonial wars and was here at the outbreak of the Revolution. He quartered his Inniskillen Guards in the top story of White House, where the soldier boys made free with guns and sabers, to the lasting detriment of the broad boards of the floor, or perhaps to their enrichment. They hacked and gouged the handrail of the baluster from the top of the house to the bottom, and succeeding owners have preserved the defacement for its historic interest. This same handrail was painted black when black enamel was considered the proper beautifier of mantels and ornamental woodwork. Today, where the black has succumbed to a century of usage, the original mahogany shows brown at the worn spots.

The mansion stands on an eminence from which the ground, extending beyond the road below, slopes gently to the brink of the river. No canal at that time cut its way through the land. From the upper windows, above the intervening trees, the view embraces miles of valley and rolling plain framed on the north by a ridge of low moun-

tains, with the quiet river gleaming along its winding way. It is said that George Washington particularly admired the scene, and said that if his lot had not been cast on the Potomac he knew of no other place more beautiful than the location of the White House farm on the Raritan.

When the property was sold by the Commission of Forfeited Estates in 1783 it was bought by a John Bergen, who at once sold it to Colonel Charles Stewart, Commissary General of Washington’s staff until the close of the Revolution. Dr. Schoepf in a book of travels speaks of Colonel Stewart’s house on rising ground by the road, which, “like so many in America, is thinly built of wood, but after a tasteful plan.”

The house next came into possession of John Garnett, a man of local fame and importance, but in 1821 Colonel Joseph Warren Scott, son of Moses Scott, Surgeon General of the State forces during the Revolution and the personal friend of Washington, acquired it. From that date until the presentation of the property to the city it has remained in the Scott family. John Garnett’s widow divided the large farm, so that only about one-quarter of the land was included with the house in the sale to the Scotts. The name of the place was now changed to Buccleuch, the family name of the Earls of Buccleuch being Scott and in some degree they were kinsfolk of the New Jersey family. Joseph Warren was named for the hero of Bunker Hill, whom Moses Scott greatly admired. He was born November 21, 1778, in the house still standing in Albany Street, New Brunswick, and lived to be over ninety-two years old. He was grad-
WALL PAPER ON SECOND FLOOR. ORIENTAL SCENES

WALL PAPER OF FIRST FLOOR HALL. PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OF PARIS
uated from Princeton before he was seventeen years old. He studied medicine, then theology, and finally law, in which he built up a large and lucrative practice. He inherited his father’s membership in the Order of the Cincinnati and wears its insignia proudly in all his known portraits. He was president of the society in 1804, received the degree of LL. D. from Princeton in 1868, was colonel on the Governor’s staff, and in the War of 1812, following the military traditions of his family, served as captain of light infantry in General Colfax’s Brigade from September 5, 1814, until the company was discharged, in December of that year.

Of Joseph’s six children, Lavinia Agnes married the Reverend Richard Varick Dey, and in time the property descended to her children. In 1911 Mr. Anthony Dey, a childless widower, consulted with his remaining brother and unmarried sister regarding the disposal of Buccleuch, so intimately connected with the history of New Brunswick. They reached the generous decision to present it to the city for a park. There was but one condition attached to the gift and that was that the name Buccleuch should be forever retained.

The value and interest of the donation can scarcely be overestimated. The walls have housed as guests George Washington, Hamilton, Gates, Kosciuszko, and many other notable men. Kosciuszko, in fact, passed an entire winter with the Whites, chiefly in the town house of Miss Ellis, Mrs. White’s sister, and among the articles preserved in the
THE UPPER FLOOR DEFACE BY GUNS AND SABRES
mansion of Buccleuch is a picture in India ink drawn by him while at their house.

Each floor of the house has its interest, from the mutilations of the guards down to the parlor in which during the occupation of New Brunswick by the British was celebrated the marriage of an officer. In the room above the dining room two officers fought a duel, and when the authorities came thundering at the door of the room to apprehend the victor, his friends spirited him down the secret stairway and out of the house to the river, where he escaped in a waiting boat. The bedroom above the parlor was Washington's room when he visited the house. Many great festivities of local interest add to the fascination of the domain for citizens of the town.

The city commissioners put the Daughters of the American Revolution in charge of the house, and a museum of valuable historical relics is gradually accumulating there—Colonel Neilson's Dutch cradle, a scrap of Martha Washington's wedding gown, an invitation from Lady and General Washington, old costumes, much early furniture, the beautiful portraits of the Scott family, a loan collection of rare china, and year by year additions that increase the importance of the exhibit.

The wall paper on the halls has been in place about a hundred years and is considered one of the best examples of its kind in the country. Dealers have offered fabulous prices in the effort to buy it, but it is not for sale at any price.
FROM its situation, and because of the number of influential Royalists who lived in the Province, the lot of a New Jersey patriot was fraught with more dangers than those of almost any other Province. A delegation was present, however, early in September, 1774; and while none of them signed the Declaration, five others, elected especially for that purpose, June 22, 1776, appeared in Congress, July 1; listened to the closing debate on the motion of Richard Henry Lee, especially the summing up by John Adams, voted for Independence, and signed the Declaration.

Abraham Clark (1726-1794) has the distinction among genealogists of having, probably, more alleged descendants than any man whose real descendants, if any, have up to the present time failed to present a perfect claim. This arises from the fact that Elizabethtown, where he was born, and its vicinity had many families of the name, the descendants of all of whom, as well as those whose ancestors apparently never saw New Jersey, claim the Signer.

Several family Bibles containing lists of his children, no two of which agree, are said to exist. This much is probably correct. He was the only child of his parents; he married, in 1749, Sarah Hatfield (or Hetfield); two of his children while serving in the American Army were captured by the British and suffered terribly until Congress threatened to retaliate on some British officers, when an exchange was effected.

Both he and his widow lie buried in the churchyard of Rahway. The inscription on his monument fittingly describes his career:

Firm and decided as a patriot
Zealous and faithful as a friend to the public
He loved his country
And adhered to her cause
In the darkest hours of her struggles
Against oppression

On July 4, 1776 he wrote his friend, Col. Elias Dayton: “We must now be a free, independent state, or a conquered country. I am among a consistory of Kings. . . . . I assure you, Sir, our Congress is an August Assembly, and can they support the Declaration now on the Anvil, they will be the greatest Assembly on Earth.”

Ten days later, when the enthusiasm of the moment had passed, but still with firm determination, he wrote the same friend: “A few weeks will probably determine our fate—perfect Freedom or absolute Slavery—to some of us, freedom or a halter.”

And early in August, he again wrote Dayton: “As to my title, I know not yet whether it be honorable or dishonorable; the issue of the war must settle it. Perhaps our Congress will be exalted on a high gallows. We were truly brought to the case of the three lepers; if we continue in the state we were in, it was evident we must perish; if we declared Independence, we might be saved—we could but perish.”

John Hart, born in Stonington, Connecticut, from whence he moved in early life to Hunterdon County, N. J., married in 1740 Deborah Scudder (1722-1776) and died May 11, 1779. (He was the son of Ed-
ward Hart who raised the first company of "Jersey Blues" which fought at Quebec in the French and Indian War, an organization which exists to the present time.) He was not warlike himself, but was respected for his kindness to the poor, often defending them from abuse by those richer than themselves, and was known throughout the county as "Honest John." But when the call came he did not flinch and was sustained in his action by his brave wife, Deborah, who, having been moved to a place of temporary safety while her house was pillaged by the Hessians and Tories, cheerfully faced death, trusting that the God of her fathers would not fail to make right prevail.

She died in 1776 while the fate of the country and of her loved ones still hung in the balance. Of their thirteen children, ten married and it is said that there are descendants of John and Deborah Hart in every state in the Union. Their names were:

Sarah, who married Jacob Wyckoff; Jesse, born 1742, who married Martha Mattison and moved to Washington, Pa.; Martha, born 1744, who married John Wood; Nathaniel, born 1747, who married Betsey Stout and in 1795 moved to Kentucky; John, born 1748, who married Catherine Knowles; Susanna, born 1750, who married Major John Polhemus in 1770 and died in 1832; Abigail, born 1754, who married Moses Stout; Edward, born 1755, who married Nancy Stout and moved to West Virginia; Daniel, born 1762, who married Margaret Bund, and moved to Virginia; Deborah, born 1765, who married Joseph Ott and died in 1848.

For weeks after his wife's death John Hart went from place to place, never daring to sleep two nights under the same roof, for fear of bringing harm to those who sheltered him. One cold, snowy night, when he had been refused admittance to a cabin for the night, and was too tired to go farther, he took refuge in an abandoned stable used as a dog kennel.

Richard Stockton (1730-1781), born near Princeton, New Jersey, was educated first by Dr. Finley of West Nottingham, where he had an opportunity to become acquainted with others who, like himself, were to become Signers of the Declaration, graduated in the first class at the College of New Jersey, as Princeton was then called; studied law, and like many other sons of wealthy parents, spent a year or more in travel in England, Scotland and Ireland. He began his political life in 1768; was honored with many positions of trust and power by the Royal authorities; but accepted the position as delegate to Congress in June, 1776; and after carefully listening to the arguments for and against Independence, voted for it, and signed the Declaration. Learning in the fall of the danger in which his family were, owing to the near approach of the enemy, he obtained leave of absence, and took them to a place of safety. While returning, he was captured, thrown in a common jail, where part of the time he was deprived of food and his life endangered. Exactly what he did while in this condition seems obscure. Clark alludes to it in a letter to the Speaker in February, 1777, "Mr. Stockton by his late procedure cannot act." . . . "I wish their places may be supplied by such as will be reputable to New Jersey." And Witherspoon, in a letter to his
son David, written from Philadelphia, March 17, 1777, says: "Judge Stockton is not very well in health and much spoken against for his conduct. He signed Howe's Declaration and also gave his word of Honour that he would not meddle in the least in American affairs during the War." He never returned to Congress and all official communication with him that has been preserved in the Library of Congress is through his son-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Stockton married Annis Boudinot (1736-1801) in 1752 and had six children, all of whom were born at his beautiful place, called Morven: Julia (1759-1848), who married, in 1776, Dr. Benjamin Rush, also a Signer; Mary (1761-1846), who married, in 1794, Rev. Andrew Hunter; Susan (1762-1821), who married Alexander Cuthbert; Richard (1764-1828), who married, in 1788, Mary Field; Lucius Horatio (1767-1835), who married, in 1797, Elizabeth Milnor; and Abigail (1773-1853), who married, in 1797, Robert Field.

Francis Hopkinson (1737-1789), son of Thomas Hopkinson, is another Signer who was blessed with a good mother. Shortly after his parents' marriage they emigrated from England to Philadelphia, where Francis was born and where Thomas died in 1751. His mother devoted herself to the care and education of her children, fitting them herself for entrance into the higher schools of the day. Francis graduated in the first class of the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) and in 1765 was admitted to the bar. He then, after the fashion of the time, spent some time in England, returning in 1767. The following year there appeared in the Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser of September 5 the following announcement:

"Bordentown, September 3. On Thursday last FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, was joined in the Velvet Bonds of Hymen, to Miss Nancy BORDEN, of this place, a lady amiable both for her internal as well as her external Accomplishments and in the Words of a celebrated Poet:

"Without all shining, and within all white,
Pure to the sense and pleasing to the sight."

Nancy Borden and her sister Mary, wife of Thomas McKean, were said to have been the most beautiful women in New Jersey, and highly accomplished. After his marriage, Hopkinson resided in Bordentown, where he practiced his profession, and was one of the five delegates elected June 22, 1776, to vote for Independence, remaining a member until November, when he became Naval Agent. In 1779 he returned to Philadelphia, where he had always maintained a "town house," having been appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty on the death of George Ross. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1789 was appointed by Washington Judge of the Circuit Court for Pennsylvania, a position which he held until his death in 1791. He left a widow (who lived until 1827) and five children: Joseph (1770-1842), author of Hail Columbia and a noted Judge, who, in 1794, married Emily Mifflin; Elizabeth (1772-1839), who married Hon. Jonathan W. Condy, of Philadelphia; Mary (or Maria) (1773-1806), who married Isaac Smith of Baltimore, later of Virginia, and be-
came the ancestress of Francis Hopkinson Smith; Ann (1777-1868), who married Ebenezer Stout, of Trenton, N. J.; Francis Jr. (1781— ), who married Mary (Morton) Hewitt, of Baltimore.

During his lifetime Hopkinson was noted for his humor and satire; and his numerous publications were popular and aided greatly in cheering his fellow countrymen during times of despondency. Naturally, as times have changed, they have been forgotten, almost the only one known at the present time being the Battle of the Kegs, written in 1778. In the dedication of one of his musical works to George Washington, Hopkinson says:

"However small the reputation may be that I shall derive from this work, I cannot, I believe, be refused the credit of being the first Native of the United States who has produced a musical composition."

Rev. John Witherspoon (1722-1794), born near Edinburgh, Scotland, began to study Theology under the direction of his father, also a minister of the Church of Scotland. At the age of fourteen years he entered the University of Edinburgh, and left it at twenty-one years, a licensed preacher of the Gospel.

He settled first at Beith, in the western part of Scotland, and there married his first wife, Elizabeth Montgomery, "a Scotch woman of little education, but whose piety, benevolence and graciousness made her beloved by all who knew her."

Soon afterwards he was transferred to the large manufacturing town of Paisley. Here his fame spread, and he was offered the charge of large congregations in Dublin, Dundee and Rotterdam, as well as the presidency of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). These he declined; but later yielded to the personal solicitations of Richard Stockton, and in August, 1768, arrived in America, ready to assume the duties of his new position. Although contributing greatly to the growth of the college, financially, numerically and in a literary way, he found time to state his views on many public questions; and became an ardent advocate of the Colonists.

Witherspoon was elected to Congress in 1776, and was placed on many important committees. His speech against the advisability of treating with Lord Howe could not have been clearer or more logical if he had been born in this country; and his characterization of Tom Paine (as described by John Adams in his Autobiography) demands a place here in view of the frequent references at the present time to the part Paine played in the writing and adoption of the Declaration.

"Congress appointed a Committee of Foreign Affairs and they wanted a clerk. I nominated Thomas Paine, supposing him a ready writer and an industrious man. Dr. Witherspoon, the President of New Jersey College, and then a delegate from that state, rose and objected to it with an earnestness that surprised me. The Doctor said he would give his reasons; he knew the man and his communication; when he first came over he was on the other side, and had written pieces against the American cause; that he had afterwards been employed by his friend, Robert Aitken, and finding the tide of popularity run rapidly, he had turned about, that he was very intemperate, and could not write until he had quickened his thoughts with large draughts of rum and water; that he was, in short, a bad character, and not fit to be placed in such a situation. General Roberdeau spoke in his favor; no one confirmed Witherspoon's account, though the truth of
it has since been sufficiently established. Congress appointed him, but he was soon obnoxious by his manners and dismissed.”

Collins, in his Life of Dr. Witherspoon, adds that Paine’s attachment to the American cause was under suspicion more than once; and his indiscreet revelation of secret arrangements between France and the United States placed France in a compromising situation; forced the hand of Congress; and led to Paine’s dismissal as Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

John and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Witherspoon had ten children, five of whom died in Scotland; the others, all of whom accompanied their parents to this country, were: James, who graduated from Princeton in 1770, settled in Ryegate, Vermont, joined the army as an aide to Gen. Nash, with rank of Major, and was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; John, born 1757, who graduated from Princeton in 1774; moved to South Carolina in 1783, where he practiced medicine, and was lost at sea in 1795. David (1760-1801), a graduate in the same class with his brother John, who married, in October, 1778, Mary Jones (widow of Gen. Abner) Nash, and practiced law at New Berne, N. C.; Ann (1749-1817), who married Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith, Vice President, and later President of Princeton; and Frances (1759-1784), who married Dr. David Ramsey, of South Carolina, the historian.

After the death of his wife in 1789, Dr. Witherspoon retired to his country-seat, Tusculum, about a mile from the college, leaving the active work of building up the college after the British invasion to his son-in-law, Dr. Smith; and, in 1791, married Ann Dill, of Philadelphia, the widow of Dr. Armstrong Dill, of York, Pennsylvania, aged twenty-four. One child only grew to maturity, a daughter, Mary Ann, who married Rev. James S. Woods, of Pennsylvania, and in November, 1794, Dr. Witherspoon, totally blind, and for some time bedridden, passed away.

(To be continued)

JANUARY, 1927, MAGAZINES WANTED

The office of the Treasurer General desires copies of the January, 1927, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Those subscribers not wishing to keep back numbers will confer a favor by sending January, 1927, copies to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Postage will be paid, or another issue sent in exchange if desired.
THE PIONEERS SUFFERED MANY HARDSHIPS WHILE PASSING THROUGH THE GORGE OF THE COLUMBIA AT THIS POINT. Therefore, it is fittingly suggested that a life-size statue in bronze of an ox-team and a covered wagon (to be an exact replica of the outfit shown on the new Oregon Memorial half-dollar) be placed here. This rock is 135 feet in height and marks the divide in the Cascade range.
"No, Sam, I'll not take any melon; but that salmon, now that tickles my fancy. Been wishing I could have some ever since I left New York. And that reminds me of the first time I went fishing in Puget Sound. Why, folks, the salmon got so thick around me they raised my row boat out of the water!"

We were at breakfast, a party of us, informally honoring the speaker, Ezra Meeker, affectionately and appropriately called "the dean of trailblazers." Our host, Samuel C. Lancaster (well-known engineer and builder of the famous Columbia River Highway), assured me that I need use no grain of salt with Ezra's fish stories or other tales; for they are of the "truth that is stranger than fiction."

Mr. Meeker, ninety-six years young, had just arrived in Portland, Oregon, after having trekked for the sixth time over the Old Oregon Trail—the great highway of history which he helped to make and which did more than any other to "bind the nation together in a common brotherhood and thus preserve the Union."

There is something heroic and infinitely appealing about the picturesque figure of this nonagenarian. It is not so much his sprightly step, his keen eyes (shaded by bushy brows), his upright figure and his genial personality that distinguish him, as he so courageously nears the century-mark in years.

At an age when most men are quite content to enjoy easy-chairs and slippers, he is devoting his time, means and energy to a great movement. In his ninety-seventh year he has autographed 5,000 copies of his latest book (written in 1925), worked unceasingly for the passage of a bill by Congress which would make possible the commemoration of the Old Oregon Trail, and has just completed a trip from New York to the Pacific coast in the modern "covered wagon" —a specially equipped camp-tourist automobile. This last was in the interest of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, of which he is president.
It was of this journey and its almost fatal close that we talked as Ezra enjoyed his salmon and coffee. At Crown Point, on the Columbia River Highway, occurred a collision with a truck-load of tombstones—bringing the venerable man and his driver more than a passing thought of the symbols of death! By a miracle, both occupants of the Meeker "prairie schooner" escaped without a scratch, but one of the headstones could quite fittingly have been erected over what was left of their conveyance. A passing tourist carried the travelers the remaining twenty-one miles to Portland.

Aside from a slight deafness, those who knew him can see little change in him from when he was eighty-five. When I asked him which was his best ear, he promptly replied: "Neither of ’em!"

A photograph of President Coolidge and Ezra Meeker was taken on the White House grounds in October, 1924, just after the latter's airplane trip from Washington State to the city of Washington. This flight along the route of the Old Oregon Trail was his fifth journey over the highway, when he was the passenger of Lieut. Oakley G. Kelly, whose name goes down in history as one of the men who made the first non-stop hop from New York to San Francisco.

"Getting ready for an airplane trip is quite different from starting out with a team of oxen to a new country," remarked the old man. "When I climbed aboard, they stuffed my ears with cotton, inspected my flying outfit, buckled on a life-preserver (parachute) and strapped me in. I didn’t know why I was strapped in until we took the first curve—and then I thanked my stars they did! They took lots of pictures, which wasn’t the case when I left Iowa for Oregon in 1852!"

"In the ox-cart days, we soon learned that any extras we had put in for comfort had to be discarded. Invasions by hostile Indians, lack of water and grass for stock, sickness, birth and death had to be met. And the thousands of unmarked graves that strew the Trail are evidence of how inadequate was our provision against disaster.

"Even so, while it only took us twenty-four hours’ actual flying time, I think I prefer the ox-team to the airplane.

READY TO BACKTRACK OVER THE TRAIL OF 1852—this time in man’s latest and swiftest conveyance—the airplane. Lieut. Oakley G. Kelly hops off cross the country with Ezra Meeker, grand old man of the Pacific Coast
Somehow I did not like those jolts in the things they called 'air-pockets.' Why, I thought I was disintegrated. Once I had just fallen into a nice nap when we ran into one of 'em—and my, I was mighty glad I had that strap attached, or I might still be floating around in space!"

Airplane, train, automobile—Ezra Meeker has used them all, and yet he was born before the first railroad locomotive had been built in this country; before the source of the Mississippi River had been discovered; before the Black Hawk War. He has lived under twenty-three Presidents, Andrew Jackson having been the Chief Executive but a few months when Ezra was born; he has joined in the national mourning for every one of our Presidents who died in office, and noted the death of every deceased American ex-President except Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Meeker was born December 29, 1830, in Huntsville, Butler County, Ohio, in a log cabin. In his childhood the family moved to Indiana, and one of his recollections of those days was of having driven four yoke of oxen to a breaking plow, for which he received the munificent sum of twenty-five cents per day.

Eliza Jane Sumner became Meeker’s wife in 1851, and in October of that year the young couple started for Iowa in a covered wagon, “to grow up with the country.” An unusually cold winter
decided them to join the army of homesteaders moving on to the Oregon country, and in the spring of 1852, shortly after the birth of their first child, they set out to claim the land grant of 320 acres promised them by the government.

It took them five months to make the journey from Kanesville, Iowa, to Portland, Oregon, then a little settlement of some 300 souls, a city now having a population of 350,000. There is no space here for an account of the heroic struggles of the Meeker party. The annals of the pioneers are filled with stories such as his, but it is because he was a part of that great human movement that swept into the Northwest that he is peculiarly fitted for the task to which he has devoted two decades—that of marking the Trail for posterity and honoring the pioneers.

For more than fifty years Meeker was a farmer and hop grower in the Puget Sound region. He went to Europe four times, introducing Washington and Oregon hops to the markets there. When hops took a sensational rise in the ’80’s, he rose to a position of wealth and affluence. Then, overnight, seemingly, a blight came to his hops and ruined his business.

Meeker’s daughter, Mrs. Eben Osborne of Seattle, told me that she thought the dominating characteristic of her father was his unfailing optimism, coupled with a dogged determination not to be downed by circumstance. These two factors undoubtedly had much to do with the fact that he lost no time in vain regrets, but joined the rush of gold-seekers to the Yukon, and as a prospector and miner spent enough time trying to “make his pile” there to bring him out in 1901, vowing he never wanted to see another mine!

“While I did not have my pockets filled with gold,” he laughed, “I was able to enjoy my golden wedding with the dear wife who had always stood by me through thick and thin. Then came the question of what to do next. Though it was no longer necessary for me to till the land, cut the forests, help to build the towns of a new center of civilization, I felt I had my part to play in what people called my ‘pet project.’ This was to bring to the people of America a realization that the Oregon Trail was a highway over which passed a great throng to the Pacific Northwest during the years prior to the relinquishment by Great Britain of claims to a part of the Oregon country; and that this highway was a determining factor in the settlement of the disputed region in favor of the United States. I wanted this highway marked; I felt honor was due the 20,000 dead that lie buried in unknown graves along its path; it seemed that historic points should be rescued from oblivion and commemorated in some way.”

For a long time there was no organization behind this work. Meeker’s first expedition to perpetuate the memory of the Old Oregon Trail by erecting stone monuments was borne by him, except such voluntary aid as was made by those having an interest in the work, and later even this last was refused for the general expense of the trip, and only donations for local monuments (to be expended by local committees) was taken.
Camp No. 1 of this expedition, which was made in a covered wagon, drawn by oxen, was in Meeker's front dooryard at Puyallup, Washington (three guesses how you pronounce that town, and then you'll have to consult an encyclopedia). This town was established on Ezra's own homestead forty years ago, and in platting this town he and his wife dedicated a park, calling it Pioneer Park. It is in this park that a monument in honor of Ezra Meeker has been erected, and he is one of the exceedingly few persons who have had the unique experience of listening to the dedication ceremonies of his own statue!

By oxen, then, the pioneer twice recrossed the Oregon Trail—in 1906 and 1910, erecting monuments to mark the Trail; again by luxurious automobile in 1915; in 1924 by airplane, when he followed the line of the Trail over 1,300 miles, and lastly by motorized covered wagon while he paved the way for the distribution of the Old Oregon Trail memorial half-dollars, which a recent bill has authorized the Mint to produce.

The issue of these fifty-cent pieces, of which there will be 6,000,000, is, like the other special "memorial coins" which have appeared in recent years, to commemorate an important epoch in national history. In the early days a law was passed by Congress specifying that there should be no change in currency oftener than 25 years. The bill for the Oregon half-dollar was introduced by Congressman Miller, of Washington, and it represents years of continuous endeavor on the part of Mr. Meeker to provide some way of enabling the Oregon Trail Memorial Association to carry out its purpose.

The plan by which it will do this is for the coins to be given the Association at par, which will in turn dispose of them at a premium and devote the proceeds to the marking of the Trail and historic points along the route. A corollary to the Miller bill, the McNary resolution, designates the Trail and gives it a definitely official character.

Aside from the fact that he is the sole survivor of the 50,000 adults who, in '52, trekked to the Pacific Northwest, Ezra Meeker's great age and ability to do in spite of it, make him one of the most interesting figures in America today, and a splendid inspiration to the youth and middle-aged.
THE "WASHINGTON HOUSE" IN PHILADELPHIA

by

Frank W. Hutchins

AUTHOR, THE SWORD OF LIBERTY, ETC.

Part III—From Executive Mansion to Bronze Tablet

WE have brought the story of this executive mansion to the opening of its second term—George Washington driving away from the door to be again inaugurated. Despite cheers galore and hats in the air, that inaugural day of 1793 was no time of elation for the President. Back again in the old High Street House, he knew that he had entered upon bitter days there. How bitter he, fortunately, did not know.

By this time fiery brands from the French Revolution, flaming over all the world, were falling hot upon America. Startlingly the news had come—the French king beheaded, France a republic, and now that republic at war with England. Instantly our faction-torn country took sides. Radicals of Jefferson's party were accused of being American Jacobins, ready to bow in fealty to the French Republic; extremists of Hamilton's party were charged with being Royalists, ready to sell their country to Great Britain. A single fevered false step now and little America would plunge herself into the European war. Suicidal!

The President determined upon holding the country neutral; but, appreciating treaty and other complications, called his advisers. They met on the morning of April 19. That was the most momentous cabinet meeting held in the Philadelphia "White House"; probably the most momentous in our history. The procedure was upon a prepared list of questions. No two intellects better able to answer than were there at hand, behind those two pairs of blue eyes quietly watching each other. But Washington felt the impasse. Jefferson pro-French, Hamilton pro-English—and what a moment to play politics! Yet patriotism, too, was in evidence, and something of "mutual yielding." Perhaps a good dinner helped; for this may well have been one of those protracted meetings wont to be pleasantly interrupted by the 3 o'clock summons to Washington's blue dining-room. At all events, agreement was reached. Despite traditions and entangling claims, the President was to issue a proclamation declaring the United States "friendly and impartial" toward all the warring European nations.

So, at 190 High Street, Philadelphia, was born, that April day of 1793, the American principle of neutral rights, our "second Declaration of Independence."

The proclamation was issued April 22. And need enough. Even as the divided country was lauding and cursing it, a dangerously attractive young Frenchman, just landed in South Carolina, was journeying up
the coast toward Philadelphia. Edmond Charles Genet, minister to America from the new Republic of France—romantic figure, audacious firebrand—was being vociferously received by the pro-French element all along the line. No wonder his head was turned. Quite as though America were an appanage of France, Genet boldly proceeded to fit out privateers against England and to recruit for the French Republic. A joyous month of triumphant journeying to Philadelphia.

But a very different atmosphere one May day, when Jefferson presented this French minister to the President. It doubtless was the green drawing-room that saw the overheated Genet chill in the awe-some presence of the indignant Washington. But all amenities prevailed. The Frenchman—elegant, cultured—spoke English fairly and presented his mission well. Jefferson was much impressed. Washington, too, in quite another way; but no sign; only that calm, chill reserve.

Did the envoy's eyes wander somewhat from the difficult President? He complains of what he saw upon the wall. Not wholly pleasing objects to him—large medallions of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, lately beheaded by this French Republic, now presenting its minister. Jefferson was much impressed. Washington, too, in quite another way; but no sign; only that calm, chill reserve.

Critical days came with the summer of that 1793. English and French aggressions were at their height, and American partisanship almost beyond restraint; neutrality beset on all sides; war in the very air; the country going mad.

With troubled eyes the President looked out from the old mansion upon his distracted people. Riotous throngs in the streets; waving of foreign flags; the strains of “Ca Ira” and the Marseillaise beneath his very windows; the shouting for war; and now, for the first time, a startling note—the “damning” of Washington! Patiently, grimly, the great leader held for neutrality, while he sickened mentally and physically over the unworthy situation. Visitors noted that the strain had “affected his looks most remarkably.”

Genet took this time to become more audacious. Early August saw cabinet meetings called to determine what was to be done with him—unhappy, discordant meetings, the kind this mansion was getting used to. True, this time the two consummate party leaders, fighting across Washington’s table, agreed charmingly upon the main point—Genet must go—patriotism said so, for he had virtually defied the Government; politics said so, for at last he had become a stumbling-block to both parties. But how get rid of him?

Discord enough on that point. And unbearable weather to foment it. Like an oven was even the President’s big home, with its open gardens. Cabinet tempers were ragged. Jefferson and Hamilton “pitted like two cocks.” One of these meetings developed so much irritation, involving Washington himself, that adjournment was necessary.

At last, despite temper and
weather, a firm, wise course was determined upon. A letter, "ranking among the ablest and boldest" of all our state papers, was sent, demanding the recall of Genet—another noted step in Americanism to the credit of the "White House" in Philadelphia.

With the opening of 1794, cabinet meetings in High Street took on a wholly new atmosphere. Thomas Jefferson, his resignation in the President's hands, was journeying in his carriage southward toward Monticello. The dual of the giants across Washington's council table was over; Hamilton had won; yet a comfortless sort of victory. By this time both men were weary of their portfolios. The other, too, was soon to go.

Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, was transferred to the vacant office of Secretary of State. A Jeffersonian, but not a Jefferson, he was a slight curb upon Hamilton, now well in the cabinet saddle. Randolph's place, as Attorney General was taken by William Bradford. Then came Hamilton's turn. One day, in the opening of 1795, Tobias Lear and a group of men were sitting in a room at the President's house. The door opened and Hamilton came joyously in. "Con- gratulate me, my good friends," he cried, "I am no longer a public man; the President has at last consented to accept my resignation and I am once more a private citizen." Upon regrets rather than congratulations from his hearers, the little man who had handled millions went on, "I am not worth exceeding five hundred dollars in the world; my slender fortune and the best years of my life have been devoted to the service of my adopted country; a rising family hath its claims."

So both great leaders gone from the council table of this executive mansion. But not for a moment did either lay down his sword. The "Plutarchian struggle" between them was to have no end till a bullet, really speeding out of the old bitterness, should close the life of Hamilton. The portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury was now taken by Oliver Wolcott; also, with the opening of this year, Knox resigned from the cabinet and was succeeded by Timothy Pickering.

At this time Robert Morris was planning the huge, ornate mansion one day to be called "Morris's Folly." Was the money pressure already beginning? He offered for sale the High Street house occupied by Washington. With his usual business acumen, he made the most of its prestige. There was generous repetition of the words, "in which the President of the United States now resides." He sold the house, but protected Washington's occupancy, at least until March 18, 1797—fourteen days beyond the end of his presidency. So, once upon a time, even George Washington had the roof sold over his head.

It was a springtime Sunday. A slender youth stood on the steps of 190 High Street. A little waif out of the horrors of the French Revolution, and yet the son of the Marquis de Lafayette, and seeking refuge with his great American namesake. The boy may well have looked puzzled as to whether this was the place he sought. Child of the old brilliant court of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, this George Wash-
ington Lafayette surely had many mental adjustments to make in democratic America. Now was the time for one of them.

So this was the "palace" of the American "king"—this brick house, perhaps fifty feet long—and the young eyes beholding it, familiar with the royal marble palace at Versailles and the vast, ornate Toul-leries. Despite all his father had taught him of republican ideals, did not George's dark eyes widen as they gazed upon the official home of the President of the United States? But he entered to find no disappointment in the man he had been taught was greater than the French king. With him was refuge till the boy's imprisoned parents were released and he could return to them.

The candles burned late in the crimson dining-room one spring night of 1796. And yet the state dinner was over and the company gone. Only the President and the Vice-President lingered at the table. This not for Washington's one after-dinner glass of Madeira or for the many that Adams could take and "find no inconvenience in it." It was for "close conversation." Washington's second term as President was entering upon its last year. Despite the malicious attacks of his enemies, he yet was so strong with the people that he easily could again become his own successor. But would he consent to stand for a third term? The man had grown worn and weary at his post. As Adams wrote, "the old hero looks very grave of late." More than once "the old hero" had intimated his purpose to retire from public life.

These sentiments from Washing-
ton had fostered the presidential aspirations of more than one man, especially those of John Adams. But he had feared that under pressure the "Chief" would "forego his determination." Now this "close conversation," as the two men lingered at Washington's table, was most reassuring. Did there come to Adams that night some forevision of his own possession here, as he passed from the old mansion and down the stone steps between the two great entrance lamps? That little upstairs study could have whispered encouragement to him. There the President was slowly maturing in those days that remarkable document which, despite much from other minds, was so in truth his very own—Washington's Farewell Address.

At the ensuing elections John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President. Now events ran quickly to the end of Washington's administration—to its last evening, March 3, 1797. Behind the softly glowing windows of the executive mansion was a distinguished gathering at the President's parting public dinner. A genial company about the table, the cloth removed, the wine served. Washington, with filled glass, arose, smiling. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man. I do it with sincerity and wishing you all possible happiness." Intended for good cheer, his words "made an end of all pleasantry." About the table were dimmed eyes, and the wife of the British minister was not the only woman there with "tears running down her cheeks."
Next day, March 4, Washington was to be President until 12 o’clock. Once more the gathering of people before his door to witness his starting for Congress Hall. But this time no coach and six, with liveried attendants, stood in waiting. The door opened and the President, in fine simplicity, set forth afoot, but not alone. A city full of people were his attendants, and a thunderous roar, “indescribable,” announced his progress. No reflection upon Mr. Adams, that he was not the hero of that hour.

With the ceremony of inauguration, this mansion again had nothing to do; but reserved for it was the day’s most impressive scene. As Washington emerged from Congress Hall, that thunderous greeting broke forth again; then fell to strange quiet, as the saddened people followed their leader home. At his door he turned and made as if to speak to them. But they saw that he could not. For a moment the great figure stood there, dimmed eyes looking out upon the people. Then the black cockaded hat was raised, the white head bowed in silence, and the door closed.

Now all was preparation in the President’s home for return to Mount Vernon. Early on Thursday morning, March 9, before the Quaker City was well astir (and yet not early enough to wholly escape demonstration), a colorful cavalcade of many horses, vehicles, and servants set out from 190 High Street. With nothing of regret, Washington bade good-by to the Philadelphia “White House.” He was going home.

However, not yet was that old mansion to give up its honors. True, by this 1797, the “President’s House” was substantially complete. It was offered to Adams at “whatever rental you would have to pay for any other suitable house.” But he preferred and rented this presidential home of Washington.

Now again a great man in this executive mansion. Too bad he could not look his greatness. How contrast hurt. Instead of the noble figure that long had moved majestically here, was a fussy little man, seeming always clutching at a dignity that would not stay on. But in this new President dwelt high ability, pure patriotism, and a stout heart. With his story this old house had less to do. It can be said here only that he went in and out a rather tragic figure, bringing much tribulation upon himself, having much thrust upon him, but bravely fighting to the end.

So came the year 1800. And then Philadelphia, too, had her troubles. The last of the city’s ten years of capitaldom was at hand, and the dreams of permanency had not come true. All branches of the Government were preparing to move to that “ridiculous” little settlement of palaces and tree stumps on the Potomac River—Washington, they called it. How Philadelphia had striven to avoid this! She had given to Congress its meeting place without charge; she had got the State to build the grand, rejected, empty “President’s House”; and then all those attentions lavished upon congressmen who did not repeal the national residence law after all. Instead, upon Wednesday, May 14, 1800, right in those rent-free chambers, they adjourned “to meet in the city of Washington, D. C.”
Then, one day, President Adams emerged for the last time from the doorway of 190 High Street, stepped into his carriage, and drove away. Now, turning again to look at the old executive mansion, we see but a house to rent.

What a time to seize upon for preserving a monument of historic associations! But it passed unnoticed. Instead of Nation, or State, or city, a tavern keeper came along, and this presidential mansion became the Union Hotel. Did the proud house itself resent degradation? It was only a little while that the sign of a public inn swung over the doorway of George Washington and of John Adams. But all down grade now. After awhile two shops on the ground floor, a boarding-house upstairs, and the old mansion dilapidated.

By 1831 newspapers carried an advertisement of a valuable property for sale, "formerly occupied by the President of the United States." So again, and even in decay, that note of one-time distinction. The purchaser wholly demolished the historic home and built stores in its place.

Now hurried, heedless years went by, until even the site of that Philadelphia "White House" was forgotten. When belated interest rose, "claims were made for different points below Sixth Street as the honored spot." Apparently in 1875, through the efforts of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, that spot was definitely located as the present-day 526-530 Market Street. Upon the middle one of the three stores standing there, the Sons of the American Revolution have placed a commemorative tablet.

Even today, it is said, a vestige remains of the historic "White House" itself—some portion of the Minor Street wall. A few mementoes, too, were preserved. In the house at 1203 Walnut Street the mantel of carved wood from Washington's yellow drawing-room was used; several door locks that had often turned under his hand went there; and in the garden of that house a sweet-smelling shrub from the High Street gardens was blooming not so many years ago, and may be now. Another specimen of this plant, a favorite with Washington, yet flourished at Mount Vernon.

Well, that is the story of the Philadelphia "White House." As with too many of our historic landmarks, we have only the story, not the landmark. Today that old mansion would stand sacred—a shrine—where George Washington, as nowhere else, gave of himself for us.

Let memory make the most of that happy reincarnation at the Sesquicentennial Exposition—"The Washington House." For a little while it was with us. Real doors upon real hinges swung intimately back to those critical, colorful days. And what old-time courtesy, too—President Washington having the Daughters of the American Revolution make their headquarters there.
ON AUGUST 4, 1926, the United States Coast Guard, one of the oldest organizations under the Federal Government, observed the 136th anniversary of its establishment. After the freedom of the American Colonies had been won through the War of the Revolution, the country returned to a peace basis, and the Continental Navy, which comprised the sea force of the Colonies during that war, was immediately disbanded. Thus there was no sea service available to defend the coasts and maritime commerce of the newly constituted United States. The vital need of a coast patrol, not only for the protection of our coast, but also for the enforcement of the customs laws, became so apparent that on April 23, 1790, Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the House of Representatives, urgently recommended a provision of boats, stating that

Information, from several quarters, proves the necessity of having them; nor can they, in the opinion of the Secretary, fail to contribute, in a material degree, to the security of the revenue, much more than will compensate for the expense of the establishment: the utility of which will increase in proportion as the public exigencies may require an augmentation of the duties.

The utility of an establishment of this nature must depend on the exertion, vigilance, and fidelity of those to whom the charge of the boats shall be confided. If these are not respectable characters, they will rather serve to screen than detect fraud. To procure such, a liberal compensation must be given, and, in addition to this, it will, in the opinion of the Secretary, be advisable that they be commissioned as officers of the Navy. This will not only induce fit men the more readily to engage, but will attach them to their duty by a nicer sense of honor.

This resulted in an Act for the Establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service, passed during the second session of the First Congress and approved by

THE COAST GUARD FLAG
This historic flag, a cutter's distinctive ensign and sign of authority, was established August 1, 1799, pursuant to an order of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, prescribing "16 perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign to be the Arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field."

1 Throughout the Coast Guard, August 4 has been officially recognized as a holiday by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and its fitting observance is prescribed in the service regulations.

2 In the Act of July 31, 1789, laying duties on imports, there is mentioned, in section 3, "the employment of the boats which may be provided for securing the collection of the revenue," but no authority to provide them is anywhere given.

3 Act of September 2, 1789 (approved September 11, 1789), established the Treasury Department. Hamilton was appointed Secretary the same month.
President Washington August 4, 1790, fourteen years from the date of the Declaration of Independence, which provided that “the President of the United States be empowered to cause to be built and equipped so many boats and cutters, not exceeding ten, as may be necessary to be employed for the protection of the revenue, the expense whereof shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.”

Thus the first sea force created by the United States was the Revenue Cutter Service, operating under the Treasury Department, which formed the only defense afloat for the next seven years, or until a Navy was established, in 1798. This first fleet of ten vessels was placed in commission by November 1, 1791. They were smart little sailing vessels, approximately 50 feet in length, costing about $1,000 apiece, designed to carry small cannon and manned originally by two officers and six seamen. At the very outset of their career they became extremely active, their duties, in the protection of the customs revenue, involving the right of search of all merchant vessels arriving within four leagues of the limits of the United States.

In the early years of the history of this country there was considerable smuggling by sea. Swarms of alien and domestic smugglers were attracted to our coasts by the gain to be derived through evasion of the recently levied duties on imports.

1 But it was not until July 1, 1797, that an act of Congress actually authorized the President to “cause the said revenue cutters to be employed to defend the sea coast, and to repel any hostility to their vessels and commerce.”
Swift sailing craft would steal into secluded bays and inlets and endeavor to land merchandise without paying the prescribed customs dues. The revenue cutters had to combat this activity, which they succeeded in stamping out, and smuggling of that character practically disappeared and was almost unheard of until its resumption, in the form of liquor smuggling, following the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1918.

It is interesting to note, in these days of wealth and high cost of living, that the law of 1790, although providing that the officers of the revenue cutters be appointed by the President and receive the subsistence of captains in the Army, gave them a rate of pay of $30 a month for a captain and $20, $16, and $14 a month, respectively, for first, second, and third lieutenants. Seamen received $8 a month and boys $4. It is also of interest that the estimate submitted by Hamilton in 1790 covering the annual expense of this service was $18,560. The total cost of the maintenance of the Coast Guard for 1925 was $17,892,973. It was not until nine years later that the Act of February 25, 1799, placed the revenue cutters on naval establishment and provided that the officers and crews “be governed by the rules and discipline which are, or which shall be, established for the Navy of the United States.”

Hamilton had recommended $40 for captains and $25 for lieutenants. Six years later, in “An Act making further provision relative to the Revenue cutters,” approved May 6, 1796, the pay of a captain was increased to $30 a month, the lieutenants receiving $35, $30, and $25, respectively.
The officers and men of the first cutters were to a great extent those who had fought in the Continental Navy, and their good record was continued in the new organization. The first commission granted by President Washington to any officer afloat was issued to Hopley Yeaton, of New Hampshire, as a captain in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, and bearing date of March 21, 1791. This officer had previously served as a lieutenant on the frigates Raleigh and Dean, of the Continental Navy, during the Revolution.

In the spring of 1798 great preparations were in progress in America for war with France. And there was much casus belli. The French were displeased with the Jay Treaty, but on the other hand her privateers had captured scores of American merchant vessels. The value of the Revenue Cutter Service had become so well recognized that although a Navy Department had been created, the cutters, by the Act of March 2, 1799, were required, at the direction of the President, to "co-operate with the Navy of the United States, during which time they shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy." At the same time Congress also authorized the construction of ten larger and more heavily armed cutters, so that the service was in a condition to enter actively into hostilities. Of the 22 prizes captured by the United States during these difficulties with France, 1798-99, 18 were captured by revenue cutters unaided. Eight cutters operated along our southern coast in the Caribbean Sea and among the West India Islands. The cutter Pickering made two cruises to the West Indies and

1 The Navy was established by Act of Congress, approved April 30, 1798.
captured 10 prizes, one carrying 44 guns and 200 men—three times her own force. Another cutter, the Eagle, captured 5. In addition to the operations of individual cutters, eight others, brigs and schooners, carrying from 10 to 15 guns apiece, were divided among four naval squadrons.

This country was ill prepared for the War of 1812, and the work of the cutters, in conjunction with numerous small gunboats, was confined to the protection of the coasting trade by convoy between ports, warding off attacks of privateers and armed boat flotillas sent out by the British squadrons (which ranged freely along our coasts), and in capturing armed hostile merchantmen. The first capture made during this war was that of the British topsail schooner Patriot by the cutter Jefferson on June 25, 1812.

The engagement between the British frigate Narcissus and the cutter Surveyor, under Captain Travis, occurred on June 12, 1813. The Surveyor was captured, but the next day the British commander returned Captain Travis his sword, with the following letter:

Your gallant and desperate attempt to defend your vessel against more than double your number excited such admiration on the part of your opponents as I have seldom witnessed, and induced me to return you the sword you had so ably used in testimony of mine. . . . I am at a loss which to admire most, the previous arrangement on board the Surveyor or the determined manner in which her deck was disputed inch by inch.

A total of 14 British vessels captured, with their guns, officers, and men, tells briefly the story of the Revenue Cutter Service during the War of 1812.

The service continued to play a distinguished part in every subsequent war in which this country was involved. The piracy which prevailed during the first part of the 19th century in the
Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea owed its suppression chiefly to the revenue cutters. Eight cutters took part in the Seminole Indian War (1836-42). Their duties, covering the whole coast of Florida, included attacks on parties of hostile Indians, breaking up their rendezvous, picking up survivors of massacres, carrying dispatches, transporting troops, blocking rivers, and landing artillery for the defense of the white settlements. Both in the Mexican War and in the Civil War the cutters participated in naval engagements and in the more trying blockade duty. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. William H. Jones, personal representative of General John A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, had proceeded to the Gulf Coast to save, if possible, the revenue cutters then stationed in those waters. Dix’s famous order, “If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!” was transmitted to Jones on the evening of January 15, 1861, for the purpose of retaining under the control of the Federal Government the cutter Robert McClelland, then in the port of New Orleans. During the Spanish-American War thirteen cutters cooperated with the Navy and seven with the Army.

Coincident with the steady growth of the nation, additional duties were successively added to the service to meet the ever-increa-
ing demands of our maritime interests. In 1871 a definite system for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast was inaugurated. This was administered in conjunction with the Revenue Cutter Service until June 18, 1878, when Congress established the Life-Saving Service as a separate organization. As the Life-Saving Service was maintained to save life and property on the coast, and as the Revenue Cutter Service performed similar duties on the sea, the two services naturally co-operated with and supplemented each other to an enormous extent, and it was evident that increased efficiency would result in their combination. Therefore, on January 28, 1915, Congress passed an act creating the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service to constitute "a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace and operate as a part of the Navy . . . in time of war."

Accordingly, when the United States entered the World War, the entire Coast Guard was automatically passed into the Naval Establishment within a few hours' notice. From the date of the declaration of war,

1 The Life-Saving Service was not the creation of a single legislative act, but the result of a series of enactments dating back to 1848.

2 The Navy was thus instantly augmented by 223 experienced and highly trained commissioned officers; approximately 4,500 experienced and competent warrant officers and enlisted men; 47 vessels of all classes, and 279 stations, scattered along the entire coast of the United States.
April 6, 1917, it operated as a part of the Navy until, by Executive Order, the service returned to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department August 28, 1919.

Besides maintaining a constant readiness for national defense, the Coast Guard is continually alert to preserve life and property from the perils of the sea. Thirty-three cruising cutters cruise actively at all times and in all weathers along our 47,000 miles of coast line, rendering aid to vessels in distress and enforcing law on the sea, while a cordon of 277 Coast Guard stations (formerly known as life-saving stations) protect our shores. A world's authority on methods of saving life, new appliances are constantly being tested. During the fiscal year 1925 there were 2,129 instances of lives saved and vessels assisted; 2,484 persons rescued from peril; value of vessels and cargoes assisted, $23,335,875, while fifty Coast Guard men were lost at sea in the performance of duty. All suspicious craft, large and small, are continually being stopped and inspected for aliens, drugs, and illegal importations. During the fiscal year 1925, 37,594 vessels were boarded by the Coast Guard, hundreds of criminals were arrested—and not one innocent person injured.

Probably no other existing institution is called upon to render services of so varied and hazardous a nature as the Coast Guard, performing duty for practically every Government department in some form or other. It is certainly the largest and most comprehensive organization of its kind and purpose in the world today. Yet the corps is a very small one, its personnel (on April 1, 1925) only consisting of 315 permanent and temporary commissioned officers, 766 permanent and temporary warrant officers, and 9,210 enlisted men. The officers are trained for three years at the Coast Guard Academy, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., holding the same rank on graduation, and as they are promoted from grade to grade as their brother officers in the Army and Navy.

But an enviable record of fighting and vigilance in time of war and of the equally brave and honorable work of saving life and property in time of peace, throughout 136 years of our national life, has crystallized pretty thoroughly high standards of honor and duty. Animated by proud traditions and by a splendid esprit de corps, they remain true to their historic motto, semper paratus—always ready.

1 The principal duties of the Coast Guard, consisting in the enforcement of nearly every statute bearing on our maritime interests, may be classified as follows: (1) Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property; (2) Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts, and other floating dangers to navigation; (3) Extending medical aid to American vessels engaged in deep-sea fisheries; (4) Protection of the customs revenue; (5) Operating as a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President shall so direct; (6) Enforcement of law and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters; (7) Enforcement of law relating to quarantine and neutrality; (8) Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels; (9) Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats; (10) Enforcement of law to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades; (11) Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.; (12) Enforcement of sponge-fishing law; (13) International ice patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland.

2 The sea and coast lakes of the United States are divided into 13 districts, each district being in charge of a district commander, responsible for the efficiency of the stations in his district.

3 The Coast Guard Academy is the third school maintained by the Government to educate and train young men to become commissioned officers in the military service of the United States, the other two institutions being the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—Editor.

Stamford Chapter (Stamford, Conn.). Against a background of fine old trees, Stamford Chapter, on September 14, 1926, unveiled and formally presented to the town of Stamford a stone to indicate the site of old Fort Stamford of Revolutionary days. A reception and luncheon for the President-General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and the State Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, was held at the Stamford Yacht Club. Miss Katharine A. Nettleton, State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary Vice-President General, were also in the receiving line. Daughters, not only from Stamford Chapter, but neighboring Chapters, were present to meet the guests of honor and partake of the delicious luncheon. A table arranged in horse-shoe shape, trimmed with red and white fall flowers with touches of blue, gave a patriotic setting, while our Regent, Miss Sara Mead Webb recalled to mind that we were dining at an historic spot. For at this point in 1779 Col. Benjamin Tallmadge landed from his successful raid on Lloyd's Neck, Long Island.

Following the luncheon, those present went in official order in a procession of automobiles to the spot on Westover Road where the ceremonies were held. The stone to mark the site of the fort was placed by the side of the highway, where those who passed could see it and know that near by stood a bit of American history. A fife and drum corps played the spirited music of '76 and with soldiers in their overseas uniforms, bearing tall flags, led the procession of our guests of honor and Chapter officers to the stone. Miss Carolyn Springer, accompanied by a cornetist, led the audience in singing America and The Star Spangled Banner. The invocation was given by Miss Florence Francis, Chaplain. An historical sketch of Fort Stamford, written by the late Robert Whittaker, was read by Mrs. Katherine Weed Comstock, Corresponding Secretary. The marking of the fort in this manner had long been the dream of Mr. Whittaker, and it was this paper, read nearly two years ago by him to the Chapter, that inspired the Regent and members to raise the money to buy a fitting marker.

Unfortunately, Mr. Whittaker did not live to see the fulfillment of his dream, but his friend, Mr. Ambrose Horton, equally interested, designed and overlooked the cutting of the stone, and was present. Miss Jean Parker Waterbury, granddaughter of Mr. Whittaker, and Miss Katherine Vail, a descendant of General David Waterbury, commander of the fort, unveiled the stone. The Regent presented the stone to the Town of Stamford, and the First Selectman accepted it. Mrs. Brosseau then gave us a most inspiring and patriotic address which impressed all present. In a few spirited words, Mrs. Bissell followed with a brief speech, appealing for the preservation of the spirit of '76 along with the preservation of the landmarks of that time. The benediction given by the Rev. Dr. Willard P. Soper, of the Presbyterian Church of Stamford, concluded most fittingly this wonderful occasion. A final note was added to the impressiveness of the occasion when a farmer's truck stopped after the close of the ceremonies and the driver handed a bunch of flowers to be laid on the monument.

MARGARET GLADYS KRAMER HAFF, Recording Secretary.

Belleville Chapter (Belleville, Ill.). On Washington's birthday, 1925, we marked with the official D. A. R. bronze tablet the grave of Risdon Moore, a Revolutionary soldier buried in the Shiloh Cemetery at Shiloh, Illinois. On this occasion the Chapter was honored by the presence of two distinguished visitors, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, then State Regent of Illinois, and Senator Charles S. Deneen, a great-grandson of Risdon Moore.

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A program was given in the historic Shiloh Church—the oldest Methodist church in Illinois—presided over by Mrs. Frank Rogers, acting Regent. Chaplain Frank P. McKenzie, of Scott Field, opened the services with prayer, after which the entire assembly gave the Salute to the Flag.

Mrs. Herrick made a short address, in which she explained the purpose of the D. A. R. as an organization, and gave a brief resume of the history of the organization since its beginning. The Hon. Mr. Deneen then gave an interesting biography of the soldier, Risdon Moore, whose services to his country did not end with his military career, but continued all through his life. Mr. Deneen was followed by Col. J. J. Bullington of Belleville, former State Commander of the American Legion, who spoke along lines of citizenship and our heritage from the past. Miss Daisy Whiteside, Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots, presided over the unveiling in the cemetery, which was done by little Jean Ann Biebel, of Belleville, and little Martha Jane McCormick, of East St. Louis, great-great-grandchildren of Risdon Moore. A bugler from the aviation field sounded taps at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The Chapter observed other patriotic days in a fitting manner, co-operating with other patriotic societies in the observance of Flag Day, Constitution Day and Armistice Day.

The committee on genealogical research completed the copying of the marriage register of St. Clair County from 1807-1845, which was sent to Memorial Continental Hall Library. Mrs. Annie Biebel, a lineal descendant of Risdon Moore, also presented to the library a copy of The Descendants of Shildes Moore in America.

The Chapter conducted an essay contest in the public and parochial schools, presenting a medal to the child writing the best essay on George Washington. Thirty-five trees were planted during the year. Immigrant manuals were distributed, and Miss Daisy Whiteside completed a county map, with all roads and historic spots marked.

LEONE ALICE FRIEDLI,
Historian.
FLOAT OF ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY CHAPTERS

TABLET MARKING SITE OF FORT FAIRMONT
are resident members, made up mostly of ladies living in Carroll and Glidden. The meetings, which are held monthly from October to June, inclusive, meet at homes, first in Carroll and then in Glidden. Four members serve a fine luncheon, followed by the program, which is patriotic and instructive. A number take the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine and one is kept on file at the library in Carroll.

Have met all state and national obligations for several years. Last year we gave for the National library $5.50, Tamassee School $25, Martha Berry School $5, the new auditorium $100. Flag codes and literature were distributed to the schools. Each new naturalized citizen is presented with the Manual, the flag code, American creed and a small silk flag. On Flag days our towns are beautifully decorated with flags waving from their staffs.

Washington's birthday was celebrated with a luncheon, to which guests were invited. Over seventy were seated at one long table decorated with the tri-colors and candles tied with tulle. The favors were tiny spinning wheels carved by the Czechoslovaks. Music and a patriotic play made a very enjoyable program. We celebrate Flag Day with a program and picnic. Glidden is famous for being the home of Merle Hay, one of the first three boys from the United States to be killed in the World War. Three years ago we planted a tree in the cemetery in his honor and this year

the Glidden members assisted the Auxiliary legion in placing a boulder, with a bronze tablet with the names of the Glidden boys who gave their lives in the World War, in the cemetery. It was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial Day. Last spring we planted trees in the school grounds at Glidden and also in Carroll. The Chapter co-operates with the G. A. R. in observing Decoration Day services. While much of our work is not of great importance, it illustrates what can be done by a small Chapter.

L. M. Leffingwell,
Historian.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter
(Jewett City, Conn.), while small, is very proud of its activities. In October, 1926, eleven members visited the Pachaug and Ray-Yerrington cemeteries for the purpose of marking the graves of two former members who were Real Daughters. The first marker was placed on the grave of Bunice Palmer Davis, with the following exercises: Address by the Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Spicer; prayer by Chaplain Miss Ida I. Foster; placing the marker, Mrs. Henry E. Olsen; placing the wreath, Mrs. Ida B. Ladd; placing the flag, Mrs. C. T. Armstrong; biographical sketch, Mrs. J. E. Tracy. Salute to the flag concluded the exercises in Pachaug Cemetery. The members then continued to the Ray-Yerrington Cemetery,
situated on the Canterbury Turnpike, where Phoebe Palmer Ray is buried. Here the exercises were much the same as in Pachaug Cemetery. These Real Daughters were both children of Benjamin Palmer, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Hannah Woodworth, and lived in Voluntown, Conn., until the marriage of Mrs. Ray, who came to live in Jewett City, Conn., and was a charter member of our Chapter, organized in 1897, and had the distinction of being Vice Regent.

It is interesting to know that these sisters had their father’s pension papers to substantiate their claim to membership in Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, as there was another soldier by the same name in their locality.

At present our Chapter is contributing to a free bed fund at W. W. Backus Hospital at Norwich, Conn., and is furnishing the room in Colonial style, with brass name plate on the door, to be engraved with old-time letters and spelling.

MARY E. CRARY, Historian.

Big Rapids Chapter (Big Rapids, Mich.), is nearing its twenty-fifth birthday, which we hope to celebrate becomingly. Present membership is 37. Mrs. House, who is active in Americanization work at Ferris Institute, this city, was honored with a request to appear at the 1923 State Convention later before the Chapter at Grand Rapids in the furtherance of this splendid work, resulting in contributions of $2.50 by the Daughters. The President General’s message is read each month. We contribute $15 annually to the state budget. We are proud to report our agreed payment of $1 per member to the War Memorial Scholarship at U. of M. We cooperated with the War Department in sending one representative to the Citizens’ Military Training Camp. Supported adoption of “The Star Spangled Banner” as the national anthem. Distributed copies of correct use of flag to schools and business houses. Our Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. T. Dodge, attended 1924 National Conference, and our Regent, Mrs. Crane, plans to attend in 1925.

The Daughters, desiring a living memorial
JOHN SEVIER PLANTATION MARKER

for the World War gold star boys from Me-
costa County, chose a tree, symbol of life. The dedication Decoration Day, 1924, a
simple ceremony, in which the Spanish and World War Veterans assisted. A poem
written by Lt. Douglas Roben, father of one of the boys, was read. We have been pre-
sented with a stone marker to be placed near the tree, hoping this will be ready Decoration
Day, 1925. Each year we close with a family picnic. Three members attended the
1924 State Conference. Participated in Defense Day program. To eliminate food
sales, have agreed on a tax of $1 per member. Are placing our magazine in the Public
Library.

Our crowning effort was the Washington Birthday Party given February 20th. Deco-
rations of flags with pictures of George Wash-
ington made the halls and stairways most attractive. The patronesses were our Re-
gent and Past Regents, assisted by the officers as a reception committee. The grand march
was led by George and Martha Washington, impersonated by Mr. and Mrs. Crane (our
Regent), preceded by two little flower girls. Other members and guests in old-time fash-
ions followed. Twelve little school girls entertained in dancing the minuet, all the
children being in costume. The enthusiasm of our guests, together with the generosity of
the Elks, who loaned their temple, leads us to aspire to further mark and identify the sturdy
efforts of the pioneers.

MARY WHITAKER MATTHEWS,
Historian.

Sacajawea Chapter (Olympia, Washing-
ton) closed its twenty-first year with a picnic
at the country home of Mrs. W. A. Mc-
Clarty. After the luncheon was served a
brief business session was held, it being
followed by a program, the most interesting
feature being an account, by Mrs. W. W.
Tolman, of the recent Continental Congress
of the Daughters of the American Revolution
at Washington, D. C.

The chapter’s most delightful social affair
of the year was a beautiful reception, on
February 6, at the home of Mrs. Clarence J.
Lord, honoring Mrs. Warren W. Tolman,
State Regent of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, and other State Officers.
In the receiving line were Mrs. Tolman,
Mrs. H. D. Hurley, First Vice-Regent; Mrs.
Herndon J. Maury, Second Vice-Regent;
Mrs. W. M. Williams, Recording Secretary;
Miss Mildred Stanford, Corresponding Secre-
tary, and Mrs. Frederick Beebe, Registrar.

During the tea hour an enjoyable musical
program was given by Miss Enid Newton,
a member of Multnomah Chapter, Portland,
Oregon.

Realizing the great advantages to the pat-
ronds of the genealogical library if the answers
to queries in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE were
classified, our chapter has cataloged all the
genealogical information contained in the
magazine from 1916 to April, 1926. Nearly
3,000 cards were made out and placed on file.

We presented a bronze tablet to the
University of Washington Chapter, on
which will be engraved each year the name
of the student member of the D. A. R. winning the $50 scholarship prize given by our chapter. This tablet is a memorial to the late Mrs. Henry McCleary, who at the time of her death, on September 30, 1924, was Vice-President General of the National Society.

The correct use of the flag is being taught and the manuals are being distributed. We also furnish the American Legion Auxiliary with the manuals required in their Americanization work. The D. A. R. Magazine has been placed in the City Library and we have joined with the Minute Women and the W. C. T. U. in welcoming foreign classes admitted to citizenship.

In addition to meeting all our obligations to the National and State organizations, our chapter has contributed to worthy local causes, to the University Chapter House fund, and has sent its quota of money and Christmas boxes to Ellis Island.

On June 14, 1924, with simple but impressive ceremonies, Sacajawea Chapter unveiled a monument which marks the site of the home of the first Territorial Governor and the first executive of the State of Washington. This monument, a fine block of Wilkeson marble, bears a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

HOME OF THE
FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR
OF WASHINGTON
ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS
AND
THE FIRST STATE GOVERNOR
ELISHA P. FERRY
ERECTED IN 1856
MARKED BY
SACAJAWEA CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF
THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1924

Mrs. W. F. Lea, newly elected Regent of Sacajawea Chapter, presided at the unveiling ceremony and made a brief address, introducing the State Regent, Mrs. Willis J. Hopkins, who received the marker from Mrs. W. W. Tolman, retiring Chapter Regent. Mrs. Hopkins in turn presented the monument marker to Governor Louis F. Hart, who in a few well chosen words accepted it for the State of Washington.

Jimmie Stanford, Stephen Lea, and Billy Aetzel, three Boy Scouts and sons of members of Sacajawea Chapter, stood guard over the monument from the beginning of the exercises until it was unveiled by Harry Strong, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McElroy.

Present to witness the ceremony were representatives of Alfred William Leach Post, American Legion (Olympia), of other patriotic organizations and old friends of the two former governors.

Mrs. Kate Stevens Bates, of Olympia, and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, of Seattle, were honor guests upon the occasion, each giving interesting and reminiscent talks.

EMMA C. McCULLY,
Historian.

Bonnie Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tennessee). Marble Springs plantation, the home of Tennessee's first governor, John Sevier, was
appropriately marked on Flag Day, 1926, by
our chapter. This pioneer home, situated
seven miles south of Knoxville, on the beau-
tiful Neubert Springs Road, consisted of four
separate log cabins built upon a knoll which
commanded a view of the surrounding
country. Slaves tilled the ground and
greeted Governor Sevier affectionately as
he rode among them superintending their
work. Here Governor Sevier lavished un-
bounded hospitality upon notables from
home and abroad who were entertained by
him. It was most appropriate for Bonny
Kate Chapter to mark this spot because it
was for Governor Sevier’s wife, Bonny Kate
Sherrill, who so graciously presided over this
home, that this chapter of the Daughters of
the American Revolution was named.

The base of the marker was constructed of
stones taken from the fallen chimney of the
last remaining cabin. The tablet was de-
signed by Mr. Charles L. Lawhorn and was
the gift of Mr. F. W. Allen, of the Tennessee
Marble Works.

Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Regent of
Bonny Kate Chapter, presided over the inter-
esting exercises. Dr.
George F. Mellen,
Historian, made the
historical address.
The tablet was un-
veiled by a direct
descendant of John
Sevier, Miss Ida
Meek Lothrope, and
a descendant of Val-
entine Sevier, brother
of John Sevier, Mr.
Selden Nelson.

LYNN D. HORSINS,
Historian.

Emporia Chapter
(Emporia, Kansas).
Emporia Chapter has
just closed a very
successful and pleas-
ant year. Our
Regent, Mrs. Earl
K. Lord, and her
efficient corps of
officers and chairmen
of committees have
made it possible
for the chapter to
send in excellent reports to the State Con-
ference.

Our work along Patriotic Education lines
has included a box sent to Ellis Island, a
generous donation to the American Indian
Institute at Wichita, and the sale of $215
of handiwork from Berea College, which
amount we sent to the college. Other causes
to which we gave money are: $10 to the
National D. A. R. Library and $10 to the
City Y. W. C. A. work. Last spring we
gave a medal to the pupil making the highest
grade in American history. This year we
are also offering a medal to the classes study-
ing the U. S. Constitution.

The meetings are held every month and
are well attended and the programs, which
vary from topics on health to old china, are
instructive and interesting.

A celebration of Washington’s Birthday
with a Colonial musicale and party and of
Flag Day with a lawn breakfast are the social
events of our chapter during the year.

We have 87 members. We are honored
by having two of our members as State
Officers—Miss Adelaide Morse, as State
Recording Secretary,
and Mrs. A. C. Ire-
lard, as State Chair-
man of the Magazine.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
Historian.

Col. Timothy
Bigelow Chapter
(Worcester, Massa-
chusetts). It is many
a year since you have
heard from the Col.
Timothy Bigelow
Chapter, of Worces-
ter, Massachusetts,
and I know you will
be interested to hear
of our wonderful
prosperity and the
work we have ac-
complished. Our
chapter was twenty-
seven years old last
December, and that
means for us twenty-
seven years of hard
work, “the everlasting
teamwork of

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every blooming soul," which is our slogan. We have at the present time, under the able Regency of Mrs. George F. Fuller, a membership of over three hundred.

We have a flourishing C. A. R. Society, the Nancy Bigelow, of over fifty members, under the capable Senior President, Mrs. A. E. Fay; also a very popular Girl Homemakers' Club of 100 members, under the leadership of Mrs. May Montgomery Smith.

Chapter meetings are held the first Monday in each month, except during the summer, and a Board of Management meeting every month. Our quota of $2,100 for American International College has been paid and an oversubscription of $68 has been forwarded to them.

We have assisted some of the Southern schools and contributed $140 to the Student Loan Fund. For the year just completed we have distributed 200 Flag Codes and 700 Manuals, as Worcester has a very large foreign population.

Bountiful boxes have been sent to Ellis Island and we have been generous to our Golden Rule Fund.

Over $11,500 has been subscribed for our new Washington Auditorium.

In 1914 the chapter purchased an old estate on Lincoln Street. This included a house, commenced before the Revolution by a Tory (whose descendants belong to our chapter), and finished after the war. Extensive grounds, with fine old trees, surround the house and a driveway circles about the front. The building, vacant for many years, was in a dilapidated condition.

Our members met at different times and removed layer upon layer of paper from the walls, scrubbed the dingy floors and woodwork, and finally had the house in condition to pass over to the carpenters for the necessary repairs to make it an attractive home for the chapter. Partitions were removed from several rooms and a commodious assembly hall made, where our meetings are held.

We have rare antiques in our old house; part of them are loaned, but many of them our own, gifts from members and friends.

Our most valued possession is a chair given by George Washington to his chaplain and willed to the chapter by the latter's great-granddaughter.

Our house is at the disposal of any member who wishes to use it for any program for the good of the chapter. Card parties and teas, luncheons and sales, have been given, the proceeds being used for the upkeep of the house and chapter.

Perhaps you would like to know how we raised $1,500 to make our driveway something besides a soft bed of mud in the spring. Our chapter was divided into twenty groups, sixteen in each, every group to raise $50. Then came hustling, bustling times—food sales, card parties, teas, luncheons, anything to earn our quota, which was of vital interest to each one of us. Needless to say, we accomplished our object, and our driveway is a delight to the automobilist who stops at our door.

If any readers of this magazine ever come to Worcester, we will be delighted to welcome them to our house and show them the interesting furnishings, relics of bygone days.

(Mrs. Chas. N.) Nellie B. Goffe, Historian.

Fairmont Chapter (Fairmont, Minnesota). At Fairmont, Minnesota, Sunday, May 9, 1926, "Fairmont Chapter" unveiled a bronze tablet set in a native prairie granite boulder to mark the site of "Fort Fairmont."

The tablet was presented to Martin County by the Regent, Mrs. Amy Canright Brown, who said in part:

"Fairmont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, we would not be true to the ideals of our organization if we did not emphasize events in local history; if we did not remember and help others to remember that many of the splendid things we enjoy today, as citizens of Martin County, in the beautiful State of Minnesota, the "North Star" State of the United States, had their beginning when in the distant past, yet how present today, slowly moving white-covered wagons came from the east, bringing gentle and brave women, strong and courageous men, loyal, patriotic, home-loving and home-seeking fathers and mothers to establish homes here.

"Dangers threatened the lives and property of these pioneers. A good government furnished protection and established a line of forts from Fort Des Moines to Fort Snelling. Soldiers were stationed at these forts, whose duty it was to patrol the frontier, giving comfort and security to the prairie homes. One
of these forts was located on the spot where we are now assembled.

"Remembering the ideals of our forefathers, in whose name we are organized, and with a determination to keep alive their spirit of love and devotion to the country for which they gave their best, and to be faithful to the sacred trust they left us, as American citizens, we present to Martin County this tablet."

The tablet was accepted by Judge J. E. Haycraft, of the Sons of the American Revolution, who introduced Judge Lorin Cray, of Mankato. Judge Cray was a soldier at Fort Fairmont several months when a young man, leaving from there with his company for the South, to engage in the Civil War.

The tablet was unveiled by two Boy Scouts, who represented two old pioneer families, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The inscription:

"THIS BOULDER MARKS THE SITE OF FORT FAIRMOUNT BUILT DURING THE SIOUX INDIAN UPRISING 1862"

BY CO. A, 25TH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS UNDER MAJOR JEREMIAH M. RUSK AND IS DEDICATED TO THE PIONEERS WHO FACED THE DANGERS OF FRONTIER LIFE TO ESTABLISH HOMES IN MARTIN COUNTY PLACED BY FAIRMONT CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" was read by Mrs. Elizabeth Lindeth, Vice-Regent, after which eighty Camp Fire Girls sang "America." Mrs. W. J. Jameson, State Regent of Minnesota, gave an inspiring message, praising the chapter on its accomplishments, and the ceremonies closed with "Taps," sounded by the bugler of Company E, Minnesota National Guard.

JESSIE BIRD, Secretary.

Golden Spike Chapter (Ogden, Utah). On June 14 last, at North Ogden, our chapter unveiled a monument to commemorate and mark the entrance of Peter Skene Ogden into this valley one hundred years ago. Peter
Skene Ogden was an explorer of note, a trapper, and member of the Hudson Bay Company. Because of his early explorations in this region, the city and river were named for him.

The D. A. R. committee in charge—Mrs. J. W. Abbott, Miss Josephine Kimball, and Mrs. John Edward Carver—very appropriately used the patriotic effect of Flag Day in the ceremony.

The monument, a native quartz stone, was covered with a blanket of red, white, and blue flowers worked into the design of a flag. The unveiling of the monument was done by a member of the committee and Mrs. George Whitmeyer, Vice-Regent of the chapter, who presided, in the absence of Mrs. Ralph Bristol, Regent.

Standing under a large flag waving over the assemblage, Mrs. George Dern, wife of Governor Dern, made an appropriate address upon the flag, in which she dwelt upon the significance of the emblem as well as giving a history of it.

Judge W. H. Reeder, a student of western history, gave an address on the life of Peter Skene Ogden and his explorations in this region.

The Utah Industrial School band played two selections, Bishop H. Cambel, of North Ogden, offered the invocation, and Rev. Harold Mayo pronounced the benediction.

CLARA L. ABBOTT,
Chairman Committee in Charge.

Mistress Mary Williams Chapter (East Orange, New Jersey). Saturday afternoon, October 23, 1926, proved a gala day in the history of Mistress Mary Williams Chapter. At that time several hundred persons gathered on the grounds of Eagle Rock Avenue School, West Orange, to witness the dedication of a memorial erected in honor of Mary Williams, for whom the chapter is named and whose home stood nearby.

This loyal woman differed with her husband over the issues of the Revolution. He declared the colonists were wrong in antagonizing King George, while his wife believed it her duty to side with the patriots. The husband and two oldest sons finally joined the British army, leaving Mary to care for the farm and the four younger children. This she did bravely, giving aid whenever possible to Washington's troops. Foodstuffs and other supplies she gave freely to the needy soldiers whenever they passed her sandstone farmhouse.

The site of her home has been marked by the chapter with a huge 7,000-pound boulder, on the face of which is embedded a two-foot square bronze tablet with the D. A. R. insignia and an appropriate inscription.

A splendid program for the event was arranged and conducted by the Regent of the chapter, Miss Marguerite Trent. As the clear notes of a bugle sounded the Assembly, a procession of State Officers, Chapter Officers and other distinguished guests marched across the lawn to the place of dedication. The Boy Scout bugler announced the Call to the Colors, and two other sturdy Boy Scouts advanced slowly, bearing the handsome silk flags of the chapter. The boys took their places, one on either side of the boulder and remained on guard throughout the program.

The State Regent, Mrs. William Becker, led the Pledge to the Flag, and the State Chaplain, Mrs. Howard Marshall, offered a prayer. A large group of school children recited "The American's Creed," and in sweet childish voices sang "America." As Miss Trent delivered the dedicatory address, thirteen little girls, representing the thirteen original States, reverently lifted the American flag that covered the memorial. Then a bouquet of flowers, as a tribute from the chapter, and an evergreen wreath, symbolic of everlasting memory, were placed upon the tablet.

An inspiring address on Mary Williams's life was delivered by David Pierson, State Secretary of the S. A. R. The exercises concluded with a benediction and the retiring of the colors.

MARGUERITE TRENT,
Regent.

St. Louis Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri). In recording the history of St. Louis Chapter for the past year, we say with pride that we have gone steadily forward, carrying high the ideals and aims upon which the organization was founded. The St. Louis Chapter is not only the second oldest (chartered
March 2, 1895), but the largest of the Missouri chapters, having a membership of 418. Its achievements are commensurate with its size and personnel. Under the able leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Howard Bailey, much is being accomplished.

Six hundred sixty dollars ($660) was contributed to the purchase and restoration of the historic old Tavern at Arrow Rock, which was formally opened to the public May 19, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000). Bonds to the amount of five thousand four hundred dollars ($5,400) have been subscribed for toward the building of Constitutional Hall. Our quota for State Box has been paid, and five chairs in honor of prominent members have been taken.

It has been our custom to observe Washington's Birthday. This year a luncheon was given at Hotel Chase, with city and county Regents as honor guests. An inspiring address on "Patriotism" was given by Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, of St. John's Methodist Church.

A handsome silk flag was presented to Washington University on the occasion of its observance of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, when special exercises were held in Graham Memorial Chapel on April 13, and attended by the entire student body. The above-mentioned chapel was a gift of a member of the St. Louis Chapter, and stands as a silent tribute to her memory, and therefore it was fitting that the St. Louis Chapter should have the privilege of presenting the flag.

On Memorial Day we joined the Marshall Chapter in placing a marker on the grave of Mrs. Catherine Chambers Pulliam, buried at Marshall, Missouri, a member of the St. Louis Chapter, and Missouri's last Real Daughter.

Flag Day we joined other patriotic and civic societies in an open-air celebration on Sunday afternoon at the Municipal Theater in Forest Park. A patriotic pageant, "The Evolution of the American Flag," was given by fifteen Boy Scout troops. Flags from the time of John Cabot, of 1407, which have figured in the history of this country, were carried. Dr. Ashby Jones, of the Second Baptist Church, delivered an address on "Our Flag."

"Independence Week" was observed Saturday afternoon, June 28, by participating in a monster parade sponsored by the Greater St. Louis Exposition Committee, to dedicate grounds for our Exposition to be held September 4-19, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the 100th anniversary of the death of Thomas Jefferson, and the Jefferson Barracks Centennial. The five chapters of St. Louis city and county were represented by a float depicting Revolutionary customs and costumes.

St. Louis Chapter will sponsor the organization of a chapter in Korea, by Mrs. Henry W. Lampe, missionary representative of the West Presbyterian Church, having sponsored the organization of nine chapters in this country.

It is with a great deal of pride and pleasure that we complete the year's work with a 100 per cent record in all State and National obligations. We try to uphold the best traditions of our country, help our community, our State and our Nation, with the hope that the passing years will bring us honorable development, and we can say with Oliver Wendell Holmes,

"What have the years to bring,
But larger floods of love and light,
And sweeter songs to sing."

(Mrs. O. S.) Effie Sheley Wilfley,
Historian.

Saghtekoos Chapter (Bayshore, Long Island). At a regular meeting of Saghtekoos Chapter, at Bay Shore, Long Island, New York, held at the home of Mrs. H. M. Brewster, the members staged a tableau, which proved to be a welcome innovation in the way of entertainment.

After the regular business meeting, during which appropriations to the following were favorably voted upon—The Philippine Fund, George Washington's picture for Segrave Manor, Tamassee School, National Old Trails Fund, International College for Foreigners at Springfield, Lafayette Memorial and Hawaiian Student Fund—the Regent, Mrs. John J. Gibson, conducted a roll call—called George Washington's Army—each member responding by naming her ancestor who served in the Revolution.

The tableaux were arranged by Mrs. Smith Weeks and Mrs. Charles Hart.
The curtains were drawn upon an impromptu stage and there appeared, to the accompaniment of soft music, figures from the dim past, arrayed in historical costume.

The portrayals were: Pocahontas, by Mrs. John Mace; Evangeline, by Miss Frances Hulse; Priscilla, by Mrs. George White; Katrina Van Tassel, by Mrs. Hugh Gill; The Quakeress, by Mrs. Harry Crosett; Colonial Dames, by Mrs. Josiah Robbins, Mrs. Chas. Hart, and Miss Helen Muncy; Betsy Ross and Friends, by Mrs. Carlton Brewster, Mrs. William Bishop, Mrs. Morris Smith, and Miss Marion King; Harriet Beecher Stowe, by Mrs. Samuel Gibson; with Miss Helen Muncy, Old Aunt Sue, and Topsy, Miss Frances Hulse; Clara Barton, by Mrs. Raymond Terry; Julia Ward Howe, by Mrs. Jesse Gibson; Miss Liberty, by Miss Julia Muncy; Reader, Mrs. Frank Wagner; Pianist, Mrs. William Brown.

A social hour, with refreshments, brought to a close an unusually delightful meeting.

MABEL HIBBARD GILL, Secretary.

Col. Augustin de La Balme Chapter (Columbia City, Indiana). On January 29, 1925, the Col. Augustin de La Balme Chapter was formally organized with 13 organizing members. Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, Regent of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was present to assist in the organization. It is quite appropriate that the chapter be named in honor of Col. La Balme, as he was killed in 1781 in Whitley County, of which Columbia City is the county seat. He and his 180 men were endeavoring to reach Detroit to capture that city from the British, when a large force of Indians surrounded the little band and massacred all but four. Thus ended the career of the brave Frenchman who gave his life for the cause of the new American Republic. On February 6th, the organization papers were approved by the National Board of the D. A. R. at Washington, D. C.

The Col. Augustin de La Balme Chapter is a very enthusiastic one and is already planning worth while programs and mapping out work along educational and Americanization lines. Our plan has already been begun—the marking of the spot where Col. La Balme was killed.

Officers of the new chapter are: Mrs. W. W. Williamson, Regent; Mrs. B. F. McNear, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Leonard Schrader, Secretary; Mrs. Alex Knisely, Treasurer; Mrs. J. F. Brenneman, Registrar; Mrs. Florence Heller, Historian.

FLORENCE HELLER, Historian.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter (Jacksonville, Illinois). The year just ended being the one hundredth anniversary of the city of Jacksonville, this chapter has found itself confronted with the task of helping in many ways to make the year a memorable one. Jacksonville, Illinois, is justly proud that it can boast of being the birthplace of one of the three founders of the society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders, was born in Jacksonville, October 20, 1832. She was the daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican War.

On last Flag Day, a tablet of Vermont marble was placed on the side of the building at the corner of West College Avenue and South Main Street to commemorate the birthplace of this founder of the Society. This was unveiled under the auspices of our chapter, and was attended with suitable ceremonies.

On the same day there was placed a boulder in front of our home designating the residence of former Governor Joseph Duncan, of Illinois, who, with his family, have been closely identified...

GRAVE OF WILLIAM RICHARDS AND OFFICIAL D. A. R. MARKER
with our work. Of Governor Duncan can be said, that it was largely through his efforts that the Free School Bill was passed in this State while he was a State Senator from this district.

During the year the chapter members have been instrumental, and assisted in the placing of markers at 16 other places in and near this city which are of more than passing interest to all who are interested in the development of this part of Illinois.

Jacksonville can be reached from all directions by cement highways. Our chapter home, located in Duncan Park, is open at all times to visitors, and Daughters and their friends are cordially invited to include this city in their itinerary when touring this part of our country.

(Mrs. Thos.) Ethel M. Harber, Historian.

Ocala Chapter (Ocala, Florida) recently won first prize for the best decorated automobile in a civic parade held in connection with the Marion County Fair on November 24th. Not only was this car the most elaborately designed, but was distinctive in character, and excited admiration and applause as it made its way along the thronged streets to the exhibition grounds. The colors were blue and white, and the entire body of the car was hidden by white chrysanthemums and white fringe, and about it was a band of blue, while surmounting the radiator was a large and beautiful D. A. R. emblem, wrought in blue and gold, a faithful copy of the national insignia.

Within the car were officers of the chapter, much praise, not alone for the excellence of their work but because of their interest in municipal enterprises.

An honor of which the Ocala Chapter is justly proud is the appointment of Mrs. J. R. Moorhead as State Chairman for Ellis Island, succeeding Mrs. W. W. Harriss. Mrs. Moorhead is a capable and energetic worker in all matters relating to the D. A. R. and is a valued member of the local chapter.

Interest of the Ocala Chapter centers at present in securing a marker for the site of old Fort King, on the edge of the city. This fort was one of the most prominent on the frontier during the stirring days of Indian warfare, and about it cluster memories and incidents of much significance in the treasure chest of Florida history.

(Mrs. Roy V. Ott, Corresponding Secretary, Ocala Chapter, D. A. R.)
NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution held their eighth annual State conference at Roswell, New Mexico, October 11 and 12, 1926, the Roswell Chapter acting as hostess. It was held in the auditorium of the M. E. Church, South, and the first session opened at 10 a.m. Monday. Following the bugle call, the State Officers, including the Honorary State Regents present, preceded by flag-bearers carrying the American Flag and the recently adopted State Flag, escorted by pages, entered the auditorium.

Mrs. George K. Angle, State Regent, called the assembly to order and presided over all sessions. The opening exercises consisted of prayer from the Ritual, Salute to the Flag, the American’s Creed, the Star-Spangled Banner, closing with a beautiful rendition of James Whitcomb Riley’s “Old Glory.”

The address of the State Regent revealed not only splendid activity since she assumed her duties in April, but a comprehensive plan to strengthen the Society in New Mexico and inject added interest into all patriotic endeavors, as well as augment the membership and number of chapters.

The three Honorary State Regents present, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, of Roswell, who organized our State conference; Mrs. R. P. Barnes, of Albuquerque, and Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, of Santa Fe, were in attendance and extended greetings.

That the New Mexico conference is making a consistent growth was proven by the fine reports of the State Officers, Chairmen and Chapter Regents. The report of the State Finance Committee on Constitution Hall was especially endorsed. The Resolutions Committee approved the patriotic set of resolutions adopted by the 35th Continental Congress and in addition stressed two others, one pertaining to prohibition and one for the protection of wild flowers. This was made necessary by the rapid disappearance of New Mexico’s rich heritage of wild flowers because of the acts of vandalism by the rapidly increasing number of tourists.

One feature of this meeting was the formal affiliation with the State conference of the Thomas Jefferson Chapter, of Carlsbad, organized during the past year by Mrs. J. F. Joyce, its present Regent. This chapter makes the fifth in the conference and was most cordially welcomed by the sister chapters. From this chapter was elected the first State Chaplain, an office created at this session by the passage of an amendment to the By-laws.

During the final session Tuesday, a beautiful memorial service was held, paying tribute to the four members who died since the last conference. These noble, patriotic women were well known and deeply loved throughout New Mexico, one of them, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, having been our first State Regent.

This conference was one of the most successful ever held and the attendance the largest. The social features were a delightful luncheon to all officers, delegates and visitors, tendered by the hostess chapter Monday noon; a brilliant reception Monday night at the beautiful home of Mrs. John W. Rhea and a luncheon to visiting officers, past regents and chapter regents by the resident members of the conference’s official family, at Hotel Gilder, Tuesday noon.

(MRS. JUDSON G.) LUNA C. OSBURN,
State Recording Secretary.
WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?


John Lardner was a member of the Fox Hunting Club, and in October, 1775, joined the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, in which organization he participated in the Revolutionary battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was on muster rolls of Co. 1777-1783. (See Provincial Councillors, 1733-1770, by Keith, pp. 318-319; also Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 1, pp. 982, 984, 987.)

Abraham Lott moved to New Jersey some time prior to the Revolution and was a soldier in Capt. Conrad Ten Eyck's Co., 2d Battalion, Somerset County, N. J. Militia. (See New Jersey Men in the Revolution, p. 672; also Boddie and Allied Families, by John Thomas Boddie and John Bennet Boddie, p. 127.)


John Edge enlisted in Frederick Co., Va., Feb. 10, 1777, for 3 yrs., as a private, Capt. Thomas Blackwell's Co., Col. Edward Stevens's 10th Virginia Regt.; transferred, Morristown, N. J., May 1, 1777, to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commanded by Capt. Caleb Gibbs; was in battles of Brandywine, Del., Sept. 11, 1777; Germantown, Pa., Oct. 4, 1777; Monmouth, N. J., June 28, 1778; disch. at Morristown, N. J., Feb. 16, 1780. (See Commander-in-Chief's Guard, by Carlos E. Godfrey, M. D., p. 159.)


Moses Walcott, Attleboro, served as private in Capt. Jabez Ellis's Co. of minute men and militia which marched on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775, service 9 days; also Capt. Caleb Richardson's Co., Col. Timothy Walker's Regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775, service 3 mos. 8 days; also same co. and regt. Oct., 1775; also sergeant, Capt. Enoch Robinson's Co., Col. Isaac Dean's Regt., marched July 31, 1780, disch. Aug. 8, 1780; company marched to Tiverton, R. I., on an alarm. (See Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution, Vol. XVI, pp. 416, 417, 495; also The Walcott Book, by Arthur Stuart Walcott, pp. 70-71.)—T. Y. W.
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


SARAH MILLING, of Fairfield County, South Carolina, mother-in-law of Thomas and John Means, had John Means, John Winn, John Buchanan appointed her guardians at her own request, 13 August 1788.


JOHN STULL Frederick County, Maryland. Will dated 17 April 1749 probated August and November 1749, final settlement 1751. Recorded Frederick, Md. Mentions wife Martha. Sons Daniel, Jacob, Isaac, John and Job. Daughters Mary Groathouse and her daughter Rachel; Elizabeth Johnson and her daughter Martha; Catherine Swearingham; Margaret Stull; Susanna Stull. Exec: son Daniel. Execs for final settlement
Martha White and her husband John White; John Swearingham husband of Catherine.


Edward Simms of the "County of Washington in the District of Columbia" Will dated 21 January 1804, proved 17 October 1804. Mentions sisters Winifred Thompson; Sarah Thompson; Mary Green and Verlinda Pierce.


Henrietta Plowden, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Will dated 2 October 1795 proved 9 April 1796. Mentions son Edmund "certain lots in the town late Carrolsburgh, but now the City of Washington" Granddaughters Mary Gardiner Neale and Margaret Elizabeth Neale, neither of age, Grandchildren Elizabeth, Mary, Edmund, William and Charles Plowden.


Clement Hill, of Prince George County, Maryland. Will dated 25 April 1806
Probated 4 March 1807. Wife referred to, but not named. Sons Dr. William, Charles and John. Daughters Mary and Susanna.


ANSWERS

10200. Dickerson.—Adam Linn b 1740 in Westmoreland Co., Va. died in Liberty Twp Butler Co., O. 1810 married Jane Dickerson who d 1815. Their chil were John, James, Adam, Sarah, Isabel, Margaret Nancy who mar Jacob Powers, Mary and Jane. Would be glad to correspond.—Mrs. B. E. Morris, 515 N. Plum St., Plymouth, Ind.

10219. Lewis.—Neriah Lewis b at Guilford, N. C. 1778 mar Mary Moss of Ga. & had chil Ann b 1800, Martha b 1802, Benjamin b 1803; Teriton b 1805, John b 1807, Beason b 1809, Samuel b 1810, Elizabeth b 1812, David b 1814, Neriah b 1816, Hiram b 1818, Mary b 1820. Neriah, was the son of David Lewis who with his bros Jacob, Richard, John Jr. and Stephen served in Rev. They were desc of John Lewis who came from Wales 1640 and set. in Hanover Co., Va.—Mrs. E. L. Holyoke, 1515 F. St., Lincoln Nebraska.


12751. Sayre.—Isaac Sayre of Bridghampton, N. Y. married Elizabeth dau of John and Sarah White Smith. She was b 26 Nov 1699 at Haddam, Conn. He died 1 Aug 1764 aged 67 years, his wife remarried and died 1790. They had six children, the eldest son Isaac b 1722 married Jane Swain. Would like to correspond.—Mrs. W. H. Ash, 336 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, Ark.

12768. Brush.—Thomas Brush b — mar Rebecca Conklyn and had son Richard who married — Joanna Corey. Their son Robert Brush b — mar Rebecca Rogers and had son Jonathan b 13 Oct 1713 d 8 Oct 1788 mar 26 Aug 1736 Elizabeth Smith b 27 Sept 1718 died 4 Nov 1796. Their son Joshua b 1742 mar 23 July 1764 Margaret Ireland and had sons Abel, Philip and Joshua.—Mrs. Edward V. Ketcham, 107 S. Carl! Ave., Babylon, N. Y.

12730. Camp.—The 24 children of Thos. Camp Sr. are as follows: Edmund b 1739 d 1834 Franklin Co. Ga. His 2nd wife was Eliz. Carney sister of the 2nd wife of his father; whose 1st wife was Winifred Starling John b 1743 in Halifax Co., Va. mar Mary Tarpley b 1746 in Va.; Nathaniel b 1745; Thomas b 1747; Starling b 1749; Hosea b 1751; Wm b 1753; Alfred b 1755; Benj. b 1757; Elizabeth b 1759; Joel b 1761; Crenshaw b 1763. Children of his 2nd wife: James b 1763; Daniel b 1766; Lewis b 1768; Adam b 1769; Stephen b 1771; Larkin b 1773; Unicy b 1775; Aaron b 1778; Ruth b 1780; George b 1782; Joshua b 1786.—Mrs. V. A. S. Moore, Decatur, Ga.
MARRIAGES IN CHARLES COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1779-1781

Adams, Amelia, to Thomas Penny .......................................................... January 4, 1778
Adams, Samuel, to Sarah Nelson ............................................................ December 28, 1777
Aderton, Joseph, to Ann Latimer ............................................................ August 1, 1799
Albritton, Charles, to Catherine Burridge ............................................ January 4, 1781
Aldin, Chlaeh, to Henry Linkins ............................................................ October 28, 1780
Allen, Bartholomew, to Frances Ramsey ............................................... January 20, 1782
Allen, James, to Sarah Williams ............................................................ January 9, 1781
Ally, Shadrick, to Elizabeth Gates ......................................................... March 7, 1782
Amoss, Hannah, to Richard Sampson ...................................................... May 23, 1787
Anderson, Ann, to William Elgin ............................................................ February 15, 1781
Anderson, Elizabeth, to Martin Wathen .................................................. December 28, 1781
Anderson, James, to Katherine McComas ............................................... October 30, 1778
Andrews, Elizabeth, to Charles Riggs ..................................................... October 2, 1781
Any, Ann, to Leonard Langhill ............................................................... November 8, 1778
Athey, Winifred, to John Ford ............................................................... February 29, 1780
Austin, Eleanor, to Batson Naylor ......................................................... January 6, 1801
Baker, Howard, to Ann Philips ............................................................... September 13, 1786
Baker, Isaac, to Ann Stewart ................................................................. October 28, 1788
Baker, Rachael, to David Nelson ............................................................. December 24, 1799
Baltrop, Mary, to John Bumbery .............................................................. December 23, 1800
Barker, Susannah, to Uriah Vermillion .................................................... November 15, 1780
Barthy, William, to Ann Smoot .............................................................. September 13, 1786
Bateman, Eliza, to Elijah Goorick ........................................................... October 28, 1788
Bateman, John, to Ann Oakley ............................................................... December 23, 1800
Bateman, Levin, to Ann Simpson ............................................................. November 15, 1780
Bateman, Margaret, to George Simpson ................................................... November 15, 1780
Bateman, Richard, to Margaret Wakefield ............................................... November 15, 1780
Bateman, Richard, to Mary Ann Hatton .................................................. November 15, 1780
Bateman, Tezreel, to Sarah Simks ........................................................... November 15, 1780
Beal, Francis, to Penelope Ford ............................................................. April 12, 1778
Beale, Martha, to William Carwood ....................................................... June 6, 1782
Belt, Lucy, to Thomas Watkins .............................................................. December 26, 1779
Bentels, Sarah, to Charles Simpson ....................................................... November 3, 1780
Bennett, Patrick, to Mary Squire ............................................................ November 19, 1786
Berien, Walter, to Charity Simpson ........................................................... January 12, 1790
Berry, Ryon, to Ann Owen .......................................................... February 16, 1785
Berry, John, to Elizabeth Willett ........................................................... April 23, 1780
Berry, Milly, to Thornton Washington ..................................................... February 12, 1782
Billingsey, Clement, to Eleanor Warren .................................................. December 26, 1779
Billingsey, John, to Charity Ford ........................................................... November 21, 1786
Billingsey, Mary, to Nathaniel Magruder ............................................... October 28, 1782
Blackstock, Nancy, to William Oliver ..................................................... April 4, 1783
Blankett, Elizabeth, to Walter Turner ................................................... February 16, 1785
Boarman, Eleanor, to Edward Edelin ..................................................... April 23, 1780
Boarman, Mary Anne, to Edward Hamilton ............................................... February 12, 1782
Bond, Mary Thompson, to Oswald Edelin ............................................... November 20, 1786
Boone, Alexius, to Mary Smith .............................................................. October 25, 1797
Boone, Alexius, to Mary Smith .............................................................. October 25, 1797
Borden, Eleanor, to Abraham Linkin ....................................................... January 8, 1779
Boswell, Elizabeth, to H. A. Martin ....................................................... January 30, 1781
Boswell, Elijah, to Ann Carrington ....................................................... February 12, 1782
Boswell, Walter, to Eleanor Smallwood .................................................. April 11, 1782
Bowen, Jane T., to Charles Chunn .......................................................... October 14, 1779
Brady, T. W., to Robert Duggin ............................................................. April 28, 1791
Brady, Thomas Gerard, to Susanna Brown .............................................. July 10, 1791
Brannall, Jane, to William Richardson .................................................. May 11, 1782
Braud, Joseph, to Emily Maddox ............................................................ July 16, 1782
Brawner, Gizzel, to George Carter ....................................................... May 23, 1790
Brawney, Mary Ann, to Thomas Semmes ............................................... December 23, 1782
Brawney, Mary Ann, to Thomas Summers ............................................... February 2, 1779
Brawney, Mary Ann, to Thomas Summers ............................................... February 8, 1779
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Correspondent</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Brent, William Chandler</td>
<td>to Eleanor Neale</td>
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<td>Brown, George</td>
<td>to Rebecca Denny</td>
<td>January 11, 1781</td>
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<td>Brown, James</td>
<td>to Henna Hitchcock</td>
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<td>Brown, Susanna</td>
<td>to Thomas Gerard Brady</td>
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<td>to John Gwinn</td>
<td>December 22, 1779</td>
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<td>to Frances Massey</td>
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<td>to Samuel Dockarty</td>
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Gardner, Hezekiah, to Mary H. McPherson  September 18, 1783
Gardner, Sarah, to Richard Gambia ......... April 4, 1781
Garner, William, to Mary Ann Finises .... November 14, 1779
Garrett, Barton, to Ann Butler Gray ....... January 29, 1778
Garrett, Nancy, to Walter Clements ......... August 28, 1782
Garrettson, Elizabeth, to John Chaney ...... February 24, 1781
Gates, Elizabeth, to Shadrick Ally ......... January 1, 1783
Gates, James, to Lydia Padgett ......... August 23, 1782
Gatewood, Elizabeth, to Richard Stark .... March 16, 1778
German, John, to Ann Cole ......... February 7, 1782
Ghant, George, to Elizabeth ... September 3, 1777
Gin, Thomas, to Sarah Jones ......... January 29, 1778
Gill, Thomas, to Richard Walker ......... August 25, 1778
Glasgow, William, to Eleanor Morland .... February 13, 1781
Goddard, Elizabeth, to Mordecai Dawes .... November 10, 1782
Godly, Matthew, to Mary Mahony ......... April 20, 1783
Going, Eleonore, to John Chandler ......... January 6, 1801
Gooch, thomas, to Valentine Nash ......... August 5, 1782
Gosch, Sarah, to Abram Hicks ......... May 13, 1781
Grahame, Ann, to John Jacobs ......... March 30, 1780
Grant, John, to Eliza Greenfield Tyler ....... September 21, 1780
Gray, Ann Butler, to Barton Garrett ....... November 4, 1779
Gray, Benjamin, to Mary Stewart ......... February 1, 1782
Gray, Eleanor to Zeth Lomax ......... February 24, 1782
Gray, Wilson, to Elizabeth Simms ......... April 26, 1782
Gray, Zacharia, to Susannah Parker ......... July 22, 1777
Green, Ann, to John Fitzgerald ......... August 24, 1780
Green, Chloe, to John Reeder ......... October 22, 1779
Green, Clara, to Richard Coons ......... January 31, 1780
Grey, Eliza, to Hezekiah Cooksey ......... September 5, 1782
Griffin, Chloe, to Joseph Philiber ......... January 24, 1782
Griffin, Rosse, to Sarah Ratcliffe ......... September 21, 1780
Griffy, Benjamin, to Susannah Modiat ......... August 26, 1778
Groves, William, to Jane Eustors ......... January 14, 1781
Grows, John, to Christiana Jenkins ......... January 30, 1780
Guy, Joseph, to Sarah Smith ......... January 5, 1781
Gwinn, John, to Jean Ludwel Bruce ......... February 27, 1781
Gwinn, Violetta, to Thomas Hungerford .... November 17, 1778
Hagan, Raphael, to Rebecca Deviel ......... October 9, 1782
Hadden, Agnis, to John Scott ......... February 5, 1782
Hair, Bathia, to William Monk ......... March 18, 1781
Halsey, John, to Easter Nelson ......... January 27, 1781
Halkerstone, John, to Elizabeth Hanson .... November 4, 1779
Hall, Elizabeth, to John Christerson Lomond .... November 18, 1779
Hameray, Henry, to Olivia Jerningham .... October 1, 1786
Hamilton, Edward, to Mary Anne Boarman .... November 20, 1786
Hamilton, Elizabeth, to John Carrol .... May 9, 1779
Hamilton, Mary, to Chandley Risen .... May 9, 1779
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Hanson, Walter, to Elizabeth Hanson ....... April 20, 1783
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Hanson, Mary, to John Dent ......... December 18, 1781
Hanson, Elizabeth, to John Halkerstone .... November 4, 1779
Hanson, Elizabeth, to William Marshall .... January 22, 1781
Harbin, Thomas, to Lucy Roby ......... December 6, 1781
Harris, Heptase, to John Lurly ......... January 2, 1783
Harris, Josia, to Catherine Martin ......... September 2, 1781
Harris, Martha, to John Maddox ......... April 22, 1788
Harrison, Vertinda, to Wm. Ward ......... July 27, 1777
Harrison, Rev. W. H., to Mary Stoddart .... November 16, 1781
Hasclop, Sally, to Lot Mason ......... January 12, 1780
Hatton, Joseph, to Martha Jones ......... November 5, 1777
Hatton, Mary Ann, to Richard Bateman .... December 22, 1782
Hawkins, Smith, to Eleanor Laidlet ......... November 5, 1782
Hayden, James, to Anne Robertson ......... September 4, 1791

(To be continued)
## CONTRIBUTIONS TO AUDITORIUM FUND FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1926

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<th>Name of Chapter</th>
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$14,671.39

Attention, Chapter Regents!

Chapter Regents are reminded that each and every representative attending the Thirty-sixth Continental Congress must present a personal registration card bearing her own signature, countersigned by the Regent and Recording Secretary of her chapter, when she registers with the Credential Committee in Washington.

To save needless expense in printing and postage, and because it is impossible to know in advance how many alternates will be elected or attend Congress, only enough cards are enclosed with the Credential Blanks to supply the voters and an equal number of alternates.

If you have need for more, please be careful to secure additional cards from the Credential Committee BEFORE YOUR DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON. This will prevent much confusion and delay at the time of registration and save your representatives the annoyance and expense of sending telegrams to secure the necessary identification from the chapter officers.

MARGARET B. BARNETT,
Chairman, Credential Committee, N. S., D. A. R.
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>Foreign</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
<td>2,189</td>
<td>151,888</td>
<td>157,953</td>
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