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DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN

EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES

Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

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LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE, VIRGINIA

THE FIRST TOLL ROAD ESTABLISHED IN AMERICA. AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL WEST OF FAIRFAX WHERE THE WASHINGTON TROLLEYS LEAVE THE ROAD



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 1

JANUARY, 1919

WHOLE No. 318

HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers



WHEN the Indian trail gets widened, graded, and bridged to a good road, there is a benefactor, there is a missionary, a pacifier, a wealth bringer, a maker of markets, a vent for industry." [Ralph Waldo Emerson.]

So when the Indian trails had served their purpose and the colonies began to expand and to seek intercourse with each other, those primitive paths were no longer sufficient, and broader, smoother, and better roads were demanded. But development was gradual under British rule, for the home government discouraged all intercourse between the colonies and strove to prevent manufacturing, wishing to reserve for its home merchants the profits of such trade. So down to the Revolutionary War our roads were little more than a broadening and smoothing of the old Indian trails, and those leading from one colony to another could hardly claim that distinction.

During the Revolution many roads parallel to the coast were improved as a matter of military necessity and because travel by sea, which had previously been the principal route, was prevented by hostile warships, but the histories of our country and many private letters are eloquent in their descriptions of the difficulties and dangers of land travel during the years around 1785.

"Long distance freight movement was absolutely impossible. The charge for hauling a cord of wood twenty miles was three dollars. For hauling a barrel of flour one hundred and fifty miles it was five dollars. Either of these charges was sufficient to double the price of the article and set a practical limit to its conveyance. Salt, which cost one cent a pound at the shore, would sometimes cost six cents a pound three hundred miles inland, the difference representing the bare cost of transportation. It was on these cheap articles of common use that the charge



OLD MOHEGAN ROAD, CONNECTICUT
IN MONTVILLE ON THE OLD TOLL ROAD FROM NEW LONDON TO NORWICH

bore most heavily. It forced every community to live within itself."*

The early settlements were naturally on the coast; and water communication, being most convenient, was generally used. As the fertile fields of the inland districts gradually drew settlers away from the ocean, it obviously became necessary to have roads or paths connecting the new homes with the older settlements, and a "hit or miss" arrangement of rough roads, radiating from central points on the coast resulted. Until the early part of the nineteenth century each village was an independent community, having its own church, blacksmith, shoemaker, grist mill and country store. The farmer's clothing for the day and his bedding for the night were spun and woven by the women of his family from the wool of his own sheep. The grain of the field was harvested into barns on the same premises, or ground into meal or flour at the

mill, but a few miles distant. From the cattle of his own raising he laid away his winter's supply of meat, and the hides, dressed nearby, were made into shoes by the local artisan, who boarded with his patrons as he performed their work. Little need was there then for many roads. The one fixed journey was the weekly trip to church, and the road which provided the facility for that generally also led to the grist mill and to the country store, where were kept the few articles needed in the farmer's daily life which his own labor did not produce, and where also he could dispose of the surplus which his farm might yield.

On a road as important as the main route between Philadelphia and New York, near the former city, a quagmire of black mud covered a long stretch of road near the village of Rising Sun, where horses were often seen floundering in mud up to their bellies. On the York Road long lines of wagons were every

* Railroad Transportation.—Hadley.



YORK ROAD, MARYLAND
SCENE IN GOVANS ON THE OLD YORK TURNPIKE

day to be met with, drawn up near Logan's Hill, while the wagoners unhitched their teams to assist each other in pulling through the mire."*

The *New York Daily Advertiser*, in 1833, told its readers that the road from New Haven to New York, in 1786, was in some places impassable for wheeled vehicles. And it is reported that John Adams, during his term as President, was lost in the woods while trying to drive from Baltimore to Washington.

But soon manufactures were instituted and with their demands for a market and a vent for their industry it became imperative that the old Indian trails should be "widened, graded, and bridged" to good roads. But such improvement involved the expenditure of money.

The towns on which fell the burden of providing these public necessities were too poor to stand the necessary expense. All of them were impoverished by their

contributions of men, money, and supplies, in the war for independence, and by the struggle of the next decade to maintain themselves against the commercial warfare waged by English merchants. The states were in no better condition, and it was simply out of the question for the public funds to provide for the increased transportation. In this dilemma relief was found by the willingness of private citizens to invest their funds and energies in the construction of the roads, provided the same might be accomplished as a conservative business investment. How was this to be done?

Such undertakings required combinations of capital in excess of anything then known in private affairs, and a permanent form of organization was necessary for the maintenance of such roads. Out of these difficulties grew the turnpike corporations, organized to construct the roads to derive revenue from the collection of tolls, and too much credit can

* McMaster's "History of the United States."



FREDERICK ROAD, MARYLAND
ALONG THE PATAPSCO NEAR ELLICOTT CITY

hardly be given to those old companies for the effective aid which they gave in our country's development in the days when railroads were unknown.

Turnpikes, as distinguished from the ordinary roads of the same time, were those on which gates barred the progress of the traveler, at which a payment was demanded for the privilege of using the road. Such payment was called "toll" and the gates were known as "toll gates." The privilege of building such "turnpikes" and of collecting toll thereon was conferred by the legislatures of the several states upon various individuals under the form of turnpike corporations, and the roads were constructed by private capital, were privately owned, and were operated for the revenue derived from the collection of the tolls.

In early English law we find special obligations imposed on those engaged in occupations on which the welfare of the public depended. The surgeon, from the

scarcity of men qualified for that position, had to serve a large number, and enjoyed a monopoly in his territory. The consequences, should he discriminate against any individual and refuse to attend him, would be far too serious, and hence he was obliged by law to serve all alike who stood ready to pay him. In similar relations to the public stood the tailor, smith, victualler, baker, inn-keeper, miller, carrier, ferryman and wharfinger. By competition and increased numbers engaged in the occupations, most of the above trades have been removed from the class of public service, but the obligation still rests upon the victualler and inn-keeper; the carrier has been succeeded by the railroads and the ferryman by the publicly maintained bridges.

The organization of corporations for business purposes began about 1790, having been unknown previously, and by far the larger part of the first twenty years of such productions were for the



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BALTIMORE
FORMERLY A PART OF THE REISTERSTOWN TURNPIKE

purposes of turnpikes and toll bridges. As the turnpike corporations relieved the local governments of their obligations to maintain certain highways, it was but proper that some of the governmental powers should be conferred upon them. Hence they were granted the rights under the principle of eminent domain, that an obstinate land owner could not, by refusing to sell, block the great enterprise of such value to the public. They were further allowed to take over and incorporate into their roads, various sections of what had long been public highways, freely open to all classes of travel, but which under the control of the turnpike corporation, became subject to the interruption of a gate and the demand for toll. Although the occasion for the last privilege was provided by the neglect or inability of the communities to keep the roads in proper repair, and the companies, in consideration, were bound to maintain properly such sections of road, the diversion from public to private control caused

much hostility on the part of the local population, and was the cause of much litigation and several times of acts of violence. Many acts of the legislature have been found, usually in behalf of a special corporation, providing penalties for damages done to the road or its gates. A popular form of road was the "Shunpike," which was a short section leaving the turnpike on one side of a gate and joining it again on the other. Special and general laws were enacted to discourage such enterprises, and penalties were provided for evasions of toll by this or other means.

What now seem pretty severe restrictions were also imposed upon the corporations. They were limited strictly to the building and maintaining of a road, and were not allowed to do any other act or thing. The Rhode Island acts generally permitted the companies to acquire and dispose of a reasonable amount of land, but in other states the acquisition of a few acres, that the keeper of a remote

toll house might cultivate a garden, was only allowed by special legislative act.

Rates of toll were fixed in the charter and the number of gates which the company was to be allowed to erect was also specified. The location of the gates was determined by the committee which was appointed to inspect the road after completion, and the gates once located by such committee could only be moved by legislative consent. The location of the road was not entrusted to the judgment of those who were investing their money, and who could best be depended upon to act conscientiously, but was delegated to a committee appointed either by the legislature or by the judge of the county court. Since the turnpike was to be for the public service, the representatives of the public fixed its location, as had previously been done in the laying out of the public roads.

The earliest form of tolls were those levied by organized bands of robbers, which often took the form of stated sums for various circumstances. Strabo, the ancient geographer, tells that the Scenitae, a tribe of robbers and shepherds occupying the desert region between Babylon and Syria, exacted a moderate tribute from the merchants traveling over the road through their territory, but did not further molest them. As the boldness of robber bands increased the expense of protection against their assaults grew heavier and the earliest form of legal tolls was imposed for that purpose, ancient cities being allowed to collect toll from all passing in or out to provide funds for the building of protecting walls.

The first turnpike of which we have record dates from 1346, when Edward III granted the privilege of levying toll on all passing from St. Giles to Temple Bar, and towards Portpool, now Gray's

Inn Lane, London, the roads in these places having become impassable for want of other provision for their maintenance. In 1364 William Phillippe, a hermit at St. Anthony's Chapel on Highgate Hill, having means, devoted himself and his fortune to improving the road between "Highgate and Smethfelde," for which he was allowed to establish a toll-gate.

In the early days in England the local obligation resting on the parishes to maintain the roads within their limits was not felt to be a heavy burden, as proper roads were wanted for the convenience of the inhabitants themselves, and the rare occasions on which members of the royal family journeyed over them did not noticeably add to the wear and tear. But as trade developed and travel increased in consequence the effect was seen in the frequent need of repairs, and a demand arose that those responsible for the injury to the roads should bear the burden, and that the parishes should not be obliged to maintain roads for the use of outsiders.

As a result of this feeling the "Great North Road to York and Scotland," which was "an ancient highway and post road," and which had fallen into very bad order in consequence of the great amount of alien travel over it, was the subject of the first English Turnpike Act in 1663, in the reign of Charles II. Under this act the justices of each of the counties traversed were to appoint surveyors who were to provide road material and call for labor under the highway laws, for the purpose of putting the road into complete repair. That accomplished, the surveyors were further authorized to erect toll-gates and appoint toll gatherers for the collection of tolls, from which the road was thenceforth to be kept in repair. For a quarter of a century this was the only road thus maintained, but later a few acts at a time

were passed until about 1760, when practically all the gates were within one hundred miles of London.

In the fourteen years following 1760, 453 acts creating turnpikes were passed by Parliament, but a departure from the principle of Charles II was made. Instead of requiring that the designated road should first be put in thorough repair by the parish in which it lay, a turnpike trust was created with jurisdiction over such road and having authority to borrow money on the security of the tolls which it was thereafter to collect.

This method proved disastrous, although widely followed. Founded on unsound principles and improperly managed, nearly all the trusts failed. The parishes were still obligated to maintain the roads if the trusts did not, and it generally followed that the people were taxed to maintain the very roads which charged them toll.

In 1864 the systematic reduction of the trusts was commenced in England and from one thousand to eighteen hundred miles of turnpikes were made free each year, Parliament making appropriations to help in the maintenance and authorizing local borrowings to pay off the debts of the trusts.

From the annual reports of the Local Government Board, it is seen that at the close of 1864 there were in existence 1048 trusts, controlling 20,589 miles of turnpikes. By 1886 the number of trusts had been reduced to 20, with 700 miles of roads, and in 1890, 77 miles were controlled by five trusts. By the end of 1896 the last turnpike had vanished from English soil.

The first American turnpike efforts in Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut followed the precedent established by Charles II, and sought to provide for the needed repairs of roads already built

by local communities, by collecting tolls from those using them.

Virginia led the way by the enactment of Chapter XXX of the Acts of 1785. In consequence of the great amount of travel over the roads leading from the town of Alexandria to the northwest parts of the state, extensive repairs had been found necessary, for which the resources of the territory traversed were inadequate. Hence nine commissioners were appointed and instructed "to erect, or cause to be set up and erected, one or more gates or turnpikes across the roads, or any of them, leading into the town of Alexandria, from Snigger's and Vesta's Gaps."

The receipts from tolls were to be applied in clearing and repairing the roads described and the road between Georgetown and Alexandria. A special tax was levied on the counties through which the roads passed, in addition to the usual obligations to work on the roads, which still remained in force.

Snigger's, or Snicker's Gap, is one of the passes through the Blue Ridge Mountains, by which travelers can go from Eastern Virginia to the valley of the Shenandoah River, over which passage was formerly had by means of Castleman's Ferry. At its eastern end lies the little village of Bluemont, about twenty miles southerly from the Potomac.

As an existing road was thus taken and made subject to toll, the only construction required being the erection of the gates, it is safe to say that the Virginia turnpike, or turnpikes, were in operation by the beginning of the year 1786.

A heavy travel passed over this road for several years, and the lenient tolls which the legislature saw fit to impose were insufficient to properly maintain the surface. In 1802 a corporation was formed under the name of the Little River

Turnpike Company, which assumed the ownership of the old road. This is the "Little River Turnpike" of to-day, leaving Alexandria over Duke Street and passing through Fairfax to Aldie. Collection of tolls ceased in 1896, when the corporation sold its road to the counties through which it passed.

In April, 1787, the General Assembly of Maryland, by Chapter XXIII, appointed various commissioners to lay out and make roads from Baltimore to Reistertown, from Reistertown to Winchester-town, from Reistertown towards Hanover-town as far as the line of Baltimore County, and from Baltimore to Yorktown. This procedure was entitled "An Act for Laying-out Several Turnpike-roads in Baltimore County," and was a most voluminous document, providing in all details for procedure, and protection of the roads when finished.

In 1790, as the first board of commissioners had made no progress, new men were appointed in their places, and under the new men the work was prosecuted more vigorously. A toll-gate was set up on the Reistertown road, at the intersection with the road from Ridgely's Cove, October 2, 1793, which was the fourth gate in operation in America. While Maryland's commissioners had been struggling with their task, Connecticut had followed Virginia's example in two places, and set up gates on roads already built.

In May, 1792, the collection of tolls commenced on the old Mohegan road, between New London and Norwich, the receipts to be applied to maintenance of the road. Such collections and appropriations continued until 1856; and this road was the only toll road in America which did not ultimately become the property of a corporation. In October of the same year a gate was established in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, on the Old Post Road.

These efforts in Virginia, Connecticut, and Maryland were made by the government in the hope of deriving sufficient revenue to maintain the roads, with no thought of profit. Similar procedure has been noted in Tennessee where, in 1801, a gate was established on the old road through Cumberland Gap. In 1804 North Carolina provided for a fourteen-mile road through the Cherokee lands, payment for building the same to be made by a fifteen-year privilege of collecting tolls.

Aside from the instances above mentioned, the American practice was to allow the building of turnpikes to be done by private capital, which took its own risks and derived its own profits, leaving no obligations nor contingencies on the local governments. For the first instance of such investment we have to turn to Pennsylvania.

[*To be Continued.*]





COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Daughters of the American Revolution, your country needs you yet to fight the battles of peace—you still belong to the world's workers.

“But after the fires and the wrath,
But after the searching and pain,
His mercy opens us a path
To live ourselves again.”

Do not think, because all America is rejoicing in the Peace that has come, that there will be no need of further work by the Daughters of the American Revolution. While the fighting has stopped all along the firing line, there yet is need of much work to be done, and while our work may lie along different lines, there still is much to be accomplished.

If we do nothing more than carry out the third object set forth in the constitution of our Society—namely, “To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty”—the chapters will have work to do for years to come.

What organized society other than the Daughters of the American Revolution is so well fitted to carry on the Americanization of the aliens in our midst?

“Our Boys” are now returning home in great numbers, and soon the United States will be facing the many problems involved in the rehabilitation, re-education and employment of soldiers and sailors disabled in this war. The Daughters of the American Revolution can do much to help in this work, and I feel they will respond as one woman when the call is made.

* * * * *

Now that peace has come, how many of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which have not already done so, are going to express in a very small way their gratitude to France by sending at once to the Treasurer General their chapter's quota of the fund for the restoration of the devastated village of Tilloloy? We are so in hopes that the chapters will do so, as we are extremely anxious to redeem the pledge of the National Society as quickly as possible.

* * * * *

Rhode Island is the first State to report 100 per cent. on both the Tilloloy and the \$100,000 Liberty Loan funds. Which State will be the second one?

* * * * *

In my travels during the month of October in the interest of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution I came across the following “Ten Ways to Kill an Organization,” which I consider worth publishing in our Magazine. 1. Don't come to the meetings. 2. But if you do—come late. 3. If the weather don't suit you don't think of coming. 4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and the members. 5. Never accept an office, it is easier to criticise than do things. 6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend the meetings. 7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion on some important matter, tell her you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell every one how things should be done. 8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique. 9. Hold back your dues as long as possible, or don't pay them at all. 10. Don't bother about getting new members—“Let George do it.”

* * * * *

I wish you each a Happy New Year.



THE PEACE TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES

By Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

This is a far cry from the Paris of 1783 to the Paris of 1918, but the "Capital of the World" was the scene of the first American Treaty as well as of the latest. The eyes of the nation are upon the historic city overseas where will gather the diplomacy and wisdom of every civilized country to decide the future fate of the world. In order to reach a better understanding of the peace terms that will come eventually before the Senate of the United States for confirmation, it is well to recall some of the salient points and the history of former American peace treaties.

The United States of America has been noted throughout its entire career as a treaty-making nation, and, in vivid contrast to some other countries, it is a treaty-keeping country. Our diplomats and legislators have never regarded our written assurances as mere "scraps of paper," and the United States has demonstrated, since the early days of the new republic, that the plighted word of a nation can be kept. Even a casual study of American treaties proves this proud fact. If, as has been well said, the soil of treaties is the fertile ground wherein are sown the seeds of future wars or lasting peace, the fruits of

American treaties have been those of peace and good-will to men.

There has been a singular continuity of purpose in the principles for which the United States of America has stood in its peace treaties. The foundation stone of every peace treaty structure has been the enduring Rock of Human Liberty. The influence of this cardinal policy upon the destinies of the world is seldom fully realized. Within a hundred years after the valiant colonies had sounded the bugle call to freedom twenty-eight republics were established upon the American hemisphere—the direct result of the ideals of freedom and democracy inculcated by the example of the "Big Sister of the North." Undoubtedly, the seeds of liberty, sown at the Treaty of Paris in 1783, finally blossomed after the storms and winds of revolution in a new France—the great sister republic across the seas, on whose soil, and that of dauntless Belgium, was staged the twentieth century struggle for freedom and the universal rights of man.

There is every reason to believe that the American peace commissioners of to-day, headed by the "President himself" to quote the text of an official press statement from the White House, will be filled with a sense of the

historic importance and the tremendous responsibility of their mission, and stand forth as valiantly for the underlying principles of American democracy as did the first American peace commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, John Adams, and Henry Laurens, at Paris in 1782. Then, as now, the keynote was freedom—the freedom of the individual and the freedom of government formed in order that the human elements might have full outlet, a freedom of commerce in order that the resources of the earth might reach their highest development, and thus result in human happiness.

The quartette of American peacemakers, Franklin, Adams, Laurens, and Jay, had a stormy path before them. The new republic had but one real friend, France, which had given not only of her men and soldiers and leaders, but also of her resources and gold to aid the struggling colonies.

Pitted against the astute diplomacy of an unfriendly Europe, the defeat of the American pioneers might seem certain from the start so far as the fruits of their hard-won victory were concerned. We were recognized at the time by only two countries, France and Holland. The rest of the world looked with distrust and concern upon our activities and were interested only insofar as a revolt in her colonies might embarrass Great Britain, of whose power they were jealous. Our homespun-clad ambassadors were turned from the doors of powerful European nations with the utmost incivility and contempt. The vital question of our national boundaries trod upon the toes of Spain as well as of Great Britain, and this affected, in a diplomatic sense at least, our relations with our greatest ally, France—which was also an ally of

Spain—closely bound in the common cause of hatred of Britain.

But the Providence which cares for the destinies of nations raised up a friend, a real friend, for the new republic in the very camp of the enemy, in Lord Shelburne, an English statesman of note, one of a not inconsiderable group of Englishmen who believed that the American colonies should be given their independence, and that George the Third was making a colossal blunder in his warfare against his former dominions over the seas. This English group of sympathizers included such leaders as John Charles Fox, Richard Oswald, Lord Chatham, Lord Rockingham, Conway, Adam Smith, and other champions of the Anglo-Saxon traditions and independence. So strong were the feelings of these men that they openly said in the very halls of King George that "We heartily wish success to the Americans."

Lord Shelburne was a man of high intellectual power, who followed the dictates of reason rather than the impulses of feeling. He had entertained for some time a high opinion of the wisdom and ability of Benjamin Franklin, the ranking head of the American mission, and this good opinion was heightened by a lengthy correspondence with Franklin—the Nestor of American diplomacy.

On March 21, 1782, Franklin sent by personal messenger a brief letter to Lord Shelburne in which he expressed a wish that a "general peace" might be brought about, though he betrayed no hope that it would soon take place. But it was the psychological moment, and this note, the contents of which are unhappily lost to present-day history, proved to be the opening wedge for peace between Great Britain and

the newly created United States of America.

For mighty changes were taking place in the English ministry. On March 20, 1782, the day before the note was written, Lord North resigned as Prime Minister. Poor old George the Third—in a lucid moment—sent for Lord Shelburne and besought his counsel. Lord Shelburne nominated Lord Rockingham—one of America's friends—as head of the cabinet and had the boldness to add that the recognition of American independence was indispensable.

Rockingham was made Prime Minister, Shelburne became Secretary for Home and Colonial Affairs, and the Foreign Office was given to Charles James Fox. Thus America had three powerful friends at the British court.

During all the excitement incident to the change of ministry Lord Shelburne still kept America in mind, and in April of 1782 sent a negotiator—Richard Oswald—to Paris to arrange preliminary terms, if possible, with Franklin and his fellow peace commissioners. The selection of Oswald as the diplomatic agent was a most fortunate one, for Oswald was a tried and true friend of America and had put up the heavy bond of \$200,000 to release Henry Laurens, one of the peace commissioners, from the Tower of London, where he had been imprisoned after capture by the British coast patrol boat *Vestal* off the Newfoundland Banks while trying to reach his post as minister to the States General of the United Netherlands.

Late in June, 1782, John Jay, the third peace commissioner, arrived in Paris, and the peace sessions began. Benjamin Franklin was ill, and for a time the negotiations fell chiefly into the hands of John Jay. John Adams

arrived on October 26, 1782, a few days after concluding a commercial treaty with the Netherlands on October 8th of the same year. By this time the peace negotiations had reached the point where the British government had conceded:

1. American independence.
2. A settlement of the boundaries.
3. The restriction of Canada to its ancient limits.
4. Freedom of fishing on the banks of the Newfoundland and elsewhere.

There still remained open the questions:

(1) The right to dry fish on the British coasts.

(2) The payment of debts due to British subjects prior to the war.

(3) The compensation of the loyalists.

To the last measure Franklin maintained an unalterable opposition, and whenever it was pressed brought up his proposition for the cession of Canada. John Adams was equally firm for the right of drying and curing fish upon the British coasts.

While the peace negotiations were progressing, Vergennes, the French Minister of State, was keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings. Certain of the American peace commissioners, including hot-headed, impetuous John Adams, resented the views of one or two of the same contingent that they must do nothing without the advice of the French ministers and without obtaining their consent, and also entertained the idea that France did not want the independence of the American republic too easily and generally recognized, and that she wished it to appear rather as a favor obtained by the French.

Adams considered the independence of the United States a great work in which Providence had called him to

play a prominent part. He believed implicitly in the great future of the country which he represented. He believed that the career of a great independent maritime nation on the other side of the world was an event of prime importance in Europe, and he believed that the interests of France and other continental powers would profit thereby. When he asked assistance he asked it in the tone of one who offered assistance. Vergennes became so irritated at the tone of some of his letters that he reminded him that Franklin was the only accredited minister at the court of Versailles.

While Mr. Jay and the other peace commissioners did not share John Adams' theories to an appreciable degree, still they influenced the peace commissioners in general to the extent that when the preliminary articles of peace were signed on November 30, 1782, it was without consultation with the French government. In taking this course the commissioners acted in opposition to their instructions. This bold step of the peace commissioners did not escape a certain censure from the authorities at home. Reams have been written on the question whether or not they were justified in this course.

It certainly aroused the indignation of the French government. Vergennes wrote a violent note to Franklin, which the wily Nestor answered with diplomatic sagacity, and included the adroit suggestion: "The English, I just now learn, flatter themselves that they have already divided us. I hope this little misunderstanding will therefore be kept a secret, and that they will find themselves totally mistaken." This soft answer turned away wrath, or at least the appearance of it, and no difficulty was made. The preliminary

articles of peace were ratified by Congress.

It has often been said that of all the treaties Great Britain ever made, this was the one by which she gave the most and took the least. Lord Shelburne suffered for his generosity in the matter, for the treaty brought upon him and his associates the censure of the House of Commons, and caused the downfall of his ministry.

Mr. David Hartley was commissioned by the Court of London to perfect with the commissioners the terms of the definitive treaty of peace. After expending some months in an effort to agree upon a system of commercial arrangements, all idea of a further extension of the treaty was abandoned, and it was signed anew on September 3, 1783. The definitive treaty was but a copy of the preliminary articles which were ratified by Congress on February 14, 1784, and proclaimed to the nation on the same day. The first article of the treaty recognized the independence of the United States. The second fixed the boundaries, the third made provision for the unmolested right to fish on the Newfoundland Banks and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. The fourth article enabled creditors on either side to collect debts contracted before the opening of hostilities. The fifth article provided for the restitution of British estates which had been seized as alien enemy property. The sixth article declared against future confiscations of property of British sympathizers for the part that they might have taken in the war, and the release of all loyalists held in captivity. The seventh article declared a formal and proper peace—that all hostilities should cease, and that the British withdraw with all proper speed, restoring all archives, deeds, records, etc., that

might have been seized. The eighth article provided that the navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States. The ninth article provided for the return of all places or territory belonging to either of the belligerents that should have been conquered before the arrival of said provisional articles in America—a necessary provision in days antedating the telegraph, cable, and wireless.

The carrying out of the peace treaty was most difficult before the adoption of a Constitution by the United States, and the British government accredited no minister to the United States. It likewise declined to make a commercial treaty or to give up its forts in the western part of the United States, thus affording its agents control over the Indians. The situation was remedied somewhat by a commercial treaty consummated through the efforts of John Jay, then Chief Justice of the United States. This treaty made in 1794 solved the immediate difficulty with Great Britain, but was most unpopular at home, and led to bitter personal attacks by the Federalists against Washington. They regarded as serious defects that it engaged the United States against any intervention in the war on behalf of France—the first friend of America—did not touch on the vexed problem of the right of search, and limited the commercial privileges of the United States.

At the end of Washington's administration the French Directory broke off relations with the United States, demanding the abrogation of Jay's treaty and calling upon the new republic to stand by her ancient ally—France. Three envoys of peace were sent—

C. C. Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry. The mission was unsuccessful, and intercourse with France was suspended in 1798 by Congress—the treaties with France were declared to be at an end. American vessels were authorized to fire on French privateers—the new President, John Adams, was authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal. Washington was called from his retirement at Mount Vernon to command the American army, which was reformed. Only a few sea engagements occurred, and when Napoleon seized power the next year he renewed the peace between the two friends. There was no definite peace meeting—the old treaties were once more put into force and the little family quarrel blew over.

One of President Wilson's fourteen points, "the freedom of the seas," was the principle for which the United States threw down the gauntlet of war to her former adversary, Great Britain, in 1812. Trouble between the two countries had been brewing for some time. Diplomacy had exhausted itself in the endeavor to keep the peace. Our infant commerce was strangled by the embargo laid upon it by both Great Britain and France and the privateer system in vogue. Another cause of the war was the burning question of expatriation. Great Britain held firmly to the Teuton doctrine of perpetual allegiance. In following out this theory, she claimed the right to search neutral vessels and to impress for her vessels of war her subjects who were seamen wherever found.

A wave of indignation swept over the country on account of these practices. But the pacifists, who plied their cowardly trade in the early nineteenth century as well as in the early twentieth,

counseled against war and a firm stand against these outrages.

The situation grew steadily worse, but the old spirit of 1776 was not yet dead. The election of 1811-1812, resulted in the defeat of "submission men," and red-blooded Americans took control of the ship of state. The war party was led by such intrepid spirits as Henry Clay, the brilliant speaker of the house, John C. Calhoun, and William H. Crawford. The year of 1812 has been called "Mr. Madison's war," but in reality it was Henry Clay's war. He it was who forced the issue, and he it was who signed with the utmost reluctance the treaty of peace, which on its face amounted only to a cessation of hostilities.

Throughout the war Clay remained the dominant spirit. Through the dark days when our little handful of untrained men met defeat after defeat on land, it was Henry Clay who counseled patience and painted in glowing colors a brighter future for the American army. Although the presiding officer of the House, Speaker Clay frequently violated precedent by leaving the chair and speaking on the floor of the House. He early saw that they were hopelessly outmatched on land, but there was a gleam of hope in the sea situation. He was the American navy's first ardent champion, and his zeal was well repaid. It was the despised navy, which Congress had refused to increase by even a cat-boat, that gained four spectacular victories, and showed for the first time that the British navy, ship for ship, was not invincible.

The pacifist party still had many friends, and when Congress reassembled in 1813, there were many who sought peace at any cost. Henry Clay still stood resolute for the prosecution of

the war. In one of the most brilliant speeches ever made in the House of Representatives, he brought the House to his belief. Once more it was Henry Clay's war.

Clay did not confine his efforts to the House alone. He spent the vacation recesses of Congress in going about the country from one mustering camp to another to induce the young men to join the army. His personal popularity and magnetism did much to keep the spirit fit for the fight. At one time he was about the only person in the country whose optimism did not waver.

President Madison seemed content to follow the brilliant young House leader.

In 1813 came the first glimmerings of peace. The Empress of Russia offered to act as mediatrix between the United States and Great Britain, and Congress sent Albert Gallatin and James A. Bayard to St. Petersburg to join John Quincy Adams, our plenipotentiary to that court, to present our terms to the Imperial Government, the chief article being a stipulation against impressment. England refused to accept the offer of Russian intervention, and Bayard and Gallatin were withdrawn.

In the next year commissioners of the two governments met at Ghent in Flanders, to decide upon the terms of peace. The United States was represented by John Quincy Adams, afterward elected President, Henry Clay, "the Great Compromiser," Jonathan Russell, James A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin. The British envoys were Lord Gambier, Henry Gouldburn, and William Adams. The harangues continued for some time, the real causes of the war being lost sight of in a maze of diplomatic intrigues. It was on Christmas Eve, 1814, that the treaty was finally drawn up to the satisfaction of all parties,

and was immediately dispatched to Washington. Congress ratified the document on February 17, 1815, and it was proclaimed by President Madison on the next day.

At first the news of peace brought joy to the people, but when the contents of the treaty were disclosed, a storm of indignation was raised throughout the country. The main issue at stake and the principle for which the war had been fought, namely, the abolition of impressment, was not even mentioned in the treaty! It provided for the reciprocal restoration of all territory captured by the other party, and appointed three commissioners to settle the mooted Canadian-American frontier. One of these bodies was to decide the ownership of the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, another the line through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and the last, the boundary between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Both parties bound themselves to assist in suppressing the slave trade. Two of the provisions of the treaty of Paris were repealed at the convention: the navigation of the Mississippi, a formal right allowed to England, but which had never been utilized, was withdrawn, and, secondly, the Americans were deprived of a very valuable concession, that of fishing within the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

All of these matters, especially the fisheries question, became the subject of many future negotiations. "Perhaps at the moment the Americans were the chief losers; but they gained their greatest triumph in preferring all their disputes to be settled by time, the final negotiator, whose decision they could safely trust." Even in the question of impressment, a tacit victory was won, as no more sailors were kidnapped after the war.

Three great benefits were derived from this war: the beginnings of our naval power, the demonstration to European nations that attempts to impose upon our good-will would meet with disaster, and the beginning of our manufacturing industry, for it was by the withdrawal of British textiles from the market that our own manufactures received an impetus that has never been lost.

It is interesting to note that the victory of New Orleans, the nearest approach to a decisive battle that this war afforded, was fought after the treaty had been agreed upon, since the news did not reach America for over a month, owing to the slow transatlantic communications in those days.

An interesting sidelight on the actions of the peace-makers of Ghent is found in the round of social festivities offered the American peace representatives in the gallant little Flanders city. Henry Clay, who was a *bon vivant*, enjoyed these hugely, and unofficial history records a slight misunderstanding between Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin over the non-delivery of an invitation to Clay for a festive evening. Mr. Gallatin offered profuse apologies, but Clay remained incensed for some time. An undercurrent of discontent and misunderstanding prevailed in the mission. Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams had little in common, and constantly disagreed about the character of the peace communications—Clay standing for brief, succinct statements, and Adams holding fast to the theory that they should be most minute in detail. The bad feeling never broke out into an open quarrel, but hindered the work to such a degree that it was only when Gallatin took the leadership of the com-

mission and exercised tact and statesmanship that an agreement was finally brought about. John Quincy Adams kept a careful record of the daily incidents in his diary, and there may be gathered much inside information that throws an illuminating light on the personalities of the peace commission.

One last quarrel broke out between Clay and Adams after the signing of the peace treaty over the custodianship of the papers. John Quincy Adams as head of the commission, claimed the right, but got an order from the majority of the delegates to have them placed in Clay's custody. Adams refused to recog-

nize this document and retained them.

In fact, they have remained in the Adams family to the present day, and were never turned over to the government. The curious truth is that not one original paper dealing with the peace negotiations of the War of 1812 is in the hands of the government today. The Adams family has carefully preserved them, however, and in the will of Charles Francis Adams, the eminent student of American economics—grandson of John Quincy Adams—these papers were placed in charge of a trust company in Massachusetts for the term of one hundred years.

(To be continued)

BOND PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST CONDITIONS

The signing of the peace armistice has not altered the subject or conditions of the Essay Contest for which Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Boston, offered one hundred dollars as a prize to the Chapter sending in the best essay written by one of its members.

The subject is: "Would President Wilson's definite program (as stated in his terms of peace, addressed to Congress on January 8, 1918) if adopted at

the settlement after the war, remove all probabilities of future wars?"

Essays must not exceed 5000 words. The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the writer's name and address, also the name of her Chapter. Essays should be mailed flat and addressed to: Mrs. Louise J. Bacon, 128 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The contest closes February 1, 1919.





REHABILITATION AND THE WORK OF THE MAISON DES TOUT PETITS

By Robert G. Skerrett



MORE than a year ago, to be exact in November of 1917, some American women in Paris set about devising ways and means by which the slowly starving infants of the French capital could be helped back to health and physical normality and their little feet, so to speak, planted surely upon the highway to potential maturity. At first blush, this work may not seem to stand apart from other succoring activities at the time fairly well established, but it will be evident presently that these good women were clear-sighted enough to grasp the existence of a new field of welfare effort.

At the start, there were many difficulties to be dealt with, and progress was made slow toward realization of their aims by the very multiplicity of other relief organizations, etc. But these American women were undismayed. They forged steadily ahead, gradually widened their activities, and, finally, their labors crystallized on March 16th of the year just closed when they proudly opened the Maison des Tout Petits. Whatever may develop as the outcome of the institution of that haven, it will stand in years to come as a memorable milepost along the way to reconstruction, rehabilitation in France.

The Maison des Tout Petits is located at Number Seven Rue du Docteur Blanche, one of the historic parts of Paris. Its service is unique. As has been very well said, "It is one of the greatest and most significant charities imaginable—it is the means towards health and strength, both physical and moral, of the future generations of France." Never before has anyone in that country been willing to take up the very difficult task of specializing and concentrating all efforts upon the needy legions of under-nourished, rachitic babies. No branch of medical science has been more troublesome than that of the feeding of diseased infants whose digestive apparatus and even their very bones are perverted by reason of malnutrition. And, unhappily, as a rule, corrective measures are more often than otherwise rewarded by extremely discouraging results.

To begin with, the greatest mortality occurs during the first year of infancy, for then, like a feebly swinging pendulum, it takes but a slight touch to check, if not to effectually halt, motion. The gathering amplitude of life's action may, during that critical period of a span of a few months, be brought to a standstill. In France, the stress of war



THE MAISON DES TOUT PETITS, NO. 7 RUE DU DOCTEUR BLANCHE, PARIS. THE HOPE IS TO ACQUIRE A LARGER BUILDING WHERE 100 BABIES CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF AT ONCE

intensified the importance of the adult male, the present man power of the nation, and for the nonce, at least, the social value of the wee ones—the potential men and women of tomorrow—was somewhat lost sight of. This is not to be wondered at. Kindred conditions have existed in Belgium and in Poland during the years just gone, and it is a matter of record that the death rate among children in England increased at an alarming pace until measures were taken to prevent further vital wastage.

Whether or not the French were abreast of us, it is an outstanding fact that we, in America, have been for years keenly alive to the need of saving

tiny babies, and have developed this department of medical science to a greater degree than any other country. Clearly, then, if we are earnestly intent upon helping our Allies during their period of need, it is evident that we can play no part more lastingly beneficial than by lowering the death rate of the latest born and making strong those that shall have to bear the nation's burdens in the years to come. This work means more than actually snatching from death's door the ill-nourished infant; it includes, besides, transmitting to the present mothers and the mothers of the future our knowledge of child welfare, feeding, and hygiene. In short,

the Maison des Tout Petits is the cornerstone of a foundation upon which the vital superstructure of France may hereafter rest.

As Mrs. Frances Wellman, one of the officials of the organization, puts it: "While our specialty is the tiny baby, we do take them in ranging from eighteen months up to five years of age, but these older infants represent the exception and, because of the extreme effects of malnutrition, are unable to walk. In fact, not only are their bones rachitic, *i.e.*, too flexible and disposed to distortion when subjected to pressure, but the children are generally under-developed and bodily below the normal for their months or years. In a good many cases we have had babies submitted to us who weighed, after many weeks of malnutrition, much less than they did when they were born! Our problem has been to overcome this grim handicap, to build up and to round out their little frames, and to discharge them from our immediate care strong and well in a fair way to hold their own thereafter.

"The Maison des Tout Petits has accommodations for only twenty-five infants, and there we handle those that are critically in need of continued expert attention. This haven of ours is really the

center of activities that reach far and wide throughout the broad area of Paris. We have striven to make the little hospital a model of perfection in all of its essential appointments; indeed, every phase of the atmosphere of the Maison des Tout Petits fulfils a twofold purpose: first, to speed up the recovery of our wee patients and, then, to serve as an object lesson to the visiting parents.

"Half a hundred lectures to a mother on hygiene would never make the impression that a tour through the hospital does. There she sees her erstwhile emaciated, dying baby rapidly becoming plump and well. When we tell her that one of the causes of her child's returning health is the cleanliness of its surroundings, drive home to her mind the function of the pure air that enters through the open windows, these facts are so strongly visualized to her mind's eye that she can never forget them.

"The organization has nothing to do with the baby after it leaves its milk diet except to watch over its physical

state and, from time to time, to give the mother or guardian, as the case may be, advice. However, it does provide material aid after the baby has been discharged from the Maison des Tout Petits. There are many societies notable among them, the Daughters of



WEE MAURICE, EIGHTEEN MONTHS' OLD

CHILD SO WASTED BODILY THAT HE LOOKED BUT A THIRD OF HIS AGE WHEN BROUGHT TO THE HOSPITAL. HE HAS SINCE RECOVERED AND IS SUBSTANTIALLY A NORMAL CHILD

the American Revolution, which aid the fatherless and motherless children in France and make provision for the pitiable children of refugees. Our aim, however, is to save the baby that would in all likelihood have died if we had not come to its succor, and restored it to health. After that, it is our practice to return the infant to its home as soon as practicable, there to watch it, to supply it with milk, as long as need be, and to give those in charge of it such instruction as may be required for its well being. In doing this outside work we teach the mother or guardian not only how to take care of her present infant but give her that knowledge which may serve helpfully should others come.

"Up to date we have more than four hundred such outside cases which are taken to the hospital once a week to be weighed and observed; and where it is not possible to bring the babies to our clinic we visit them, administer, and advise. Our field of operations is steadily broadening, and it is the wonder of many persons familiar with welfare work in Paris how we manage to reach or rather to secure our numerous patients. As a rule, the French mother is very reluctant to part with her infant, and her feeling in this respect is

intensified if her child be suffering or critically ill. Generally, these little invalids can be discovered only by searching inquiry, and even then the distressed mother will relinquish her ministrations grudgingly. She knows how very often a hospital's work of relief

fails—how frequently the wee one is irrevocably lost.

"With us, the attitude of the parents is quite the reverse. The success of our labors has been talked over in humble homes in all parts of the French capital. Children are voluntarily brought to the hospital from every arrondissement of Paris and even from the outlying suburbs, such is the persuasive effect of the reputation won by the Maison des Tout Petits. The attending physician of the little hospital is

Doctor J. Raimondi, the well-known children's specialist of France. The head nurse or directress is Miss Lillian Nielsen, who was for some years in charge of the infant ward of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. For quite eighteen years she has given special study to the problem of infant feeding, and how well she has mastered her subject is amply evidenced by what she has achieved at this little haven.

"To make this clear let me quote a letter from Doctor Raimondi to Mrs.



THIS BABY, ONE YEAR OLD WHEN BROUGHT TO THE HOSPITAL, HAD TUBERCULOSIS

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN SAID THE CHILD COULD NOT LIVE. TODAY IT WALKS, TALKS, AND IS IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, AS THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS

C. Frederick Kohl, the President of our organization. He has written: 'It is with pleasure that I give my opinion of the Maison des Tout Petits. With a feeling of deep gratitude I have taken notice of the valuable help given by our relief work in the care of our infants here in Paris as well as in the nearby suburbs. I have followed with interest all of the efforts of your organization, which is the only one of its kind in France, an organization which is so necessary and the extension of which would be highly desirable both in providing medical advice to mothers and hospital service for infants who are suffering from the worst diseases of the digestive system, and who are in a desperate condition when brought to you. You are fulfilling a noble task. The originality of your undertaking may be best emphasized by the fact that heretofore no one has tried to essay it here. Results have outstripped all reasonable hopes. Through this work, with which you are allied, a great number of children have been saved, of which eighty or ninety per cent. would otherwise have died.'

The really heartening thing about the work of the Maison des Tout Petits is that so large a percentage of the little sufferers become normal children, and are in a fair way to grow to be strong men and women once the handicap of a puny start is overcome. In-



ONE OF THE MIRACLES WORKED AT THE MAISON DES TOUT PETITS

THIS YOUNGSTER WAS GIVEN UP BY THE DOCTORS, BUT THE PICTURE SHOWS WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED DURING FOUR MONTHS OF TREATMENT. THE LITTLE LAD IS SEVENTEEN MONTHS OLD

deed, the significance of this work is even greater because of one outstanding fact. The majority of the babies that have come under the helpful purview of this hospital are male infants, and their saving and invigorating bears intimately and directly upon the future man power of France. There is every reason why Americans should lend their further aid to this splendid undertaking, help to outfit a bigger building capable of accommodating at least a hundred babies, and, at the

same time, augment the personnel so that a still larger number of out-patients could be taken care of.

Miss Neilsen's conspicuous part in the remarkable success of the Maison des Tout Petits, apart from her special training, is due to inborn qualifications. She has a natural aptitude and love for her work, and her sympathy and abounding patience inspires confidence where reticence and even distrust are all too common. To the uninitiated, what she has achieved seem veritable miracles, and it is no wonder that many of the devout and delighted parents call her "The Apostle." Miss Neilsen, however, realizes the essentially practical side of her task, and therein lies the message to American mothers. The little ones, with their utterly disorganized digestive systems, have been painstakingly won back to health and strength through the medium of dried



A CORNER OF THE SUN PORCH AND SOME OF THE CONVALESCENT WEE ONES

milk, a milk powder especially prepared for infant feeding on this side of the Atlantic, and which contains twelve per cent. of fat or, as it is popularly understood, that measure of cream.

This preparation does more than merely restore flesh to the babies' emaciated bodies; it builds solid tissue; it satisfies and does not derange the oversensitive stomach of the half-starved; it leads to that normal upbuilding which nourishes rachitic bone and corrects the curvature due to disease; and, finally, this method of feeding is potent in battling with the early symptoms of tuberculosis. From Miss Neilsen's experience, especially latterly in France, she is satisfied that if she can get a tubercular infant in its first year it will be entirely practicable to eradicate the malady!

Of the Maison des Tout Petits, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Secretary of the American Relief Clearing

House and Member of the Committee for Fatherless Children in France, has volunteered this tribute. "No work I have seen in France, and I have been in relief work since the war opened, is so appealing to one's heart, nor does any work do more good in its line or have more possibilities for useful development in the future. No work is more deserving of American support than this, and what can be done to assist it will be of vital importance to France and, therefore, to us, as its educational value will enable it to save thousands of lives. It is to them we must look to carry on the work of civilization and be our barrier against future German aggression."

While the Maison des Tout Petits has been in full swing for less than a year, the significance of its labors should not be judged by the standards of prolonged service. It should be remembered that months, yes, even

weeks, in an infant's early days are to its vital record what years would be to the adolescent or the mature. The seeming miracles worked by the *Maison des Tout Petits* may become the rule, even the commonplace, of tomorrow, thanks to the loving, tender initiative of a small group of American women fortified by a dietary agency developed here in the laboratory.

It is certain that woefully wasted infants, weak and the apparently deformed wee ones may be coaxed back to vigor, rounded out in body, and straightened and strengthened in spine

and limb—metamorphosed, in short, into crowing, laughing little urchins or transformed into winsome fairies bubbling over with exuberant health, nature's greatest gift. Is it a marvel, then, that Madame Poincare, wife of the President of France, who has spent many hours at the *Maison des Tout Petits*, should pay this grateful tribute? "I wish everyone could know how touched I am by the greatness of American efforts. This Foundation is one of the most successful manifestations, and to it no French mother should remain insensible."



WHO WON THE WAR?

By Woodbury Pulsifer

Who won the war?
 'Twas little Belgium stemmed the tide
 Of ruthless hordes who thought to ride
 Her borders through, and prostrate France
 Ere yet she'd time to raise her lance.
 Plucky Belgium!

Who won the war?
 Italia broke the galling chain
 Which bound her to the guilty twain;
 Then fought 'gainst odds till one of these
 Lay prone and shattered at her knees.
 Gallant Italy!

Who won the war?
 Old England's watch-dogs of the main
 Their vigil kept, and not in vain;
 For scarce a ship her wrath dared brave
 Save those which skulked beneath the wave.
 Mighty England!

Who won the war?
 'Twas France who wrote, in noble rage,
 The grandest words on history's page;
 "*They shall not pass!*" The driven Hun
 Surged on to death, but not Verdun.
 Brave, sturdy France!

Who won the war?
 In darkest hour there rose a cry:
 "Sweet Liberty, thou shalt not die!
 We come! we come! across the sea,
 Thy stalwart sons and victory!"
 America!

Who won the war?
 No one of these; no one, but all
 Who answered Freedom's clarion call.
 Each humble man who did his bit
 In God's own book of fame is writ.
 These won the war.

—*Washington Evening Star*.



THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF NAVY LIFE

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," etc.



POPULAR fancy seems to have persisted in regarding the sailor as an irreverent fellow, yet when we come to look the facts squarely in the face, we will find that, so far as human records go, Jack always has had a conscious or subconscious belief in the existence of a Supreme Being. Indeed, in what other element on this globe is such a belief more likely to be generated? The mountains are awe-inspiring, but even more so is the mighty ocean when lashed into a fury by tempest. It is on such occasions, more so than in any other material environment of man, that the soul feels its utter helplessness, and is prone to cry out, "God have mercy upon us!"

With all that has been said, written and imagined about the lightheartedness of the sailor, we will find, deep down in his heart, a profound reverence and belief in the existence of the Creator; and it is not too much to say that this belief is stronger and more general among seamen than in any other one class of men. This is especially true among the navy sailors of the world, for, as a rule, they have had this innate belief enhanced by the teachings of chaplains and the preaching of God's Word while aboard ship.

Whether or not he is willing to admit it, Jack has taken the liveliest interest in the life to come—and the means of transit. No landfolk could be more anxious for a "decent burial" than your true son of the sea; and in many instances he has been as "fussy" over the details of his burial as any old lady who has been paying a "five-cent-a-week" life insurance policy for twenty years. An illustration of this is found in the private papers of Moses Brown, one of the first regularly commissioned captains in our navy on its reorganization after the American Revolution. In 1778 Brown commanded a warship fitted out by Massachusetts, one of the cannon of which burst, killing or wounding its entire crew. One of the fatally injured sailors was an Irishman, who begged Captain Brown that he might not be "thrown overboard like a dog," but that prayers be said over him.

"Very well, Pat," said Captain Brown, "I will tell Mr. Blank to read prayers over you."

But it seems that this particular "Mr. Blank" was of a religious faith especially repugnant to Pat, who exclaimed: "No! Faith, no, Captain! Then I shall not die. Mr. Blank shall never read prayers over me!"

Knowing that the man was in earnest, Captain Brown promised that he would read the prayers himself. With a gleam of unutterable satisfaction stealing over his honest features, Pat replied: "God bless ye, Captain! Then I'll die directly, sor."

This interest in the "life to come" was not confined to the crews. It cropped out a few years ago in a request made by one of the commanding officers in our navy, who not only bore a name that was unmistakably Hibernian, but who wanted everything about him to correspond as much as possible to the traits of his "ancient and honorable" ancestry. Coming into command of a fine ship, he at once proceeded to adjust his environment in conformity to his views. He did not have a golden harp emblazoned on each side of his craft, but he did cause all the ditty-boxes to be painted an emerald hue. His chaplain was a Mr. Isaacs, who was a good Methodist parson. Falling in with another United States war-ship which had a chaplain bearing a rich Irish name, our Emerald-true captain suggested that the ships "swap chaplains" as being in better conformity to his racial instincts.

It must be said that differences in religious beliefs never have seriously interfered with the hearty coöperation, good-fellowship or safety of the officers and crew of United States war-craft.

There was one instance in the career of our navy, however, in which the American man-of-warsman did not display his usual broad-mindedness in the matter of religion. In fact, so far as the writer knows, it is the first case in which the religious question ever appeared in our service in an official capacity; and when the facts are fully before the reader, possibly Jack's bigotry may be pardoned.

In 1800 the American frigate *George Washington*, Captain William Bainbridge, touched at the Mediterranean port of Algiers to deliver the *annual tribute* from the United States to the ruler of that principality.

It happened at that juncture that the Dey had incurred the displeasure of the Sultan of Turkey, and, to propitiate the wrath of that potentate, the Dey was anxious to send presents to the value of six or seven hundred thousand dollars to Constantinople. Not having a craft of his own, he compelled Captain Bainbridge to use the *George Washington* on a voyage to the Bosphorus. Humiliating as this errand was (with the Algerian colors over the American ship), it was made doubly so by interruptions to the navigating of the frigate because of the frequent devotions of the Mohammedan emissaries who went along to see that the presents were properly delivered.

Prayers on the open deck interfered with the tacking of the ship; and so scrupulous were the devotees, that they delegated one of their brethren to consult the ship's compass every time they prayed, in order to make sure they were facing Mecca. As can readily be imagined, the American tars in the *George Washington* became irritated, and the wheelmen gave vent to their displeasure by reversing the point of the compass when the Mussulman delegate came to find in which direction Mecca lay. It was not long before the devotees discovered the trick, and were horrified on learning that they had been worshipping with their backs to the Holy City. From that time on they stationed one of their most formidable members at the compass to insure no further tampering with their religious faith.

But Jack's ingenuity was not exhausted. He still "had it in" for those

Mussulmans. During the excessively hot weather, the awnings were "broke out" and hung during the day, but were taken down at night or in heavy gales. One morning, the awning was spread flat on the deck, ready for hoisting. In spite of Jack's protests, the Mohammedans came up at "prayer time" and squatted themselves on this awning and began a vigorous bowing and mumbling in accordance with their religious rites. Feeling that the burden of responsibility could not rest on him (as he had given ample warning), the burly boatswain piped away, the American sailors hoisted with (perhaps) unusual vigor, and in an instant the dozen or so devotees were rolling and sprawling in a mass toward the slack end of the awning—grabbing their "prayer-mats" and "service books" in an effort to save at least those precious insignia of their faith from being dumped into the lee scupper.

So far as the writer knows, the first instance of a regularly appointed chaplain in the United States navy was that of Samuel Livermore, who, through personal attachment to Captain James Lawrence, was made chaplain of our frigate *Chesapeake* when she fought the British ship *Shannon* off Boston lighthouse, June 1, 1813. Previous to that, such religious ceremonies as were performed aboard American navy craft, seem to have been conducted by the commanding officer or his assistants. It is doubtful if regular church services were held down to the period of the *Chesapeake-Shannon* fight. John Paul Jones, who left the most voluminous records of any of our sea officers of the Revolution, makes no mention of religious services aboard any of the many ships under his command, or of any chaplain aboard. Not one of the numerous sea records left by other

officers and seamen in the same war indicates that "sky pilots" took an active part in the struggle on the ocean; and the same is noticeable in the records bearing on our *quasi-war* with France, 1798–1800; and in the wars against the States of Barbary.

From this it may be presumed that the religious phase did not officially enter American navy life until about the period of our second war against Great Britain. And it is stated on good authority that Samuel Livermore himself was not a regularly ordained minister. In fact, it is questionable if he had ever, officially, conducted a religious service. Like many of our good American "fighting parsons" who have added brilliant pages to our national history, Livermore seems to have loved a "good fight"—when the cause was just. In all probability, he taxed whatever personal claim he may have had on the friendship of Captain Lawrence, and the latter, finding the *Chesapeake's* complement full, and no place in which to enter an "extra hand" on the ship's muster-roll, "appointed" Livermore to the honorary office of chaplain as being sufficient excuse to permit him to enter the frigate and take part in the impending battle.

And Livermore established, on that momentous occasion, a precedent in militant Christianity, which has been nobly followed by succeeding "sea parsons" in the navy down to date. Such had been the slaughter in the *Chesapeake* that, when Captain Broke (the commander of the *Shannon*) led his boarders aboard the *Chesapeake* quarterdeck, Livermore was about the only American in that part of the ship remaining unhurt. Lawrence has just received his mortal wound. Livermore seized a pistol and fired at the British commander, and, although the

bullet missed its mark, it struck an enemy seaman. With a "backward stroke of his good and mighty Toledo blade," Captain Broke felled the chaplain to the deck.

From the diary of a seaman, kept while aboard the United States frigate *Potomac* during her famous cruise around the world, 1832-1834, it appears that, by that time, chaplains and religious services had become an official part of ship-life in our navy. Describing Sundays at sea he records: "None but the most necessary duty is required of the crew on that day. If the weather is fair, divine service is performed and the crew mustered. The first Sunday of each month is allotted to reading the Articles of War, which contain all the necessary commands and orders that are requisite to the conduct of officers and crew in time of peace and war. At 8 A.M. the word is passed, 'All hands stand for muster, ahoy!' and summons every person to church, where the chaplain, having the capstan covered with an American flag for a pulpit, reads the prayers of the church and conducts the services with a sermon, short but impressive. While thus engaged, not a whisper is heard. All listen with an attention that would do justice to the characters of those who have a more exalted opinion of their moral life, and contemns the idea that sailors can not listen to and feel the effect of such addresses."

The above reference to the religious side of man-of-war-men of that period is amply supported by other records, and confirms the statement made at the beginning of this article, that your true sailor-man is, and always has been, highly susceptible to religious inspiration. In an account written by Samuel Leech (a protégé of the Duchess of Marlborough in 1810), who afterward enlisted in the American navy, it is shown how a group

of sailors rescued the Rev. Rowland Hill from a mob of "land toughs" while on one of his street-preaching tours.

Toward the close of the war of 1812, several hundred American navy sailors were confined in the British prison pen near Capetown. Among these was Leech, and he records: "An English missionary, the Rev. George Thom, asked permission of the prisoners to preach to them on Sundays. Some of the sailors objected, on the ground that he would laud the King, but the prevailing sentiment was 'Let him come, and show him that Americans know what good behavior is.'

"Cleaning up one of the rooms and arranging benches, they welcomed Mr. Thom and his amiable wife on the following Sabbath. Instead of preaching about kings and princes, as some of the Americans feared, he gave them an earnest, simple discourse, which so pleased the men that they invited him to come every Sunday." The missionary accepted the invitation, and, as a result of his ministrations, "gambling, profanity and other vices," among the prisoners, "became unpopular and were finally discarded altogether." So appreciative were the Americans that they presented many gifts to Mr. Thom, worked in a rough way with their own hands—and doubly welcome to the good man on that account. One of the gifts was the model of a full-rigged ship. Another gift was a hat of bullock's horns—the horn being cut into narrow strips and woven.

Chaplains have a most important field for work in the United States Navy—a field that should be greatly extended in accord with the spirit of American institutions. This is a God-fearing, God-worshipping and God-protected nation. "In God we trust" has been our time-honored motto, yet, singularly enough,

we have fallen behind some nations in formal acknowledgment of the Almighty when entering on a battle. Catholic Spain set the example of holding religious rites aboard ships on the eve of great sea fights or important nautical undertakings. Columbus started on his great discovery with the formal benediction of the church, while priests became an important factor in most Iberian voyages of discovery. The great Armada and the battle of Trafalgar were begun by the Latins with prayer. Scotch Presbyterians opened many of their battles against Mother England with supplications to the Divinity. Whole divisions of Russian and English armies have formally acknowledged the Supreme Being on the eve of battle. Are these not examples worthy to be followed both in the army and navy of this preëminently God-fearing people?

Prayers have been offered in American armies and aboard our warships on the opening of battles, but not because of any

government or official direction to that end. Washington prayed at Valley Forge. Our "fighting parsons" of the Revolution "prayed right lustily" whenever occasion permitted; and in all our wars religious services have been held among the soldiers. When the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* came out of Cherbourg Harbor, June 19, 1864, divine service was being held aboard the *Keearsarge*; and when Cervera made his forlorn dash out of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898, preparations for "church" were under way in the American flagship. But not one of the foregoing instances was the result of an established regulation by the government so far as opening a battle with prayer is concerned. Would it not be more consistent with our generally expressed faith in God if the United States government should order religious service to be held in all our armies and fighting craft on the eve of impending battles?



THE OLD-TIME TAVERN KEEPER

By Margaret Ashmun

"Men of no small personal respectability have ever kept inns in this country."—President Timothy Dwight, in his "Travels in New England."

Bareheaded to his open door he came,
To welcome-in the chilled and famished guest,
With jocund clamor; stinting not his best,
And ill content to give what all might claim,
Freely he poured the cup and heaped the flame;
Impartially on rich and poor he pressed
His homely comforts—food, and warmth, and rest,
Wise, mirthful talk, and slow diverting game.

His house, no mere cold hostel, friendly stood,
Where wayfarers a genial home might find;
Himself its gracious spirit, as he stood
Dispensing what was his of heart and mind;
A force he was for simple brotherhood,—
A man of power, generous and kind.

RUFUS KING, A REVOLUTIONARY STATESMAN

By Edward Hale Brush

THE Rufus King Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with Mrs. James A. Dugan, Regent, was organized January 25, 1918, in Jamaica, N. Y., and on April 5, received

its charter. One of the chief objects of this Chapter is to assist the King Manor Association to perpetuate in every possible way the name of Rufus King, a brilliant statesman, whose fame is associated with Long Island.

The beautiful Long Island home came into possession of Senator King in the opening years of the nineteenth century and remained in the family until 1896. The mansion itself is in the custody of the King Manor Association, formed about twenty years ago for that purpose, while the grounds are beautifully kept by the Park Depart-

ment of New York City. It is very appropriate that such patriotic efforts should center around the venerable structure which for nearly a century was the home of one of the most high-minded and distinguished families of America.

Rufus King was a statesman who upheld the very highest ideals of government. He was born in Scarborough, Me., March 25, 1755, the son of Richard and Isabella King and grandson of John King who emigrated from Kent, England, about 1700, and settled in Boston. Richard King was a partner in the New York banking house of Ward and King; also a farmer, merchant, and exporter of lum-



RUFUS KING
PATRIOT AND STATESMAN

ber from the Maine district.

Rufus obtained his elementary education in Scarborough schools and from them was promoted to the academy in



KING MANOR, JAMAICA
HOME OF SENATOR RUFUS KING AND HIS SON, GOVERNOR JOHN A. KING

Newburyport in 1769. In due time he entered Harvard where his own attainments and the advantages of a college education made him of great value in the Constitutional Convention in later years. It was just after the outbreak of the Revolution in 1777 that he was graduated from Harvard and took up the study of law. Wishing to take a more active part in the defense of his country he served on the staff of General Glover and took part in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778. Upon its termination he resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1780. His practice increased and his ability won him, in 1782, an election to the Massachusetts Legislature where he served three years. He was sent as a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1785-87. It was while

a member of this body that he introduced his famous Anti-Slavery resolution applying to the government of the Northwest Territory. He proposed and vigorously defended that clause which forbade slavery in that area east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. This represented one of his greatest services to the nation, but his sentiments were far ahead of his time and it was many years before the country caught up with his ideas.

He represented Massachusetts in the Federal conventions of 1787 that drafted the United States Constitution and it was primarily through his efforts that the State was led to ratify the work.

In 1786 he married Mary Alsop, daughter of John Alsop, a wealthy merchant of New York.



ASSEMBLY ROOM

THIS WAS THE DINING-ROOM OF THE MANSION. OVER THE MANTEL IS A PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR JOHN A. KING



MAIN HALLWAY OF KING MANOR, JAMAICA, N. Y.

In 1789 King was elected United States Senator from New York. During Washington's second administration he invited Mr. King to become Secretary of State. He declined and was appointed Minister to England, at that time a difficult position but ably filled by him until 1803. King was one of the most trusted of the counsellors of Washington, and in the early years of the nineteenth century did much as Senator from New York and Minister at the Court of St. James to mould the policy of the Government on important national and international questions. His prominence in the councils of the Federalist party was such that he was twice their candidate for Vice President (1804 and 1808) and in 1816 candidate for President, but the party was too divided to win a successful election.

When his senatorial term expired in 1825 he was again appointed Minister to England, where he gave two years of distinguished service. His four elections as senator and his two appointments as minister made him without doubt the recipient of more honors of this nature than have ever come to a citizen of the Empire State.

In 1827, two years after his final return to America, he died in New York but was buried from his home at King

Manor, where he accomplished so much of the work connected with his later career. He lies in the graveyard of Grace Episcopal Church, Jamaica, where for many years he had been the chief mainstay. In one of the Parish histories his death is thus described:

Mr. King died at 71 years of age in New York and was buried from his mansion in Jamaica, without pomp, but in the presence of many distinguished associates. The Nation scarcely 50 years old, might well take note of the departure from earth of one who valiantly supported its Declaration of Independence, shared its struggles and battles to make that declaration stand to all the world, and all generations. The ample grounds of the King Manor were filled with an impressive concourse of people. The customs of those days permitted without comment the distribution of segars, tobacco and wine for the refreshment of those who came long distances over unpaved roads. The solemn scenes of such burial may have been relieved of their sadness and yet no more sincere regrets were ever felt or expressed by a community for a distinguished citizen.

Although he served a short time in the Continental Army, Rufus King's chief claims upon the gratitude of his countrymen of later generations consists in his work of forming a government for the United Colonies and upbuilding institutions and laws by which they might remain united.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on November 30, 1918, in Fremont, Ohio, of a former National Officer, Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall (Elizabeth West), Vice-President General, 1911-1913.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

STATE CONFERENCES

MINNESOTA

The Twenty-fourth Annual Congress of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held September 27, 1918, at St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. Three meetings are usually held on the same day, a Conference composed of State Officers and Regents precedes the general Congress, and in the afternoon a meeting of Sibley House Association, where ways and means are discussed and carried out for the care and maintenance of the Sibley House, a historic old home associated with the early Territorial days of Minnesota, which the Daughters own and have restored as a museum and chapter house.

Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, presided at the meetings, and about one hundred were in attendance. The platform was decorated with an immense flag and palms, and the Regent's table was adorned with an artistic bouquet. The Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer were seated at the table with the Regent. After the singing of "America" the invocation was offered by Mrs. Ell Torrance, Ex-State Regent. The Daughters were then favored by a patriotic address when Mayor Lawrence C. Hodson of St. Paul was introduced. The speaker gave great praise to the Minnesota Daughters for their wonderful patriotic work accomplished in not only war relief and Red Cross work, but in the many other branches of work, in preserving history and keeping the ancestral fires alive.

The Regent, Mrs. James Morris, responded to the address by saying that she felt that the instituting of "gasless Sundays" had done much to bring back the old-time Sundays in the home, when the family gathered about the piano to sing the old songs and really get acquainted with father.

The reports of the Regents showed increased results in all war relief and Red Cross work over that of the previous year. Hundreds of quarts of grape juice and thousands of glasses of jellies and fruits have been made this fall and sent to sick soldiers. Our State Regent, Mrs. Morris, has made personal visits almost daily to the hospitals at Fort Snelling and the

Overland, carrying hundreds of quarts of grape juice, books, magazines, etc., to cheer the soldiers.

The following letters expressing appreciation of these contributions have been received:

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DETACHMENT
U. S. ARMY
AIR SERVICE MECHANICS SCHOOL,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

November 2, 1918.

FROM: The Officer in Charge of Hospitals.

TO: Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent,
D. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn.

SUBJECT: Grape Juice and Jellies Sent to Hospital.

1. The Officer in Charge of Hospitals desires to thank the members of the D. A. R. throughout the State for their great kindness in sending to the boys sick in our hospitals, wonderful home-made grape juice and jelly. If the members could only go through the wards at meal time and watch the convalescents heaping on their bread all the jelly they can get, you would know how much the boys appreciate the trouble you have taken in making it for them.

2. The grape juice has been of even greater value. More than one boy has been able to take grape juice when no other nourishment was possible for him. You have worked hard—you have spared neither expense or trouble—but it has been well worth while.

3. In addition to the actual good you have done in nourishing the boys, there is a feeling of dependability toward you which the officers of the medical corps have felt. You have always been ready at any call, and have time and again proved yourselves extremely efficient. You have more than upheld your standards and ideals as a patriotic organization.

4. The entire hospital—officers, nurses and patients—are deeply indebted to you, and more grateful than they can say.

JOHN E. STRUTHERS,
Captain, M. C., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS OF U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL
FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA

October 10, 1918.

Mrs. James T. Morris.
State Regent, D. A. R.
Minneapolis.

448022

DEAR MADAM:

We take this opportunity to thank yourself and ladies of the D. A. R. who so kindly furnished this hospital with grape juice.

Your coöperation, your loyal sacrifice of time, money and convenience, and the constant devotion to the needs of our soldiers, are the natural and inevitable results of American patriotism.

Very truly yours,

A. SCHUYLER CLARK,
Major, M. C., U. S. A.

P. S.—The state afghan * is being used by an injured soldier at the Overland Hospital.

During the year a large work has been accomplished by Mrs. Charles S. Batchelder, Chairman of Committee "To Prevent Desecration of the Flag." Many cases of the misuse of the flag as commercial advertising, store-window decorations, etc., have been discovered and corrected. Articles have been published in papers and magazines on the proper use of the flag and flag laws.

At the next session of our State Legislature an attempt will be made by the committee to amend and improve the State Flag Laws.

The membership of our State D. A. R. now has reached a total of 1312 members.

(Mrs. D. B.) LETHE B. MORRISON,
State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

By invitation of Rumford Chapter, the Seventeenth Annual Conference of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Concord, October 30, 31, 1918. The Conference was called to order on Wednesday, in the Chapel of the South Congregational Church by the State Regent, Mrs. Will B. Howe. Invocation was offered by the Rev. Archibald Black, followed by the singing of the N. S. D. A. R. hymn. Mrs. Sumner H. Lawrence, Regent of Rumford Chapter, extended to the Daughters a most hearty welcome, Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Vice-Regent, responding very graciously.

* The above refers to a state afghan composed of blocks bearing the name of each Chapter in the state.

The Roll Call by the Regent showed a majority of the Chapters represented by delegates.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the State Treasurer's report was read by the Secretary and accepted.

The Historian reported that a circular letter had been sent out by her to each of the Regents, asking them to send her a report of the D. A. R. life in her chapter and town and for a history of the names of the chapters. Mrs. C. C. Abbott's report on patriotic education was read by the Secretary.

Mrs. Bruce reported nothing accomplished for the C. A. R., only three Chapters having assured her of devoting some time to this work. Mrs. Bruce appealed to the Chapters to set apart at least a portion of one meeting each year to forwarding the interest of the Society of the C. A. R.

Mrs. Charles J. Keach, Chairman of the Children and Sons of the Republic, reported that there were two Chapters in the state, one at Somersworth and one at Franklin, and much praise is due Mrs. Morrison of Franklin for her work with the young people of the Polish Colony. Mrs. Keach asked each delegate to take to her Chapter this message:

"Keep ever in mind the deep importance of this branch of our work, for in no better way can Americanization be taught to our aliens than in their home by their children, who in turn have been taught by our Chapters, Children and Sons of the Republic."

Mrs. Cox reported that there were four Real Daughters. At Christmas, greetings, a box of candy, and bank notes were sent to each.

Miss Greeley, Chairman of Old Trail Roads, suggested that this topic have a place in the program at one of the Chapter meetings during the year and that no marking of roads be attempted until a uniform style of marking for New Hampshire be adopted.

Mrs. George Balcom reported that respect and love is shown in the state for the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. Nannie Burleigh, Chairman on Conservation, reported that the D. A. R. all over the state have been leaders in conservation, and "Economy" will be their slogan for the coming year.

Mrs. Anna Eaton Carter, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, spoke of the merits of the magazine and asked for a greater interest and a larger subscription.

Mrs. Lorin Webster, Chairman of the Preservation of Historic Spots, reported that Granite Chapter, Newfields, assisted in raising the necessary funds to place a soldiers' monument in the town, which was dedicated on Memorial Day.

Margery Sullivan Chapter and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Hampshire dedicated the memorial tablets to the memory of Major Richard Walderne in the Old Burial Ground, Dover.

Miss Harriet I. Parkhurst, Chairman of Genealogical Research, asked for copies of unpublished family records, genealogies, abstracts of deeds, wills, marriages, birth and death records. Inscriptions on tomb stones in many of the little farm cemeteries are also desired.

Mrs. Benjamin C. White, Chairman of the Naval Service, reported that the Daughters had worked diligently, knitting sweaters, socks, helmets, and scarfs, besides making and filling many comfort kits.

Mrs. Howe explained the Training Camp Fund, and because of this fund we have been able to send a young woman to take a three weeks' course in intensive training in Washington and are to aid the young women in the purchase of aprons and of shoes, if need be, who are to take the five months' Nurses' Training Course in New Hampshire.

It was voted that a note of sympathy be sent Mrs. Fannie B. Emerson, Regent of Submit Wheatly Chapter, whose son had so recently given his life for his country on the battlefield of France. Mrs. Holdsworth read letters from two of our Real Daughters.

As our distinguished guests had not arrived, a change in the program for the afternoon session was necessary, the State Regent giving her report at this time. It was an inspiring patriotic address, as well as presenting a concise and comprehensive report of the year's work of the organization. Mrs. Howe urged the buying of Liberty Bonds, a deeper reverence shown for the flag, conservation of food, and the importance of Americanization.

General Frank S. Streeter, Chairman of the New Hampshire State Committee of Americanization, asked his audience to put themselves in the place of the non-English speaking aliens, who are unable to understand our language, our laws, our customs and our institutions. Should the moral and mental development of these people be left to the instruction of the I. W. W. and like organizations? If so, there shall arise a spirit of Bolshevism which will threaten our democracy and the blame will rest only on ourselves. Henry F. Metcalf, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, extended greetings to the delegates.

Rumford Chapter was especially honored in having for guests Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, Mrs. Charles Aull, Vice-President General from Nebraska. Mrs. George M. Minor, Vice-President

General from Connecticut, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut.

Mrs. Guernsey said: "We are living in a new world; a more sane and serious note marks our national life. Life has taken on a nobler form. We, the Daughters of the American Revolution have moved out of our ancestral groove and made ourselves a part of the activities of the world."

Mrs. Aull brought greetings from Nebraska. Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, urged the Daughters to subscribe to the official publication of the Society, which is no longer a charity but an asset to the Society.

Mrs. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts and Director of the Northeastern Division, brought greetings from her ninety-six Chapters, and suggested that both New Hampshire and Massachusetts go over the top on the \$100,000 Liberty Bond taken out by the National Society. Mrs. John L. Buel spoke first of the success of the American dyes; then, in closing, said that our sacrifices have been in vain if we stand for anything less than unconditional surrender.

Mrs. Howe, before adjourning, asked the Regents and Delegates to devote three minutes of their Chapter meetings to conservation, to report the amount of Liberty Bonds taken out by the members, to send in their Smithsonian Reports more promptly, and advised the wearing of the D. A. R. recognition pin.

A pleasant incident of the Conference was a reception given by Mrs. B. C. White, in honor of the National Officers and visiting Daughters.

The Thursday morning session was called to order by the State Regent. Mrs. Guernsey, President General, interestingly explained the work of the Society.

Mrs. Aull outlined the work of patriotic education. Mrs. Minor again asked for the support of the magazine. Mrs. Ellison asked that New Hampshire go over the top with her sister states in the number of magazine subscriptions.

The Chapters have been particularly active in Red Cross work, in subscribing for Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, in raising money to help in the rebuilding of the French village of Tilloloy, and the support of French orphans.

The State Officers elected at the Conference were: Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, State Regent; Mrs. Lorin Webster, Vice Regent; Mrs. C. H. Babbitt, Conference Representative on the Advisory Board, and Mrs. W. B. Howe, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Barrett moved that \$25 be appropriated by the Conference for the Children's Aid

and Protective Society. Carried. Mrs. Dearborn moved that we purchase a \$100 Liberty Bond of the fifth issue. Carried. Mrs. Holdsworth moved that the Conference appropriate a sum, not exceeding \$10 in money or gifts, to be given Mrs. Cox to send to each of our four Real Daughters. Carried. Mrs. Dearborn moved that a Christmas message of good cheer be sent by the Secretary to the Daughters serving overseas. Carried. Mrs. Martin moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended Rumford Chapter for their courtesy and entertainment. Carried.

Mrs. Howe very feelingly thanked the Daughters for their hearty support during her

term of office as State Regent. Mrs. Hill expressed for the state the Daughters' pride and appreciation to Mrs. Howe for her faithful and efficient work.

Upon adjournment of the Conference all joined in singing "America."

The inspiration received from our guests, together with the enthusiasm for work shown by the Daughters, made the Conference one of the most successful and interesting sessions ever held by the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY P. DEMOND,

State Secretary.



A Special Magazine Blank from Yankeeland which Brings Results

AS A DESCENDANT OF THE

PATRIOTS OF '76

I DESIRE TO SHOW MY LOYALTY TO THE

FINEST PATRIOTIC SOCIETY IN THE WORLD

BY ENROLLING MY NAME AS A SUBSCRIBER TO ITS ORGAN

**"THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE"**

AND REQUEST THAT MY SUBSCRIPTION BEGIN WITH _____NUMBER

Signature in full.....

Address.....

.....*Chapter*

(Note—Originated by Mrs. W. F. Hopson, Connecticut)



D. A. R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT



Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is *your* work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT

Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Connecticut. The State has gone "over the top" in Fund for Restoration of Tilloloy. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five out of 5779 Daughters of the American Revolution in the state are members of Red Cross. The United War Work of the state was the knitting of 600 sets of six garments each, a total of 3600 knitted garments for the Aviation School at Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., the Chapters purchasing their own wool, the reported cost being over \$4000. The Chapters are now knitting for the Luerelia Shaw Chapter's "Emergency Supplies of Knitted Garments" for the soldiers and sailors in New London. The yarn is bought by the D. A. R. Chapters who do the knitting.

Illinois sent three ambulances to France.

New Mexico with only four Chapters in the state has outfitted the battleship *New Mexico* with comfort garments and has raised approximately \$1500 with which to buy the yarn for this knitting. The Jacob Bennett Chapter of Silver City contributed nearly \$700 of the amount. The Daughters have also furnished one transport.

New York. Knickerbocker Chapter, New York, inaugurated the patriotic prayer services held every week in one of the leading hotels in New York.

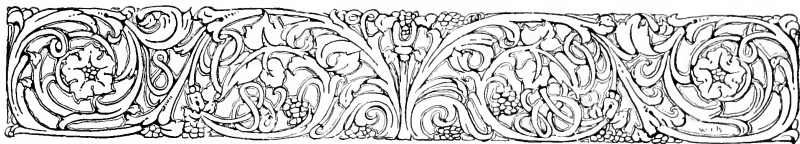
Wyoming. Sheridan Chapter completed its quota of three knitted sets for the equipment of the boys on the battleship "Wyoming," and the Chapter has superintended entirely the

knitting department of the Red Cross. Chapter raised and has paid its quota for the restoration of Tilloloy. Chapter also raised and sent to headquarters at Cheyenne their quota for a state ambulance to be sent to "our boys" in France. The Chapter is also compiling and keeping up to date the historical record of "the boys" gone into the service in Sheridan County.

Michigan. The Daughters, with the approval of the State War Preparedness Board, are rushing consignments of knitted garments, comfort bags, and jelly to sick and wounded Michigan men who have returned from "over there," and who are now in New York hospitals. For the benefit of *very* weak men, cardboard sheets sent home in laundry packages to prevent wrinkling of shirt fronts are being converted into entertaining cards for convalescing men by pasting on either side of the card picture cards, jokes, and short, bright stories.

One member of Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Ann Arbor, mobilized the negro women of the city for a meeting at which the Afro-American Women of the Republic Club was formed for war relief service work.

North Carolina. Under the direction of the Caswell Nash Chapter, Raleigh, meetings of both white and colored mothers of men in service were held which were very gratifying in attendance and in interest displayed.



D. A. R. BUREAU ACQUIRES VALUABLE NEW LANTERN SLIDES AND LECTURES



HE Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures has secured new sets of slides from the Committee on Public Information. Lectures accompanying each set of slides have been prepared by Government experts.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has done much to promote patriotism and teach love of country through its interchangeable system of lectures and lantern slides, some of which are used on United States transports and by the Y. M. C. A. in Europe.

The newly acquired lectures and slides, in addition to those of Tilloloy, cannot help but be of value to chapters throughout the country; much of their interest centers in showing the part played by "our boys" in winning the war.

The list of the new lectures follows:

- I. THE CALL TO ARMS—
With 58 slides.
- II. TRENCHES AND TRENCH WARFARE—
With 73 slides.
- III. AIRPLANES AND HOW THEY ARE MADE—
With 61 slides.
- IV. FLYING FOR AMERICA—
With 54 slides.
- V. THE AMERICAN NAVY—
With 51 slides.
- VI. THE NAVY AT WORK—
With 36 slides.
- VII. BUILDING A BRIDGE OF SHIPS—
With 63 slides.
- VIII. TRANSPORTING THE ARMY TO FRANCE—
With 63 slides.

With each set of slides is furnished the printed text of the accompanying lecture.

Apply to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman, 1925 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y., for price list.

Other lectures and slides to be secured through the committee comprise:

	Slides	Price
America of To-day	46	\$2.50
Memorial Continental Hall and its Environns	110	5.00
Forest Conservation (4 sets), Adult, 95 slides each	95	4.00
Children, 80 slides each		3.00
George Washington the Man	126	5.00
Historic Hudson	95	4.00
Historic Spots in the Colonial States	114	5.00
The Trail of the Flag	100	5.00
Landmarks in History	100	4.50
Making of America	85	3.50
National Old Trails	100	4.50
Our Flag (adult)	100	5.00
Our Flag (children, selected)	72	3.00
Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims	100	3.00
This Country of Ours	102	4.50
Incidents in the Making of Our Country (Treaty of Ghent)	107	5.00
Our Waterways	80	3.00
Youth of George Washington	80	3.00

The members of the committee are asked to interest Chapters in their states in these lectures. Chapters are expected to pay expressage both ways. Orders are filled as they are received. Please make them definite and concise. Time must be allowed this year on account of delays in express deliveries. Please remember this when placing an order. No expense except expressage is entailed in ordering the Tilloloy slides. Make application for slides to Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman. Definite dates will be given precedence.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter (Bloomington, Ill.). The First M. E. Church was crowded with guests for the program given by the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemoration of the Illinois Centennial, and especially in commemoration of the anniversary of the "lost speech" made by Abraham Lincoln, May 29, 1856.

The program opened with an organ voluntary, followed by the singing of "America" by the audience. The pastor of the church then offered prayer. Mrs. Sain Welty, chairman of the committee in charge of the dedication ceremonies, presided at the meeting. She stated that, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Lowden and the Illinois Centennial Commission, a committee was appointed in McLean County to interest the different organizations in celebrating the centennial year of our State, and Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, D. A. R., decided this would be a most fitting time to mark some historic spot in Bloomington. Mrs. Welty then introduced Mrs. M. T. Scott, Honorary President General, who, she stated, had come from Washington to participate in the celebration in her home city. The past year Mrs. Scott has served as Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, and has been active in other forms of war work. Mrs. Scott gave a very able address on the history of the "lost speech." A letter was read from Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln. Congressman Foss, who had come from Washington especially for the occasion, then gave an address. Mrs. F. M. Austin, a member of this Chapter, read Lincoln's favorite poem, "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" and the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" closed the program.

Following this church meeting the audience adjourned to the corner of Front and East Streets, where the building which formerly was a part of Majors' Hall stands. On the east side of this building the tablet commemorating the famous "lost speech" was unveiled with fitting ceremonies.

The building as it now stands has only two

stories but when Lincoln made his speech there were three stories, and it was on the third floor, now torn down, that Majors' Hall was located.

A large number of people attended this exercise out-doors in addition to those who were at the meeting in the church, also a large number of school children were present. Mrs. M. T. Scott made the opening address, which follows:

"It is meet that upon the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has devolved the grateful task of placing this tablet of enduring bronze, in recognition of the popular loyalty and affection for the great President from Sangamon.

"Daughters, while it is well for us often reverently to retrace the steps that have marked our growth, to-day new drafts on our latent possibilities are being drawn, and our hearts turn not to the past with its memories, but to the future with its opportunities, while a voice that thrills our souls and stirs our hearts with divine emotion summons us to fresh service, to noble achievements.

"In this great enterprise of saving civilization, to which we, with our Government, have pledged our flesh and blood at its best, our fortunes and our sacred honor, the Daughters of the American Revolution have within the last year raised—including purchases of Liberty Bonds by individual Daughters—nine million four hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

"As to the 'lost speech' of Abraham Lincoln, after all, what has been lost of that famous speech at the first Republican convention, that birth hour of a great national party here, two generations ago? Have we lost the Biblical quotation, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand'?

"I have always suspected, in my reading of the thrilling debates of those days, that what was lost in the so-called 'lost speech,' and all that was lost, was the magic of the personality, the injected enthusiasm which filled the speaker and enthralled his hearers; the electric spark, or rather the Divine fire, that plays around the head and countenance of a great



TABLET PLACED BY LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

orator on a great occasion; the same radiance that pours from an inspired actor on the stage, from the diva at the opera, or from the minister with a message from the pulpit. What pen description has ever availed to help us realize the weight of Chatham's defiance of the House of Lords in his defence of the American Revolution? What has ever been able to convey to others the thrill of Wilson's messages?

"All accounts of Abraham Lincoln agree that there was something unearthly in certain moods of his—that a veil seemed to descend, at moments of possession by other powers than his own, over those dark eyes of his in those cavernous sockets.

"Joseph Medill, of that period, has left a picture of that spell-bound audience, in the confession that he himself, there as a reporter, after the first few periods was so carried out of himself and from all conscious purpose, except to lose no accent or gesture or breath of the speaker, that he totally forgot himself and ceased taking notes, and on glancing around the reporters' table, found all others transfixed like himself. One cool friend of Lincoln's, his contemporary and neighbor and brother lawyer, Whitney, has left a long-hand sketch,

the best that could be taken, undoubtedly, without stenography, from which the speech has been reconstructed, in a way, for history. Whitney was intimate enough with Lincoln and his habits to be able to say that the immortal 'lost speech' was not entirely the inspiration of the moment and the occasion. He believed that Lincoln had had his speech in outline in his mind for days before.

"The convention from the start was in a perpetual roar of cheering and applause. Self-contained as he was, this gave him a tongue of fire, and he hurled sentence after sentence like thunderbolts.

"Mr. Medill got the impression, he tells us, that after Lincoln had cooled he was rather glad that the speech had not been set down by the reporters, as he felt, as he expressed it himself, 'it was too radical in expression on the slavery question for the digestion of central and southern Illinois at that time.' But it nominated him and made him President.

"To-day, as we gaze across the waters and watch the flaming ploughshares of war drive deep through cities, farms and villages, and hear, as a climax to this drama of blood and fire, of demoniacal outrages committed upon helpless women and children, we realize as

perhaps never before that there is a summons to American women to awake to their God-given privilege and duty, rising above all considerations, save those which find expression in our national aims and ideals. To translate theory into practice and 'creed into deed' is revelation of the true meaning and significance of service, and to-day that service means defeat to Germany.

"As we scan the tear- and blood-stained pages of the war written by German savagery, may we dedicate ourselves anew to understand and study our precious liberties and how they must be preserved! Every consecrated memorial such as that which the D. A. R. have placed in memory of Mr. Lincoln should be to us as a shrine.

"This is the keynote of the strain, this the chord that has awakened patriotic echoes in our hearts and lives. And it is through the quickening touch of fellowship which brings us together to-day, strengthening ties of common interest, a common citizenship, and one common inheritance of our American faith, that we are strengthened in all good intent and courage, and uplifted with new impulse to that larger life and toward those higher ideals which we are striving for—a sublime national patriotism that binds us together under the shining folds of our beloved flag—for the defeat of Germany.

"The woman who broke her alabaster box of ointment and precious scents was not reproved, nor shall we be if we work in a spirit of reverence for the storied past, and in a not less consecrated devotion—through victory in this war—to the winning in the present and the future of humanity's battle for life such as shall be worth living—for the soul's life, for the right to live and be free, and for the joy and uplifting to the higher things.

"'Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter,' and the spirit embodied in that immortal pennant and in the tablet placed in these walls speaks more eloquently—teaching the deep significance of the historic event we celebrate to-day—than is possible to any phase of speaker or writer."

Immediately following Mrs. Scott's address Miss Elizabeth Davis, a great-granddaughter of Judge David Davis, who was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, unveiled the tablet.

The tablet was then presented to the city of Bloomington by Mrs. Welty in behalf of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, D. A. R.

ERMA V. MEARES.

Warren and Prescott Chapter (Boston, Mass.) met on November 2nd, at the historic Harrison Gray Otis house, 2 Lynde Street, Boston. The Regent, Miss Grace G. Hiler, presided. After the reports of the secretary

and treasurer as to the annual meeting of last April, the Regent announced that the Chapter had filled its quota toward the fund being raised by the National Society for the Liberty Loan, also its contribution for the restoration of Tilloloy, France. A short account was given by the Regent of the fall conference held in Greenfield, which she attended, with Mrs. John W. Farwell as alternate, and at which a strong spirit of devotion was shown toward all forms of war relief. The secretary, Mrs. Edward Ver Planck, urged subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, which keeps members in touch with the war work done by all Chapters.

The speaker of the day, William Sumner Appleton, then gave an interesting account of the architecture and history of the house in which the meeting was held, and of the recent work done by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in the restoration of this fine old mansion now owned by this Society. This house was occupied by the Otis family for six years from 1795. Harrison Gray Otis was the grandfather of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, for many years Regent of the Warren and Prescott Chapter and the great-grandfather of the present Vice-Regent, Mrs. John H. Morison. The Chapter enjoyed the great honor of having as its guest the President General of the National Society, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who gave a short address. She said that the Society is now recognized as a great power by the Government; and the members, having risen above ancestral worship, are of practical use in every community. A few words were then spoken by the Vice-President General of Nebraska, Mrs. Charles H. Aull, also the Vice-President General from Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank B. Hall. The last speaker of the day was the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, who urged the support of the State Conferences by attendance of Chapter members. At the close of the meeting an opportunity was given to inspect the old-time house and see the valuable relics on exhibition.

(MRS. NORMAN F.) ALICE B. HESSELTINE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Oregon) selected Independence Day to dedicate its tablet near Rhododendron Tavern, on the slopes of Mount Hood, commemorating the old Barlow Road over which, in 1846, were brought the first wagons into the Willamette Valley.

With a few happy words of congratulation the exercises were opened by the Regent, Mrs. John A. Keating; then followed the singing of "America," the salute to the Flag, and the invocation by Rev. E. E. Gilbert, of Oregon City. W. H. H. Dufur, until recently President

of the Oregon Pioneer Association, and George H. Himes, for thirty-three years its secretary, read brief papers relating early incidents connected with the road, and Leslie M. Scott, Vice President of the association, who has made a special study of this old pathway, sent his appreciation of the work of the Daughters in thus preserving old trails, in a congratulatory message, which was read by Mrs. James N. Davis, a Past Regent of the Chapter.

Mrs. O. M. Ash, Chairman of the Chapter's Old Trails Committee, sent a brief statement regarding the selection of the site. This was read by her mother, Mrs. A. H. Breyman, Vice Regent of the Chapter. A note of unique interest was added to the program when it was learned that Mrs. Breyman had pioneered over this road to Oregon as a very little girl, and was the only person present who had thus entered the Golden West.

Mrs. Mary Barlow, a former Regent of the Chapter, and granddaughter of the intrepid pathfinder, whose name she bears, made the principal address, giving a most interesting account of the perils encountered by the pioneers, and of her grandfather particularly, who by his ability and energy conducted the first party of emigrants through these impenetrable fastnesses and swollen streams into the land flowing with milk and honey, thus helping to add the splendid empire of the Northwest to our beloved land.

It was said of Samuel K. Barlow that he knew not the word "can't"; and it was this spirit that enabled him and his little company to literally hew their way through the wilderness. After untold hardships and danger they reached Oregon City, at the Falls of the Willamette River, on Christmas Day, 1845. The trip from The Dalles (on the Columbia) one hundred miles, had consumed two and one-half months—now easily covered by boat, train or automobile in a few hours. Can we do too much in commemoration of their great work, the fruits of which we are to-day enjoying?



SIX DIRECT DECENDANTS OF SAMUEL KIMBROUGH BARLOW

LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. IMOGENE HARDING BRODIE, MISS EVELYN HARDING, MRS. MARY BARLOW WILKINS, MADELINE BRODIE, MRS. JENNIE BARLOW HARDING, MRS. NIETA BARLOW LAWRENCE

Judge Deady, jurist of the early days, said: "The construction of the Barlow Road contributed more toward the prosperity of the Willamette Valley and the future of the State than any other achievement prior to the building of the transcontinental railroad in 1870."

The singing of "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" was led by a granddaughter and a great-

granddaughter of Mr. Barlow—Miss Neita Barlow Lawrence and Mrs. Imogene Harding Brodie, of Oregon City; and the "Rally Song" of Multnomah Chapter, "Hail to Our Noble Fathers," the words written by Mrs. H. H. Parker, a Chapter member, and the music composed by Lindsley West Ross, a member of the S. A. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thorburn Ross, of Portland, now in the Navy, was an interesting part of the program.

Mrs. Keating, Chapter Regent, presented the monument to the State organization; little Miss Madeline Brodie, a great-granddaughter of Samuel K. Barlow, unveiled it; and in the absence of Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, State Regent, it was accepted by the State Historian. Mrs. Keating said:

"How impressive, that Multnomah Chapter should dedicate this monument on the Day of Independence! When we hear of the perils, privations, the hardships endured by the early pioneers of the West, we engage in another act of patriotism in thus connecting the history of the past with that of the present. This tablet is not only to commemorate the deeds of the first pathfinders over the old Barlow Road, but also to perpetuate that same wonderful spirit. Multnomah Chapter now has the honor of presenting this marker to the State Organization of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution, represented officially by the State Historian, Mrs. J. Thorburn Ross."

Mrs. Ross responded in the following words:

"This monument is accepted in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Hail to Our Noble Fathers

Words by CHARLOTTE B. PARKER

Music by LINDSLEY WEST ROSS

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of two systems of music. The first system contains the first line of lyrics: "Hail to our noble Fathers! We give them love & praise. Our brave & steadfast Fathers Of glorious olden days, Who". The second system contains the second line of lyrics: "fought the ruthless foeman On many a bloody field, Till swords were sheathed in vict'ry And bells in triumph bea'd." The music is a simple piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Their bones afar are scattered
On mountain and on plain,
By many a winding river,
And by the stormy main;
But still their spirits lead us
As evermore we strive
To aid the cause of Freedom
And keep its flame alive.

We cherish in our memory
Those noble sires of old,
Who left us each a dowry
Of greater worth than gold.
How can we stoop to meanness
Or any deed of shame
When mindful of their sufferings
In Freedom's holy name?

May their example guide us
And bind us to the end—
Each one to each a sister
And ever-faithful friend,
And may God bless our banner,
The starry flag we love;
And may it shine forever,
Like stars of heaven above!

Dedicated to Multnomah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Oregon.

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and all other loyal residents of the State of Oregon. May every traveller along this road from this time on, and as long as this mountain shall endure, be reminded by this inscription to pause and pay tribute to the pioneers who blazed the trail for us into the Land of Promise."

The inscription on the handsome bronze tablet reads:

The Oregon Trail
1845

Erected by Multnomah Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
Portland, Oregon
1916

We cannot forbear to record a postscript which arrests the mind with its astonishing coincidence. Lieutenant Lloyd O. Harding, with the A. E. F., another descendant, in writing since to his home folk in Oregon City, relates that in a French village which had just been evacuated by the Germans, he had picked up the Paris edition of the *London Daily Mail*, and found therein an account of the foregoing event. Near the battle-front, within sound of the German and Allied artillery, in a French paper, he had, with eager joy, read of the dedicatory ceremonies in which several of his near relatives had taken so important a part, in the far-away and well-loved homeland.

EMILY LINDSLEY ROSS,
State Historian.

St. Anthony Falls Chapter (Minneapolis, Minn.) was organized temporarily August 31, 1917, with twenty-six members; permanently organized December 20, 1917. The name is derived from the Falls of St. Anthony in the Mississippi River, at the site of Minneapolis. Nothing has played so important a part in the city's history as these falls; from the year 1821, when the first sawmill was built, until the present time, when they furnish power for mills and manufacturing plants worth many millions of dollars, and whose products have made the name of Minneapolis familiar in every civilized country on the globe; in fact, there would have been no Minneapolis without St. Anthony Falls. In our Historian's book we have a photograph of St. Anthony Falls taken in 1863, and other interesting data concerning the Chapter.

We now have forty-four members, with the membership limit of fifty active members.

Since our organization we have been very active in war work, having the distinction of ranking second among the Chapters of the State of Minnesota in amount of Liberty Bonds bought (over \$176,000 worth, not including Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds) and war work accomplished; also second in amount of money obtained from the sale of "treasures and trinkets" collected.

With this money we purchased flags for the Army and Navy Club, a beautiful building erected by the city of Minneapolis for the comfort and convenience of enlisted men.

At some future date we expect to place a tablet upon and formally christen the new St. Anthony Falls Bridge, across the Mississippi River, which was completed in June, 1918. As an engineering feat this bridge is said to be unique; the two distinguishing features are the compound curve in its course, and the fact that it is level. Being 2223 feet long, it is the largest concrete arch bridge built on a reverse curve that spans the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth.

Our service flag, when completed, will contain twelve stars. Eighteen scrap books have been finished and sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; more are in course of preparation and will be sent to Europe.

One of our members teaches English to a class of Bohemian women living in the River Flat district. We have representatives in all departments of war work, Americanization, Child Welfare, War Camp Community Service, Council of National Defence and Red Cross in all its branches.

Some of our members are always present Wednesday and Thursday of each week, when D. A. R. members of the city work for the Red Cross at the Calhoun Commercial Club, also at D. A. R. dances given at this club every Saturday night for men in uniform.

Knitted articles made by members of the Chapter in the eleven months ending August 31, 1918, are as follows: Thirty sweaters, 16 mufflers, 18 pairs of wristlets, 7 trench caps, 8 helmets, 97 pairs of socks, 36 bags for beds at Camp Dodge Hospital. One member has bought yarn to the amount of \$300, from which have been made 12 sweaters, 16 mufflers, 3 helmets, 11 pairs of wristlets, 54 pairs of socks.

(MRS. E. J.) CLARISSA T. WALLACE,
Historian.

Mary Chilton Chapter (Sioux Falls, S. D.). We always open our meetings with prayer and salute to the flag. Our Chapter has held eight regular meetings and three special meetings since the last annual meeting.

The literary program has consisted of papers dealing with the history of South Dakota. During the summer months we met to plan and do war relief work.

We celebrated Flag Day and were presented on this occasion with a flag from the Minnehaha Bank, of Sioux Falls. On Lincoln's Birthday we had a fine address on "Lincoln" by Dr. Rolvox Harlan, President of Sioux Falls College. We planned a Colonial tea for Washington's Birthday, but for lack of a suitable place were forced to give that up.

We have had an average attendance of twenty members. During the year we have lost

two members by transfer to other Chapters, but have gained thirteen new members. At present time there are ten whose papers are pending and twenty-two who have been elected to membership who have not yet handed in their application blanks. Our membership is fifty-seven.

Early in the year we had the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE put in the Carnegie Library.

We have given at different times \$15 to our "Real Daughter," and have sent her post-cards and letters. We framed the picture of her father, Sergeant Warrington, which she presented to us, and had it on exhibition for a week in the window of the Home Furniture Company, which dressed its window in Colonial style in its honor. Both the daily papers gave us very nice "write-ups" about Mrs. Turner and her father at the time.

A gift from Mrs. Leslie G. Hill made it possible for us to offer prizes of \$3 and \$2 in the seventh grade of the public schools for the two best essays on "Prevention of Desecration of the Flag." The Chapter also offered two prizes of \$2.50 for the two best essays on "Patriotism." These prizes will be awarded in June.

We have ordered and paid for 3000 copies of the "Flag Code" to distribute in the public schools, and will attach to each a printed copy of the State law in regard to desecration of the flag. We had both "Flag Code" and State law printed in both daily papers.

Our war relief work is as follows: Adopted one French orphan, \$36.50; made and paid for three Red Cross equipments, \$54; 25 comfort kits for navy, \$25; raised under auspices of Mary Chilton Chapter for State D. A. R. memorial ambulance (over \$600 raised in Sioux Falls), \$1436.38; for restoration of devastated village of Tilloloy, France, \$28; for U. S. Liberty Loan pledge of \$100,000, \$56. Total, \$1635.50.

We have 58 glasses of jelly ready to send to the nearest base hospital or cantonment at call, and \$3 for expenses. We have sent one shipment of about 1000 trench candles and have another ready to send. At every meeting the Chairman of our Food Conservation Committee gives a short talk. Our Book Committee has collected several hundred books for the Y. M. C. A., and has stamped them with M. C. D. A. R. stamp, and has delivered them to the A. L. A. We have voted to become a Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross, and are only waiting for the return of our Red Cross local manager to form our auxiliary. We have made twenty Belgian refugee garments for the Red Cross. Every member of the Mary Chilton Chapter belongs to the Red Cross



NATCHEZ CHAPTER, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH, 1918, AT "DUNLEITH," THE HISTORIC HOME OF MISS AGNES CARPENTER

SEATED JUST BEHIND THE POST, ON THE LEFT OF THE PICTURE, LEANING OVER A BOX OF MATERIAL, WITH SCISSORS IN HER HAND, IS MRS. EMMA GENE VENN, WHO DIED OCTOBER 26TH, IN FRANCE, WHERE SHE WAS SERVING HER COUNTRY AS A RED CROSS WORKER

and works for it. Five of our members have taken the surgical dressing course and are now teaching it. Five members have never missed going at least once a week to the Red Cross room to work since April last. Over half of our members have bought Liberty Bonds. Large contributions have been made by members to the Y. M. C. A.

MARY L. MAYNARD,
Secretary.

Martha Board Chapter (Augusta, Ill.) closed the year 1917-1918 with 69 members. The nine regular and the two call meetings were all well attended. Each included a business session of the entire Chapter when all communications from the National and State officers and the Chairman of the War Relief Committee were presented and acted upon. The year books were a gift to the Chapter from the Chairman of the Program Committee, Miss Minnie Swanson.

The Chapter unanimously passed the follow-

ing resolution: *Resolved*, "That the Martha Board Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, pledge loyalty to the government of the United States, to the government of the State of Illinois, and to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and hereby tender such service as it is in our power to render in the prosecution of the great war now raging." A copy of this resolution was sent to President Wilson, to Governor Lowden, and to Mrs. Guernsey; all of whom replied expressing appreciation of the Chapter's loyalty.

The Chapter has given its quota (based on membership in treasurer's February report) to all war activities undertaken by the National and State Daughters: Tilloloy, \$28; Third Liberty Loan, \$56; Ambulance, \$28; French Orphan, \$36.50. Also Red Cross speakers, \$3.03; Belgian Relief, \$11.03; gifts to Chapter boys, \$16.75; Lincoln Circuit, \$5; Centennial Celebration, \$13.51; State dues, \$11.20; National dues and fees, \$153. As the Chapter dues are limited to \$2



LINCOLN MEMORIAL ERECTED IN AUGUSTA, ILL.

with no assessments, three patriotic photoplays and an illustrated lecture on Tilloloy by Doctor Hutchison were given, which finished meeting the year's expenses with a balance of \$17.69 in the treasury at the close of the year.

Gifts by individual members were: postage and stationery by officers; yarn bought and knitted for over 80 garments given to Red Cross for soldiers and sailors; a beautiful afghan with centerpiece of "Old Glory" waving in field of grey, with D. A. R. and Red Cross insignias and "33rd Ill. Division" embroidered beneath (work of Miss Minnie Swanson), knitted by Chapter members for 33rd Illinois Division; 1200 canceled stamps for invalid Belgian soldiers; Christmas cards for township soldiers and sailors, and Christmas packages for poor children by Yuletide Committee; Easter cards for township soldiers and sailors by Sunshine Committee; 1 box to Martha Berry School; box contributed to for Macomb Orphanage; flannel garments and linen damask by Miss Addie King; wool hood for Belgian Relief by Miss Winters; 12 flannel petticoats for Belgian Relief, and 40 silk Illinois flags for township sailors and soldiers by Miss Minnie Swanson; 6 scrapbooks and 25 books for soldiers by Regent, mother and sisters; 36 testaments for township sailors and soldiers by Mrs. S. G. Swanson; township service flag by Miss Amy Swanson; an old literary society book to D. A. R. section of Public Library by Miss Mabel Garwood; 36 silk United States flags to township soldiers and sailors, 5 to Chapter babies, and 1 to French orphan by Regent; also "Plymouth and Round Prairie," "Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois" (\$2 for same given to Red Cross), 1 volume D. A. R. MAGAZINE, Regent Book, Record Book of life and war record of

township soldiers and sailors to D. A. R. section of the Public Library, and all floral memorials, 1917-1918, by Regent. Members have worked loyally with Red Cross, responded liberally to the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. drives. D. A. R. tapes and cards have been used. Eight sons and brothers of members are in service—Arthur Bertholf, Donald Crain, John Newcomb, Carl Stevenson, Chester Winters, Burton King, Gerald Farlow, and Bradford Compton.

We have seven D. A. R. MAGAZINE subscribers. Two delegates and one visiting member attended the State Conference.

A Washington Birthday party was held at the home of the Regent where Mrs. T. K. Pendleton read letters from General Washington to her forefather, Captain Matchin; Mrs. Edson King showed andirons in front of which Lafayette had sat. An old spinning wheel, reeler and skeiner were presented to the Chapter by the Regent. Fruit cake made after the recipe of a Revolutionary ancestor of the hostess was served.

The Chapter held an Illinois Centennial Celebration under the management of the Program Committee—Miss Minnie Swanson, Miss Alma Bertholf, Mrs. Albert Estes—on April 18th. The first part of the program was held in the Christian Church. After the address by State Director of Agriculture, Charles Adkins, the organizations, under the direction of the State Militia, marched to the old "Catlin Grove," where a boulder had been erected by Mr. Wm. O. Farlow (whose wife and daughter are members of the Chapter) on the spot where Lincoln spoke in Augusta, August 24, 1854. Miss Mabel Garwood, Vice-Regent, presented the boulder to the people of the township,

referring to the expressed intention of the Chapter at the time of organization to mark the spot, but which had now been made a reality through the generosity of Mr. Farlow and Mr. Enes Campbell, owner of the land upon which the boulder was erected. After the acceptance by Mr. Elmer Thomas, township supervisor, the boulder was unveiled by four little Chapter children—Janet Farlow, Donald Stockton, Alice Pauline Talbot, and Helen Constance Venable; Doctor Hutchison led in prayer, after which Miss Amy Swanson presented the township with a service flag. Miss Minnie Swanson then presented the last feature of the program by stating that on this Centennial Day the Chapter had endeavored to lead in doing honor to Lincoln and the boys of '61; the service flag, our own boys overseas; and the little walnut tree grown from a nut brought from George Washington's old home at Mt. Vernon, which we were about to plant near the boulder, to honor Washington and the boys of '75. As the Regent, Miss Luella Swanson, placed the tree in position, Mrs. T. D. Woodruff, the much beloved State Treasurer of Illinois Daughters, put in the first shovelful of dirt, after which she gave a most pleasing talk. The program was concluded by the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band. The Chapter and its guests were entertained at the Swanson home.

In May the Chapter visited the three cemeteries of the township. The Chapter always attends services in a body on Memorial Sunday and on Memorial Day.

Our Chapter was organized June 6, 1913, with 50 charter members (population of village 1146); have since added 28 members. All candidates are nominated from the floor; no person is eligible to the same office for more than one year consecutively; no assessments; all business is brought before the entire Chapter. These four principles have led our Chapter successfully through its first five years of life in our small village.

LUELLA SWANSON,
Regent.

Charity Stille Langstaff Chapter (Fulton, Mo.) has a membership of fifty-five and has received eleven new members this year, with five papers pending in Washington. Last year a forlorn and discouraged Regent returned to her Chapter. She had pledged ten dollars for the ambulance fund and knew the treasury was bare. We sent twenty-five dollars to the ambulance fund. Our monthly business and social meetings have been held regularly. We meet in our homes and try to foster D. A. R. spirit of loyalty to each other and our Chapter.

We maintain a Rest Room in the court

house for the benefit of our country friends. We are educating a young man at Westminster College—paid his tuition and have made this scholarship perpetual. We work with the Navy League and Red Cross. Every woman sews, knits or makes surgical dressings. Some do all three. Two of our members have given sons,—most of us have bought Liberty Bonds. We have bought one bond for our Chapter. As a Chapter we pay monthly to the Red Cross. We canvassed the town for the sale of bonds and are credited with large sales.

We sold Thrift Stamps in all the banks. In one bank we sold for two weeks and sold on an average of five thousand a day. In March we held an auction for the Red Cross which enabled us to give them two hundred and fifty-five dollars. At that time we did not know how to give it so Missouri would get the credit. We just gave it locally. Later we gave twelve dollars, which went through the State Treasurer.

We sent victrola records to the nurses in France. Gave shoes and clothing for the Belgian Relief. In July we were honored by having our State Regent, Mrs. Moss, make us a short visit. We were so glad to know her and felt benefited by her talk. We are delighted with her monthly letters—our work will be more worth while with her instruction and information. Later in the summer we gave a Mother Goose Carnival which was beautiful and incidentally netted us \$97. We discussed making and selling the "Yarn Sammies." Our committee decided it not patriotic to cut up the yarn so knit a pair of socks and had them auctioned off. They realized thirty-three dollars from the sale of the socks. The socks were then given to the Red Cross.

We have given one dollar per capita for the Third Liberty Loan which has been sent to our State Treasurer. Also five dollars for the Tilloloy fund. We started a proposition to build a city hospital. The men have taken it up and we feel the day is not far distant when our little city will have a hospital. We have secured shelf space in our public library where our books are now accessible. We still have our hospital jelly. Have an ambulance robe nearly finished. Our flower committee has been active. The sick and sorrowing have been remembered. When one of our county young men died in a cantonment we sent a beautiful wreath. We have seven subscribers to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. We now have \$109 in the treasury. Have certainly been busy and hope to continue so.

MRS. W. P. PALMER,
Regent.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebr.). As the shadows of the world war gathered over our beloved land, the loyal Daughters of the Middle West have not only responded in as full measure as possible to every request from our government as well as from our national organization, but "our eyes have seen and our ears have heard" many opportunities for service in a local way which willing hands have been ready to seize.

Our war work has been carried on with much earnestness under splendid leaders in the various departments. Early in the year we were given a room in the U. S. Army and Navy Building, which later was increased to an entire floor, and here our Red Cross activities have been centered.

Mrs. Chas. H. Aull, Chairman of the Yarn and Knitting Department, reports the outfitting of torpedo boat destroyer, consisting of 75 sets of knitted garments. Mrs. W. L. Selby, Chairman of Red Cross, reports 60,000 surgical dressings; also 400 shirts altered for Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

The salvage department of the Red Cross, which was begun and has been carried on by Omaha Chapter, under the active direction of Mrs. F. L. Adams, coöperating with our local Red Cross chairman, has grown to be a large business, netting for the year over \$10,000 to the Red Cross fund. Just now the salvage department is busy taking care of a carload of supplies from Idaho, destined for Belgian Relief, but the train being wrecked and the cars partially burned, this car was set out at Omaha and turned over to us. It is the fond hope of our Chapter that after the war, this work may still be left in our hands, the funds to be devoted to a proposed Woman's Building.

The Chapter has purchased Liberty Bonds in the amount of \$400, besides fulfilling our quotas as personal subscribers to Liberty Bonds and War Savings. We have contributed also to Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. War Funds; are undertaking the support of one French orphan; and have paid our quota to Tilloloy Fund.

When Nebraska Base Hospital No. 49, now in France, was equipping for overseas service, \$500 was turned over to this hospital unit from our treasury. Later, when Hospital Unit No. 49 left Omaha, our Chapter assisted in a farewell demonstration, at which we presented to the unit, known as "The Forty-Niners," a beautiful American flag. A flag was also presented to the Boy Scouts, Omaha Chapter.

For years we have had an important collection of Revolutionary relics, space for which has been kindly loaned us by the Omaha

Public Library. This year it became necessary to provide a suitable case for their protection, so the Chapter has purchased and installed for this purpose a plate-glass, dust-proof cabinet, at a cost of about \$250.

Omaha Chapter has furnished chairmen for various state branches of war work: Mrs. A. L. Fernald, Chairman Women's Committee, State Council of Defense; Mrs. Chas. T. Kountze, Director State Bureau of Personnel (Women's Division); Mrs. Chas. M. Wilhelm, State Chairman, Civilian Relief; Mrs. J. O. Goodwin, State Supervisor Surgical Dressings; Mrs. Edward P. Peck, Member National Woman's Service League; Mrs. A. C. Troup, State Chairman Americanization Work; Mrs. Chas. Johannes, Hostess at Cantonment, Camp Pike; Mrs. Robert A. Finley, Assistant Secretary Armenian and Syrian Relief Commission for Nebraska.

The interest of the monthly meetings of the year culminated in the visit of our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in March, 1918, at which time she put before us in clear language the gravity of the war situation. Her address was full of earnestness and deep feeling.

We have visited several historic sites in the vicinity; the first regular meeting for the year 1917, in October, being held under the enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. Philip Potter, our Regent, at beautiful Bellevue, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Missouri, where the old building still stands in which it is claimed the First Territorial Constitution for Nebraska was signed.

The first meeting for 1918, in October, under our new Regent, Mrs. Edgar Allen, was given over to another beautiful trip to Fort Calhoun, an equally interesting site, and the childhood home of our Past Regent, Mrs. Potter, who was able to locate the site of old Fort Atkinson, and many other points historically interesting.

During the summer of 1917, after our regular meetings were discontinued and before resuming our work in the autumn, with a view to replenishing our treasury, a series of summer card and knitting parties were held at the various club houses, netting a generous sum, besides over 100 scrapbooks prepared and sent to Captain Harlow, U. S. N., at his request, for use of the boys in the Navy, together with a large number of magazines.

This summer work proved so successful that a similar series has been held the past summer, under the capable management of Mrs. Francis F. Porter, bringing into our treasury over \$250.

We have tried to utilize to the utmost all



MARKER ERECTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

the time and means at our disposal, and every effort through the year has met with the heartiest response from all our members, with a fine spirit of harmony pervading all branches of the work of our Chapter.

FIDELIA MAY (HALBERT) FINLEY,
Historian.

New Orleans Chapter (New Orleans, La.) has placed a marker at the end of the Jefferson Highway, and expects to officially unveil same on the 16th of January. The marker is of blue Georgia granite, six feet high, bearing a bronze tablet with the inscription, "The End of the Jefferson Highway. Marked by the New Orleans Chapter, D. A. R. 1917." The marker is placed at the corner of St. Charles and Common Streets, in a crowded thoroughfare, and therefore had to be very limited as to size.

This Chapter will be six years old on the third of January. We now number 31 members, with about 20 on the waiting list. We have been very active with all branches of war

work, conducting a Red Cross Auxilliary of our own; and are one hundred per cent. contributors to the Tilloloy Fund, the Liberty Loan Fund and the Red Cross Fund.

On the right of the marker with hand resting on same, is our Regent, Mrs. Lilly Boone Stewart, who was also the Organizing Regent, and with the exception of one year interim, has been the Regent of the Chapter since its organization in 1913.

Next to Mrs. Stewart is our chairman of Red Cross work, Miss Rena Duncan. On the right of Miss Duncan is Mrs. Chas. Morgan Hero, our first registrar. On the left is our Vice-President General, Mrs. C. H. Tebault; next to her is Mrs. H. H. Bull, our present registrar, and next to Mrs. Bull is Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, our Red Cross chairman of knitting.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a patriotic social at the residence of the Regent, and was greatly enjoyed by a large circle of friends as well as members.

(Mrs. THOMAS D.) LILLY B. STEWART,

Regent.

John Foster Chapter (Monroe, N. C.) was chartered with 16 members on October 16, 1916, so it is still in its infancy, having only been represented at one State Convention. We now have 23 on roll, and have transferred one member to another Chapter. There are five copies of the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE* taken.

During the past year we have had monthly meetings through June, when we elected new officers, carrying out a program on the Colonial Period. We have contributed to the following causes: To the rebuilding of Tilloloy, \$10; French orphans, \$100; suffering Armenians, \$12; Red Cross, \$25; expenses of a student in school for National Defense, \$3; to National Society on the \$100,000 Liberty Bond, \$23. A shipment of jelly was sent to the base hospital at Camp Greene.

All of our members belong to the Red Cross. Many give two days each week to the Red Cross room, either cutting garments or sewing, while others find it more convenient to do the work in their homes. We have not kept an account of the number of garments made. One member gave 30 pounds of cotton for pneumonia jackets and quilts. We have knit 9 sweaters, 2 helmets, 4 pairs of wristlets, 6 pairs of socks, and three caps for Belgian babies. Most of the yarn was donated. Two layettes for French babies were made and material contributed by two of our members; 125 comfort kits were given. As individuals, we have all bought either Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps, and sold \$61,000 in the Third Loan.

One of our members is chairman of the canteen service and ten are members. They serve all troop trains that pass through Monroe. All of our members contribute weekly to this fund, besides contributing fruit, grape juice, cookies, etc., as the needs arise.

Being Daughters of the American Revolution, we are willing to do our best.

MISS ANNA BLAIR,
Regent.

Rufus King Chapter (Jamaica, N. Y.), was organized in Jamaica, Long Island, New York, January 25, 1918, with Mrs. James A. Dugan, Organizing Regent, presiding and twenty of the thirty members present. The unanimous choice of a name for the Chapter was *Rufus King*.

The present chief object of this Chapter is to prove ourselves loyal American citizens by putting into practice the theories of patriotism, assisting in every way we possibly can to win victory in this war, and to cooperate with the King Manor Association (of Jamaica) in perpetuating and honoring the name of Rufus

King. Also to collect and preserve documents concerning the American Revolution, to promote the celebration of prominent events connected with it, to encourage historical research, to stimulate the feeling of fellowship among the members of the Chapter, and to keep alive the true spirit of patriotism which achieved American independence.

On April 5, 1918, after a very delightful luncheon at the Country Club, our Chapter Day Exercises were held at King Manor, in Jamaica, N. Y. Mrs. Benjamin J. Spraker, then New York State Regent, was present and most graciously welcomed the one hundred and thirty-third Chapter to the roll of the state.

Greetings were extended by the visiting Regents from ten different Chapters in and around New York City. Mrs. B. J. Brenton, the president of the King Manor Association, most cordially welcomed the new Chapter as a co-worker in perpetuating and honoring the name of Rufus King.

Although at this writing (November) the Chapter is but ten months old, it is in no sense an infant. Several of the thirty-two members are transfers from other Chapters and all are experienced club women young enough to work with keen zest. As "Daughters at Large" before the organization of the Chapter we banded together in April, 1917, to do war work. Between that time and the present one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175) have been spent to buy wool for knitted articles and cloth for garments for the Home Service supplies. Money gifts aggregating \$75 have been made to the following causes: The King Manor War Relief, Home Service Work, Red Cross and The United War Work Campaign. All members individually bought bonds of each issue and all are active in Red Cross work.

Members of the Chapter work each Friday from 10 to 4 at the home service rooms of the local Red Cross. Over two hundred articles have been knitted and given by the Chapter to soldiers' and sailors, besides thirty complete sweater sets for the crew of the fuel ship "Stirling." Generous contributions of jams and jellies have been made to the hospital at Camp Upton and to that of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Flag codes were purchased and given to the public schools of the vicinity last Flag Day and a delegate from the Chapter attended the Continental Congress.

At the October meeting Mrs. Maude Canfield addressed the Chapter for the National League for Women's Service and Lady Anne Azgepetain spoke at the November meeting on her experiences with the Russian Red Cross on the Turko-Russian front.

ANNA ELIZABETH FOOTE,
Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio, or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6260. PAYNE.—Sanford Payne, of the Parish of Truro, Fairfax Co., Va., made a will, dated April 7, 1787, in which he mentions his wife, Abigail, and the following children: Benjamin, George, Salley, Lishyea, Ann Hellen, Senford and Ginney. I should like to get in touch with some of the descendants of Sanford and Abigail Payne, especially some one descended through the son George.—R. P. S.

6261. LINN.—Where can I find the records of the Rev service of Adj. Joseph Linn, Second Regt. of Sussex Militia, N. J., of which Aaron Hankinson was Colonel?—M. S.

6262. SCHENK.—Who were the parents of John Winston Schenk, b May 10, 1799, Albemarle Co., Va.? I am anxious to obtain some information in regard to the Schenk family.

(2) THOMAS-WHEELER.—Giles Thomas, b Nov. 30, 1763, Harford Co., Md., d Mar. 21, 1840, m Ann Wheeler. He received a land warrant in Washington Co., Md., for services in the Rev army. Wanted, names of parents of Giles Thomas and Ann Wheeler, with all gen. data and Rev service.—A. J. L.

6263. HUGHES.—Information desired of the parentage of Robert Davis Hughes, b in Henrico Co., Va., nineteen miles from Richmond, on Oct. 19, 1790. He came to St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1810, m Martha Alexander. Was there Rev. service?

(2) GALBREATH.—Information of the Galbreath family, who lived in Va. during the Rev. Genealogical data and proof of Rev service required.—W. A. T.

6264. BRYAN.—Some data of the Bryan family requested. They settled in Va.; later a branch of the family came to S. C. It is the same family of Bryans from whom William Jennings Bryan descends. Wanted, all data relating to Simon Bryan, and proof that he gave aid in any way to the Rev cause. Also the maiden name of his wife—her first name was Ann.—O. B. E.

6265. BEST.—Was James Best, who served in the Rev., from Md., the same James Best who went to Northumberland Co., Pa., and later to Westmoreland Co.? His wife was Margaret Cruzan; issue: Elias, Alexander, Peter (my grandfather), and perhaps other sons; a dau Jane m ——— Logan, all of whom resided in Westmoreland Co., Pa. Did James have a brother Peter? Would like a complete record of this family, especially dates of births, marriages and deaths. Peter Best m Isabella Blazer in Westmoreland Co., Sept. 10, 1840. Both of Donegal township. The latter d and was buried at Lima, Ohio, May 29, 1863, b in 1813. Peter Best was a farmer, and Isabella Blazer was his second wife. Three children, Matilda, Caroline, and Susan. I think the first wife's name was Margaret Taggott. They also had issue. Peter Best d in Indiana Aug., 1847.

(2) BLAZOR.—Who was John Blazor of Washington Co., Pa., and his wife Mary? He left a will in favor of the following: sons, John, Jr., George and Mathias. Daus, Mary, wife of Mark Duke; Nancy, wife of Wm. Cassemore; Elloner, wife of Phillip Teabert;

Catherin (late Catherin Smith); grandsons, Joseph Gray and John Smith. John Blazor, my grandfather, also had a will recorded in Washington Co. in which he left the Donation Land he received for service rendered during the War of 1812 to the Rev. to my grandmother, Isabella Blaze Best. Could Blazr and Blazor be the same?

(3) **BLAZR** (spelled in various ways).—John Blazr, schoolmaster, m Susanna Fouts (Fouch), his second wife, Jan., 1812, in Fayette Co., Pa. One child, Isabella Blazr (my grandmother) was b of this union. I have record of one John Blazr, a Rev. soldier from Pa., also of John Blazr who served in the War of 1812, and d at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, Mar. 30, 1814. If not one and the same man, were they father and son? Can any one give me data on the Fouts or Fouch line?

(4) **FAIRBROTHER**.—Who were the parents of William Zera Fairbrother of Rutland, Vermont, b Jan. 1, 1844, and what became of his sister Cecelia? Desire family history and Revolutionary record of these people. Also of Edwin Fairbrother, twin of Erwin C., b Nov. 29, 1814, in Westminster, Windham Co., Vermont. Edwin settled in Missouri, and d about forty-five years ago.

Two of his children were named Edwin and Candis. Anything relative to this man's family history would be of interest.—C. F. H.

6266. **SQUIERS**—Stephen Squiers' parents were of Rev. ancestry from Newark, N. J. Name of parents and eldest son and Rev. service of each desired.

(2) **PHELPS**.—Parents of Col. Levi Phelps of Black River district, N. Y., desired also Rev. service.

(3) **ROSENKRANTS-STRICKLAND**.—Jeremiah Rosenkrants m Sally Strickland, Northampton Co., Pa. Name of parents and Rev. services of both desired.—C. T. S.

6267. **ACHESON-STEIN-SNODGRASS**.—Give Rev. Record of Mathew Acheson, 1734-1814. When m and to whom? Give Rev. ancestors of Sally Stein who m a Mathew Acheson and of Jessie Snodgrass who m Jennie Acheson.—C. H. H.

6268. **FORD-BOWLES**.—Ruben Ford, son of William Ford and Elizabeth (———?), b in Hanover Co., Va., Aug. 19, 1742, m Mary Bowles, dau of John Bowles and Mary (———?), b in Middlesex Co., Va., Sept. 21, 1748, m Jan., 6, 1770. Children, viz., Ruben, Elizabeth, Timothy, Polly, William, Augustus,

Benjamin, Daniel and Sally Gardiner. Some of them emigrated to Kentucky and Missouri. Descendants are still living in Jessamine Co., Garrard Co., Lexington, etc. Names of brothers and sisters of Ruben Ford and Mary Bowles, with the surnames of their mothers, desired. Was there Revolutionary service in either line?

(2) **WEBBER-WOOLFOLK**.—William Webber, son of Augustus Webber and Peggy (———?), b in Goochland Co., Aug. 15, 1747, m Mary Woolfolk, dau of John Woolfolk and Elizabeth (———?), b in Spottsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 21, 1752. Children, viz.: John, Betty, Joseph, Sally, William B., Mary Lindsey, Augustus, Peggy, Nancy M., Matthew W. What brothers and sisters had William Webber and Mary Woolfolk? What were their mother's surnames; and was there Revolutionary service in either line?—M. F. R.

6269. **GARWOOD**.—John Garwood, b Feb. 1, 1781, in Culpepper Co., Va., m Susannah Stokes, b Feb. 11, 1790. He was the son of John Garwood, b Jan. 9, 1740, in N. J., who m Esther Hines, b Nov. 5, 1745, in N. J. Was William Stokes, who m Hepsibah ——, the parent of Susannah Stokes? Was Hepsibah's maiden name Wycliffe? Did Susannah have a brother John who m his cousin, Lucy Wycliffe? Did the Jews of Virginia (Richmond) take any part in the Rev. war? To whom should I write to make inquiry of the Jew's burying ground in Virginia?—M. I. C.

6270. **DAVIS-FIELDS-MORRIS-SWEET**.—How's History of Ohio, vol. i, page 415, gives Benjamin Davis of Lancaster, Pa., and his dau Rachel, m Senator Thomas Morris, Nov. 19, 1797. Thomas Morris' father, Isaac Morris, was b in Berks Co., Pa., 1740, his mother, Ruth Heinton, 1750, and was the dau of a Va. planter, Thomas Morris, b Jan. 3, 1776. Isaac Morris d 1830. Joshua Sweet d Aug. 10, 1846, Logan Co., Ohio. Jamima was the dau of Benj. Davis. Benj. Davis' wife was Mary Shoemaker. Can anyone give proof that Benj. Davis was the Lieut.-Col. who was in Westmoreland Co., Pa., 2nd Battalion Militia of 1775-1783, Vol. 5, Pa., in the Rev? Wanted dates of b and d of Benj. Davis and Mary Shoemaker. They came to Columbia, now Cincinnati, Ohio. Benj. Davis' dau, Sydnie Olive, m David Fields, and 2nd, Geo. Vail. Wanted, b and d dates of David Fields and where from? In Georges township, Sept. 17, 1792, Benj. Davis conveys 117 acres to Seth

Fields, Westmoreland or Fayette Co., Pa. Was this Seth Fields a brother of David Fields? Please give all dates.

(2) **HATFIELD.**—Nathan Hatfield in 1797 bought a lot in Uniontown, Pa. Moved to Greene Co., Pa. In 1799 sold lot in Uniontown, and the wife signed name Deborah. Is this the Nathan who served in War of 1812, from Hamilton Co., or the father of this Nathan? If his father, I would like all dates and service in the Rev if rendered.—A. F. G.

6271. **VOORHEES.**—Wanted, of the parents of Cornelia Voorhees, b at Glen or Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1800, d at Detroit, Mich., June 15, 1886; m Peter Britton, b at Charleston, N. Y., in 1799. Cornelia Voorhees was a sister of Gertrude Voorhees, b Aug. 25, 1797; Peter Voorhees, b March 15, 1794; Mary Voorhees, b April 30, 1795.—C. G. S.

6272. **GLAUFELDER-GLOTFELDER.**—C a s p e r Glotfelder came to this country in 1743, from Switzerland, with his wife and oldest son, Solomon, b Feb. 1, 1738. Solomon was apprenticed to a blacksmith until 21, and about 1765-1766 m Maria Era Freinsch. They moved to Hagerstown, Md., where he followed his trade as a smith. He moved westward on the old "Cumberland" road, settling near Salisbury, Somerset Co., Pa., in 1776. There is a record of a deed, 1777, that speaks of him as "Late of Frederick Co., Md." Can anyone inform me if this man in any way served in the Revolutionary War? Official proof of service is desired.—C. W. G.

6273. **HUTCHINS-PRINCE.**—Joshua Hutchins, b Dec. 2, 1761, d Jan. 19, 1824. Lydia Prince, b May 26, 1767, d Feb. 16, 1834. Who were their parents and where were they born?—M. H. S.

6274. **HALL.**—Who was the wife of Silvanus Hall, a Revolutionary soldier from Kingston, Mass.? The names of his parents and his children are desired. It is believed the parents lived at Plymouth or Marshfield, Mass.

(2) **SAMPSON.**—Parentage of Elisha Sampson, b 1782, is desired. Either his parents or grandparents were Asahel (Asel) and Elizabeth Sampson, thought to be of the Duxbury Sampsons. Elisha and wife Sylvia came to Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1820, where they d. A correspondence is desired with anyone compiling Sampson records. The names of the children of Elijah Sampson and his wife Ruth Bradford of Duxbury, m in 1761, needed; also

the names of the children of Elijah, Jr., son of his father's first marriage.—H. J. M.

6275. **CROPP OR CRAP.**—Silas Flavius Cropp was b in Stafford Co., Va., July 30, 1795, son of James and Susan Cropp. His brothers were Warner, Robert, Braxton and William—sisters, Rebecca and ——. Wanted, ancestry and information concerning James Cropp, also ancestry and maiden name of his wife, Susan ——. Was there Rev. service in either family?

(2) **MARTIN.**—Catherine Maria Martin, b Oct. 10, 1819, dau of Francis and Ann Martin of Fouquier Co., Va. She had two sisters, Jane and Catherine, who m Silas F. Croop. Wanted, ancestry of Francis Martin, also maiden name and ancestry of his wife, Ann. Was there Rev. service in either family?—H. H. C.

6276. **LATHROP-FOX.**—Asa Lathrop, b 1755-1827, m Alice Fox, b 1756, came to Susquehanna Co., Pa., from New London, Conn., in 1800. According to Starker's History of Susquehanna Co., Asa Lathrop was a descendant of the Rev. John Lothrop, who was banished in 1634, and came to Scituate, Mass. Is there Rev. service in either line? All gen. information desired.—F. M. B.

6277. **WARREN-JUDSON.**—Stephen Warren, b 1776 in New York state, d in 1822, in Indiana; m Abigail Judson, b 1775, d 1822, in Indiana. Children: Franklin, b 1798, in Cossachie, N. Y., d 1869, in Indiana, m Lydia Phelps, b 1801, in Mt. Pleasant, C. W., d 1891; Calista, b 1799, d 1842; Watson, b 1802, d 1864; Altheana, b 1804, d 1813; Lewis R., b 1806, d 1849. Stephen Warren's name appears in the New York Roster of state troops, also in the records of the census of 1790, Columbia Co., N. Y. David Judson went from Connecticut to New York before the Rev. Data concerning both these families desired, to establish Rev. record. Want to connect Abigail Judson with the Connecticut Judsons.

(2) **ENGLAND-FORD-WEBBER.**—Spottswood England, b 1799 in Kentucky, m Mary Woolfork Ford, b 1801, dau of Elizabeth Webber, b 1776 in Groochland Co., Va., d 1852 Garrad Co., Ky. The Englands went from Va. to Ky., probably Spottswood's father. Would like data concerning these families, especially pertaining to the Rev.—R. B. G.

6278. **THORINGTON.**—William Thorington was a soldier in the Rev.; his name was on the roll as William Thorington, that being the name by which his widow was obliged to apply for a pension. He settled in New York after the

war, locating in Rensselaer Co., where their son Abraham was b. Can any one tell me anything of this family? Who was his wife? Ancestry, with all gen. data desired. Also Rev. services.

(2) CHILSON.—Asaph Chilson (or Chilstone) came from Wales to America and settled in Albany, N. Y. Was probably living there during the Rev. War; later came to Mass. His children were: Lucretia, Huldah, Nabby, John and Asaph. Ancestry and family data greatly desired. Also Rev record.—C. L. C. T.

6279. BEAN.—Jonathan Bean (Jeremiah (3) James (2) John (1)) who went from New Hampshire to Maine, was for a time in what is now Standish, then settled in Bethel. He had a son Jonathan (5), a Rev. soldier who m first a York in Standish, then a McGill. He had the following children: Jonathan (6), John, Hannah, Lucy, Lois, Job, Abiather, Nathaniel and a second Abiather. All these children are fully accounted for except the eldest, Jonathan. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and is said to have been killed in the Shadagee Indian fight in Canada. One record gives him as a musician. Can anyone give information of his family, where he lived, or names of his children?—A. C. McL.

6280. BANKS.—Samuel Banks, served as sergeant and ensign in Capt. Gilbert Lyons' Co., Col. Thomas Thomas' regiment, Westchester Co., N. Y. Samuel Banks m Charity Lyon, who received a pension as his widow until her death at Bainbridge, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1848. Was Charity Lyon a dau of Capt. Gilbert Lyon? Samuel Banks was commissioned Ensign March 8, 1781.—J. A. D.

6281. FAULKNER.—John Faulkner m Ellen Miller of Va., Sept. 18, 1817, in Harrison Co., Ohio. After her death, he m her sister, Elizabeth, Aug. 13, 1825, in Tuscaranas Co., Ohio. Information greatly desired about the Miller family and who was the mother of these girls? Rev. service rendered.

(2) BLANKENBAKER.—S a m u e l Blankenbaker, b in Mercer Co., Kentucky, m Martha Roney, who was b in Pa. M in Shelly Co., Kentucky, about 1798, or early in 1800. Information regarding the ancestors of Samuel Blankenbaker, and Roney ancestors in Pa. desired.—F. F. W.

6282. SMYTH-SMITH.—William Robinson Smyth or Smith, b Mar. 6, 1763, in Va., m Martin Taylor, Mar. 18, 1790. Information

desired of parents, with genealogical data and Rev. service.

(2) GLASS.—Wanted dates and all data regarding the ancestry of Drucilla and Rebecca Glass, of Va. Drusilla m John Taylor Smith Dec. 27, 1821, and Rebecca m Ebenezer C. Bosworth Feb. 21, 1833. Did their ancestors render Rev. service?

(3) MIRES - MIERS.—Elizabeth Meirs or Miers, b Hodges Ferry, Va., m Joseph Talbot Trafton, 1817. Elizabeth had two brothers, Benjamin and David, who left Va. in the 50's and went West. Who were their parents? Ancestry with genealogical data desired.

(4) BRITTINGHAM-TAYLOR.—Macaja Brittingham m Elizabeth Taylor, and their son William m Martha Smith. Who were Macaja's parents? Did they render aid in the Rev? Who were the parents of Elizabeth Taylor and Martha Smith? Any information will be appreciated.—A. T. S.

6283. WILLIAMSON.—Hiram Williamson of Delaware Co., Pa., m Sarah Evans, b 1741. They had children—Eli, Jonathan, William, Hiram, Sarah, Jonathan, and Mary. Moved to Huntington Co., Pa., where his dau Sarah (my grandmother) was b 1803. Was he the son of Capt. John Williamson, ancestor of No. 34,660? Or was he the son of James Williamson given in the census of 1790 of Upper Darby Twp., Delaware Co., Pa., or who was his father and is there Rev. ancestry? Wanted, data of this man.—W. B. P.

6284.—SHATTUCK.—Ancestry and all gen. data with Rev service, if any, desired of Jacob W. Shattuck who m Susannah (Hasting or Winchell). Their children were Benjamin, b 1807, Erastus, b 1811, Samuel, b 1821, David, George and Emily. Jacob served in the Mass. Volunteer Militia in War of 1812. He probably lived in or near Springfield, removing some time later to Chardon, Ohio.

(2) WHITMAN.—Who were the parents of Polly Whitman, b 1796 in Rutland, Vt., m Truman Kabborn June 13, 1813? Was there Rev. service? She had brothers Alvenus, Jeremiah, Benjamin and sisters Sally and Mehitable (?).

(3) LINCOLN-DOWNEY.—Ancestry and all gen. data, with Rev. service, if any, of Eli Lincoln, b about 1799, in Taunton, Mass. He m 1st Doris Downey (Downie), Feb. 29, 1822. He lived in Pittsford, Vt., and later removed to Wilmington, N. Y., where his wife died Jan. 25, 1825. He returned to Pittsford and m 2nd Hannah Powell. Who were the parents of

Doris Downey, and did they give Rev. service?—A. L. S.

6285. **ROBINSON - BADGER.**—Information wanted of wife of Solomon Robinson, Revolutionary soldier of Templeton, Mass. He afterward lived in Westminster and Putney, Vt. His children are recorded in Templeton, as children of Solomon and Hannah, but other data says that his wife's name was Abigail Badger. Solomon was b in Newton, Mass., according to the vital sta., May 3, 1742, son of Wm. 3rd (Wm. 2nd-Wm. 1st) of Watertown. He is said to have d in Putney, June 5, 1838, but his death is not recorded. Abigail Badger was b Mar. 22, 1747 (where?), and d July 24, 1824. Who were her parents?—F. H. S.

6286. **WILLIAMS.**—Capt. Daniel Williams, b Jan. 5, 1751, m Sarah Nixen Mar. 7, 1782; had nine children. His second wife was Parmelia Drake. He served as Capt. in the 6th N. C. during the Rev. Ancestry, family data, and Rev record desired.—S. W.

6287.—**LATHAM.**—Arthur Latham, son of Nehemiah Latham and Lucy Harris, was b at Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 16, 1758. Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, Mass., page 232, says: "Arthur went to Lyme, Conn. Had sons, Robert, Allen, Bela, William, and others." Whom did he m, where did he die and when, and where was he buried? What are the names of his other children?—M. L. P.

6288. **MARTIN.**—Nathan Martin enlisted in June, 1779, in Concord, N. H., in the company of Capt. David Limmore, and was later in the company of Capt. Ellis, of the Third Regiment. He m Hannah Boyden in Nov., 1786, at Wilton, N. H. Who was his father? Who were her parents? Did her father render Rev. service?—E. G. M.

6289. **HIPSHIRE - MILLER.**—Mary Hipshire, dau of Robert Hipshire and ———Cooper of Penn., m Emanuel Miller, b in Va., 1789, and emigrated to Ohio when a child. Mary Hipshire was b 1797, in Pa. Can anyone assist me in furnishing names of the parents of Emanuel Miller?

(2) **MILLER-HIPSHIRE.**—Could Michael Miller, who served in Ill. Division in Va., be the father of Emanuel Miller who m Mary Hipshire?—W. E. N.

6290. **MATHEWS.**—Information wanted of the family of Rosamond Mathews, who m a ——— Wells, prior to 1815, and lived at that time at Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y. It is be-

lieved she descends from one of the brothers of a Mathews family, who came to N. Y. from Conn., of which the children were: Alvaro, Ransom, Marcia, Polly and Irene.

(2) **MARVIN.**—David, Robert and Maria were children of a Marvin, who lived near Ithaca, N. Y. Maria was b 1793, d 1831; m Pardon Bowen. Robert was b 1778, d 1871, m Susannah Boyce, 1802. Who were the parents of Maria? Family were all Quakers.—K. B. S.

ANSWERS

6176. (2) **BALL.**—William Ball, of Lincoln's Inn, and one of our attorneys in the Office of Pleas in the Exchequer, was living in 1634. His son, Col. William Ball, emigrated to Va. in the year 1657, and settled at Millenbeck (his plantation), on the Rappahannock River, Lancaster Co., Parish of St. Mary's, White Chapel. He m Hannah Atherald (sic: Atherall), and d in 1680, leaving two sons, William and Joseph, and one dau Hannah, who m David Fox. Capt. William Ball m Margaret, dau of Raleigh (sic: Raleigh) Downman, resided at Millenbeck. He d Sept. 30, 1694, leaving eight sons and one dau: William, Richard, James, Joseph, George, Kavid, Stretchley and Samuel. The dau, Margaret, m her first cousin, Raleigh Downman. Joseph Ball, second son of Col. William Ball of Millenbeck, living at Epping Forest, in Lancaster Co., Va., m twice, first by whom he had one son Joseph, and second to Mrs. Mary Johnson, by whom he had five daughters—Hannah, who m Mr. Raleigh Travers of Strafford; Anne, m Col. Edwin Conway; Esther, who m Mr. Raleigh Chinn; Elizabeth, who m Rev. Mr. Carnegie; and Mary, who m Mr. Washington, and who was the mother of Geo. Washington. Joseph Ball d in June, 1715, and is buried at Epping Forest. His son Joseph, by his first wife, was educated in England, became barrister-at-law, and m Frances, dau of Thomas Ravencroft of London. He returned to Va. and resided for some years at Moratico in Lancaster Co., but finally went back to England and lived at Stratford-by-Bow in Essex Co., where he d Jan. 10, 1760. He had one child, Frances, who m Raleigh Downman. They returned to Va., in 1765, and lived at Moratico. They had three children, Joseph Ball Downman, Raleigh Wm. Downman, and Frances, who m James Ball of Bewdley, Lancaster, Va.—(Miss) Frances Howard Edmonds, Glasgow, Va.

5007. (2) **FISHER.**—The following early

Fisher marriages copied from marriage records published by the State of Pa., may be of interest to inquirers for data of this family: Michael Fisher of Charity Chess, 1730; Joseph Fisher to Deborah Walker, 1733; George Fisher to Elizabeth Trotter, 1745; George Fisher to Christian Phipps, 1769; Charles Fisher to Ann Pierce, 1771; Michael Fisher to Margaret Jacobs, 1792. Adam Fisher is mentioned as Justice of the Peace in Pa., in 1717. It seems probable that the Fishers who settled in Rockingham, Hampshire and Hardy Counties, Va., were descended from the Pa. family, as the same names occur repeatedly in these branches.—*Mrs. E. H. L.*, 216 Sycamore St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

5112. (1) PRUNTY.—The following information of the Pruntys of Harrison Co., Va. (now W. Va.), may be of interest: Lewis's History of West Va. says: "Pruntytown, then in Harrison Co., was established a town under the name of Williamsport, Jan. 8, 1801, on lands of David Prunty, at a place called the 'Cross Roads,' and Robert Plummer, James Cochran, John Adbury, Peter Johnson and Vincent Lake, were appointed trustees." Taylor Co. was formed from Harrison, Barbour and Marion in 1844, and in 1845, by Act of Assembly, the name of Williamsport was changed to Pruntytown (Taylor Co.). David Prunty was the son of John Prunty. Of this family an early history says: "The Pruntys were of Irish stock; they came to America in Colonial times and settled in Va., where John Prunty was b; his wife's name is unknown, and he had six sons and a dau Roanna (Elizabeth in marriage records), who m George

Arnold. John Prunty was the founder of Pruntytown." John Prunty was one of the earliest settlers in Harrison Co., Va. (now W. Va.), in that section of the Co. which is now Taylor Co. He was recommended for Justice of the Peace in 1784; contracted to build the county jail in 1785; was elected sheriff in 1795, and served in the Va. legislature from Harris Co., 1785-1790; 1798-1811; 1814, 1815. The following marriage records were doubtless those of children of John Prunty; Elizabeth Prunty to George Arnold, 1789; Isaac Prunty to Phoebe Bartlett, 1792; John Prunty to Darnes Plummer, 1792. Other Co. records also mentioned Jacob, David and Samuel Prunty.—*Mrs. J. E. L.*

(2) DRAGOO.—The Dragooos lived not far from Pruntytown, in Monongalia Co. In 1786 Mrs. Dragoo and her son William, aged about ten years, were taken captive by the Indians; she was killed, but the boy was kept in captivity, grew to manhood and took an Indian wife, by whom he had four children. In 1808 one of his brothers found him among the Indians in Northwestern O., and persuaded him to return to his father, who still lived in Monongalia Co. He brought with him two of his sons, who afterwards returned to their mother's people. William Dragoo remained with his own people, and in 1815 m again and raised another family of children. He removed to Licking Co., O., where he d in 1850. This story of Wm. Dragoo is taken from "Haymond's History of Harrison Co.," page 141; it is also given in the "Border Warfare," and other early histories of this section.—*Mrs. E. H. L.*



THE SALUTE

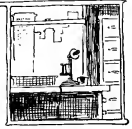
By M. E. Buhler
(of The Vigilantes)

When a soldier meets another
Higher in command,
Up, in instant recognition,
Goes his hand—
Gives salute in silent greeting:
'Tis the way
That he says at every meeting—
"I'll obey!"

When an officer, in passing,
Has salute,
Quick his heart and hand responsive!
Grave and mute,
On the sea or on the earth he
Pledges as they meet,
By his rank, "I shall be worthy!"
So they greet.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, Friday, November 22, 1918

The special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of chapters was called to order by the Recording Secretary General in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Friday, November 22, 1918, at 3.05 p. m. Mrs. Grant, Vice-President General from Colorado, was elected Chairman of the meeting in the absence of the President-General.

The Chaplain-General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, dwelt on the wonderful events that have taken place in November, of the momentous first Thanksgiving, and said that since our forefathers put their faith in the future, and the President in his proclamation spoke of the new day that confronts us, she would read such appropriate verses from the Scripture as Hebrews, ii, 13, and Romans, 8, 28, 31-32. Miss Pierce read also the President's Thanksgiving proclamation and from Psalm 33; Moses' Song of Victory after the passage through the Red Sea; Leviticus, xxv, 10, and Psalm ix, 4. Following the eloquent prayer by the Chaplain General the members joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, and the following members were noted as being present: *Active Officers*—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*—Miss Fletcher, Miss Broadhead.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 605 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded and carried, that the report of the Registrar General be accepted. Miss Pierce moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of these members. This motion was

seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 605 applicants, and the Chairman declared them elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Carrie Nye Redditt, Carrollton, Miss.; Mrs. Emma Avery Hawkins, Spearfish, and Mrs. Regina Hollister McKnight, Pierre, S. D.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Julia Gunter Rowan, Jacksonville, Ala.; Mrs. Bessie Spencer Wood, Batesville, Miss., and Mrs. Jessamine Bailey Castelleo, Prescott, Wis.

The State Regent of Iowa, Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, has requested that the Mayflower Chapter, at Red Oak, be officially disbanded.

The following chapters have been officially reported organized since the October 17, 1918, Board meeting: E Pluribus Unum, Washington, D. C.; Sallie Harrison, Sanford, Fla., and Abigail Harper, Stamford, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted.

The Treasurer General reported 168 deceased since last meeting, 50 resigned, and 12 requests for reinstatement. The Recording Secretary General, on motion duly seconded and carried, cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 12 former members, and the Chairman declared the 12 reinstated as members of the society.

The Board rose in memory of those who had passed on since the last meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 3.30 after the approval of the minutes.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1918-1919

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LIII Contents No. 2

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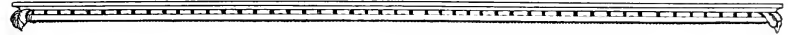
FRENCH MILITARY AIRPLANE
USED IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY, AND NOW IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM WAR COLLECTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1919

WHOLE No. 319



THE WAR COLLECTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM*

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator, Division of History, U. S. National Museum



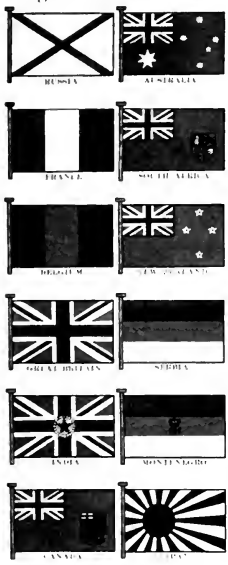
THE United States National Museum is now assembling and has recently begun to install in exhibition cases a collection which, when completed, will form one of the most important aggregations of material ever shown in the halls of the institution. The collection in question, which may be described in general as a war collection, will consist of material relating to the recent European war. The museum's aim in making the collection is to preserve and exhibit for the benefit of the public a series of objects graphically illustrating the military, naval, and other war activities of the countries which engaged in this momentous conflict. The collection will constitute an invaluable historical record of these activities, as

shown by objects connected directly with the war, and in addition to the military and naval features which will naturally be most prominent will represent many other phases of the struggle as well. The collection will, of course, be most complete as concerns the part played in the war by the United States but every effort will be made to illustrate, as far as possible in a corresponding manner, the war activities of the countries allied with the United States, and also the enemy countries. The immense value of such a collection when once assembled can hardly be over-estimated either from the popular or scientific points of view. It will not only form a fitting and serviceable supplement to the written and printed records relating to the history of the war, but it will also constitute a notable memorial to the patriotic forces aroused by the conflict, and to the individuals who have contributed most

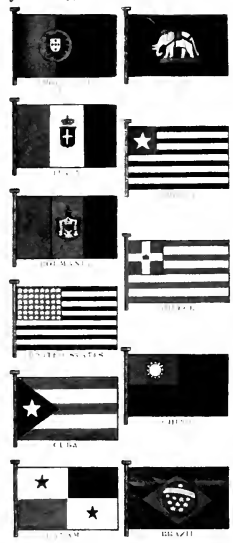
*The illustrations shown herewith are all from the original objects in the Museum collection.

THE WORLD'S VERDICT ON GERMANY.

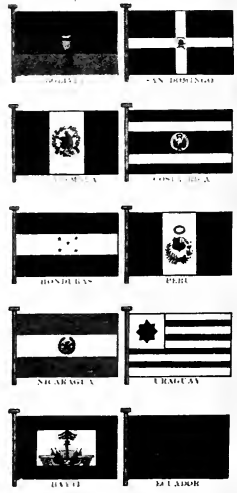
These peoples took up the original challenge of Germany in August 1914.



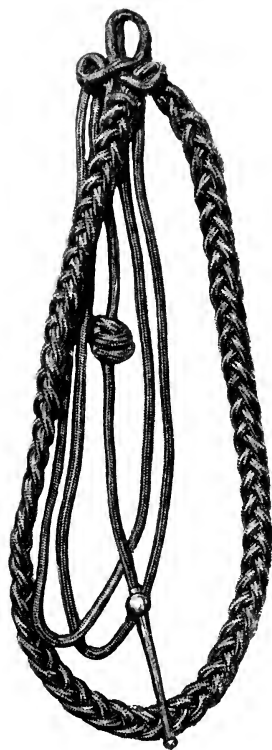
These peoples have shown their complete understanding of the German menace by joining the Entente.



These peoples have shewn their indignant horror at Germany's repeated violation of the laws of humanity by severing diplomatic relations.



THE CONSIDERED JUDGMENT OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD IS THAT GERMANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR, AND THAT IN THE DEFEAT OF GERMAN MILITARISM ALONE LIES THE HOPE OF A STABLE PEACE.



- CITATION CORD -

AWARDED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE
INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF A MILITARY UNIT
WHICH HAS RECEIVED CITATION IN ARMY OR-
DERS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES.

FOREIGN MILITARY DECORATION

to the preservation of civilization and democracy in the present great crisis. The various objects of which the collection will be composed are to be selected with care and discrimination and will be of intrinsic and scientific value as well as of popular historical interest.

The collection as now planned will consist primarily of the classes of material described below as pertaining to the United States, and material of a similar character pertaining to the Allies and the enemy countries. As it develops, however, the collection will be expanded to cover other classes of matter in addition to the ones now being assembled which are as follows:

Military and naval decorations and medals, commemorative medals, and other objects of numismatic interest issued during the war.

Military and naval service insignia, including all types of the devices and designs showing the different ranks and branches of these two arms of the national service.

Individual military and naval equipment, including the equipment of the enlisted men of the various branches of the army and the navy, such as uniforms, small arms, and other paraphernalia.

General military and naval equipment, including ordnance, tanks, airplanes, submarines and other accessories of these two branches of the national war activities as represented by originals or models.

Mementos of persons, including relics of individuals who have rendered notable service in the army or the navy or who have been otherwise prominently identified with war activities.

Mementos of events, including relics of events of special note occurring during the war.

Pictures, maps, books, pamphlets,

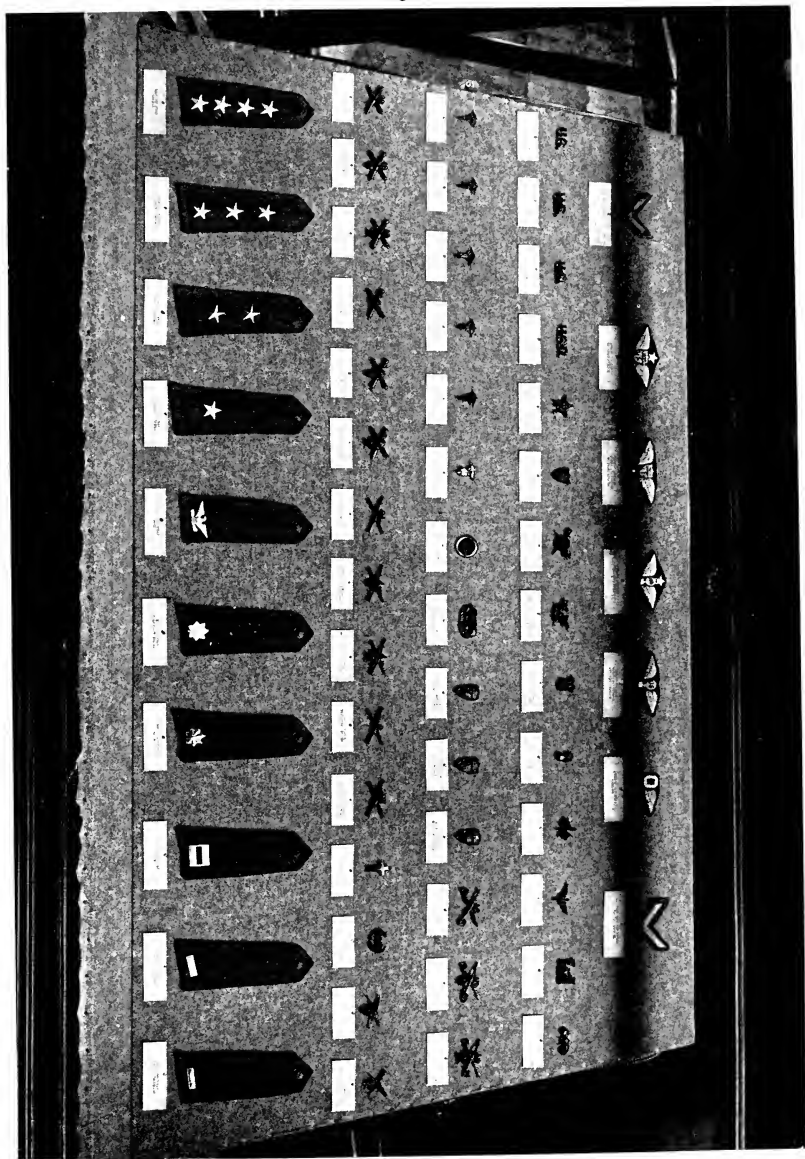
manuscripts, and other objects of the same character relating directly to the progress of the war.

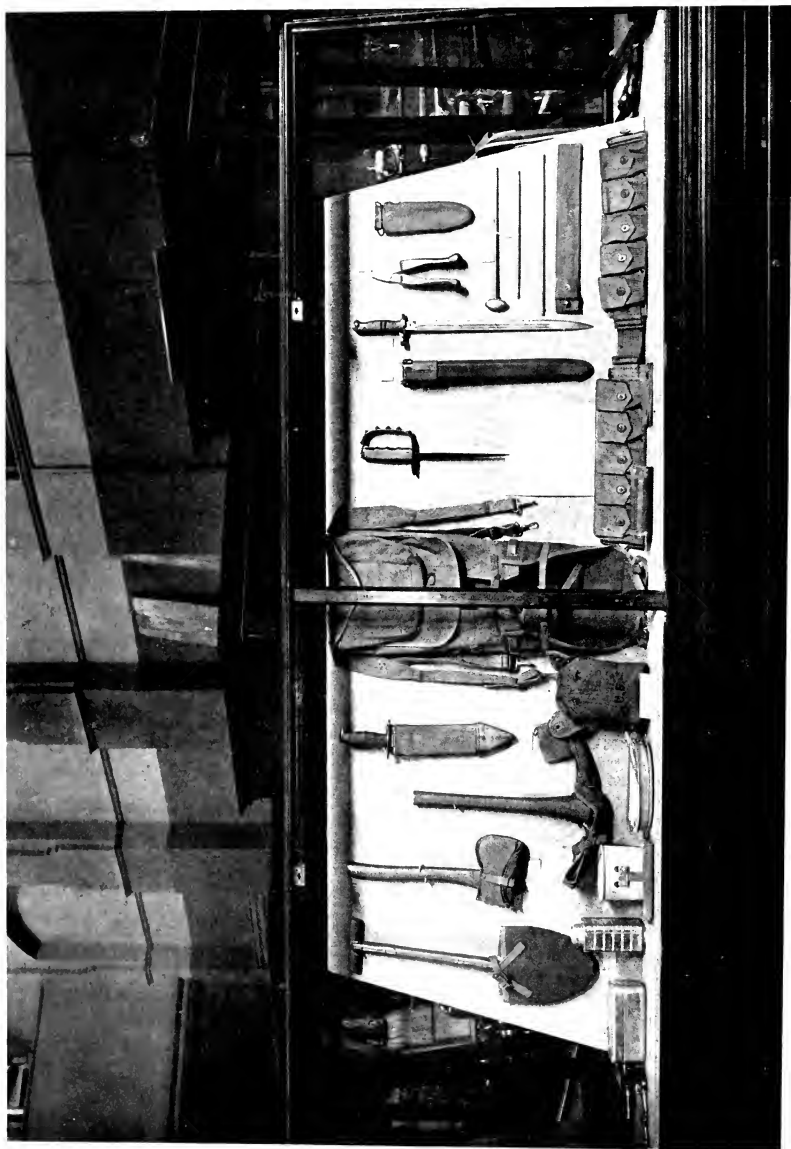
Philatelic material, including postage stamps, envelopes, franks and other specimens of the same character issued during the war.

These classes of material while, as indicated, not covering the entire field of the collection, include matter of prime importance in this connection, and offer a working basis for an exhibition of very great interest and value. The material noted parallels closely in character that which is now being assembled by the British Imperial War Museum, the aims of which institution are closely akin to those of the National Museum in this particular. The British institution, which is of comparatively recent origin, has the services of a most enthusiastic corps of workers, among them a number of ladies, and its proximity to the scene of the war places it in a particularly favorable position for the collection of relics of the conflict. It will be a matter of much interest to compare the British and American collections of this type after they are completed by these two institutions.

The initial installation of the National Museum collection has been made in the Arts and Industries building of the institution where it has already outgrown the space to which it was originally assigned. The museum has been so fortunate as to secure the coöperation of other government departments in connection with the assembling of the war collection and more particularly of the two departments which are in a position to render most valuable assistance in connection with this notable undertaking, namely, the War and Navy departments. These two departments have furnished the museum with most interesting exhibits of equipment and

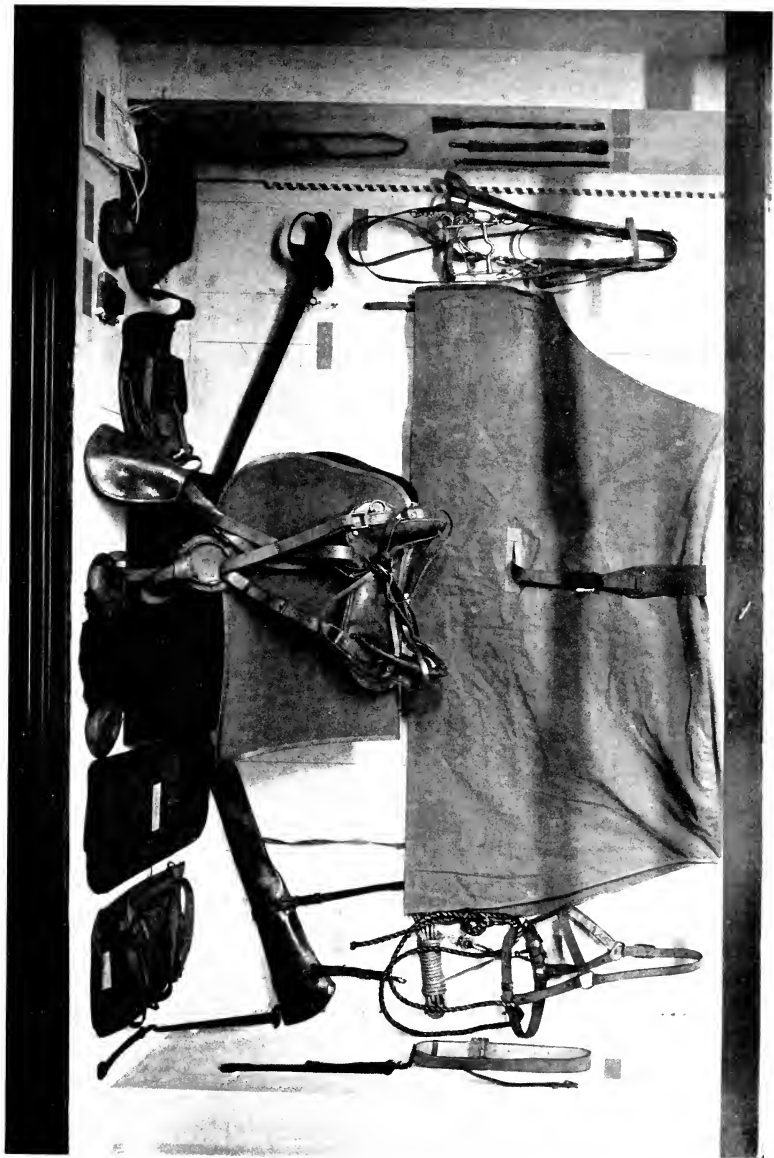
UNITED STATES MILITARY INSIGNIA





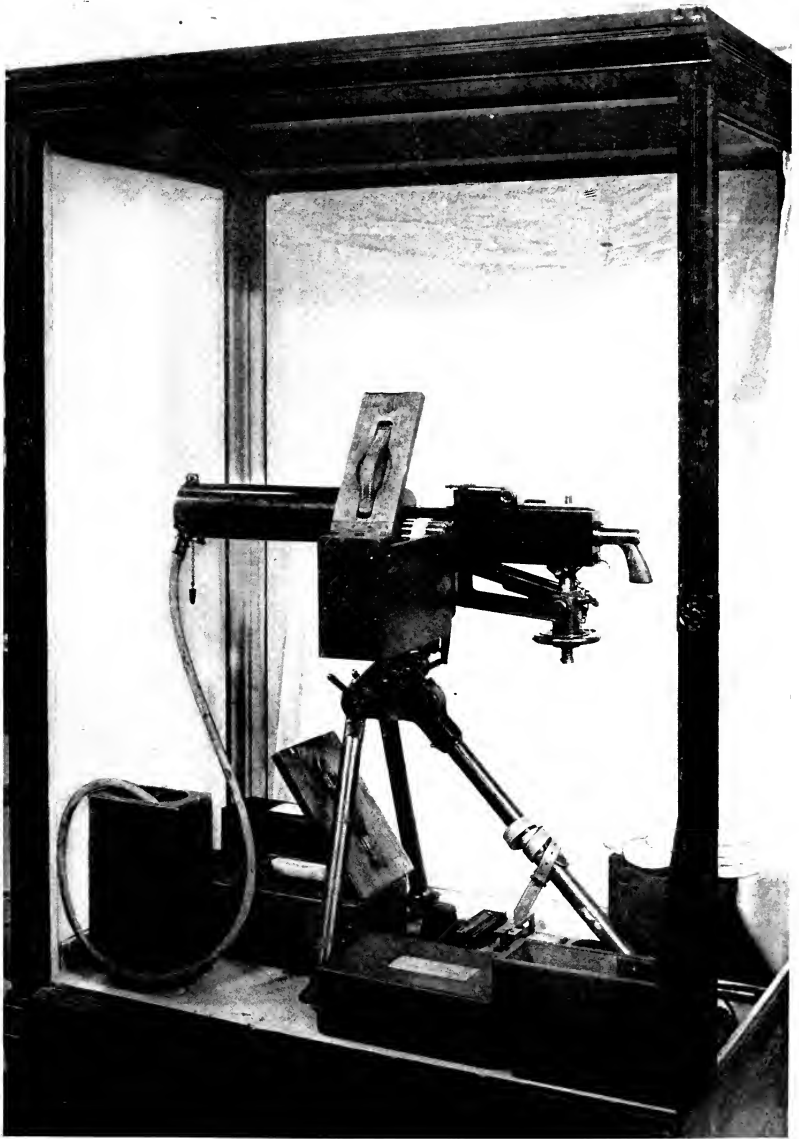
INFANTRY EQUIPMENT

CAVALRY EQUIPMENT

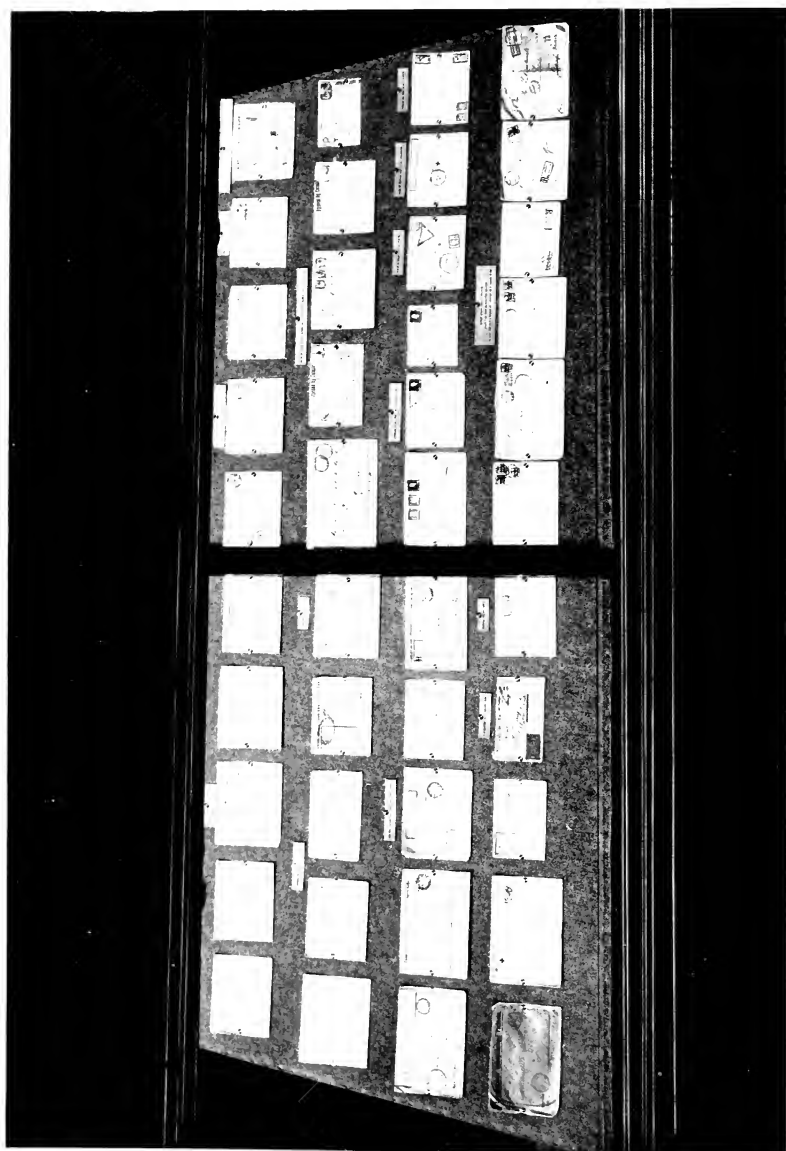




AIR SERVICE EQUIPMENT



BROWNING MACHINE GUN



ENVELOPES SHOWING STAMPS AND FRANKS USED DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR

paraphernalia at present used in the army and the navy. These exhibits have already been installed and will be rendered as complete and representative as possible by the addition of further material from the same source.

The material already exhibited by the museum as a part of the war collection is relatively small in amount as compared to that which the institution hopes to secure ultimately in this connection, but the specimens now shown are of great interest as indicating the lines along which the collection will be developed. The collection already includes a number of objects of particular note which may now be described in general in the same order as that of the classes of material mentioned above to which they respectively belong.

The numismatic features of the exhibit are represented by complete sets of medals and badges showing the types of these objects awarded for distinguished acts of bravery and for faithful and efficient service of the United States army and navy. This portion of the collection includes, in addition to examples of the earlier decoration of this character, the most notable of which are the Congressional medals known as the Army Medal of Honor and the Navy Medal of Honor, the new distinguished service cross and the distinguished service medal which were established in 1918 for award to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and both of which are of interesting and artistic design. In the same exhibition case with these are shown a series of the medals and decorations of the present war. This series includes examples of the following decorations awarded by the Allies during the war; namely, the Belgian War Cross, three types of the French War Cross, the silver Military

Cross of Great Britain, and several Montenegrin, Russian and Serbian decorations. This section of the collection will later contain examples of the commemorative medals issued by the countries engaged in the war and also specimens representing the other types of numismatic material such as temporary coins and paper money, which have been issued in large amounts by the European powers. Among the other objects of special numismatic note in the museum collection at present are specimens in bronze of the fine medal issued by the American Numismatic Society commemorating the visit to New York City in 1917 of the British and French War Commissions. The obverse of this medal is by the well-known medalist, Daniel Chester French, and shows a symbolized head of Victory crowned with a trench helmet; the reverse by Miss Evelyn B. Longman exhibits a group of three figures showing the inspiration of France, personified by Joan of Arc, and the chivalry of England in the guise of a mediæval knight, enlisting the aid of American Liberty in the world war for freedom. Another object of numismatic note in the collection is a medalet by T. Spicer Simson commemorating the entrance of the United States into the war.

A notably large collection of United States military and naval service insignia is already on exhibition including types of officers' insignia of all ranks and branches of the service; a series of chevrons and specialty marks, buttons, and hat cords of the type worn by non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army; and a series of rating badges and specialty marks of the type worn by enlisted men and petty officers of the navy. These are shown as indicative of the complete collection of material of this character which



MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSIONS TO
NEW YORK CITY, 1917

LEWIS MACHINE GUN, AIRPLANE MODEL.



it is proposed to assemble relating not only to the United States army and navy but also to the armies and navies of the allied and enemy countries.

The individual military equipment already shown includes summer and winter uniforms with accessories of nearly every type used by the enlisted man of the infantry including his weapons, trench tools, haversack and mess outfit, and various other objects pertaining to his life in camp and in the field. The same class of material is shown relating to the enlisted man of the cavalry. A variety of objects are exhibited indicating the individual equipment used in the air service. These include a flying suit with electric wiring, a fur coat, a hood, a scarf, a mask, goggles and a pair of moccasins of the type used by aviators.

The individual equipment of the petty officer and the enlisted man of the navy is shown by material of similar description belonging to that branch of the service including an interesting assortment of the natty uniforms worn by the members of the Marine Corps. Of particular interest to the ladies in this connection are the jaunty suits worn by the yeomen and the "marinettes" if one may so term the enlisted women of the Marine Corps.

The general military equipment already shown includes the latest type of the Browning machine gun and machine rifle and the Lewis machine gun for airplanes which in accordance with their importance in connection with the winning of the war have been given a prominent place in the exhibition space. This portion of the exhibit also includes hand grenades, bombs, and other similar objects which needless to state are being utilized for exhibition purposes only when unloaded.

Perhaps the most important single objects of military interest already in-

stalled with the collection are a number of airplanes showing the types of the machines of this character used during the war. Of these, two machines have been installed in the south hall of the museum building where they may be admirably viewed from the gallery of that hall. One is a Voisin plane of the 1917 model used in the French army for bombing at night; the other a Caudron plane of the same year was used in the French army for photographing and reconnoitering. Both of these were purchased by the United States government from France in 1917 and at that time were regarded as the latest types. The bombing plane is a huge machine, thirty-seven feet long, fifty-nine feet wide and eleven feet high. The plane used for photographing and reconnoitering is smaller, being only twenty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide and nine feet high. An up-to-date United States army training plane and the fuselage of a De Haviland Four with liberty motor have just been added to this portion of the collection.

The memento and memorial features of the collection are already represented by the following interesting relics: The American flag made at Islay House, Islay, Scotland, by Jessie McClellan, Mary Cunningham, Catherine McGregor, Mary Armour, and John McDougall, and used on the occasion of the funerals of American soldiers lost with the transport *Tuscania* in February, 1918; and a distinguishing flag of the Zeppelin L-49 captured at Bourbonne les Bains, France, in October, 1917, with fragments of the gas bag and outer envelope of the Zeppelin. Of particular interest in this connection is a notable collection of relics of Benjamin Stuart Walcott who volunteered for the French Aviation Service in July, 1917, and was killed in aerial combat with three



FRENCH ARMY CITATION
 AWARDED TO BENJAMIN STUART WALCOTT

German planes December 12th of the same year. The Walcott relics include the French uniform worn by him, the citation and croix de guerre awarded to him by the French government in recognition of distinguished services culminating in his death, his French aviation pilot's badge, the diploma and war medal of the Aero Club of America awarded to him, his commission as first lieutenant, United States Army and a number of other objects.

The pictorial features of the museum's collection of war material are at present undeveloped except for a series of Liberty Loan posters and a number of miscellaneous objects of this type. Among these is a very interesting British poster which is typical of this class of material and which shows in a graphic manner the attitude of the great powers of the world towards the originators of the war by groupings of the national flags of the belligerent and neutral powers which effectively indicate the stand taken by their respective governments in connection with the great struggle. This section of the exhibition is rapidly increasing in size and will soon be as well represented as are the other portions of the collection. A very interesting lot of philatelic material is already on exhibition in a separate case, the contents of which have been donated by the International Committee of the Red Cross, Berne, Switzerland. This material includes postage stamps, envelopes, and franks of various types used in Europe during the war. Of great interest in this connection are the envelopes used

in the various prison camps on the Continent.

In connection with the most recent war collection to be initiated by the museum it is interesting to note that the institution is already in the possession of a priceless aggregation of historical material relating to the other wars in which the United States has participated and that the present collection will logically unite with these and bring them up to date, thus supplying the public with the opportunity of seeing and studying a collection of Americana of this type of unequalled interest and value. The latest collection will in the natural course be the most complete on account of the vast opportunity for securing the desired material.

A very interesting lot of material which will serve as a connecting link between the new historical collections and those already in the possession of the museum has recently been secured by that institution from the War Department. This material consists of a large collection of military uniforms on lay figures, firearms, swords, flags, military transportation models, ordnance models and various other paraphernalia showing the types of these objects used in the United States Army from 1776-1908. Of particular note in this connection are a number of reproductions of Continental uniforms included with this material which is now being installed with the war collection where it will make a striking showing and form a most interesting and valuable addition to the national historical collections.



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., April 14 to 19, 1919, by which time, in all reasonable probability, normal conditions in the city will be established.

Every effort will be made that the Congress shall be one of interest and great value. The knowledge of the work gained and the enthusiasm that must surely come through contact with those intensely interested will compensate one for any inconvenience suffered or any sacrifice made to attend the Congress.

The revision of the Constitution and By-Laws will be one of the important matters of business that will come before the Congress. Seven Vice Presidents General are to be elected, and the reports of the National Committees are to be given. There will be an exhibition of the work done by the Society along educational lines, which we hope, in every way, will surpass the one of last year.

* * * * *

I hope the time is not far distant when *every Chapter* of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will make it possible, by paying the expenses of its Regent, to be represented at every Continental Congress. This should be done! Will not the Chapters take this matter up for serious consideration?

* * * * *

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is peculiar in its organization, owing to the fact that it was first a National organization, and then for convenience and efficiency local divisions were authorized—hence the *first duty* of every individual member is to the *National Society*.

Every Chapter in the organization is entitled to representation in the legislative body of the Society—Continental Congress—and through the State Regents a voice in the meetings of the National Board of Management, hence any action taken by either body requires the faithful carrying out of that action; and unless every Chapter member fully realizes the responsibility and obligation assumed when joining the Society, neither the State organization or the National Society can in any measure accomplish the work undertaken.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has done a splendid work, but to every Daughter should come three questions: Have *you* done your duty? The obligations of the Society are *your* obligations. Have you raised your quota of the Liberty Loan Fund and given *your* portion of the necessary amount to restore the village of Tilloloy? If you have not, you have helped to make it impossible for the National Society to make good or carry on its obligations.

Have *you* made a full report of the work you have been able to do since the war commenced? The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution *must* make a yearly report to the Government, and it should be the pride of every Daughter to make that report as nearly correct as possible. See to it that you report to your Chapter Regent in order that her report to the State Regent shall have some semblance of a full report, thus making it possible for your State to make a creditable showing.

Before this issue of the magazine reaches you, through your War Relief Service Committee your Chapter Regent will have been asked to make a *full* report of all war work done by every member of her Chapter since the beginning of the war. These reports must be in the hands of the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. William Henry Wait, by March 11, 1919, in order to have the printed report ready for distribution at the coming Congress, and failing to make this report *your* work will not be recorded and *your* Chapter, *your* State and *your* National Society will be just that much short of making a report commensurate with the work really done.



A CONNECTICUT TREATY BEARER

By Edna Miner Rogers

WHILE the delegates are gathering at Versailles for the Peace Conference, and our own President of the United States of America is to have a prominent place in the council, the story of a Connecticut captain who carried to France, during the War for Independence, a copy of the ratification of a treaty of alliance between the united Colonies and France, is here recalled.

Robert Niles was born September 2, 1734, in Groton, Connecticut, the son of Nathan and Mary (Northrup) Niles of South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and Groton, Connecticut. His early life was passed in Groton, and here not far from New London and Stonington harbors, then busy maritime ports, he acquired his knowledge of ships and seamanship, and early became a ship master in the merchant marine service.

So high a reputation did he attain in his chosen calling, that immediately after the beginning of the War of the American Revolution, in the spring of 1775, Colonel Mott, chief officer of the engineers at Fort George, Ticonderoga, made a request to Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, that Captain Niles might be ordered to that post, with a view of his taking command of one of the armed vessels on the lake, a very important service connected with the defence and protection of the post.

But Captain Niles, who was then

residing in Norwich, at the head of navigation fourteen miles above New London, was evidently needed in his own colony. Connecticut, early in the war, realized the necessity of war vessels to protect her sea-coast, and the General Assembly ordered some to be obtained and properly fitted out. At a meeting of the Governor and Council of Safety, held August 2, 1775, it was decided "to charter and improve some one vessel of small burden and a fast sailer, of about 20, 25, or 30 tons, and to fix her with such warlike furniture as may be proper; to be improved chiefly as a spy vessel, to run and course from place to place to discover the enemy and carry intelligence, &c.," and Captain Niles of Norwich was appointed captain of said small vessel. Captain Niles was present at the meeting held August 7, and received his commission that day, signed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull.

A week later, the committee appointed respecting a small armed vessel, reported that the only one at all suitable for the purpose belonged to a Stonington man, and could not be chartered, but might be purchased for £200 at the lowest, and that her sails and rigging were not fit for service.

The Council decided that as the General Assembly had ordered vessels fitted out, they must obey the order, and therefore "Are of opinion that said

vessel or schooner, called the *Britania*, be purchased for the Colony; and Benj. Huntington, Esq^r. and Capt. Jno. Deshon, and Cap. Rob^t Niles, are appointed a committee to make said purchase at not exceeding £200, &c., and also to take care of and cause her to be rigged and fitted out with every necessary for said purpose, as soon as may be."

The Council appointed Robert Niles of Norwich to be captain and commander of her.

By September 4th, the vessel had been taken to Norwich and was there being fitted out; on the eighth is the first mention of her new name, when it was voted that an order be drawn on the Pay-Table for the sum of £100, in favor of Capt.

Robt. Niles of the armed vessel or schooner *Spy*, fixing out at Norwich. She was in service before November 23d, when Captain Niles reported and asked for instructions concerning a suspicious vessel at Sag Harbor. The *Spy* is said to have been of about fifty tons burden, carried six four-pounders, and had a crew of from twenty to thirty men. One

hundred and fifty pounds of powder was part of her equipment in September.

On January 5, 1776, the Council of Safety, "On a letter and request from Mr. Dean in behalf of the Naval Committee at Congress, requesting that Captain Niles of the *Spy* be sent to carry recruits from New London to Philadelphia, for the navy, it was consider'd. concluded and voted, that we cannot properly and safely permit him to be absent for so long, and do not agree to the proposal." At the same meeting, it was "Voted and ordered that said Captain Niles be directed to raise and enlist 20 men such as he can confide in, to serve on board the schooner *Spy* for the term of

one year, unless sooner discharged, on the following wages, viz.: for able seamen forty-eight shillings, and for seamen forty shillings per kalendar month."

April 15, 1776, on request of Admiral Hopkins, Captain Niles was ordered to join the American fleet under his command, and proceed with him on a short cruise against the enemy. July 4th,

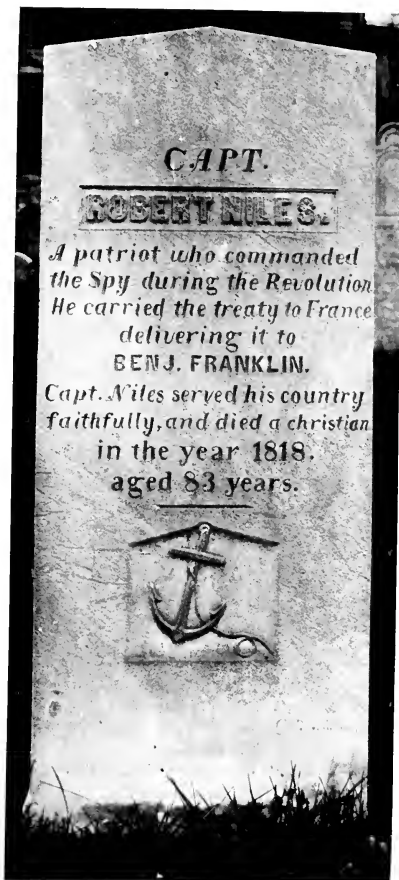


Photo by Gerard L. Ranger

GRAVE OF CAPT. ROBERT NILES
SITUATED IN THE CITY CEMETERY, NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

Captain Niles with the *Spy* was in New London Harbor, where he received instructions to seize and detain any suspicious vessels in or about that harbor, offing or sound, bound to sea; he was then acting in conjunction with Capt. Seth Harding (also of Norwich) in Long Island Sound.

Captain Niles and the *Spy* took many rich prizes; in August he captured the *Hope*, and soon after the *Hannah* and *Elizabeth*. Zebadiah Smith was put in command of the *Hannah* and *Elizabeth*, and took her into Newport harbor; on September 9th, he was instructed "to embrace the first fair wind and weather when the coast is clear of the enemy, and proceed with the prize to New London and up to Norwich, and take the necessary steps to procure a legal condemnation to be pass'd thereon as soon as may be."

The *Courant* of September 16, 1776 (Norwich, Conn.), had the following: "New London September 13: Yesterday returned here from a cruise the armed schooner *Spy*, Capt. Robert Niles, belonging to the State of Connecticut, and brought in with him the schooner *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, commanded by Capt. Bruce, bound from Barbadoes to Halifax; her cargo consists of 52 hogsheads of rum, and 8 do. of sugar. About 18 days ago Capt. Niles took the ship *Hope*, Capt. Quince, burthen 270 tons, bound from St. Vincents to London; her cargo consists of 257 hogsheads of sugar, 32 puncheons of rum, some molasses, cocoa and coffee, and may be daily expected into some port."

Though one vessel is called in the newspaper the *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, the official record of her appraisal names her as the *Hannah* and *Elizabeth*.

On October 2, 1776, Captain Niles was ordered to get ready with all

despatch and cruise in the Sound between Montauk Point and Stamford, "in order to watch the movements of our enemies and to give intelligence in the easiest and best manner for the security of the navigation belonging to the United States and of the towns upon the Sound and to annoy our enemies, until further orders."

March 7, 1777, "Sailing orders were given to Capt. Niles to go in the *Spy* to Maryland or Virginia for flour, &c.," and a barrel of rum was delivered to him for the use of the schooner *Spy*. In May he was ordered to put the *Spy* in condition for a cruise and secure his crew to the first of the next year; in June, orders were given that two of the cannon at Dartmouth or Bedford, belonging to this state, be delivered to Captain Niles for the use of the *Spy*, and Captain Niles was to have his choice of the cannon.

June 30th his orders were to cruise to New Haven and as far westward as might be prudent, and towards Long Island, "to annoy the enemy and to give intelligence of any interesting discovery he may make or intelligence of the designs of the enemy he may get."

He wrote to the Council of Safety, July 3d, concerning the disposal of some prisoners, and was directed to keep two of them on the *Spy* till her return to New London. Possibly these prisoners belonged to the sloop *Dolphin*, which the *Spy* had recently captured and which was ordered appraised September 29, 1777. Captain Niles was directed "to borrow—a suitable stick for a mast for the sloop *Dolphin*," October 13th, and the state purchased the sloop on November 29th. Early in 1778 Captain Niles made a voyage, and brought back sulphur, of which five hogsheads were sold; an "account of his late voyage"

was given to the Council on March 16th.

April 20, 1778, it was voted "that Capts. Niles and Smith do immediately refit the *Dolphin* and *Spy*, lately under their respective commands." Captain Niles was appointed to the command of the *Dolphin*, and directed to "immediately refit and prepare her for the sea in a suitable manner and engage sea-men necessary to man her for a merchant voyage to the West Indies, and in order to take in such loading as may be prepared therefor."

Captain Smith, who had succeeded to the command of the *Spy*, received similar orders, and both vessels were loaded with staves and hoops, for the voyage to the West Indies.

On his return came the great adventure; from the beginning of hostilities, Capt. Robert Niles, with the small armed vessel the *Spy*, had been so successful in his hazardous enterprises and missions, that when a mission of national importance, but of the gravest danger, must be undertaken, he was one of the three men chosen for the duty.

In February, 1778, a treaty of alliance was made between the united Colonies and France, and Captain Robert Niles was employed by the Government to carry a ratification of this treaty to France. The safe delivery of this ratified treaty was considered so important that three separate copies were despatched by three different vessels. Captain Niles was the only man who succeeded in crossing the ocean and delivering his copy, both of the other bearers being captured by the enemy.

In June, 1778, Captain Niles sailed from Stonington, Connecticut, in his well-tried little vessel, the *Spy*, manned by a picked crew of trusty men. He crossed the ocean, successfully eluded the

British fleet off Brest, where he was chased for a long time by two English frigates, and twenty-seven days after sailing from Stonington, he reached Paris, where he delivered the treaty to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the resident minister of the United States in that place.

He found the French fleet waiting for the ratification of the treaty, and immediately upon its arrival the fleet sailed, bringing support and assistance to our struggling country.

On his return voyage Captain Niles was captured by an English frigate and carried first to the Isle of Guernsey, thence to England where he was detained as a prisoner of war; later he was exchanged, and returned home, which he reached July 17, 1779. Captain Niles continued in the service till the declaration of peace, but of the gallant little *Spy* nothing more is known.

The brief official record of this mission is given on the minutes of the Council of Safety, held Tuesday, July 20, 1779. "Cap. Niles came in, having arriv'd home last Saturday after having been twice captured, etc.—gave an account of his voyage, etc.—arrived at Paris in 27 days after he sail'd, which was beginning June 1778, and delivered his mail to Dr. Franklin, containing the ratification by Congress of the Treaty with France, being the first account he had received of that event, which was greatly satisfactory to him and the French ministry and nation in general, etc."

A few other items in connection with this voyage are gleaned from the records. One of the men who sailed with Captain Niles was Michael Pepper of Norwich. On July 17, 1779, Mrs. Pepper, on producing a power of attorney from her husband, was given an order on the Pay-Table for wages due to her said

husband, Michael Pepper, a sailor on board the *Spy*, Captain Niles, to the 25th of September, 1778, deducting two months' pay, he having received one month's pay at Norwich, and the other in France. "The above Pepper was taken in the *Spy*, Capt. Robt. Niles, on his passage from France."

On August 28th, an order was drawn in favor of Captain Niles, for the sum of £800 towards wages due to the seamen on board the schooner *Spy* on her voyage to France, he to be accountable; on December 20th, an order in favor of Michael Pepper, a mariner on board the schooner *Spy* while commanded by Captain Niles, taken by the enemy and carried into England, or his attorney, for his wages to the 4th day of July last, was given.

Of a more personal nature was the request of Captain Niles, made July 30th, "to have a barrel of pork belonging to this State, etc., in consideration of his misfortune in being twice taken, etc., on continental service to France, and deprived of opportunity to supply his family."

A bowl and pitcher presented to Captain Niles is now in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, having been given to the Society by Miss Hannah Fitch Niles. The ware is the kind commonly known as Liverpool ware, cream body with brown figures. In the bottom of the bowl is a representation of the *Spy*, flying the Stars and Stripes in color. There is also a picture of "His Excellency, George Washington, Marshal of France and Commander-in-Chief of all the North American Forces." One of Benjamin Franklin, with the words, "By virtue and valour we have Freed our Country, extended our commerce, and laid the foundations of a great empire."

There are also other figures and sentiments.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Captain Niles continued in the marine service; in 1789 he was commander of the *Juno*, one of the regular packets running between Norwich and New York. He died in Norwich in 1818, aged and poor, leaving a young daughter, mentioned above.

He is buried in the City Cemetery, and in the Niles row lie most of his family in the following order: George Niles, his grandson; Captain Robert Niles; his three wives, Abigail —, Mary Fitch, Hannah (Fitch) Brown, and his mother-in-law, Hannah (Ashley) Fitch.

His gravestone is of white marble and bears the following inscription:

Capt
ROBERT NILES
A Patriot who commanded
the *Spy* during the Revolution
He carried the treaty to France
delivering it to
Benj Franklin
Capt Niles served his country
faithfully and died a christian
in the year 1818
aged 83 years

This gravestone, shown in the illustration, is not the size and shape of those of the period in which he died, but is of a later type, resembling that of Seabury Brewster, near it, of 1847. The stone was, in all probability, erected by his daughter at a later date.

On December 24, 1855, Senator Lafayette Foster, of Norwich, presented to Congress the petition of Hannah F. Niles, asking for a pension on account of the services rendered to his country by her father. Accompanying the petition was Captain Niles' commission as commander of the *Spy*, dated August 7, 1775, and signed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull. Senator Foster stated that

Captain Robert Niles died in 1818, in extreme poverty; that he had received no pay for his services except about fifty dollars of depreciated currency; he briefly reviewed the services rendered by Captain Niles, and made an eloquent plea for some financial remuneration to the daughter. The next year \$3000 was appropriated for Miss Niles.

Thus, during this time of prospective treaties and alliances, is remembered the Connecticut treaty bearer, who, by the successful delivery of the ratification of a treaty, made possible an alliance between the United States and France one hundred and forty years ago.

Captain Robert Niles married first Abigail —, who died February 18, 1796, aged 59 years; by her he had at least two children; *viz.*: Robert, who married Loadicea —, and had a son George Niles, who died February 18, 1784, in his 5th year. Mary, born about 1764, who married as second wife, January 29, 1786, Captain Andrew Perkins (V. Rec. Norwich, Conn., p. 539). She died in 1787, and her gravestone in the City Cemetery has the inscription: "Mary, wife of Capt. Andrew Perkins and only daughter of Capt. Robert Niles & Abigail his wife, died 24 Feb., 1787,

in the 24th year of her age." (*New Eng. Reg.*, vol. 2.)

Captain Niles married second, November 25, 1796, in Norwich (Chelsea church records), Polly (Mary) Fitch, born about 1764, died January 23, 1799, aged 35 years, daughter of Theophilus and Hannah (Ashley) Fitch, and a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the *Mayflower*.

He married third, May —, 1799 (*Norwich Courier*, issue of June 5). Hannah (Fitch) Brown, born about 1761, died June 8, 1810, a sister of his second wife. They had a daughter, Hannah Fitch Niles, born July 15, 1805, died January 4, 1892, unmarried. In 1855 she is called the only surviving child of Captain Niles; she is buried in the new part of the City Cemetery in the Hooker lot, near the Oak Street entrance. Her gravestone of white marble. It has fallen over but is unbroken.

To reset this stone and to care for that of Capt. Robert Niles should be the duty and desire of one of the patriotic or historical societies of Norwich.

There are no known descendants of Capt. Robert Niles, but his patriotic services to his country and to his state should not be forgotten by the town in which he lived and died.



EMBARGO ON PLATINUM LIFTED

Members have been interested in the news that the Government has removed the embargo on platinum and in consequence J. E. Caldwell & Co. are again in position to manufacture our insignia. The orders are being filled as rapidly as possible in the order in which received. In the general disorganization of all

manufacturing enterprises, and with the small quantity of the precious metal in the market, it will not be possible for the J. E. Caldwell & Co. to make deliveries as rapidly as in normal times, but Daughters may rest assured that they will be supplied with the emblems just as fast as it is possible to manufacture them.



FLAG LEGISLATION HERE AND ABROAD

By Katherine Calvert Goodwin

THERE is no country in the world more patriotic than the United States, and there is none where the national banner is more prominently in evidence. It is hard to realize that there exists no comprehensive national law that ensures its protection and sanctity, when numberless tributes in prose and poetry have been dedicated to the flag, when every church chancel is draped with the flag, when practically every "movie" and theatrical show exhibits the flag, and when every newspaper and magazine editorial has something to say of our duty and honor to the flag.

It was only within the last fifteen years (1905) that there was any Federal law bearing upon this subject. Before then there had been no distinction between using the flag as a symbol of our Union or as the business banner of any individual. That the need of a universal penal law is more vital in the United States than any other country is due to the fact of its enormous size, varied population, conflicting politics and competitive commercialism. Many instances of outrages to the flag have been known in the past when rival political factions placed on the banner the names and portraits of their candidates and thereby incited riots, during which infuriated people, seizing the

American flags bearing these political emblems and partisan mottoes attached, tore them down, trampled and fired upon them, and afterwards went unpunished.

For many years patriotic societies, notably among them the Daughters of the American Revolution, have pleaded with Congress in favor of protective legislation on this subject. There were hearings in the Senate before the Committee on Military Affairs, and hearings in the House before the Committee on the Judiciary. Our legislators listened; they were perfectly polite, perfectly patient, perfectly inert. We were to trust to the people's sense of propriety and to their knowledge of the fitness of things.

So in America, while public opinion continued to be the arbiter, the Patent Office continued to grant more trademarks, featuring the national flag. It was reproduced on handkerchiefs, lemon wrappers, whiskey bottles, laundry wagons, tar soap, door mats, etc. It was worn by circus clowns, ballet dancers, and prize fighters; it "stood" for the best beer; it waved above exchange saloons. For the most part, these cases were not intentional desecrations, but were assertions of Americanism, and merely showed a shocking and innate lack of good taste. The Italian lemonade vendor in Chicago who stuck the Stars and

Stripes above his stand was not guilty of alien disrespect, but it is doubtful if he would have proclaimed his wares in such a manner in his own country. In Italy, while there is no actual fine for public irreverence to her flag, there is imprisonment up to twenty months. In the Middle Ages, when the Pope was in possession of his temporal power, there was a provision for the protection of the Papal flag and all disrespect was severely punished.

Finally, the United States Congress, in an act approved February, 1905, provided that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of, or comprises, *inter alia*, "the flag, coat-of-arms, or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof." But, while we had no such law until 1905, France had realized the necessity as early as 1823, when a royal ordinance, later adopted by the Republic in 1882, prohibited the use of the national flag as a commercial design. While our War Department sees no objection to flying our flag on civilian property, any day and all day, in France the Tri-color may only be displayed on the occasion of a national holiday.

Twelve years later, in February, 1917, an act of our Congress was passed providing certain penalties for improper use of the flag within the *District of Columbia*. This act and that forbidding flag trade-marks are the only *Federal* flag laws in existence. Thus, the *District of Columbia* is the one section of the whole country where the flag is *nationally* protected from desecration, and even in the District no provision is made for disrespect shown a foreign flag. A foreign nation is powerless to ensure respect towards her flag anywhere in the United States unless she protests to the Department of State or else goes to war about it.

All the States of the Union, save six, have enacted penal laws for desecration of our own flag, though there are no laws dealing with contempt of a foreign flag. But these state ordinances are neither very complete nor very uniform. For instance, in Wyoming, Washington, New Jersey, and several other states these laws do not impose a specific penalty, but a violation is declared to constitute a misdemeanor. The discriminating anarchist or I.W.W. can do his defiling work without fear in Minnesota, as there, though considered a misdemeanor, no punishment is prescribed, whereas in Pennsylvania, the fine may be \$500, or possible imprisonment for six months.

But six months in jail seems a mere siesta compared with the way things were done in Russia before the reign of Bolshevism. During the Czar's régime, the penalty for offense against her flag was from two to nineteen years' imprisonment. Firing upon the flag would have meant deportation to Siberia.

Going to a fancy ball dressed in the national flag (as is frequently done here to represent "Columbia" or "Uncle Sam") is unheard of in foreign countries. The British are punctilious regarding national, military and naval etiquette; officers cannot wear their uniforms to a masquerade ball, even.

There is one very curious difference in the attitude of the United States and Great Britain towards their respective flags and those of other nations. Up to the time of this war, it was never customary in the United States to display a foreign flag unless an American flag was likewise beside it. Of course, this does not refer to embassies, the sites of which are foreign territory. Some years ago at Fort George, New York, on the occasion of a certain celebration, an American

citizen, out of deference to his numerous English friends, hung the Union Jack alone from his window. A passer-by noticed the absence of the American flag and reported the fact to the police. In the meantime quite an indignant crowd had collected outside the man's house. When the police arrived, they ordered him to withdraw the flag, which he refused to do, on the grounds that the house was his and he was at liberty to display any flag he wished. The affair was then reported to the chief of police; a squad from headquarters made their appearance, entered the man's house and withdrew the British emblem. Another instance of this sort occurred when some Canadians attended a convention in Chicago. A British flag, without the Stars and Stripes beside it, was hoisted above the hotel where they were staying; but popular sentiment was so strong against this that the banner had to be taken down.

Now, in England, such cases have never been heard of. For years various foreign flags have hung alone and nobody ever questioned the propriety of this, or dreamed of suggesting that the Union Jack wave beside it. Though there is no national law in England governing desecration of her flag, anyone committing such an act would be arrested for sedition or on a charge of disturbing the peace. Desecration of their own or a foreign flag would be dealt with even more stringently on sea than on land.

Few English commercial firms have ever misused the British flag for commercial purposes, but certain licensed companies are authorized to use His Majesty's Coat-of-Arms; this is considered, not as an act of disrespect, but merely a royal encouragement to a deserving firm. Using a national flag on notepaper and stationery is never seen in Europe, al-

though a too common occurrence in this country.

In the Imperial code of Japan there is a penalty for desecration of a foreign flag, on complaint of a foreign government, but there is no such provision for her own flag. It is not needed in the land of the chrysanthemum, for the Japanese, from birth, are imbued with reverence for their nation's flag—it would never even *occur* to them to treat it with disrespect.

Switzerland, careful little republic that she is, enforces the same law in regard to the flags and coats-of-arms of other countries, only in her code the foreign country is always mentioned as "friendly state." There, any criticism or cartoon ridiculing the above-mentioned "friendly state" is absolutely prohibited. This latter law was enacted by the Federal Council soon after the war, when it became imperative for Switzerland to maintain her neutrality in every possible manner.

Just a word on the subject of German flag laws. It is hard to believe that a criminal code ever existed in Germany, when Germans have been guilty of every known crime against humanity. We know not what penal laws the Reichstag may formulate, but within the last month before the downfall of Kaiserism, the imperial code provided that "whoever maliciously destroys . . . a public emblem of the authority of the Empire, or of a Federal sovereign, or an emblem of the majesty of a Federal state, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 600 marks (\$150), or by imprisonment not exceeding two years." Indeed, this is no attempt to eulogize the German law, but it is amusing to note that the same penal legislature applied to the desecration of "a public emblem of the authority of a State which does *not* belong to the German Empire." Little did the Herr

Doktors of the German Judiciary who compiled these sections of the penal code realize that before many years the half-crescent of the Turk would be practically the last flag left acknowledging German "protection." As for their own flag and the honor due it from other nations, two lines from the German war-song are sufficient to show the recent

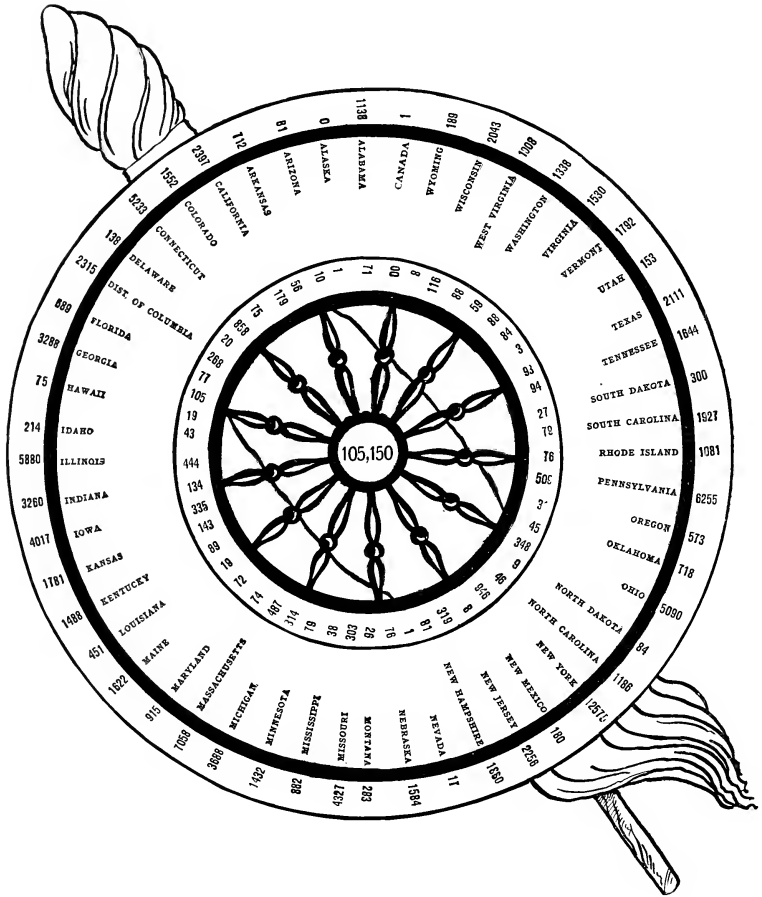
audacity of the Teutonic point of view:
 "I am a Prussian! Know ye not my banner?

Before me floats my flag of black and white!"

It remains with the Allied Powers at the Peace Conference to decide whether a Prussian flag will ever again dominate Germany.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY,
 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
 REVOLUTION, RECORDS
 WITH DEEP SORROW THE
 LOSS BY DEATH ON JANUARY
 15, 1919, IN CAMBRIDGE,
 MASSACHUSETTS, OF MRS.
 GEORGE KUHN CLARKE
 (ELLEN DUDLEY)
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THE PEACE TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES*

By Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

THE Treaty of Ghent concluded, the statesmen at Washington found time to turn their attention to an intolerable situation that existed in another part of the world, namely, the buccaneering program of the Dey of Algiers who had terrorized the Mediterranean Sea for more than a quarter of a century.

In 1783 these battles for the Freedom of the Seas began. For a long time the Dey and his followers had much the better of it. Practically every nation whose seamen ventured to carry produce in the Mediterranean paid tribute to the pirates of Algiers. They had waxed fat and arrogant on their spoils. The infant merchant marine of the United States of America had not been exempt. The Dey and his partners in crime, the Bey of Tripoli, the Emperor of Morocco, and Hamouda Pasha of Tunis had managed to conclude "satisfactory treaties" with the new nation of the West. In 1794 the United States paid to the Dey of Algiers, self-styled the "Shadow of God," \$642,500 in cash, and agreed to pay \$21,000 in naval stores annually for the release of American seamen who had been ten years in captivity as hostages for the payment of like huge sums.

This annual payment of tribute kept

up for some ten or fifteen years. The pirates became bolder and bolder, and the United States was once more busy with its task of emphasizing its statements to the British by means of warfare. The new American Navy was likewise too busy to attend to the pirates, but their hour was near.

The first hindrance they found to their career of piracy was the visit of Commodore Stephen Decatur in 1804 to destroy the *Philadelphia*, then captive in the Bay of Tripoli. The naval exploit he performed there is a golden page of American naval history, and space does not permit its repetition here. The dauntless Decatur and his brave men accomplished their purpose and a few days later Somers added another lasting memory to the American Navy in the feat of the *Intrepid*.

The beginning of the War of 1812 stopped the war on the Barbary pirates for a time. They still maintained their system of annoying American merchantmen. True, American commerce was reduced almost to a nonentity and the pirates found "poor pickings" so far as the Americans were concerned. But the Americans were not through with them and, as peace with Great Britain appeared over the horizon of war, Uncle Sam put his mind on the pirate problem

* Concluded from January Magazine.

and concluded to eradicate this evil with the aid of his new force of righteousness, "The American Navy."

Five days after peace had been proclaimed with England, President Madison recommended a declaration of war against Algiers. Congress approved this act on March 3d, "for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruisers." A few skirmishes took place until one fine afternoon the Dey of Algiers found at the very gates of his palace, with bristling guns trained on its beauties, a rude American squadron, veterans of battles famous in history, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge. On board was a brusque and unwelcome naval diplomat, Stephen Decatur, now Commodore, the hero of the *Philadelphia's* sinking some years before.

Commodore Decatur did not waste many words on the "Shadow of God." He informed him in succinct language that he had come to make a treaty, suggestively pointing to the squadron riding at anchor as he did so. The pirate fleet was at sea seeking prey, and the poor harassed Dey saw no escape.

Decatur added that in this treaty there was to be: "no stipulation for paying any tribute to Algiers under any form whatever will be agreed to." The outraged son of Mohammed asked for time to consider this abrupt demand. "Not a minute," said Decatur, and he intimated politely that he was there to put into realization Pinckney's famous defiance, "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." These immortal words had sounded the doom of piracy in the world even though its final death agony was not had until 1918, when the dishonored German U-boats crept sullenly between the silent lines of the Allied fleets.

Perhaps the Dey realized that Decatur longed to operate his guns on the palace. At all events, he signed the treaty before luncheon. He tried afterwards to repudiate this American-made treaty, making the ludicrous claim that it was not "practical." However, American diplomatists, as well as a healthy fear of American naval guns, forced him to reaffirm the treaty when he was visited by Commodore Chauncey, U. S. N., and from that day to this the Barbary pirates have been impotent in evil. The lesson learned then, that the American Navy is a mighty aid to treaty making and "keeping," has not been forgotten by the American people.

No more peace treaties of any consequence occurred until the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the close of the Mexican War. But several important international documents of treaty between the United States and other nations were signed. Prominent among these was in 1819, by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States. At the same time the western boundary of Louisiana was determined and we surrendered any claim we might have to the Texas country, and Spain gave up all claim upon land north of the 42d parallel. Spain ratified this treaty in 1821. About this time a step of far-reaching importance was taken in the promulgation of what is now known as the "Monroe Doctrine." This policy had as its principal elements the following propositions:

1. That any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their system on this hemisphere would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and

2. That the American continents "were no longer to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This action was

taken in 1823, and the following year Russia entered into a treaty with us in which she agreed not to claim territory south of 54° 40', the present southern boundary of Alaska. This decision of the American people in the early days of its history, to assert and maintain the leadership that the people believed both nature and history has assigned to them on the two continents, is of the utmost interest to-day when the coming Peace Conference may attempt to throw into the discard both the Monroe Doctrine and our time-honored policy of non-interference in European political and national destinies. Certainly the recent confederation of the states of South and Central America in a sympathetic alliance in the Pan-American Union makes almost certain for many generations the practical application of the Monroe Doctrine.

The need for expansion was the principal cause that led the United States into its next conflict—the Mexican War, which began in 1846, on May 13th, and lasted until a treaty of peace was concluded and ratified on July 4, 1848. The people of Texas, then an independent province, had asked for annexation to the growing republic on the north. A dispute over the boundaries arose with Mexico who did not wish to easily part with this vast territory. In the clearer light of after history it can be seen that it was all a part of our natural destiny and the undisputed possession of the continent.

New Mexico and California were the first fruits of the war. This was followed in 1847 by the victory of Vera Cruz by the Americans under General Winfield Scott. The Mexicans fought valiantly, but in vain. After the capture of Vera Cruz General Scott began immediately to advance against Mexico

City, following the path Cortez had taken three hundred years before.

President Polk had commissioned Nicholas P. Trist of Virginia, chief clerk of the Department of State, to accompany General Scott's army and take charge of any negotiations that might develop between the armies. Mexican cabinet members met Mr. Trist—who seems to have been the Colonel House of the period—in August, 1847, and tentative terms of peace were talked over. The Mexicans insisted that the American armies withdraw and that the international boundary be the Neuces River, instead of the Rio Grande. As Mr. Trist had been commissioned to demand the cession of New Mexico and the Californias, to establish the Rio Grande as the boundary between Texas and the Mexican republic, no conclusion could be reached, and after a brief armistice hostilities broke out with renewed vigor.

Within a month the Americans gained the great victory of the Heights of Chapultepec which were stormed and the city of Mexico taken. This defeat brought the Mexicans into a more amenable frame of mind and peace negotiations were resumed.

The Peace Commissioners were Mr. Nicholas Trist, representing the American Government, and Don Luis Gonzaga, Don Miguel Atristian and Don Bernardo Conto representing the Mexican Government. On February 2, 1848, an agreement was reached. Under the terms of the treaty which is called the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Rio Grande and the Gila were to be the boundary between Texas and Mexico, while the Mexican states of Upper California and New Mexico were to be purchased by the United States for \$15,000,000. After much heated

argument the Senate ratified the treaty on July 4, 1848.

Of course, much more than the states of California and New Mexico were acquired by this treaty for they included what is now known as California and Nevada, the bulk of Arizona and New Mexico and part of Wyoming and Colorado.

The Mexican War was one of the most remarkable wars of our history. We fought every pitched battle. For nearly two hundred miles General Scott and his intrepid pioneers wrested stronghold after stronghold from vastly superior forces in a country containing many natural defensive positions.

Unlike the War of 1812, this war was fought with trained military leaders at the heads of the armies. It was the training ground for many of the Civil War leaders who received then their first practical lessons in military art. Of this number were Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee who served in subordinate positions, both with credit. It was a party war, like the War of 1812, and not popular in all parts of the country, and the conclusion of peace occasioned a great deal of thankfulness.

In all, the Mexican War added to the territory of the United States more than 875,000 square miles. In 1853 a still further acquisition of Mexican territory, 47,330 square miles south of the Gila River, was obtained by purchase at a cost of \$10,000,000. This was known as the Gadsden Purchase and the Gadsden Treaty.

The reasons for the next American war, the war with Spain in 1898, are well known to practically every living American. Like our entrance into the European conflict of 1914-1918, now happily suspended for the moment, the Spanish-American War was fought for

an ideal by Americans. Furthermore, it was in protection of the Monroe Doctrine, which denied European countries the right of encroachment or tyranny towards their subjects in this part of the world.

The plight of poor little Cuba, at the mercy of an autocratic system of long-distance government by Spain that had some of the features of the Inquisition, aroused the pity and indignation of the American people. President McKinley on April 11, 1898, asked Congress to empower him "to take necessary measures," and the country, in a blaze of resentment over the destruction of the U. S. S. *Maine* in Havana Harbor, backed up Congress when it gave the President this authority. The Spanish minister thereupon demanded his passports and the American minister in Madrid received his before he could present the American ultimatum.

The first American blow was the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, on May 1st, by an American squadron under command of Commodore George Dewey, later Admiral of the Navy. This victory cost Spain her Eastern dependencies and made the United States of America a world power. The battle of Santiago destroyed the remainder of the Spanish fleet on July 3d. The city soon surrendered to General Shafter. After this there was little serious fighting. With hardly any opposition an American army landed in Porto Rico and took the island.

With the treaty of peace that followed, known as the Treaty of Paris, which was signed on December 10, 1898, the political power of the Pacific was significantly shifted. The United States annexed Hawaii and found herself in possession of the Ladrone Islands with

a coaling station on Guam Island. Moreover, she equipped a naval station on Tutuila, the farthest of the three larger islands of the Samoa group.

The preliminary treaty was signed in the Cabinet Room of the White House after the good offices of Jules Cambon, the French Minister who signed for Spain on August 12, 1898. The definitive treaty signed on December 10, 1898, consisted of seventeen long articles. The following well-known Americans acted as Peace Commissioners: William R. Day, Secretary of State under President McKinley, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Judge George Gray, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

By the terms of the preliminary treaty it was provided that:

1. Spain relinquish all claims for sovereignty over and title to Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and that an island in the Ladrões, to be selected by the United States, be ceded to the United States.

2. That the United States occupy, and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace that shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippine Islands.

3. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and commissioners appointed within ten days who shall within thirty days of the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

4. That the United States of America and Spain immediately appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners to meet at Paris not later than October 1st.

5. That on signing the protocol,

hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect to be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The French Minister, Monsieur Jules Cambon, stated at the time, "It will ever be the honor of my life to have collaborated with the President of the United States in the work of restoring peace between two countries both of which are the friends of France."

The definitive treaty concluded in Paris embarked this nation on a career of what is sometimes called "imperialism," and often with feeling "The White Man's Burden." In managing the insular possessions that have come to this nation as the result of the Spanish-American War it has been the aim of American leaders to maintain a policy based on unselfish service. Certainly good schools, honest government and a new chance in the world have come to the Philippines through the American occupation. Yellow fever was stamped out of Cuba and the occupied islands of the West Indies and other material benefits followed the Star Spangled Banner.

By the terms of the treaty, Spain ceded to the United States the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam (one of the Ladrões), and the island of Porto Rico, and withdrew from Cuba, which was to be protected by the United States forces. The United States agreed to pay Spain \$20,000,000 to reimburse her for money spent in the Philippines. It is of interest in these days, following the greatest conflict of mankind, to note that the Spanish-American War cost the United States in casualties 279 killed, 1465 wounded, and \$141,000,000.

Coming down to the peace conference of 1919, it may be stated that the composition of the peace ambassadors and

the aims of the peace conference from the American viewpoint are unique in some respects in our national history.

In the first place, it is the first time in a century and more of treaty making than an American President has ever served as a treaty maker.

Secondly, the acceptance by the President of this responsibility has led to the setting aside of an unwritten law that presidents do not leave United States territory.

Thirdly, it is the first time in history that so many as fourteen major issues have been the subject of discussion at peace conference tables. The Revolutionary peace treaty revolved around four or five salient features and so on down the list. It will be of great historic interest to see what issues are finally considered necessary to treaty making.

Summarized, the "fourteen points" the President packed away in his travelling grip as he left the United States were:

1. Open covenants of peace and no more secret diplomacy.
2. The Freedom of the Seas.
3. The removal of economic and trade barriers between nations.
4. The reduction of national armament.
5. Adjustment of the colonial claims of the nations.
6. The settlement of the Russian question on an unselfish basis.
7. The restoration of Belgium.

8. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of the frontiers of Italy.

10. Autonomy of Austria-Hungary.
11. Solution of the Balkan question.
12. Autonomy of Turkish dependencies.

13. Establishment of an independent Polish state.

14. League of Nations to secure political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike.

President Wilson, in one of his addresses on peace, has said: "The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: 'Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing government on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples, on the other. This is a test that goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.'"

Upon the Treaty of Paris of 1919 the future happiness of the whole world depends. Americans gazing overseas and listening to the rumbles of debate that come from the historic chambers of Versailles, where most of the deliberations are to be held, may catch a bit of the fateful interest of these treaty-making days, for as the peace-makers build now, so will be the world for generations to come. It is a gigantic task—the most stupendous labor of the time and one that will prove whether the blood of American heroes has or has not been shed in vain.





HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES*

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution



HE Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, previous to the year 1714 a rough path known as the "Great Conestoga Road," connected the settlements in the

Conestoga and Susquehanna valleys with the parent settlement at Philadelphia. Lancaster was unknown in those days and the "Great" road ran considerably south of the site of that city.

In the old days the status of roads was indicated by the designation of "King's Highway" or the failure to designate at all. Roads thus described were those which had been laid out by the Governor and Provincial Council while the common roads were the creations of minor

officials. Of the latter class must have been the "Great Conestoga Road" which undoubtedly grew from an old trail.

In 1730 the new town of Lancaster felt the need of communication and a

petition was made for a "King's Highway thence to Philadelphia." Such a road was completed, after many delays, about 1741 and it must have been a poor production of royalty, for even in those days complaint was heard of its crooked course. In 1767 an attempt was made to straighten the new road on principles which later proved the undoing of many turnpike projects. On the

rule that a straight line measures the shortest distance between two points, a surveyed line was marked on the ground which extended straight from one



Courtesy of A. W. Crowell

TOLL HOUSE BY THE MONOCASY ON THE BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK TURNPIKE

* This series commenced in the January, 1919, magazine.

terminal of the road to the other, and studies were made as to the feasibility of rebuilding the road on that line. The committee, to whom this question was submitted, concluded that it was not practicable to build in an absolutely straight line on account of the steep grades which would be met on the various hills, but they recommended the location of a new road with but little variation from it. Nothing appears to have been done in consequence of this report and the old "King's Highway" remained a very poor road, for we have records that in 1773 it was dangerous on account of the stumps still in it. Agitation was renewed soon after the close of the Revolutionary War and a resolution was introduced in the Assembly of Pennsylvania about 1786 looking to the building of the new and improved road.

The first result of the agitation was authority granted September 22, 1787, to Albert Witmer to build a toll-bridge over Conestoga Creek on the King's Highway. This bridge, promptly erected of wood, later connected parts of the turnpike and soon proved inadequate. It was replaced in 1800 by a stone structure five hundred and forty feet long, nineteen feet wide, and consisting of nine semicircular arches, the highest in the middle with the roadway rising to it from either side. This bridge is still in service.

The early travel was very great, the tolls often totalling twenty-five to thirty dollars daily, and the collections for the nine years ending in August, 1827, when the bridge was made free, amounted to \$22,060.98½.

It was beyond the power of the assembly to devise means by which the finances for the desired road could be provided and the puzzle was finally solved by leaving the matter for private investment by a corporation formed for business purposes. As stated in our January number, business corporations were unknown at that time, and in the newly formed United States, and state governments no power existed possessing the prerogatives of the Crown to issue charters for such purposes. It is interesting to note in the case of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company that an act of the assembly gave the governor power to incorporate the company. The charter was issued April 9, 1792, and appointed ten commissioners, of whom Abraham Witmer, the builder of the bridge, was one, who should receive subscriptions for the capital stock of the company at three

hundred dollars a share. The books were to be opened simultaneously in the cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster on a date previously advertised. Great eagerness to subscribe was anticipated and no one was to be allowed to buy more than



Courtesy of A. W. Crowell

STONE ARCH BRIDGE OVER THE MONOCASY ON THE BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK TURNPIKE

one share of stock on the first day, but two could be bought on the second, while the lid flew off after the third day of subscriptions. Thirty dollars down was required on each share. Six hundred were to be sold in Philadelphia and four hundred in Lancaster.

The most minute details of business management and methods were prescribed in the charter, nearly all of which are now a matter of custom. For instance, the managers of the company were required in the charter to have "written or printed certificates for shares of stock," and to issue the same to those subscribing and making the initial payments. They were also authorized to engage employees and agree with them as to their wages. All of which seems very strange and needless unless we remember that this was almost the first business corporation and that too much detail could not be given in defining its powers to act. To give it the powers and privileges of an individual while limiting its liability to the corporation property, it was necessary to so state in no uncertain terms.

The corporation was given the rights of eminent domain, for the road, providing for the good of the greater number, could not be obstructed in the landed interest of one. So it was allowed to enter upon any land needed for the location of the road and to dig and remove material for construction from adjacent land, for all of which proper compensation was to be made.

Permanent bridges were to be built over all intersected water courses. The road was to be laid out fifty feet wide, of which a width of twenty-one feet was to be bedded with suitable hard substance and faced with gravel or stone pounded in such a manner as to secure a firm and even surface rising towards

the middle by a gradual arch. As fast as each ten miles of the road were completed toll might be collected thereon. Mile stones, whose quaint outlines and letterings are still to be observed beside so many of our old roads, were required in the charter to be set along the borders from the Schuylkill to the Conestoga.

Apparently the anticipated eagerness to subscribe was well advised, for the four hundred shares allotted to Lancaster were taken by one o'clock of the 5th of June, 1792, and an observer wrote:

"I have never seen men so wet with sweat in an harvest field, as some were in the crowd to-day, to subscribe to the Turnpike Road."

Great enthusiasm over the enterprise is recorded and the stock was much over subscribed.

The road was practically finished in 1794 and open for travel, but much finishing work continued upon it even through 1796 in which year it became necessary to raise additional capital to complete the details. When completed the road was remarkable for its direct line from initial to terminal point, but many angles and curves were later forced into it by various improvements along its borders. Many sections of the King's Highway, rich in Colonial history, were occupied by the turnpike when they fell within the charmed area of the "direct" route, and many sections of the turnpike in turn gave place to the construction in 1834 of the State Railroad now a part of the Pennsylvania system.

Nine toll-gates were erected from three to ten miles apart at which tolls were assessed by the mile. The last gate was on Witmer's Bridge over the Conestoga Creek in Lancaster at which



TOLL HOUSE ON THE BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK TURNPIKE NEAR ELLICOTT CITY

the toll for sixty-one miles of travel was collected. At the other gates the collection was based on the distance through each gate between the adjacent half-way points to the next gates.

The list of tolls was very complete, containing forty-six items, empty wagons passing at one-half the rate of loaded ones of the same size. Disputes were evidently expected as the toll list went into detail regarding mixed teams, providing that two oxen should be considered as equivalent to one horse, and that a mule and a horse should pay equal toll. A percentage was added to all tolls during the winter months. The rates of toll are especially interesting for the scientific graduation established for the various widths of wagon tires, and consideration given to cases in which the rear wheels followed a different path from that of the front ones. The following table illustrating this feature has been compiled.

PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE
Rates of Toll in Cents per Mile for Different
Widths of Tires.

	Number of Horses					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Every Cart or Wagon other than Market Cart or Wagon with wheels:						
(1) Not exceeding four inches.....	2½	4½	6½	9	11¼	13½
(2) Exceeding four inches and not exceeding seven, or which being four shall roll seven inches.....	1	2	3	4	5	6
(3) Exceeding seven inches and not exceeding ten, or which being seven shall roll ten inches.....		1½	2¼	3	3¾	4½
(4) Exceeding ten inches and not exceeding twelve, or which being ten shall roll twelve inches.....		1	1½	2	2½	3
(5) Exceeding twelve inches or which being twelve shall roll fifteen inches.....		0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8

In a letter from the president of the corporation, which was read to the Pennsylvania assembly, it was stated



BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK TURNPIKE ENTERING ELLICOTT CITY FROM THE WEST

that the expense to 1797 had been \$444,753.72 to which were to be added certain unpaid obligations estimated to amount to \$8000, and the cost of the bridge over Brandywine Creek. In 1808 an official report gave the total cost as \$465,000. For over seventy years the full sixty-two miles of this turnpike served the public in return for the tolls assessed and no estimate can be made of the great value and assistance it rendered in the opening and settlement of the new regions westward. Extensions were promptly built by other companies and ultimately even Pittsburgh was reached by toll-road facilities. Although some of the original turnpike has been occupied by the railroad the general route can be followed throughout to-day, much of the way over the actual old road itself.

The charm of old inns with tales of weddings and gay parties of olden time, yes, even the inevitable ghost, is found connected with the "Lancaster Pike."

Judge Landis, in his "Places Along the Way," among the papers of the Lancaster Historical Society, has well described those features and to him we will leave that field of effort.

Market Street in Philadelphia west of the Schuylkill River was a part of the old road and yielded toll through the first nine months of 1867 after which the eastern three miles became free. In 1876 Coatesville finally succeeded in raising one dollar, with which the turnpike within that borough's limits was purchased. In 1880 much of the road passed out of corporation ownership, leaving only the section between Coatesville and Exton. That was made free about 1901. Having no more road to operate and no further reason for its existence the corporation, upon its own petition dated in February, 1902, was dissolved.

In 1905 York Road in Philadelphia was still a turnpike with three toll-gates within the city limits, but at the close of that year the gates were abolished



FREDERICK AVENUE, BALTIMORE, LOOKING TO BALTIMORE STREET. THE EASTERLY END OF THE "OLD NATIONAL ROAD"

and the road became free. Many hundred miles of toll roads still exist in Pennsylvania, the objects of much criticism and abuse. But they should be judged leniently, for we should not forget that they stood in the place of railroads long ago, and that but for their assistance the development of our country would have been much slower. The tribute of respect, too, should be paid to the men who courageously risked their dollars and their strength to provide those roads for the public good. It was well known in the early days that turnpikes were a poor investment and much public spirit must have been evident in their promotion.

Turnpike construction followed rapidly after the opening of the Lancaster Road and by 1808 an extensive system was in operation, the investment in New York State alone amounting to nearly five million dollars divided among sixty-

seven companies and providing over three thousand miles of roads. But such investment was only made in the older and settled communities when the chance existed of realizing at least a small return on the investment. In the regions just opened for settlement different problems were met and in this connection let us give brief attention to an effort of the National Government.

Settlement of the Ohio region was retarded by lack of transportation facilities. Navigation was practicable for certain distances along the Potomac in the east and down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in the west, but over the Alleghany Mountains there was a broad expanse of wilderness where only the single file of Indian marchers and later of pack horses had penetrated, and the moving of the necessary equipment for comfortable homes was impossible. The road cut out by the army

under General Braddock to the site of Pittsburgh in 1755 remained for sixty years the only route through southwestern Pennsylvania. The region traversed was so sparsely settled that the most the few inhabitants could do was to keep the path clear of fallen trees, and as travel increased the road grew worse and worse until it could no longer be considered a road at all.

One of the first acts of the citizens of the new State of Ohio was a vote to accept the proposition of the United States that a certain portion of the money received from the sale of public lands should be devoted to the construction of roads connecting the navigable waters of the Atlantic slope with those of the Ohio valley. Consequently, in 1806, Senator Uriah Tracy of Connecticut brought the matter before Congress, reporting that land sales had amounted to over six hundred and thirty thousand dollars and recommending that an appropriation be made of fifty thousand dollars for a road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling on the Ohio River. Only thirty thousand dollars was appropriated at that time, but surveys were made and the feasibility and extent of the task were determined.

In 1810 work was actually begun and Wheeling was reached in December, 1820, and the Mississippi River in the early thirties, successive appropriations having been made for such extension. With the eastern terminus of this road at Cumberland on the Potomac River, the traffic was left to find its own way to the sea-coast which it naturally would do down the river. Baltimore early awoke to the desirability of diverting this traffic to her own markets and strove to secure it.

Already the Baltimore and Frederick

turnpike offered its services as far west as Boonesborough and its owners were willing to extend it a little farther, but the rough unopened country west of the Big Conococheague Creek presented too many difficulties.

The opportunity came in 1812 when the charters of many of the Maryland state banks expired and renewal was sought. Opposition to the renewal was made until a compromise was effected by which the banks of Baltimore, Hagerstown, and Allegany secured their charter extensions to November 1, 1835, provided that they should form a corporation to build a turnpike from Cumberland to the west bank of Big Conococheague Creek. The corporation was finally formed and a contract was made with John Davis to build the road for \$460,000, or about \$7930 a mile, which proved a bad venture for Mr. Davis. A gap was thus left between Big Conococheague, which is about six miles west of Hagerstown, and Boonesborough which was to be filled by an extension of the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike as a private investment. But private money held aloof and that section of the road was also built by the banks, in return for which another nine years of corporate life was allowed them. So of what is commonly known as the "Old National Road" that part east of Cumberland was not "national" at all, but was built by business corporations which endeavored to make of their road a business success. Just the opposite was the character of the road west of Cumberland. No tolls were collected on that portion until after 1834 when the various states had accepted the gift of the road and subsequently endeavored by collecting tolls to make it self-supporting.

The last tolls collected on the section

east of the Ohio River were taken in 1878, but west of that stream the road, which may easily be seen on the maps by its long straight course, remained subject to toll well into the twentieth century.

A deal of romantic interest hovers over the old "Cumberland Road," and much has been written of it. Passing as it did through unopened country and over a precipitous mountain range, it possessed features unknown to other roads.

"Some of the passes through the Alleghanies were as precipitous as any in the Sierra Nevada, and the mountains were as wild. Within a mile of the road the country was a wilderness, but on the highway the traffic was as dense and as continuous as in the main street of a large town." *

The traffic was like a frieze with an endless procession of figures. There were sometimes sixteen gaily painted coaches each way a day, and one could never look along the road without seeing a drove of cattle or sheep, while the canvas covered wagons, with bows of bells over their horses' collars, travelled in groups of which one or more was always in view. The mail stages frequently covered the distance of twenty-six miles between Frederick and Hagerstown in two hours, and the through freight wagons from Baltimore to Wheeling made nearly as good time. The largest of the latter were mammoth affairs, capable of carrying ten tons and drawn by twelve horses. The rear wheels, ten feet high, had tires a foot broad.

Once more we have called attention to an old road whose historic interest and one-time economic value render it deserving of perpetual record. This road is quite well known. May it ever remain so. Let us forget the different methods by which it was financed and consider it as one road, which it was to the travellers.

Its eastern terminus was well within the city of Baltimore at the corner of Frederick Avenue and Baltimore Street. Thence it followed Frederick Avenue and the road to Ellicott City, passing thence to Frederick in a direct line. According to a tablet seen in the latter city, Barbara Freitchie's house stood on the old turnpike where the little river now passes under the bridge in the heart of the town. From Frederick to Hagerstown the road curved northwesterly, then bore westerly again across the Big Conococheague Creek, turning square to the left at the end of the long stone bridge to climb the high bank. Clear Spring was the next village, which to-day looks as if the stages might come at the next moment. Through Hancock, Cumberland, Uniontown, and Brownsville in Pennsylvania, the road went on its way to Wheeling. Thence straight to the Mississippi, through Chillicothe and other towns which grew up along the road, the turnpike completed its mission.

Are not the old roads which contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of our country deserving of a lasting place in history? Believing that they are we shall, in the next few numbers, call attention to many of our country roads, begun as turnpikes, but whose history is fast slipping away.

(To be continued)

* "The Old National Pike," *Harper's Monthly* for November, 1879.



D. A. R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT



Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is *your* work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT

Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Wyoming. Sheridan Chapter, Sheridan, receiving endorsement from the commanding officer at Fort Logan, Colo., to compile a complete and detailed record of the men entering the service from Sheridan County, has done most faithful work collecting the following items of information concerning each man in service: 1. Name and nationality. 2. Place of enlistment or draft. 3. Date of enlistment or draft. 4. Branch of service. 5. Rank and subsequent promotions. 6. Last known address. 7. Honorable discharge and cause of same. 8. Casualties, (a) died of disease at cantonment or overseas, (b) died of accident, (c) wounded in action, (d) died of wounds, (e) killed in action. 9. Married or single. 10. Name of parents, and, if living, their present address. 11. Special honors received or medals conferred upon him.

Missouri. Missouri Daughters are collecting all the discarded crutches from store-rooms and attics for reconstruction work. They have also a fund for reconstruction work.

District of Columbia. Two District Daughters holding positions of great trust abroad were Miss Ethel Mae Murray, who served as secretary to Maj. Murphy, and Miss Mary B. Wright, treasurer-accountant of Gen. Pershing.

Florida. In Florida, a War Secretary has

been appointed in the chapters. It is her duty to keep records of all war work done.

Iowa. Lydia Alden Chapter, of Spencer, has given \$100 for the D. A. R. Loan, \$40 more than its apportionment, to help Iowa "over the top" in this national war work. Cumberland Valley Chapter, of Ida Grove, 22 members, have raised and sent \$400 for a poultry farm in France; the Chapter has also raised \$600 for Tilloloy Fund.

Massachusetts. Boston Tea Party Chapter has expended \$2300 for France and Allied relief.

The War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., has issued Bulletin 41A to state regents and 41B to chapter regents in the form of questionnaires for the entire war work record of the Daughters. The President-General has included in the consignment a letter urging every state and chapter regent to answer these questions as accurately and completely as possible, and to return blanks promptly, as the completeness of the war work report to the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress depends on the coöperation of every chapter and state regent. May we not have every state, Cuba, the Orient, Honolulu and Argentina represented in this record of the war work of the National Society?



MRS. MARIA STORTS ALLEN

MEMBER ELIZABETH SHERMAN REESE CHAPTER, LANCASTER, OHIO

A REAL DAUGHTER OF OHIO



HE Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, O.) now has among its members a Real Daughter, namely, Mrs. Maria Storts Allen.

She was born on August 4, 1840, at Bear Run, near New Lexington, Ohio. She later moved to New Lexington, where she now resides. She was married at her mother's home in Perry County on November 30, 1862, the Rev. Fraamson officiating.

Her grandfather was drafted into Revolutionary service, but, owing to the fact that he was much needed at home, his son John Jacob (Mrs. Allen's

father) took his place. John Jacob Storts enlisted very young, being only thirteen years of age, at Red Hill, Pennsylvania, as matross, under Captain Fickle, General Washington commanding.

He was married twice and his second wife was Mary Ann Burkhead. To this union was born Mrs. Maria Storts Allen, Mrs. Lucy Drake of Boscabel, Wisconsin, and Mr. Abram Storts.

Mrs. Allen is a very lovely old lady and we are indeed proud to have her with us.

(MRS.) BLANCHE M. McMANAMY,
Historian.

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

The twenty-fifth general meeting of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held at historic Center Church, Hartford, November 22, 1918. Liberty triumphant was the keynote of the program, yet, along with the rejoicing, every speaker reminded the audience that ahead of us are great problems and much work in the process of reconstruction.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter was hostess of the occasion. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and the invocation by Rev. Rockwell Harmon Potter, D.D., Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, Regent, welcomed the guests.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, thanked the Chapter for its hospitality and commended it for high record in all lines of memorial, patriotic and educational work. Mrs. Buel urged that there be no lapse in the work of restoring the French village of Tilloloy, the support of French orphans, the raising of contributions for the Red Cross and United War Workers.

At the close of the State Regent's address the audience sang the Connecticut state song, after which Mayor Richard J. Kinsella, of Hartford, and his Excellency, Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut, offered greetings.

Governor Holcomb said that our ideals have been tested for four years and we can have special pride in the part our state and country have taken in the war.

Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian, was the next speaker. He said there was a time when each locality was a world unto itself, but now communities are interrelated. He urged the keeping of records as an inspiration to our descendants to do their part when their country calls.

The Council of Defense voted that a department of historical records be established. Mr. Godard is director, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney and Mrs. George M. Minor are advisory committee. Mrs. Minor was appointed to draft the memorial card to be used by this department.

Mrs. Edwin Young sang "In France a Voice is Calling."

In the absence of Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Chairman of Connecticut Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. Starr C. Barnum, of Danbury, read her brief address. It stated that

of the \$95,000,000 raised by the state, the women raised \$25,493,650.

After the organ postlude, Grand Chorus in E flat, by Guilment, a recess for luncheon was taken.

The afternoon session began with an organ prelude, Chopin's Military Polonaise, following which, Chapter chorus and audience sang "God Save the King."

The next speaker was Cyril Maude, noted English actor. Mr. Maude was so impressed by the singing of his country's national anthem that he said he should cable the news that night to the household of King George.

"Woman's Work" was the title of Mr. Maude's address, a powerful appeal for consideration of British women, brightened with many an amusing incident told in his inimitable manner. He spoke in highest praise of the women of the Red Cross and V. A. D., the W. A. A. C. and W. R. N.; women who were willing to perform the lowliest tasks and who came from all parts of the United Kingdom and from every class.

After the singing of the "Marseillaise," Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice-President General and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, gave a message from the National Society. It was "Stand steadfast. Be loyal to America and promote the spirit of Americanism in this land of many nations," also "make democracy safe for the world." She urged greater pride and interest in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and a larger subscription list. Connecticut is ahead of the states in the number of subscribers.

Two soprano solos by Mrs. Gertrude Damon Fothergill came next.

Then Captain W. E. Thompson, of the United States Shipping Board, was introduced. His subject was "Peace"—a peace possible, just, and permanent.

Three musical numbers followed: a violin solo by Miss Marion W. Williams, a tenor solo by Charles Edward Prior, Jr., and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Mrs. Edwin Young and the audience. Rev. Charles F. Carter, of Immanuel Congregational Church, pronounced the benediction.

The processional and the recessional, always impressive ceremonials of our Connecticut

D. A. R. meetings, were particularly so on this occasion. State officers, Ellsworth Memorial Association officers, Ruth Wyllys Chapter officers and Board of Management, escorted by ushers and color-bearers carrying our flag and the flags of our Allies, passed along the aisle to pews and platforms. All remained standing while the ushers and pages passed to the rear of the church and, returning, escorted Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, with the Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, and the principal speakers.

The meeting was a combined celebration of peace and victory and an earnest dedication to further service.

LOUISE L. BARNUM,
State Recording Secretary.

VIRGINIA

The twenty-second Virginia State Conference of the N. S. D. A. R. was held in Lynchburg on November 25th and 26th in the auditorium of the Virginia Hotel by invitation of the three local Chapters, Blue Ridge, Lynchburg and Poplar Forest. The State Conference expected to convene in October, at which time plans were made to have a "good time," and many distinguished guests were invited, who would also attend the celebration at Yorktown on October 19th. Owing to the epidemic of influenza these meetings were postponed. When the epidemic passed away there were left many desolate homes. While the hearts of the Daughters were glad over the tidings of "Peace on Earth," many of the noble sons of Virginia were known to have been at the front during the last days of the fighting. The casualties were being daily reported, so it was deemed best to refrain from all social affairs.

Knowing that this conference would be business, pure and simple, the fact that the representation was as full as usual shows that the Daughters realize the deep meaning of their motto, "Home and Country." For the first time the Virginia Conference assembled with no guests from other states. However, we were fortunate in having with us our Vice President General from Virginia, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell; our Regent, Miss Alethea Serpell, and every state officer.

The reports sent in by the chapters show this has been a year of service and sacrifice. They have put the ideals of service into practice and have rendered valuable assistance to our country in the life-and-death struggle with barbarism which has just ended in such a glorious victory.

Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," has been the "home" of the soldiers and sailors during the Great War. These boys will tell you of the many ways in which the D. A. R. added to their comfort and happiness.

This year the Daughters have kept up the usual work of "peace time" also. We have scholarships, prizes, historical work, etc. Could the great work done by the Daughters really be tabulated, one would suppose they possessed a fairy wand. In nearly all war relief work, Liberty Bond, War Savings Stamps, Thrift Stamps, food conservation, Red Cross, etc., the officers usually wore the insignia of the D. A. R. One chapter reports 80 patriotic addresses delivered during past year. Many French orphans have been adopted. An ambulance was presented to the United States Hospital at Westhampton, Richmond, by the Old Dominion Chapter in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette.

The Commonwealth Chapter reports five of its members doing Y. M. C. A. work in France, and several other chapters report members working "over there." The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter reports a "Roanoke Virginia" chicken farm to be established in France from funds provided by the business men of Roanoke wearing the official button "I have a chicken in France."

The women have forgotten their former amusements and give denial to the charge of Southern indolence. The knitting needles have plied rapidly, as well as the machine, making layettes for the babies of France as well as clothing for the Belgians.

Those chapters near the cantonments have marvelous reports, which work has meant so much for "Home and Country." Several members report husbands and sons receiving the Croix du Guerre and other decorations. I am sorry to say some are wearing the Gold Star.

Lest we forget the past in the present, will mention that one chapter reports the custody of two valuable relics—a silver chalice, inscribed "For the use of the Parish Church of Accomacke ae Assuaman," which bears Hall mark of 1724, and an old lecturn prayer book, dated 1728.

May the mantle of peace and happiness rest upon our beloved country, and at the next State Conference we hope to prove to some of the other D. A. R. that

"Heaven and earth both seem to meet
Down in Virginia."

MRS. HENRY FITZHUGH LEWIS,
State Secretary.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

The Ralph Humphreys Chapter (Jackson, Miss.), possesses a beautiful American flag of handsome silk, mounted upon a ten-foot staff topped with a golden eagle, a gift of the retiring Regent, Mrs. C. H. Alexander, in January, 1916. Since that time this flag has been so intimately associated with the movements of patriotic nature in Jackson during the great war that its history will be an intensely interesting one for the future members of this Chapter. It was first used for patriotic occasions at the local camp before what was the local company of the National Guards merged into the new National Army and departed for France. Upon subsequent state meetings of the Red Cross, Women's Committee Liberty Loans, United War Workers, as well as at the time of the celebration of peace, this flag has been asked for and used to inspire by its stately beauty a patriotic reverence for the folds of the Star Spangled Banner. It is particularly fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution should furnish this magnificent embodiment of our national colors to inspire the support of national activities that tend to the material and spiritual care of American soldiers fighting in the defense of democracy, as their forefathers once fought in the days that are commemorated by the Society of the D. A. R.

The Ralph Humphreys Chapter has contributed heavily both in money and personal service to every war activity in which the women of America have been engaged; and it instigated the founding of the local Red Cross Chapter. The Regent served as chairman of the speakers' bureau for three Liberty Loan campaigns; another member, Mrs. W. R. Wright, as chairman of speakers for W. S. S. campaign; five other members were on the speakers' bureau of these and fifteen other members were of the workers' teams of all these war drives.

The Chapter has further kept up its obligations of peace times, the heaviest of these being two scholarships, at Belhaven College and Millsaps College, respectively. This year two deserving girls are the recipients of these.

A scrapbook is being made of such material as may be found in the county of contemporary interest in the world war (letters from soldiers, pictures, clippings, etc.). A prize has been offered for the best of these books from the state Chapters by the historian of the State Society, Mrs. Dunbar Rowland. Ralph Humphreys Chapter has recently loaned to the state museum a copy of the picture of the Chapter taken at the request of the National Society, also a gold medal that was formerly offered yearly on Flag Day to the best-drilled soldier in the Capital Light Guards, which was the local company of the National Guards. This medal was given the Chapter for this use by Mrs. Edmund Favor Noel, who is now State Regent of the Mississippi Society, D. A. R.

ALFREDA GRANT COLLINS,

Regent.

Francis Dighton Williams Chapter (Bangor, Me.). Owing to the ban put upon public gatherings during the epidemic, the October meeting was omitted and the November one postponed to November 22d. On that date the Chapter enjoyed a social afternoon at the home of one of its members. Readings were given and present-day war songs listened to with interest. At the close of the program resolutions were adopted in recognition of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution during the present war.

During the year seven of our members have severed connection with our Chapter in order to form a new one in a nearby town. This leaves us with a membership of sixty-four, of whom twenty-six are non-resident.

The war work accomplished from April, 1917, to December, 1918, is as follows:

One \$100 and one \$50 Liberty Bonds are held by the Chapter; individual resident members hold bonds for \$57,850, also 536 W. S. S. certificates valued at \$2655. We have contributed our proportion to the Liberty Bond held by the National Society and to the Fund for the Restoration of Tilloloy. We have given \$1130 to

the war drive; \$4892.81 to Red Cross, etc., and \$50 to Jewish War Relief.

We have also given to the Red Cross 1256 knitted articles, 199 sewed articles, 2779 surgical dressings, 153 dozen trench candles, 454 books, and 2 layettes for Belgian babies. Individual members have adopted 3 French orphans.

MARY ELLEN HOPKINS,
Historian.

Connersville Chapter (Connersville, Ind.). At the Flag Day meeting it was decided to give the Red Cross \$25 worth of knitted goods, Mrs. W. F. L. Sanders to have charge of the work.

Mrs. Root was the jam distributor at the Red Cross workroom of the Chapter, where the jam was received and given out.

In due time beautifully knitted garments were turned in. There were in all 40 pieces as follows: Four sweaters, 11 helmets, 25 pairs of socks. The work was done by Mrs. Scott Michener (Regent), Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. McKennan, Mrs. Kensler (Registrar), Mrs. Zehnug, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. McFarlan, Mrs. Silvey, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Newkirk, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Ochiltree and Miss Sanders (our efficient Chairman).

We had two friends to help us: Mrs. Spillman knitted two pairs of socks and Miss Marion Barrows knitted one sweater.

FANNY TAYLOR SANDERS,
Chairman.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown Pa.). The most important historic event for Liberty Bell Chapter during this year was the Twenty-first Pennsylvania State Conference, held in Allentown, October 9, 10 and 11, 1917. The Chapter acted as hostess and the members met the delegates and guests at an informal reception directly after their arrival on Monday evening. The formal opening of the conference was held in Zion Reformed Church on Tuesday morning. The State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presided at all sessions. Greetings from the Chapter were extended to the delegates and guests by Mrs. F. O. Ritter, Regent, to which Mrs. Cook, State Regent, responded. The Rev. Simon Sipple delivered an address and greetings were given by the Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. William Cumming Story, and honorary state officers. The business sessions were held in the chapel of the church. Tuesday evening a reception was held at the home of the Regent, which was attended by delegates and visiting Daughters, and on Wednesday afternoon an automobile trip was given to our guests.

The event of the conference was the banquet on Thursday evening at the Lehigh Country

Club to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Liberty Bell Chapter, D. A. R. At this banquet a birthday gift of a \$100 Liberty Loan Bond was given to the Chapter by Mrs. Edwin G. Martin. At the Thursday session the State Historian, Miss Mary I. Stille, delivered the anniversary address, after which our Regent announced that our members of Liberty Bell presented \$100 toward an ambulance. A book containing the names of all delegates, alternates and visitors to this State Conference, and also the names of those who attended the banquet, has been put into the archives of our Chapter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Management held in November it was decided to appoint a Committee on War Supplies, and in order to raise money for a Liberty Bell Chapter War Fund it was also decided to hold a chain of parties, the first to be held at the home of our Regent. By this method and from personal contributions a fund of almost \$500 was created, and the members began to knit bed socks, trench caps, helmets and socks for the ambulance camp. English textbooks for Spaniards and tobacco were also furnished. Later it was decided to knit socks for our own boys in service. By means of this fund we were able to contribute \$25 to a diet kitchen at Camp Colt, \$50 to the Navy Recreation League to equip a scout patrol, \$25 to Y. W. C. A. War Council; \$100 towards a kitchen trailer, and also to adopt a French war orphan. As a Chapter we also bought a Liberty Bond, contributed \$10 to the Philippine Endowment Fund and \$25 towards Memorial Continental Hall. Each member of the Chapter contributed towards the \$100,000 Liberty Bond which the National Society bought.

On January 14 our first meeting was held in Trout Hall. Many gifts have been received during the year, including rugs, furniture, books, pictures, relics and antiques, besides some of the personal belongings of Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, who served as Regent for some years. All these gifts found a place in our rooms in historic Trout Hall.

On February 12, which we call Reciprocity Day, we entertained the members of the George Taylor Chapter, of Easton. Mrs. Maxwell, the Regent, spoke of the aims of the World War.

The Historical Society and Liberty Bell Chapter had a joint meeting on February 22 to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Addresses were made by Mr. Charles R. Roberts, President of the Lehigh County Historical Society, and Mrs. F. O. Ritter, our Regent.

The formal opening of Trout Hall was held May 14, to which the members of Liberty Bell Chapter were invited.

Our Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter, attended the



MEMBERS OF THE CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER AND THE AMBULANCE PRESENTED BY THE CHAPTER TO DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE

Twenty-seventh Annual Congress and read an interesting report of the same at the May meeting.

On June 16 and June 30 certain state markers were placed on certain graves, and in both instances the D. A. R. ritual was used.

Special war work meetings were held during the summer months at Unionville at the request of the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. During this time five convalescence blankets were completed. Over 125 glasses of jelly have been contributed by Chapter members and 631 articles have been knitted. A service flag was placed in our rooms at Trout Hall on March 11, each son in the service being represented by a star.

During the year eight new members have been added to our membership, while three members withdrew from the Chapter. Prize essay contests were held at the Northampton High School and at the Allentown College for Women.

Liberty Bell Chapter has striven during the past year to continue the regular Chapter activities besides taking up special war work. The meetings are well attended and every member shows increased interest.

ANNA M. GRIM,
Historian.

Caesar Rodney Chapter (Wilmington, Del.). The most conspicuous achievement of the Daughters of the state was the purchase of a white ambulance at a cost of \$2850, and the equipment for same, valued at several hundred dollars, which we presented to Delaware State College on October 14, 1917. The idea was conceived by Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, then Vice President General, and the success of the undertaking was chiefly due to Mrs. Moody's personal work. The presentation of the ambulance was a notable occasion, Mrs. Moody

making the presentation speech, and the gift was graciously accepted by President Mitchell, of Delaware College. Mrs. George C. Hall, then State Regent of Delaware, made a splendid address, and there were other speakers of note. The ambulance is intended for state-wide service and did most valuable work during the influenza epidemic.

Caesar Rodney Chapter is the largest in the state, and therefore takes the lead in activities. As a Chapter we have responded to the appeal of the National Society for raising the \$100,000 Liberty Bond; also adopted a little French orphan girl and provided her with clothing; also raised money for the restoration of Tilloloy, and the sending of two women from Delaware to training camp during the summer of 1917. Our members have also responded to calls for war relief work in numerous ways, especially under the different departments of Red Cross work. Deft fingers have kept the knitting needles flying, fashioned comfortable garments and made many surgical dressings. A Chapter member has been a Director in the Red Cross Canteen Service, and has also done active work on the Home Economics Committee in connection with food conservation and the canning of fruits and vegetables for distribution by the Red Cross at different encampments. Our War Relief Committee prepared attractive Christmas boxes and picture puzzles to be sent to the boys in France last Christmas, and each of the Liberty Loan series has been loyally supported by Chapter members, many of them doing fine team work. Our Regent, Mrs. S. M. Council, worked indefatigably.

Flag Day, June 14, 1918, was celebrated by the Delaware Chapters at Dover. Wreaths were placed on the graves of Caesar Rodney and Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, a former State Regent. Patriotic addresses were a feature of the day.

Patriotism has been the keynote of our monthly meetings. We hope to accomplish much for our country in the coming months of reconstruction, while our hearts overflow with gratitude to the Prince of Peace who has given us victory over the enemy and brought peace to a war-worn world.

ANNIE W. J. FULLER,
Historian.

Michelet Chapter (Allentown, Pa.). On October 12, 1917, the day after the adjournment of the State Conference in Allentown, Pa., the Michelet Chapter unveiled the Revolutionary and Huguenot Memorial of the Michelet Family in America.

The guests of the Chapter were the members of the D. A. R., S. A. R. and S. R. Societies, members of the Huguenot Society of America, Historical Society, officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army Ambulance Camp of Allentown, and members of the Mickley family. After the memorial was unveiled the memorial service was held in the Mickley's Church on account of the inclement weather. While the U. S. A. A. C. band was playing the sun appeared, turning the distant hills into gold, and the effect of the rainbow over the memorial will never be forgotten by those present.

The reception was held at the home of the late Commander Joseph Philip Mickley, U. S. N., whose wife is the Registrar of the Chapter. The Regent and officers received the guests, and there were three members of the family present over ninety years of age.

The Revolutionary record of the sons of Jean Jaques Michelet, a Huguenot refugee, is

recorded on the four steps of their father's and mother's tomb in the Mickleys' cemetery. The record is as follows: First step, John Jacob Mickley, 1737-1808; second step, John Martin Mickley, 1745-1830; third step, John Peter Mickley, 1752-1828; fourth step, Magdalena Mickley (twin), 1745-1827 (wife of Peter Deshler).

The Chapter has been interested in all war work and Red Cross work of the D. A. R. The members promptly sent their portion of the \$100,000 Liberty Bond of the Society, members also having bonds of the four other issues.

Chapter members were given one dozen D. A. R. markers to put in knitted articles, while those passing through the hands of the Regent were given through the D. A. R. to the Mickleys' Church Red Cross Auxiliary. A three-and-a-half-yard tablecloth was sent to the Red Cross nurses for their Christmas table by a Chapter member. One member knitted 36 sweaters and many more articles during the year. The amount desired for the rebuilding of Tillooy was promptly sent to the Treasurer General. The list of names for the new D. A. R. Directory was sent to headquarters



THE MICKLEY MEMORIAL

as requested by the National Society.

The service flag of the Chapter has fourteen stars, a star also for a Chapter member who is serving as a Red Cross aid in France.

MINNIE F. MICKLEY,
Regent.

Massillon Chapter (Massillon, Ohio). Perhaps the most interesting entertainment given by our Chapter was the tea, play and exhibition of antique and modern relics held last spring. The object was the establishment of a war relief fund by our Chapter. The task

seemed quite stupendous, for it meant the securing of a large room and the gathering together of appropriate articles. We called on the residents of Massillon to lend us anything in the way of relics and costumes that would be of public interest.

The walls of the room were hung with patchwork quilts and samplers, one sampler having been made in 1400. At one corner of the room was a fireplace, about which was furnished a typical Colonial room. On living models, in so far as possible, old dresses were used. One gown had been worn at Lincoln's inaugural ball. Some of the articles shown are worthy of special mention. The signatures of several Presidents were procured, and a beautiful silver tea set, made by Paul Revere. Also a stirrup that belonged to Washington and a newspaper announcing his death. There was a flag displayed at the coronation of old English kings; a hat worn in the War of 1812, and an old-fashioned "bleeder," used by physicians in Colonial times.

Even more popular than the antique was the case of present-day war relics and the attendance of several soldiers in uniform who had been at the front.

The entertainment given both afternoon and evening was a short sketch showing the making of the first American flag; then a stately minuet, followed by refreshments. Many regretted that the exhibition was not kept open for several days, for the number and quality of articles shown would have done credit to a far larger city.

HELEN D. CHIDESTER,
Historian.

Pee Dee Chapter (Bennettsville, S. C.). The work of our Chapter for 1918 has been for war service, having had no social features or

literary programs. We have 53 members, with 9 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Besides Chapter work, our members have been actively helping the Red Cross by contributions, making surgical dressings, etc. They have also contributed to the Belgian Relief. One of our members has been training for a nurse at Camp Greene, S. C.

Our Chapter supports two French orphans and has received notes of gratitude from their relatives. We have given \$12.50 to the French Orphan Fund, have purchased a \$100 Liberty Bond and \$100 in War Savings Stamps. Also contributed \$79.76 in Thrift Stamps for the D. A. R. mountain school at Tomassee; \$52 for the National Society Bond; \$26 for the reconstruction of Tilloloy; \$15 for the Red Cross Drive, and \$5 to the Georgetown school. We sent 104 glasses of jelly to Camp Jackson and we knitted 45 garments for the battleship *South Carolina*.

We were represented at the Twenty-seventh Congress by two delegates and a page for our State Regent.

The Historian has faithfully compiled and framed the names of all our soldiers, both volunteer and selected, leaving this county, and has placed them in the courthouse. We have a book in which is the record of every soldier, his name, name of parents, order and serial number, company, division, rank, wounded or death, and all other available data. When this book is completed it will be placed in the Clerk of Court's office for safekeeping and future reference.

We expect to erect a boulder or monument in honor of our Revolutionary soldiers, to be placed on our public square. Our Liberty Bond and W. S. S. will go towards this fund.

BLANCHE GIBSON HARNER,
Historian.

A PROTEST TO "IMMORALITY" IN 1828

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Can we vote for the man who openly sets the law of the Great Jehovah at defiance, thereby showing a bad example to our children? Some few Sundays past Mr. Adams (John Quincy) passed through Providence (R. I.) galloping and running his horse, and at every

tavern stopping to receive the salutes and huzzas of the Federal party. I have always been an Adams man until he violated and trampled on the laws of God; now my conscience forbids my supporting him. I therefore shall choose Andrew Jackson, one who keeps the holy Sabbath day.

A PROFESSOR OF RELIGION.



INFANT'S SHOES

WORN BY PHILIP SNOWDEN, BORN 1763, SON OF SAMUEL SNOWDEN, A MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.
PRESENTED BY MRS. FLORENCE SNOWDEN, EHLEN, MD.

MADE IN AMERICA



As the war seriously handicapped trade, and shipping regulations cut down all imports to an enormous extent, this country has been thrown back more and more on her own resources and ingenuity and made to feel the value of articles "made in America."

That our ancestors realized this a century and a half ago is shown by three interesting little relics now in the museum at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The infant's shoes of light tan kid were worn by Philip Snowden, baby son of Samuel Snowden, a member of the Continental Congress. These little shoes, although beautifully fashioned, are doubtless of the "home-made"

variety. The carefully sewed edges, bound on top with tan ribbon, and the feather-stitched middle seam all show the painstaking work of some woman. The little toes are pointed and on the sole of one of them is the name, *Philip Snowden*, written in ink, and also the date of his birth, 1763.

The second pair of infant's shoes were worn by Augustus Fitch, a lieutenant of Major Bacchus's Fourth Regiment of Light Horse of Connecticut, during the Revolution. Although these shoes were made some thirty years previous to the other pair, they are far more professional in workmanship. These are sturdy, durable little shoes of dark brown leather, with leather lacings, blunt, rounded toes and the faintest



INFANT'S SHOES

WORN BY AUGUSTUS FITCH IN 1732. HE WAS A LIEUTENANT OF THE LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT OF EAST WINDSOR, CONN., DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. PRESENTED BY MRS. FRANK GLENWORTHY GEARY, NEW YORK

suggestion of a heel—no doubt the work of the village cobbler, and patterned after the shoes of Augustus's father.

The baby's cap was worn on christening occasions by the family of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is made of the finest natural colored linen and solidly embroidered in flowers of conventional de-

sign. The center of the flowers is made of finest net, although the eye-

lets are open, and a small wreath encircles the entire cap. A separate embroidered medallion forms the crown. Curiously enough, the cap has no lining, nor has it the usual cap strings. But draw strings at the top of the head and the nape of the neck made it firm around the baby's head.

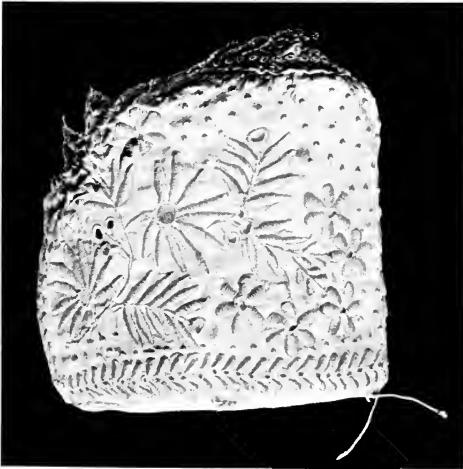


Photo by Crandall, Washington, D. C.

INFANT'S CAP

WORN ON CHRISTENING OCCASIONS BY THE DESCENDANTS OF BENJAMIN HARRISON, SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. PRESENTED BY MRS. W. W. RICHARDSON VA.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6291. **EYRE.**—The parentage and place of residence of Capt. Richard Eyre, who commanded the armed schooner *Delaware* during the Rev, is desired.—E. W. D.

6292. **HALL-BIDDLE.**—Official proof desired for Rev service of Nathaniel Hall, also b and d dates. He m Elizabeth Drak, eldest sister of Rev. Sam'l Drak, b 1749. She lived 102 years & d about 1850 in Sullivan Co., Tenn. She was the dau of Sam'l and Jane Drak, who came from Ireland, stopped in Chester Co., Pa., & then moved to Augusta Co., Va. Family bible states Nathaniel Hall's son James was b on the North Fork of the James River, Rockbridge Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1776; m Nov. 13, 1800, Elizabeth Biddle, b Dec. 11, 1783, dau of Thomas & Sallie Biddle. Wanted b and d of Thomas Biddle.

(2.) **GAMBLE - GAMBOL.**—My great-great-grandmother, Hannah Gamble, b 1758, d 1832, m Hugh Cranford (Rev sol No. 80144). Her mother, Rebecca McPheeters, m William Gamble, who removed from Augusta Co., Va., to Tenn. There were 3 bros., John, Samuel, and William, in the 8th Va. Militia. Wanted b and d dates of same.—D. C. C.

6293. **TURNER.**—Francis Turner, b in Dublin, Ireland, came to America and fought in the Rev from Va. He was the father of John Turner, b 1772, who moved to Franklin Co., Tenn., from Buckingham Co., Va. To whom and when was Francis Turner m? Also date of d and what service was rendered in the Rev?—N. S. T.

6294. **FULLER-KIMBALL.**—Hannah Kimball Hooker, b Sept. 30, 1811, m 1831, d 1897, was the dau of Thomas Kimball and Hannah Fuller, of Dover, Mass. Complete ancestry of Hannah Fuller, also Rev ancestry and service of same.

Hannah Fuller was m June 3, 1790; resided at Sherhorne, Mass.

(2) Has Richard Kimball, father of Thomas, b at Wenham, Mass., Dec., 1722, d Mar., 1803, at Newton, Mass., Rev service to his credit? Name of wife of Richard Kimball ancestry and Rev service of same requested.—H. H. M.

6295. **MORRIS.**—William Washington Morris had a dau Minerva Morris, who m William Dooley. Their son, James Milton, m Susan Dooley. Their dau, Florence Dooley, m Benjamin Singleton. Did William Washington Morris serve in the Rev? If so, official proof of service desired.—G. W. L.

6296. **MITCHELL.**—The ancestry of the Mitchell family of Maryland, is requested.

(2) **YOUNG.**—Genealogy of William Young, who served in the Rev from Md., is desired.

(3) **IJAMS.**—Wanted, the ancestry of the Ijams family, of Anne Arundel Co., Md., with official proof of Rev service.—M. M. I.

6297. **McCONNELL.**—From the Chute Genealogy, I find Bartholomew Haines and wife Mary had 4 sons in the Rev. My ancestor was a dau, Elizabeth Haines, who m Benjamin McConnell. Their son, Elizah McConnell, m Eleanor Shook, and their son Benjamin m another Elizabeth Haines. Their son David was my great-grandfather. Is there Rev service for Benjamin McConnell?

(2) **SAXON.**—William Saxon, son of Rev. John Saxon, m Margaret Edison, dau of John Edison and Margaret Haines. Their son, Geo. Saxon, m Rachael Mullin, dau of Peter Mullin and Eleanor Van Kleek. Their dau, Catharine Saxon, b 1792, m John Marr, son of James Marr. Is there any record of service for William Saxon or Peter Mullin?

(3) **GRISWOLD.**—Guy Griswold, b 1781 in N. Y. state, d 1881, Lane Co., Kas., was a soldier in the War of 1812—serving as orderly sergt., under Warner Folts as capt. of the Militia of N. Y. He enlisted at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He m Deborah Hoar, Nov. 20, 1804, at Schuylcr, N. Y. Lived in Jackson, Mich.; later. Wanted, ancestry of Guy Griswold and Deborah Hoar (supposedly Penn. Dutch).—S. H. B.

6298. **FULLER.**—Ebenizer Fuller, who served as private in Capt. Thomas Newcomb's Co., Lt. Col. Web's regt., from Aug. 26, to Dec. 5, 1781, at Peekskill, N. Y. Wanted, date of b, d and m, name of wife, also names of children. Was he the father of Betsey, who m Justus Seelye?—M. L. S.

6299. **GAREY.**—Information desired of Eneas or Enos Garey, b Sept. 23, 1757, Windham Co., Conn. His Rev record and the names of his children. He m Esther Buckingham, Feb. 25, 1787.

(2) **GREEN.**—The ancestry of Lilas Green, of Conn. or of N. Y. Militia, wanted. Lilas Green was with Arnold's command during the invasion of Canada, 1775. His early home was Sterling, Conn.; later Delaware Co., N. Y.—S. A. M.

6300. **KIMBROUGH.**—Can anyone tell me the father of John, Orman, Marmaduke, Golman and George Kimbrough? He moved from near Raleigh, N. C., to Huntsville (then Surrey), now Godkin Co., about 1760 or 1770. Probable that Orman and Marmaduke owned the ferry over the Yodkin. Did father and sons render Rev service?—E. T. C.

6301. **CAMP.**—Capt. John Camp, b Aug. 6, 1748, m 1st Dorothy Leawell. Issue: William Green Camp, Elizabeth and Jennie. He m 2nd Miss Spiller, of King and Queen Co., Va. Issue, Spiller, John and Martha Camp. The Christian name of Miss Spiller and full list of her children are desired. Did Capt. John Camp receive a pension?—W. H. C.

6302. **PORTER - KEELER.**—Zoroaster Porter, m Anna Keeler in Rutland Co., Vt., May 4, 1806. Ancestry and Rev service.

(2) **CEASE-LEWIS.**—Henry Cease m Dolly Lewis in Delaware Co., N. Y., about the year 1830. Genealogy and Rev service desired.

(3) **WALTON.**—My ancestor, Geo. Walton, is said to have been a soldier in the Continental army from what is now Vt. Had a dau., Avis Walton, who m a man by name of Rose. Wanted, information concerning him and proof of Rev service.—O. P.

6303. **McCoy.**—Dates of b, m and d of William McCoy (said to be the 8th child of John McCoy), who enlisted from Cumberland Co., Pa., June, 1775, are greatly desired.—I. V. R.

6304. **COLLIER.**—Benjamin Mills m Elizabeth

Collier at Snow Hill, Md., about 1770. Was there Rev service on the Collier descent?

(2) **TROTTER.**—Andrew Gibbs Mills m Mary Trotter in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1797. Was there Rev service on the Trotter descent?—J. H. A.

6305. **DRAKE.**—Wanted date of b, m, wife's name and their d dates. Names of the children of one Samuel Drake, who served 'in Rev as Col. of a N. Y. regt, designated "Colonel Samuel Drake's Regiment," from Sept. 28 to Nov. 21, 1776, and that he served 3 months and 3 days within the period from Aug. 25, 1778, to Nov. 20, 1780.—S. A. D.

6306. **FOWLER.**—Richard Fowler was b, date not known, in Va., m Elizabeth Coy between 1813-16. They had 7 ch., 4 boys, Christopher Coy (named after his father), Mathew, William and Richard, Jr. The genealogy of Richard Fowler desired.

(2) **JONES.**—David Jones enlisted from Md. in the Rev, was enrolled by Capt. Jacob Good, Lieuts. J. B. Tompson, J. Ghiselin, Ensign John Smith for "The Flying Camp," July 20, 1776. Corp. David Jones d Jan. 15, 1781. Who was his wife and did he have a son David?—R. F. M.

6307. **ALBERTSON - MOORE.**—Information wanted, the ancestors of Margaret Albertson, who m Alexander Moore, son of Michael Moore and Esther Rea-Moore, Feb. 11, 1790, in Sussex Co., N. J. Later moved to Northumberland Co., Pa. Proof of Rev service desired.—C. M. S.

6308. **LACY.**—Among the ch. of William Lacy and wife Sarah (maiden name probably Henry), of New Kent Co., Va., was a son William. Was it the father or son that served in Rev as Lieut. of New Kent Militia? Any information regarding this family would be appreciated.

(2) **PRICE-BOOKER.**—Pugh Price, brother of the Confederate general, Sterling Price, m a Miss Booker. Genealogical data of both families desired.—A. L. B.

6309. **GRAHAM.**—Elizabeth Graham m Robert Armstrong, of Greenbrier Co., Va., in 17—. Who were her parents and grandparents? Would like to have all data connected with Elizabeth.

(2) **ARMSTRONG.**—Robert Armstrong lived in Greenbrier Co., Va., near White Sulphur Springs, Va., 1792. His wife, Elizabeth Graham. Their dau Margaret m Joel Walker, Sept. 20, 1792. Who were the parents of Robert and on what date did he m Elizabeth Graham? Did Robert hold a military commission during the Rev?—K. L. G.

ANSWERS

5154. **HOWELL.**—Service has been established for Nathan Howell, certificate from Adj.

General of N. J. (Heitman's Historical Register, p. 304), gives the service of John Howell, who d Sept. 18, 1830. The church records of Morristown corroborate Nathans, b in 1729, by notice of his death, Mar. 29, 1803, aged 74 years.—*Francis S. Wallace*, Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R.

5157. WOODS.—Michael Woods, immigrant; wife, Mary Campbell. Issue: Magdaline, m (1) McKowell, (2) Borden, (3) Boyer-Boyer; William, m Susannah Wallace (Cousin), dau of Peter Wallace, deceased. His widow, Elizabeth Woods, was a sister of Michael Woods, the immigrant, settled for a time in Pa., later Va.; Michael Woods, Jr., m Annie ———; Hannah Woods m William Wallace; John Woods m Susannah Anderson; Richard Woods m Jenny ———; Margaret Woods m Andrew Wallace; Archibald Woods m Esabella ———; Martha Woods m Peter Wallace, Jr.; Andrew Woods m Martha Poage; Sarah Woods m Joseph Lapsley. William Woods (son Michael Woods and Mary Campbell) m Susannah Wallace. Issue: Adam Woods m Anne Kavenaugh; Michael Woods m Jael Kavenaugh (a sister to Anne Kavenaugh, wife of his brother Adam). Peter Woods was raised a Presbyterian, and he later entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. Had a large family; Andrew Woods m Hannah Reid; Archibald Woods m Mourning Shelton; William Woods, Beaver Creek (Billy Woods), m (1) his cousin, Sarah Wallace, (2) cousin, Anne Reid, (3) Mrs. Nancy Jones, nee Richardson; Sarah Woods m Nicholas Shirkey; Mary Woods m George Davidson; Susan Woods; Hannah ——— m William Kavenaugh. Will the inquirer kindly tell me the names of Peter Woods and Jael Kavenaugh's children? Her name is found in "Woods and McAfee Memorial," p. 58.—*Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood*, State Center, Iowa.

6128. THORNTON.—There is little to be found about the family of Matthew Thornton, a signer. He was b in Ireland, son of James, who came over and settled at Wiscasset, Me.; removed to Worcester, Mass. At the commencement of the Rev. Matthew Thornton held the rank of Col. in the militia, and in 1745 Dr. Thornton joined, as surgeon, in the expedition against Cape Breton. He was also Justice of the Peace under Benj. Wentworth, and I have various documents of those times, signed by Matthew Thornton. He d at the home of his dau, Mrs. John McGraw, of Newburyport, Mass., June 24, 1803, age 89. He is buried at Merrimac, N. H., in the graveyard near his dwelling. James Thornton, his eldest son, d July, 1817, age 53. Matthew Thornton, another son, d at Merrimac, Dec. 5, 1804, age 33. His other dau was Mrs. Betton, widow of Hon. Silas Betton, of Salem, Mass. Mrs. McGraw

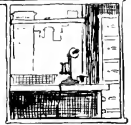
resided for a time in Bedford, Mass., and from there moved to Newburyport, Mass. These were the only living ch at the time of Matthew Thornton's death, and I do not find an Ephriam.—*Mrs. Wallace D. Smith*, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6132. WENTWORTH.—In the Wentworth Gen., Vol. 2, p. 1, found the following, which may be of assistance, providing it is the Daniel you want. John (5) Wentworth, (512) son of Richard (4) and Rebecca (Nocks or Knox) Wentworth, was of Rochester, N. H., Oct. 10, 1759, when he was deeded land by Samuel Richards. He was of Wakefield (then East Town), N. H., in 1769, where his son John (6), was baptized, and in 1776 he, John (5), signed the pledge to stand by the Rev cause. Was a soldier in the Rev at the battle of Bunker Hill. Enlisted in an expedition against Canada, July 27, 1776, and after the war removed to Parsonsfield, Me., and with his son, John (6), to Brownfield, Me., where he d, Oct., 1806. John (5) Wentworth m (1) Hannah, dau of Jonathan Hodgdon; she d in 1773, Vol. 2, p. 390; (2) Ann, dau of Amos Blazo, of Parsonsfield, Me., about 1775; she d at Brownfield, Me., 1807. Ch of John Wentworth and Hannah Hodgdon: Abra, b Mar. 1, 1764, at Rochester, N. H.; Rebecca, b June 7, 1765; Richard, b July 10, 1767; Mercy, b 1769; Hannah, b 1771. By 2nd wife, Ann (Blazo) Wentworth: John (6) Wentworth, b Apr. 29, 1775; Daniel Wentworth, b 1777, in Wakefield, N. H.; Lydia, bapt Nov. 12, 1789. Daniel Wentworth m Eunice Lumber, in 1800; she was of Saco, Me. Their ch were: Daniel Lumber Wentworth, m Peace Fly, d childless; Mary; Ruth, b Mar., 1808; Nancy, b 1806. Daniel Wentworth and wife Eunice Lumber (or Lumbard) finally settled in Brownfield, Me.; he enlisted in the War of 1812 with his brother John; Daniel d in Plattsburgh, N. Y., 1813. Amos Blazo's name does not appear on the N. H. Rev roll, but it may on the Me. one. There were several Daniel Wentworths who served in the War of 1812.

6137. ALLEN.—Vt. Rev Roll, p. 283; 698. P. 283. The name of Wm. Allen appears on payroll of Capt. Joshua Hazen's Co. in Col. Wood's Regt., that marched to Brookfield, Vt., in the Alarm, Oct., 1780. P. 698. In return of Scouts sent out by Capt. Hazen, Jan., 1778, is one William Allen, out 7 days at 12 shillings pr. day and found own provision. There was a William Allen, selectman in Rochester, N. H., and he or another William signed there the Association Test, in 1776. See p. 815 of the N. H. Rev Roll, Vol. 3. On p. 98 of the same vol. appears as a soldier the name of William Allen, who enlisted from North Salem, N. H.—*Mrs. Wallace D. Smith*, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, Wednesday, January 8, 1919

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, January 8, 1919, at 10.05 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read Psalm 78, "He being merciful forgave their iniquity and destroyed them not; Yea, many a time he turned his anger away"—and from Jeremiah 3. In her prayer the Chaplain General gave thanks for the part America had played in the hastening on of the day of peace and besought Divine guidance for the President of the United States in his efforts to uphold the ideals of this republic. The members joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General and the following members were noted as being present: *Active*—Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*—Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Elliott.

At the request of the President General, Miss Barlow, as Custodian of the Flag, reported that the flag had been placed at half-mast over the hall within half an hour after the news of the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was received. The flag was a large one belonging to General Sternberg, presented to the National Society by Mrs. Sternberg, and which, as previously reported to the Board, would be used on the occasion of the death of some distinguished man for whom the flag would be hung at half-mast.

The President General referred to the loss to the country in the death of Mr. Roosevelt, and reported the death of Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Registrar General of the Sons of the American Revolution, husband of one of the early National officers of the Society, and Judge George S. Shackelford, whose wife also served as a National officer. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and family from the National Board of Management, which was unanimously

carried. Mrs. Talbott moved that a letter of sympathy be sent from the National Board to Mrs. Shackelford and Mrs. Clark, which motion was also unanimously carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Register General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 750 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Talbott moved that the report be accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the 750 applicants. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot and the President General declared these applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the Management.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Ione Miller Jones, Willows, Cal.; Miss Elva E. Rulon, Peru, Neb.; Mrs. Lena Bailey Sullivan, Pleasantville, N. Y.; and Mrs. Anna M. Gogley Cary, Indiana, Pa.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lucia Weaver Robbins, Faunsdale, Ala.; Miss Margaret Fitzwater, Clearwater; Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson Kissimmee; Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, and Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Edith Dorsey Yow, Lavana; and Mrs. Lulu M. Pearce Farmer, Thomson, Ga.; Mrs. Edna L. Frederickson, Charles City, Ia.; Mrs. Jennie Mershon Hilt, Buckner, and Miss Henrietta Worsham, Seventy-Six, Mo.; Mrs. Alice Clara Dilworth, Holdredge; and Miss Jessie May Kellogg, Red Cloud, Neb.; Mrs. Mary A. Soule, Baker, Oregon; Mrs. Grace Aimee Reed Porter, Fort Pierre, South

Dakota; and Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick, Castle Rock, Washington.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Edna L. Frederickson, Charles City, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Day Denniston, Anacortes, and Mrs. Eleanor B. McCoy, Vancouver, Washington.

The State Regent of Rhode Island requests the authorization of a chapter at Providence.

The Whitmel Blount Chapter of Henderson, N. C., requests through the State Regent, official disbandment.

Permission is asked by the Organizing Regent at Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, for her chapter.

The Claude Jean Allouez chapter of Superior, Wisconsin, has been reported organized, since the November 22nd Board meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Fletcher read also a letter from the Organizing Regent of the chapter at Brooklyn quoting the precedents established in the naming of chapters after other founders. The suggestion being made that the report be accepted without this recommendation in order that there might be fuller discussion regarding it, it was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded, and carried, that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. *The recommendation in the report of Organizing Secretary General, that a chapter in New York may carry the name of Ellen Hardin Walworth, be accepted,* on motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Fletcher, was carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Treasurer General explaining that at the last meeting of the Board, held in November, the resignation of a member had been accepted, whereas it later appeared that the resignation had been reported to the Board

through a misinterpretation of the report of the treasurer of the chapter—the member having merely resigned her office in the chapter and not resigned her membership. The Treasurer General therefore recommended that the action be rescinded and the member restored to membership in the National Society and in the chapter as though no such action had been taken. On motion, duly seconded, the recommendation of the Treasurer General was adopted.

Miss Crowell read also the Treasurer General's report of the members deceased since last meeting, 301; resigned, 107; and reinstated, 15. There being no objection the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 15 former members, and the President General declared them again members of the Society.

The Board rose in memory of the members reported deceased.

At 10.25, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

Resolutions adopted by Committee of the National Board of Management:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, terrible afflictions have visited our country, and whereas, we feel a deep sympathy for all who are bereaved;

And *Whereas*, In the death of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, who was the splendid standard bearer of our liberties, and one whom the world recognized as a great force for righteousness and the champion of true Americanism as idealized by the founders of this Republic, this country has suffered a great bereavement;

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that we, the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in meeting assembled, desire to extend to the family of this great American our admiration of his life's achievements and our deepest sympathy in this hour of their affliction.



Robert Lullman

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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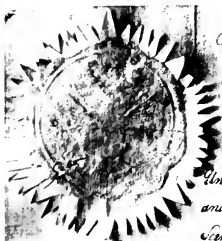
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John Jay

John Jay

By The United States in Congress assembled.

A Proclamation

Whereas in the progress of an arduous and difficult War the Armies of the United States of America have eminently displayed every military and patriotic Virtue and are not less to be applauded for their fortitude and magnanimity in the most trying Cases of distress than for a series of heroic and illustrious Achievements which exalt them to a high Rank among the most zealous and successful defenders of the Rights and Liberties of Mankind and whereas by the blessing of divine Providence on our Arms, the glorious Period is arrived when our National Independence and Sovereignty are established and we enjoy the prospect of a permanent and honorable Peace. We therefore the United States in Congress assembled do hereby impregnated with a lively sense of the distinguished Merit and good conduct of the said Armies do give them the Thanks of their Country for their long eminent and faithful Services.

And it is our Will and pleasure that such part of the Federal Services as are now engaged to serve during the War, and as by our Acts of the twenty sixth day of May the seventh day of June the ninth day of August and twenty sixth day of September last were prolonged shall from and after the third day of November next be absolutely discharged by virtue of this our Proclamation from the said Service. And we do also declare that the further Service in the field of the Officers who are discharged and on furlough in consequence of our aforesaid Acts can now be dispensed with, and they have our full permission to retire from Service without being longer liable from their present engagements to be called into Command. And of such discharge and permission to retire from ~~our~~ Service respectively, all our Officers civil and military, and all others whom it may concern are required to take Notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Given under the Seal of the United States in Congress assembled. Witness
His Excellency Elias Boudinot Esquire our President in Congress this Eighteenth day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty three and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America the Eighth.

Photo by Handy, Washington
PROCLAMATION ISSUED OCTOBER 18, 1783, BY THE CONGRESS, DISBANDING THE CONTINENTAL ARMY
REPRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL PROCLAMATION IN THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 3

MARCH, 1919

WHOLE No. 320

PEACE AND DEMOBILIZATION IN 1783

By John C. Fitzpatrick

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



AMERICA, to-day at war, is waiting upon a peace negotiation in Europe. Twice before has the United States been in this same position. The first time marked our emergence from a war that gave us place among the nations of the world. It is a far cry from that war with its muskets and brass cannon to the machine-guns and field artillery of to-day; yet the diplomatic happenings and the demobilization of troops at the close of the American Revolution is, in some ways, curiously like the progress of affairs since the armistice of November.

The peace that ended the Revolutionary War was nearly two years in negotiation. Cornwallis surrendered in October, 1781, and it was not until November 30, 1782, that the Provisional Articles of Peace between Great Britain and the United States were signed at Paris. These Provisional Articles, or, as they are often called, the Preliminary Treaty of Peace, provided that, as agreed upon,

they were to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace to be concluded later between Great Britain and the United States and this definitive treaty was not to be concluded until peace terms were agreed upon between Great Britain and France and, even then, not until His Britannic Majesty was ready to conclude such a treaty. An immediate cessation of all hostilities on land and sea was provided for in these Articles and that all prisoners should be liberated and the British troops and fleets withdrawn from the United States. The wording of these Articles, however, left Great Britain so entirely unhampered that Washington was of the opinion that one more campaign would be necessary before the war ended. An armistice for the mutual cessation of all hostilities was agreed upon and signed by both the British and American commissioners on January 20, 1783, at Versailles.

The first news of this was received from Lafayette, who dispatched a fast-

sailing corvette from Spain February 5, outstripping Benjamin Franklin's official despatches of January 21 by over two weeks and reaching Congress March 24, the same day that the Provisional Articles of Peace were received from Sir Guy Carleton, through Washington. The first real peace move in America was taken at once by Congress ordering the recall of all United States armed vessels from the sea. April 10, Franklin's despatches arrived and were read in Congress the next day. The proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities according to the terms of the armistice of January 20 was published by Congress April 11. Three days later the release of naval prisoners was ordered and the Commander-in-Chief directed to arrange for releasing all land prisoners. On April 18 Washington proclaimed in general orders that hostilities on the part of the Continental forces would cease at noon the next day, so that from the signing of the armistice at Versailles to the actual cessation of the war on the sea was exactly two months and five days and on land, three months, lacking one day. The first gun of the Revolution had been fired April 19, 1775, and hostilities officially ceased by Washington's order April 19, 1783, so that the actual fighting period of the Revolution lasted eight years to the day.

The real treaty of peace, or rather the signatory agreement which made the Preliminary Articles definitive and permanent, was not signed until four months and a half later; but public opinion in America accepted the situation as so conclusive that Congress forced the release of the troops until the army was reduced to skeleton proportions almost at once. Toward the end of May Alexander Hamilton, then a member of Congress, moved and carried a resolution instructing the Commander-in-Chief to grant fur-

loughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers enlisted for the war, who were to be finally discharged as soon as the definitive peace was concluded. Officers, in proportion to the number of men furloughed, were to be released and the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War were to take measures for marching the troops to their respective homes in such manner as would be most convenient to the troops themselves and the states through which they had to pass.

Negotiations in Europe dragged along, but the feeling in America that peace was already an accomplished fact outstripped the fact itself. Had Franklin, Adams and Jay failed in their negotiation the resultant situation in the United States is difficult to imagine. Washington moved as directed by Congress, and six months after the signing of the Provisional Articles and four months after the armistice agreement the first steps were taken toward demobilizing the Continental Army. The first thing done was to prepare returns of the men entitled to furloughs. Soldiers who wished to remain in the service had the privilege of doing so; the officers who were to remain with the army were decided upon by agreement among themselves. The commanders of the various state lines were to make the necessary arrangements to march their commands home, select the routes and see that the men were properly officered; the contractors who supplied the army were ordered to lay up stores of provisions along the lines of march; the men were permitted to retain their arms and accoutrements and the musicians their drums and fifes.

The first troops to march from the Newburgh camp on June 5 were the Marylanders under Major Thomas Lansdale and his instructions were to proceed along a designated route to Baltimore "in

the most easy and convenient manner" for the troops and the inhabitants of the country through which they passed; his instructions concluded:

Relying on your attention to preserve good order and the reputation of your corps, and wishing you and them an agreeable march

I am, Sir,

With great esteem,

Your most humbl Servt

Go: WASHINGTON

The army was so rapidly reduced by the steady departure of regiments that within a week orders were issued to discontinue the daily parade of all troops except the guards and in less than two weeks after the departure of the Maryland battalion the remnant of the army was ordered to break camp and take station at West Point; the light troops were formed into a special corps and moved down into Westchester County in anticipation of the evacuation of New York City by the British.

Before the army broke camp at Newburgh, however, the last Badges of Military Merit were bestowed upon the non-commissioned officers and privates who had won them by "singularly meritorious action." This badge consisted of the figure of a heart, in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding which the soldier wore on his facings over the left breast. Along with the badge went a certificate signed by the Commander-in-Chief and the honor man's name was recorded in a Book of Merit, kept for that purpose at the orderly office. The conferring of this honor was announced in general orders and in one case at least by the Commander-in-Chief's proclamation. Service stripes were another honor. The men who are to-day wearing a silver chevron on their left sleeve for every six months of service in the United States may feel an additional pride that the ancestry of the insignia traces back to a

similar badge of honor in the Continental Army and the only difference between them is the length of service which each stripe represents and the material of which it is made. In the Continental Army they were called "honorary badges of distinction" and were awarded to privates and non-commissioned officers who had served more than three years "with bravery, fidelity and good conduct. The badge was "a narrow piece of white cloth of an angular form to be fixed to the left arm of the uniform coat. For six years' service two pieces set on parallel to each other in a similar form." The men thus distinguished were on all occasions "to be treated with particular confidence and consideration."

From June until September matters rested while the news from Europe was awaited with dragging patience. By August Washington was fairly confident that the war was really over and on September 19 he wrote to Congress regarding the furloughed men:

On the footing they stand at present a considerable expense without a prospect of an adequate benefit is incurred; unless the impolicy of giving by Public proclamation, while the British forces remain in New York, authenticity to the discharges can be deemed such—I call them discharges because it is in this light the Furloughs have been all along considered, and no call, I am persuaded, will bring the common soldiery back to their Colours—the whole matter therefore lyes in ballancing properly between the expense of delay and the public annunciation at an epoch which may be premature.

One result of this letter was a heated discussion in Congress between those who sought to reduce the federal expenses and those who were opposed to discharging the army while the British forces were still in America. A compromise was reached September 24th when Congress by a secret resolve attempted to put the entire responsibility on the shoulders of Washington by authorizing him to

discharge such part of the army as he deemed proper and expedient. Two days later Congress publicly authorized the furloughing of all general, medical, staff and engineer officers not needed for the troops in actual service. For nearly a month longer the question of discharging the troops was discussed; finally on October 18, Congress, "in consequence of a letter from General Washington of September 19, 1783," issued the proclamation disbanding the Continental Army on November 3 (a reproduction of this proclamation from the Continental Congress Papers in the Library of Congress is shown as the frontispiece). This proclamation, in discharging the troops, gave them "the thanks of their country for their long, eminent and faithful services."

The troops thus discharged had all reached their homes and by November 3d the vast majority of them were again absorbed in civil life. November 25, the British evacuated New York, but it was not until December 13 that news of the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace,

at Paris, on September 3, reached Congress. The Definitive Treaty was practically identical in wording with the Preliminary Articles signed, November 30, 1782, and was very short, consisting only of about 1500 words, if the preamble and promulgating paragraph are not counted. It was published by proclamation of Congress January 14, 1784.

The time consumed in negotiating this peace, in which France, Spain and Holland as well as the United States were concerned, stretched over two years, for the actual negotiations commenced early in 1782. It took nearly a year to evolve the Preliminary Articles, which were so very contingent as to raise grave doubts of their value to the United States. It took nearly two months to progress from the Preliminary Articles to a cessation of hostilities and over seven months after that to obtain a definite and binding treaty, while if we add to this the time taken for the news to reach America, peace was not officially obtained for over ten months after the fighting ceased.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE READ IN Y. M. C. A. HUTS

Among the letters received daily at Memorial Continental Hall commending the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is the following:

**ARMY AND NAVY
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
"With the Colors"**

National Society of the D.A.R.
Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1919.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Enclosed find check for one dollar. Please enter me for subscription to your monthly magazine.

As a student of history and a Son of the American Revolution, I find it invaluable.

I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,
HARRY W. NEWMAN.

808 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Please send to the above address, my home at present. I am still in the army.—H. N.



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



THEODORE ROOSEVELT is dead, admired and mourned alike by his adherents and opponents. I know of no better precept for our great organization than is contained in the last words he penned. "There can be no divided allegiance. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag. We have room for but one language here, and that is the English language, and we have room for but one soul, loyalty, and that is the loyalty of the American people. There must be no sagging in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over."

* * * * *

The time for thought about our Continental Congress is rapidly approaching. I look forward to a large attendance of earnest and enthusiastic Daughters. The speakers on the opening night this year will be prominent women; this is a departure from the usual custom, but one that will make us all proud that we are women.

Two evenings will be given to the State Regents' reports. These reports will show such a volume of patriotic achievements that any delegate who fails to hear every word will regret it always.

Do not forget that this year action will be taken upon the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws. Look over the proposed revision as sent to all Chapters and come to Congress prepared to act intelligently and promptly. The committee has been working for two years to present to Congress a Constitution in keeping with the magnitude and importance of our organization. Consider it carefully, looking only to the greatest good of the entire Society. Be prepared to discuss freely points upon which discussion will be helpful, and resolve in the end to acquiesce cheerfully to the requirements of the adopted Constitution, as agreed upon by the vote of the majority.

* * * * *

In April, the anniversary of our country's entrance into the world war, will begin the drive for the Fifth Liberty Loan, to be called the Victory Loan.

Let us resolve to make it *our* Victory Loan and redeem our pledge to the Government that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution would subscribe \$100,000 in bonds to meet the nation's needs.

We have already purchased \$61,000 worth of registered bonds in the third and fourth issues, and have \$5000 more for investment in the fifth loan.

If every Daughter will do her part, the entire \$100,000 will be raised without hardship to any one. Will you not all work together to accomplish this end?

* * * * *

Since I have been your President General it has been my good fortune to visit officially twenty state conferences, and in the years immediately before I became President General the conferences of eleven other states; one or more chapters in nine other states have also been visited in the past two years.

It has been a matter of real regret to me that I have been compelled, because of conflicting dates, to decline a number of invitations which would have given me much pleasure to accept.

These visits have taken me from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast twice, and from the far North to the far South. There are only thirteen of our states whose conferences or chapters have not been visited, three of these being Alaska, Hawaii and the Orient. With the exception of these three far-distant chapters (as each of these places has only one chapter), and the states of Arizona, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico. North and South Dakota, South Carolina, Wyoming and the District of Columbia, I can speak from *personal* observation of the splendid patriotic work being done by our great Society.

A VIRGINIA PATRIOT

By Elise Thomson Clark



IN the days of the Revolution, there was living in Orange County, Virginia, a patriotic gentleman whom the Lord had blessed with twelve sons; ten of these he sent forth to war and

the eleventh and twelfth would, no doubt, have joined their brothers had not the one died of smallpox fourteen years before the Colonies rebelled and the other been only seven years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

This patriot was George Taylor, who was born on February 11, 1707, and died on November 4, 1792. His first wife—the mother of eleven sons—was Rachel Gibson, who lost her life from smallpox soon after the death of the son from whom she had contracted the disease by insisting on acting as nurse. In 1767 Taylor married Mrs. Sarah Talliaferro Conway, widow of Captain Francis Conway, whose maiden name was Talliaferro.

The record of these ten brave soldier sons is so remarkable that I have thought it worthy a place in our magazine.

James Taylor (born 1738, died 1799) was sergeant major in the Continental

Line and was rewarded for his services by a grant of 200 acres of bounty land.

Jonathan Taylor (born 1742, died 1804) was lieutenant in the Virginia Convention Guards. The prisoners taken at Burgoyne's surrender, October, 1777,

were called the Convention Troops and were located in a camp near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia. Congress, fearful lest Cornwallis might, by forced marches from the Carolinas, retake these prisoners, had issued orders for them to be closely guarded (see Wood's



COLONEL JAMES TAYLOR, 2D
BORN MARCH 14, 1674. DIED JUNE 23, 1729

"Albemarle County in Virginia").

Edmund Taylor (born 1744, died 1788) was captain in the Virginia State Line.

It is a loss to us that Francis Taylor (born 1747, died 1799) was never married, for his descendants could point with pride to his rise—first captain in the Second Virginia Regiment; then major of Fifteenth Virginia Regiment; afterwards lieutenant colonel of the Virginia Convention Guards and finally colonel of the same regiment.

Richard Taylor (born 1749, died 1825) twice wounded in the defense of his country, was captain in the Virginia

navy and commanded a squadron in the Chesapeake Bay which captured several British vessels. A severe wound in his knee made him retire from active service in November, 1781, but as soon as Richard could hobble around on his crutches he was appointed by the governor chief officer of the navy and received the rank of commodore.

Anderson says ("Donald Robertson"): "The engagement in which he received this latter wound occurred in November, 1781, and was with a British cruiser off the capes of Virginia, near the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. The sea was calm and the breeze insuffi-

cient to manipulate his vessel. Captain Taylor, therefore, determined to attack the Englishman in open boats, and board and capture her by a hand-to-hand fight. As his boats approached the enemy, they were the target for volley after volley from the guns of the British, but without damage to any of them. It looked as if the Americans would have an easy task in getting into close quarters and boarding the English ships as their gunners continued to overshoot the mark, when one of Captain Taylor's young and enthusiastic sailors cried out in foolish bravado

to the English gunners, 'Why don't you elevate your metal?' (that is, elevate the breeches of their guns) whereupon the British, taking the hint, poured a well-aimed volley of grape-shot into Captain Taylor's boat, killing a number of his men

and wounding him severely. It was the brave captain's last battle. He was compelled to beat a retreat and abandon all further attempts to capture the enemy."

At the close of the war Virginia's navy consisted only of Captain Taylor's old ships, the *Patriot* and the *Tartar*. Richard's bravery was inherited by his son, known as Colonel "Hopping Dick" on account of a lame-

ness caused by a wound received in the War of 1812. Of him General Harrison was known to have said: "If I wanted a man to storm the gates of Hell, I would send Dick Taylor!"

The old patriot, Colonel George Taylor, had passed away many years before and did not live to rejoice in the bravery of his grandson.

John Taylor (born 1751, died —) lost his life for his country. He had risen from midshipman to lieutenant in his brother Richard's command when he was captured by the British and died on the



MRS. MARTHA THOMPSON TAYLOR (IN EARLY WOMANHOOD)
BORN 1679. DIED 1762



"BLOOMSBURY," HOME OF COL. JAMES TAYLOR 2D
BUILT IN 1722. OLDEST HOUSE IN ORANGE COUNTY, VA.

old Jersey prison ship at New York.

William Taylor, not to be outdone by his brothers, advanced from first lieutenant in the Second Virginia Regiment to captain and then was made major of the Ninth Virginia Regiment. He had 5333 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres of bounty land.

Charles Taylor (born 1755, died 1821) went William one better with a grant of 6000 acres, so highly were his services appreciated as surgeon of the Virginia Convention Guards. He married Sarah Conway, the daughter of his father's second wife.

Reuben Taylor (born 1757, died —) was first lieutenant of the Canadian Regiment and soon rose to captain.

Benjamin Taylor, last but not least (born 1759, died —) served under his brother Richard as midshipman and received for his services 2666 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land.

George Taylor, the father, had an inheritance of courageous blood. He was the son of James Taylor, II, and his beautiful wife, Martha Thompson. In pioneer days they lived on the frontier where they had many opportunities to display bravery.

For an incident in the life of Martha we are indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Taylor-Buford, of San Bernardino, California, who gives the following account of her vivacious kinswoman: "One day, when her husband and elder sons were some distance from the house preparing a field for planting, three savages crept from the forest near by, and suddenly darted into the kitchen where she was superintending the preparation of dinner. Their intent was evidently hostile, but they were not prepared for her method of defense. As they pushed their way into the kitchen and made for the house



"MIDLAND," HOME OF COL. GEORGE TAYLOR
ORANGE COUNTY, VA. BUILT IN 1740

adjoining, she seized a ladle, dipped it into a pot of hot mush and dashed the boiling liquid on their naked bodies. Howling with rage and pain, they fled into the house and hid under a bed, where she bravely held them at bay, threatening them with further doses of the mush, until her husband and sons returned and captured them."

Beverly's "History of Virginia" tells of James Taylor, II, being a colonel in a regiment of Colonial militia. He was also a member of the House of Burgesses from King and Queen County and surveyor-general for the Colony.

The ancestral home was called "Bloomsbury" which Colonel James Taylor built in the year 1722 when he moved to Orange, and it is said to be the oldest house in that county.

Mr. Anderson says that Colonel Tay-

lor "towards the close of his life, gave this place to his eldest son James Taylor, III, and built for himself a house some two miles nearer to Orange Court House, which he named 'Greenfield,' and there he died June 23, 1729, aged fifty-five. His widow, Martha Thompson, survived him thirty-three years, until November 19, 1762, at which time she was eighty-three. Both were buried in the family grave-yard at 'Greenfield,' as were their children and grandchildren, whose tombs, though sadly neglected and broken, are still in existence.

"George Taylor's own home was known as 'Midland,' situated about two miles northeast of Orange Court House, between 'Bloomsbury' and 'Greenfield.' These three places were all in sight of each other, and it was the custom, whenever visitors arrived for dinner at any

one of them (which occurred nearly every day), to hoist a flag as a signal to the other houses and an invitation for the rest of the clan to come over and join in the festivities."

One of George Taylor's sisters married Ambrose Madison and was the grandmother of President Madison, and his brother, Zachary Taylor, was the grandfather of President Zachary Taylor, whose daughter, Sarah, was the first wife of President Jefferson Davis.

High connections these for the Orange County farmer who did not depend upon his children and relatives for prominence.

He was repeatedly elected clerk of

Orange County which he had served as justice of the peace and magistrate for eleven years; 1748-1758, he was a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1755 was commissioned by Governor Dinwiddie, colonel of the Orange County militia. He served in the French and Indian Wars, was a member of the Orange County Committee of Safety in 1774 and a member of the Virginia Convention of 1775.

I have taken pains to verify all these Revolutionary records of the ten sons of the patriot. In this I had the assistance of Morgan P. Robinson, accomplished Archivist of Virginia State Library.



STATE CONFERENCES

VERMONT

The Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Burlington as guest of the Green Mountain Chapter on December 4, 1918.

Mrs. H. R. Watkins was State Regent presiding. Mrs. A. B. Engrem gave the invocation. Mrs. D. A. Loomis gave the welcome to Burlington, and the response by Mrs. L. C. Russell, of Middlebury. The report of the state officers and the record of the state meeting of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. Mrs. Watkins, of Montpelier, Chairman of the Patriotic Educational Committee, gave a very interesting appeal for the defective and degenerate children. Mrs. John P. Hume presented the "Desecration of the Flag." Mrs. Chas. Reed, of South Hero, brought questions from the Daughters of 1812. Miss Terrill gave a very interesting talk on food conservation and what must be done the coming year.

Reports from chapter regents showing

how much work had been done for war relief work.

The Honorary Regent was present from Albany, N. Y., also Mrs. De Boer Coates and Mrs. Clayton North, of Shoreham.

Election of officers was as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, of Burlington; State Vice Regent, Miss Jemmie Valentine, of Bennington; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Arthur S. Isham, of Burlington; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jerome F. Downing, of Essex Junction; State Treasurer, Mrs. Esther L. Edwards, of Poultney; State Auditor, Mrs. W. G. Root, of Brattleboro; State Historian, Mrs. F. H. Gillingham, of Woodstock; State Chaplain, Mrs. A. B. Engrem, of Rutland; State Librarian, Mrs. A. B. Lamb, of Burlington.

A reception was held in the evening at the beautiful home of Mrs. H. R. Watkins.

ADA FAIRBANKS GILLINGHAM,

State Historian.



SKETCH OF MRS. GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

Historian General of the Daughters of the American Revolution



ALLEN MELISSA DUDLEY was born in Richmond, Maine, the eighth of the ten children of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley. She was eighth in descent from Governor Thomas Dudley, through his eldest son, the Rev. Samuel Dudley, of Exeter, New Hampshire. Thomas Dudley was the second Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and one of the most prominent of the first settlers of Massachusetts; was the chief founder of the town of Cambridge, and as Governor signed the original Charter of Harvard College.

Through the marriages of her Dudley ancestors Mrs. Clarke was descended from the families of Gilman, Folsom, Perkins and that of the Rev. Stephen Bachelder, all eminent in the annals of New Hampshire from its first settlement. Among her ancestors in Eastern Massachusetts were the early Fosters, Wares, Hunttings, Metcalfs and Fairbankses, all well known in the history of the Colony and Province.

On her mother's side she was descended in the eighth generation from Valentine Prentiss, who came to this country in 1631, and was numbered among the leading inhabitants of Roxbury. Mrs. Clarke's maternal grandfather, Jesse Prentiss, was a soldier of

the War of 1812, and her great-grandfather, Valentine Prentiss, had a long and honorable record in the War of the American Revolution. Early in the war he enlisted for its entire period, as but few men did, saw the most severe service, including the winter at Valley Forge, and left the name of a genuine patriot. There are anecdotes of the expedients which his energetic young wife adopted to maintain the home and to care for her little children in those hard years.

Through the marriages of her Prentiss ancestors Mrs. Clarke was descended from the pioneer Walkers and Minors of Connecticut, the latter a prominent family, also from the families of Varney, Canney, Otis, Stoughton, Austin and others in New Hampshire and what is now Maine. Some of these progenitors of her mother were noted Friends or Quakers, and her Dudley ancestors had adopted that faith in the early part of the eighteenth century, and married accordingly. The famous Quaker preacher, Sybil Jones, was a cousin of her father. With such a heritage, and herself a typical New England woman, she felt an interest in the past and a profound reverence for the institutions that characterized New England and the United States.

When she was a small child her parents



MRS. GEORGE KUHN CLARKE

HISTORIAN GENERAL, N. S. D. A. R., DIED JANUARY 15, 1919

removed to Massachusetts, living first in Fairhaven, shortly afterward locating in New Bedford for some years, and then establishing themselves finally in Cambridge, where Ellen graduated from the Cambridge High School.

On March 16, 1881, she was married to George Kuhn Clarke, who later became a lawyer, and who was the only son of Samuel Greeley Clarke, First Scholar in the Class of 1851 of Harvard University, and grandson on his mother's side of the Honorable George H. Kuhn

of 66 Beacon Street, Boston. Mr. Clarke is well known in the business community, and has since his boyhood been interested not only in American history but in European history and politics. In recognition of his scholarship, Dartmouth College conferred upon him in 1905 the Honorary degree of A.M. He is a member of the Dedham Country and Polo Club, and of many historical societies. Only two of Mrs. Clarke's brothers lived to manhood, and they were both lawyers. She had one daughter, Miss Eleanor

Clarke, who is a member of the Junior League of Boston and of the Sewing Circle of 1912, her débutante year.

For years after Mrs. Clarke's marriage she devoted herself to her home, living fully half of the year in the historic house in Needham, which had been bought as a summer residence by the Honorable George H. Kuhn. This house was built in 1720, and was the home of the ministers of the First Church for more than a century. In a brick vault in the cellar had been stored the ammunition used at the battles of Lexington and Concord by the men of this locality. The East Company of militia was drawn up in the driveway early in the morning of the nineteenth of April, 1775, to receive the ammunition and their minister's blessing. Her husband and his family were closely associated with this town, and she identified herself with the social life there, and with the church work, as she did later extensively in Cambridge. In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Clarke built a house in Cambridge, on land which had been in his family since 1640. This was her winter home until her death. She was a home maker, a housekeeper of the old New England type, who kept everything in perfect order, and who neglected no details. Her skill with the needle was exceptional, and to the last she enjoyed doing elaborate and beautiful embroidery; she adorned her home largely by the work of her own hands. She had a gracious manner, was kindly and affectionate, and absolutely straightforward and honest. She was a beauty in her younger days, and a very handsome woman to the end.

When the descendants of the soldiers of the American Revolution began to organize, it appealed to her at once, and she early joined both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the

Daughters of the Revolution, becoming a member of the Bunker Hill Chapter of Boston in the former, and of the Sarah Hull Chapter of Newton in the latter. In a few years her interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution prevailed, and she resigned both from the Daughters of the Revolution and from the Daughters of 1812.

She had identified herself with the Paul Revere Chapter, D.A.R., of Boston, and from May 5, 1910, until May 1, 1913, was its Regent, and devoted much time to this service. In April, 1917, she was elected Historian General of the National Society for three years, and gave the best that she possessed to her work.

She had a logical mind, and for years belonged to classes in parliamentary law, and was an admirable presiding officer. She was a fine speaker, with a clear and far-reaching voice, and in her girlhood had excelled in amateur theatricals. It is a singular coincidence that her future husband first saw her when she was enacting a part in theatricals, and he was in the audience, and she first saw him when he was on the stage and she was in the audience. Mr. Clarke until recent years was greatly interested in the drama.

Among the organizations with which she has been associated are the following: The National Officers' Club, D.A.R., the Ex-Regents' Club of Massachusetts, D.A.R., the historic and aristocratic Fragment Society of Boston, the Boston Browning Society, the New England Women's Club, and the Needham Historical Society. At various periods she held the offices of director, treasurer, and president of the Cambridge Branch of the Women's Alliance of Unitarian and other Christian Churches, director of the South Middlesex (Massachusetts) Conference (Unitarian), director of the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association,

registrar of the Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of 1812, and chairman of the Tuesday Class of Cambridge. She was active in the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association, and in 1915 was one of its volunteer speakers.

When the New Year, 1919, came, she seemed to be in excellent health, and made her plans for months in advance. On Monday, January 13, she was the guest of the Old South Chapter of Boston, and had a pleasant time. On Tuesday evening she retired rather early, bidding her family a cheerful and affectionate good night, saying that she was to be in the receiving line at a reception of the D.A.R. at the Copley Plaza Hotel Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening was to attend a dinner given by the State Regent. Her family, who worshipped her, and who were very dependent upon her, never heard her voice again. Early in the morning of Wednesday she was stricken, and died in a few hours.

Her funeral was at her Cambridge home at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, January 18th, and the Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield, of Needham, officiated there and at Mount Auburn, where she was buried in the Kuhn-Clarke family lot. Through the thoughtfulness of the President General the Obsequies Flag was sent from Washington, and was suitably placed at the funeral. The presence of this flag, which had been used at the funerals of prominent women, was a tribute that she would have valued and appreciated. She had friends in many states, and every honor has been shown to her memory.

No organization ever lost a more loyal and devoted member than did the Daughters of the American Revolution when Ellen Dudley Clarke was taken suddenly, in her zenith, and, it seemed to those who loved her, with her life not yet all lived and her work in the world not yet completed.



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(MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD)

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman Magazine Committee.



COMMENT ON THE FOUNDERS OF LIBERTY IN AMERICA

By Matthew Page Andrews

Author of "A Heritage of Freedom"; "History of the United States";
"United States History for Young Americans"



ASK any American citizen: "Who was the central figure of the first permanent settlement on American shores?" and ninety-nine out of every hundred will promptly reply "John Smith." This answer will be given with equal readiness both by college professors and by the youthful graduate of the grammar school history class. It will doubtless appear, also, that the only other figure the majority of the ninety-nine will recall to mind is that of Pocahontas.

The remainder of our ideas of the Founders of American Liberty and of the beginnings of "government of the people, by the people, for the people," is somewhat vaguely involved in a general impression of the shiftlessness and incompetency of the rest of the settlers—the companions of that *temporary colonist* but *royally-approved historian*, Captain John Smith, who is generally thought to have led his fellow-colonists about as Moses conducted through the Wilderness the wayward and wilful Children of Israel. In short, Americans have lost sight of the worth and work of the true Founders of Liberty in America and have been following—of late, more

and more doubtfully—the testimony of a man who is so palpably a falsifier that his unsupported word should not be accepted in any event.

Again, ask the average cultivated American, of colonial stock or not, to name one or more of the English founders of Liberty in America and check up the result. It will be found that almost nothing is known and little has ever been written, in proportion to its importance, of the active interest shown in the founding of the first Anglo-American colony by such Englishmen as Sir Francis Bacon, William Shakespeare, and Henry Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton, the early patron of the greatest of English dramatists. John and Nicholas Ferrar are almost wholly unknown, although they rescued from the destroying hands of James I at least some of the popular records of the Virginia Company, which body gave to America the actual phrase used by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence one hundred and sixty-seven years later—that free people should have no government "putt upon them except by their own consent." Moreover, Sir Edwin Sandys, the leading founder of both our first

great settlements—at Jamestown and at Plymouth—is rarely ever mentioned in our histories.

On the American side, in the place of the adventurous sojourner, John Smith, we should recognize and honor the services of Captains Gabriel Archer, John Martin and John Ratcliffe, who gave their lives and best efforts to the cause of colonization. They should further be remembered as the forerunners of the master spirits of the first free representative assembly in America, of 1619, in which were numbered many of the ancestors of our Revolutionary leaders.

A third group of Englishmen to whom we owe less, perhaps, than the other two groups, are those who served a while in America and returned to England. Among these are: Sir Christopher Newport, who brought over the first colonists in 1607; George Percy, soldier, governor, and adventurer; Sir Thomas Gates, who carried to Virginia the first Sandys-Bacon Charter of American Liberty in 1609; Lord De la Warr, who saved the colony in 1610; and then, in his proper place, Captain John Smith, whose world-wide experience in adventure with savage peoples was especially useful for purposes of exploration during his brief sojourn in the colony and in his subsequent survey of the New England coast.

To some degree, the English Founders of Liberty in America are beginning to "come into their own." Nevertheless, Sir EDWIN SANDYS, liberal member of Parliament and the active head of the Virginia or London Company, should be given special recognition as preëminently the Father of the free political institutions of colonial America and an originator of the ideals, at least, of subsequent American religious toleration. To state

briefly, he served the cause of freedom in upholding, on the one hand, the liberties of Englishmen against the autocratic encroachments of the king, James I, and, on the other hand, in chartering and providing for a far greater measure of liberty in America.

It should be recalled, also, that the great popular remonstrance of the Parliament of 1604-1611 was the joint production of Sir Edwin Sandys and Sir Francis Bacon, who, in this connection, were rightly described by the historian Hume as "two men of the greatest parts and knowledge in England." As one of the incorporators of the Virginia Company, Sandys, not only led in establishing political liberty in America, but he held out the hope of religious toleration in welcoming to the Virginia settlements the Pilgrim Fathers, and later in encouraging their colonization in New England. Not only did Edwin Sandys, together with Francis Bacon, draw up the Virginia Charters of 1609 and 1612, which established political liberty in Anglo-America, but it is not improbable that but for his aid and encouragement the Pilgrims would have been, for a time at least, balked in their efforts to establish a home for themselves in the New World. Indeed, one of the complaints set down against Sandys by an upholder of James I was that he was "opposed to monarchical [absolute] government in general": and that he "had moved the Archbishop of Canterbury to give leave to the Brownists and Separatists to go to Virginia and designed to make a free popular State there." Furthermore, it is significant to note that, of the number of liberal Englishmen of that time who were the king's political opponents, James I called Sandys "*our greatest enemy*." This, in itself, is the

highest compliment that could have been paid to the staunchest friend of liberal government in the Old World and the leading founder of popular institutions in the New.

Sir Edwin Sandys' most loyal friend and co-patriot, Henry Wriothesly, third Earl of Southampton, is well known to devotees of English literature as the "friend of Shakespeare"; but his chief title to fame and to the gratitude of posterity lies in the fact that he was second only to Sandys in furthering the cause of free government. Therefore, it is only just that Southampton should ever be recognized primarily as a founder of Anglo-American liberty rather than almost solely as the patron of literature and the friend of even so noble a genius as William Shakespeare.

It is a fact worthy of special comment that, only in the past year or two a professor of English literature in the University of California, seeking to make some amends for the neglect of the historians, took it upon himself to set forth the political and historical phase of Shakespeare's interest in American colonization, together with the dramatist's personal relations with these inspired Englishmen, who, in spite of the early suspicion and ultimate open opposition of an exceptionally autocratic monarch, deliberately planned what has been well termed the "Greatest Political Experiment of the Ages."¹

Now that the names of ARCHER, MARTIN, and RATCLIFFE have been mentioned, it is doubtless useful to bear in mind something in regard to their

services to the cause of Anglo-American colonization and also to Anglo-Celtic ideals of freedom.

Captain GABRIEL ARCHER should be honored as the *first American to propose a colonial assembly of freemen—a Parliament in the New World*. He did not, it is true, secure what he wished under the government prescribed for the first two years of the colony by King James and which was then being conducted by the King's *unpopular* councillor, John Smith. Indeed, Archer proposed a colonial assembly with the worthy object in view of doing away with arbitrary "Sovereign rule" set up by Smith, who, as an appointee of the King, entertained a similar contempt for government of and by the people.

A student of law, Archer had been the recorder of the Gosnold voyage to the New England coast in 1602. In Virginia, he was the first settler wounded by the Indians and he was the first recorder or secretary of the Jamestown colony. With Ratcliffe, Archer returned to England in 1609, doubtless to encourage prospective immigrants and to give valuable testimony to the free spirits who were then framing the first charter of our liberties in America.

And it is peculiarly significant that after Captain Archer had returned to Virginia and had, during the winter of 1609, 1610, given his life for the settlement, John Archer, as his brother's heir, was given a share of land in Virginia, while Captain Smith's proffer of his services was *not only declined by the Sandys or "Patriot" party in the Virginia Company, but was likewise refused by the Pilgrims some ten years later*. These comparative facts should be set down to Archer's credit, not with a view to belittling John Smith, but in order to

¹ Professor Charles Mills Gayley: "Shakespeare and the Founders of Liberty in America." Professor Gayley has, in title and book, naturally emphasized Shakespeare and English literature above Sandys and political theory and practice.

offset this royally licensed historian's fierce criticism of Archer, from which unjust criticism the memory and services of the latter have suffered during the past three hundred years.

Captain JOHN MARTIN, who has been dismissed from our Anglo-American narratives partly because in John Smith's long-accepted narrative he was numbered among the other so-called "tiffity-taffety" incompetents, is a character who deserves special mention as the longest-lived and altogether most successful of all the early settlers. As against Smith's two years' sojourn at Jamestown, Martin may be credited with a service in active colonization, of at least twenty years, or ten times that of the vaunted and redoubtable adventurer whose version of events has for so many years distorted our viewpoint of early American history.

In looking up the record of this "tiffity-taffety" ne'er-do-well, as described by Captain John Smith, it would seem not at all reasonable to suppose Martin was the incompetent insubordinate represented by Smith. Unlike Smith, Martin paid his debts to the colonization company and was a large subscriber thereto. He had taken a degree in law and had seen extended service in the British Navy. In 1585, 1586 he commanded one of the vessels in Drake's voyage, which visited and rescued the Roanoke colony. As a colonist, Martin survived all the ills of an unaccustomed climate, as well as the Indian massacre of 1622. In his undertakings he was so successful that from one who labored for greater freedom in Virginia, he came, in time, to be looked upon as dangerously powerful, and even something of a reactionary or a colonial Tory. Be this as it may, his very success showed

clearly that the historical estimate of his ability, or rather the lack of it, as asserted by Smith, is a malicious falsehood. In the case of John Martin, the record of his long life in the colony—not referred to by himself but by others—makes it easier to disprove Smith's slander, in which the latter grouped together in condemnation so many of our first colonists.

In 1616, the Virginia Company "allowed Captain Martin in reward for his services ten shares of land." In 1622, the year of the Great Indian Massacre in Virginia, a large and influential group of Englishmen certified that John Martin had been for a long time "a faithful servant of the Colony in Virginia; a member of the First Council of Virginia; appointed Master of the Ordinance, fairly in open court; that he had endured all the miseries and calamities forepost Times, with the loss of his Blood, the death of his only son"; and that the Company had "granted him special privileges in his patent." The very broadness of this patent was the cause of dispute between Martin and the first House of Burgesses in Virginia; for by its terms he was "to enjoye his lands" at Martin's Brandon "in as lardge and ample manner, to all intentes and purposes, as any Lord of any Manours in England dothe hold his grounde."

This patent, with its special prerogatives, was probably too much for the more democratic spirit of the first American settlers. The early Virginians would not allow Martin to exercise these exceptional prerogatives. They accordingly abridged them and ultimately forced Martin to accept a new patent, in defiance of the King's wishes. Martin was naturally a fighter. He did not yield what

he held to be his rights without a protracted struggle, and it may be cited against him that he was one of the few Virginians who voted in 1623 to surrender the Virginia Charter to the Crown. Surely, however, Captain John Martin was no "tiffity-taffety" incompetent under either the brief régime of Captain John Smith, or at any other time. On the contrary, Martin succeeded in his undertakings so well that his fellow-colonists felt obliged to curb his claims built upon his own success and his patent of colonization.

Captain John Ratcliffe was the third member of the group especially consigned to infamy by Captain Smith. In the latter's vainglorious chronicles, Ratcliffe is not only numbered among the "tiffity-taffety" ne'er-do-wells of the first colony, but he is also called by Smith "a poor counterfeited imposture."

Unfortunately, we know less about Ratcliffe than the other first settlers consigned to ignominy by the author of "The Generall Historie of Virginia." Evidently, however, Ratcliffe was a friend of Captain Gabriel Archer; and it appears that he, with George Percy, saw considerable service in fighting the Spaniards in the Netherlands. There is some confusion about his name, a matter not uncommon in the seventeenth century, but he was no "counterfeited imposture" as Smith described him. He was President of the Virginia Council 1607, 1608. After visiting England in company with Archer,

he returned to Jamestown in 1609 and was subsequently betrayed and murdered by the treacherous Powhatan, in the following winter. It is possible that, in the absence of true records of the colony, Ratcliffe's greatest claim to fame may be Captain Smith's denunciation of him on all possible occasions, the more especially as this denunciation is nearly always linked with abuse of Captains Martin and Archer, who are better known to us, not through any writings of their own, but by what the records show they have actually accomplished.

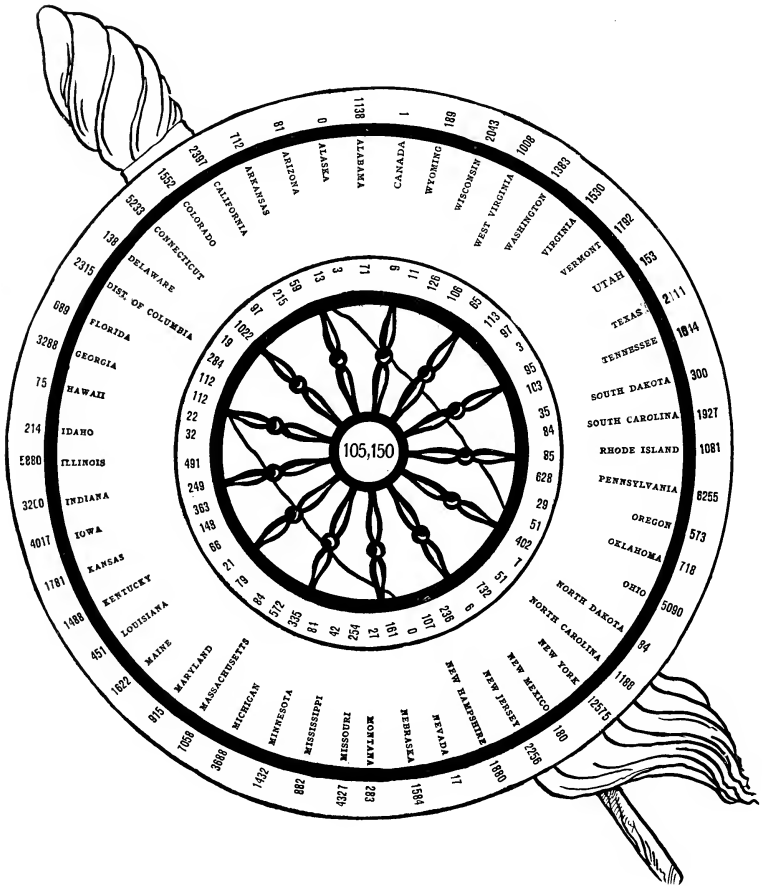
Let us remember and honor the names of these first settlers and give them the credit that is due them. Of the English founders, the name of Sir Edwin Sandys should be honored above the rest. With him should be remembered Southampton, the friend of Shakespeare, who enlisted, incidentally, the great dramatist's interest in America, and Sir Francis Bacon, who drew up the Great Charter of free American institutions.

Of the First Settlers *who gave their lives* to the cause of colonization, the greatest are those stigmatized by our first *royally-licensed* historian; *viz.*, Captains Gabriel Archer, John Martin, and John Ratcliffe.

Finally, there are the men who served the First Colony in connection with other enterprises. Of this number were Captain John Smith, of doubtful memory as to good and ill; Sir Christopher Newport; Lord De la Warr; Admiral Gates; and George Percy.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



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WESTERLY END OF FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE
LOOKING EAST FROM SITE OF THE FEDERAL BRIDGE

HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES *

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American
Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution



MAINE being a part of Massachusetts until 1820, at which date the enthusiasm for turnpikes had largely abated, did not of itself fall a victim to the toll-road mania. But a few roads were chartered by the Massachusetts legislation for the District of Maine of which we will take brief notice. Of those chartered, five were built: the First Cumberland, The Bath, The Wiscasset and Woolwich, The Wiscasset and Augusta and the Camden.

The First Cumberland Turnpike Corporation was incorporated June 24, 1802, and built the road in Scarborough which runs northeasterly about a mile and a half, commencing at Dunstan's Corner or West Scarborough.

Just north of Old Orchard Beach is the narrow outlet of a broad area of marshland which extends inland for a distance of about three miles. The early road between Boston and Portland bore well inland to avoid this marshy tract and at West Scarborough made a wide detour around it, passing over Scottow's Hill, and traversing a length of over

* This series commenced in the January, 1919, Magazine.

two and a half miles between points but little over a mile apart. Over this interval the turnpike was built, probably soon after the granting of the charter.

Having information that Mr. Noah Pillsbury of West Scarborough was once the toll gatherer on the old road, the author sought him at his home one raw January day. Although seventy-eight years old Mr. Pillsbury was out discharging his duties as rural mail carrier, but he soon returned and regaled his visitor with many items about the turnpike days. From 1847 to 1851 the road was free to all passers in consideration of annual payments of one hundred dollars which were made to the turnpike corporation by the proprietors of Vaughn's Bridge. That bridge extended from Portland to South Portland on the site of the monumental structure which recently settled to such an extent as to compel its closing. It was then a toll bridge and its owners, finding that the tolls collected by the First Cumberland diverted travellers from their bridge, took that method of removing the handicap.

The road finally was purchased by the county and town jointly for twenty-five hundred dollars, and made free about 1854.

The Camden Turnpike is to-day one of the picturesque drives of Maine. Although its toll collecting days were from 1802 to 1834, the road is still known as the "Turnpike."

Megunticook Lake lay at the foot of a high precipice which was a part of Megunticook Mountain and the early road from Camden Harbor to Lincolnville Center had to climb over the mountain. It passed through narrow defiles, over lofty cliffs, and on the edge of precipices where a misstep

would result in horse and rider being hurled into rocky chasms hundreds of feet below.* Daniel Barrett made the journey safe and easy.

He secured a charter to build a road along the lake, much of the way where only deep water was found. Huge rocks, loosened from the mountain, were tumbled over the precipice into the lake until a causeway appeared above the water on which the road was built.

The Bath Turnpike was commonly known as Governor King's Turnpike from the fact that that official was its chief promoter and owner. Although the road was eight miles long the project was more of a toll bridge venture than a road, for the obstacle to travel offered by the New Meadows River was the difficulty to be overcome. But a turnpike was built and one which had a leading part in the development of central and eastern Maine. It followed the lines of the present Bath Street in Brunswick and Center Street in Bath, the westerly terminus being on High Street on the north side of the Court House. Connecting by means of Day's Ferry across the Kennebec, with the Wiscasset and Woolwich Turnpike which, in turn, connected with the Wiscasset and Augusta, it opened improved communication between Portland and the town which was to be the capital of the new state.

The Wiscasset and Woolwich Turnpike extended from the first named town to Day's Ferry which had been in operation since about 1755. The charter for the road was granted June 23, 1803.

The Wiscasset and Augusta Turnpike ran from the court house in Wiscasset to the newly built toll bridge

* Robinson's History of Camden and Rockport.



LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE AT THE MASSACHUSETTS LINE

over the Kennebec River at Augusta. Although a very good route was offered to central New Hampshire by way of the Merrimac

It is difficult today to realize why our great-grandfathers thought it important to avoid crossing state boundaries with their lines of transportation. But such a view prevailed even into railroad days, some of the earlier railroads being compelled to follow disadvantageous routes to keep them in the state of their origin. From such a misapprehension came the demand for the first New Hampshire Turnpike.



PORTSMOUTH STREET, CONCORD, N. H.
ORIGINAL FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE

Valley, such a road passed through Massachusetts and a demand arose for a turnpike connecting Concord with the seacoast which should be wholly within New Hampshire.

This road, chartered in 1796, was promptly completed, covering a distance of thirty-six miles, and passing through the towns of Durham, Lee, Barrington, Nottingham, Northwood, Epsom, Chichester, Penbroke and Concord.



MERRIMAC RIVER INTERVALLE

REVISED NEW HAMPSHIRE TURNPIKE APPROACHING CONCORD BRIDGE

Its eastern terminus was at the Piscataque Bridge, which connected Durham and Newington over a half mile of water, and was considered in those days a marvel of bridge building. The western end was at the Federal Bridge over the Merrimac in Concord, and the road there is now known as Portsmouth Street. When the Concord Bridge was completed about 1803 an amendment to the charter allowed the road to branch off at the "Dark Plains" and run thence to the new bridge entering Concord over what is now Bridge Street.

Visitors to Concord see many neat granite stones marking spots of historic interest and if one will go to the east end of the Pennecook Street Bridge she will find there such a marker. From it she will learn that there is the site of the first ferry in 1727 and that the Federal Bridge appeared there in 1798. Another note should be cut on that

stone as it also marks the westerly terminus of the First New Hampshire Turnpike about 1798.

Another road, officially known as the "Third Turnpike Road in New Hampshire," extended from Bellows Falls, through Keene to the Massachusetts line at the town of Townsend which it entered close to Walker Brook, thence continuing about four miles to Townsend Centre.

After this road was available it became common practice among the inhabitants of the region traversed to carry products to Boston in their own teams after snow fell, and it was not unusual to see twenty to forty sleds or sleighs making the journey over the turnpike together.

The location of this road at Bellows Falls was determined by the fact that a bridge across the Connecticut, the first one erected over that river, was already in place. Another turnpike



NORTHERLY END OF LONDONDERRY TURNPIKE

company was incorporated in Vermont six weeks before the act creating the Third New Hampshire. This company continued the line of travel from the bridge at Bellows Falls well along towards Rutland.

Many turnpikes led the way for later railroad locations. Thus did the Third New Hampshire, the Cheshire railroad, now the Cheshire Branch of the Boston and Maine, in due time succeeding it. The road had a corporate life of a quarter of a century. It was made free in 1824.

The Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike ran from the Connecticut River, opposite White River, now White River Junction, to the Merrimac River at the Fisheville Bridge in Boscawen. This road was chartered in 1800 and was made free in 1840. Annual trips to Boston soon became customary on this road also and a local historian * records

that, on many a pleasant winter evening the Common, east of Moulton's Tavern in Andover, might have been seen covered with parked sleighs and sleds of many varieties, from the huge van drawn by eight horses to the little one horse pung filled with the butter, cheese, poultry, etc., of the New Hampshire or Vermont farmer seeking a market "down below."

This road was the predecessor of the Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad from Concord to White River Junction, but took a much more direct course. Travellers by rail to-day may observe the old turnpike close beside the track between Andover and Potter Place stations, but elsewhere the two are far apart.

A notable effort resulted in the building of the Tenth New Hampshire Turnpike through what we now know as the Crawford Notch. Until a rough pioneer road was built about 1785 through that pass all access to Coos County was

* Eastman—History of Andover (N. H.).

had by way of the Connecticut River, and only with the advent of the turnpike in 1803 was a practical route provided elsewhere. Lancaster by that time had become a trading point to be considered and the merchants of Portland looked eagerly for the business which naturally, passing the Notch, followed down the valley of the Saco River. Hence the turnpike with a charter allowing its construction "from the upper line in Bartlett through the Notch in the white hills, containing twenty miles."

In such brief words, was expressed the location of a road which for scenic grandeur has few equals in the world. Winding down through the bottom of that gigantic cleft in the mountains with the peaks towering thousands of feet almost directly overhead, and often hidden from view by the clouds, the builders of this road must have felt a reverential awe as if in the immediate presence of Divinity itself. The scene is thrilling enough to-day when viewed from passing railroad train or automobile; even more so when seen, as by the author, from on foot. But who can conceive the feelings of one who looked upon those mountain sides a century ago when in their primeval glory, and who was unprepared by painting or written description for the scene which burst upon him?

State, county and town histories agree that this road exerted a tremendous influence in building up the "North Country." There are commemorative tablets in the Notch. Why not one to pay tribute to the bold pioneers who built the turnpike?

The Willey House, well known from its mournful tragedy, was a turnpike tavern and the storm which caused the

annihilation of the Willey family nearly obliterated the road. But with the help of contributions from Portland merchants the company made repairs and the collection of tolls continued until the advent of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, about 1876.

Although connection between Concord and Portsmouth was provided as already noted, it did not remove the desirability of intercourse with Boston and by 1804 we find efforts being made in that direction. Massachusetts turnpikes led from Boston through Andover and what is now the city of Lawrence to the New Hampshire line, where the duty was assumed by the Londonderry Turnpike, over which the traveller continued to Concord. The Merrimac River was crossed at "Islehookset Falls" when a toll bridge was long operated by the company.

The northerly terminus of the Londonderry Turnpike was at the corner of West and Main Streets in Concord, where a stone stood for many years, with the inscription "Boston 63 miles." Near this end stood and still stands the factory of the Abbott-Downing Company, famous the country over for its production of Concord coaches. The flag, seen in the distance in the illustration, is over that factory.

Passing southerly the road skirted the river through Bow and passed diagonally across the town of Hooksett. In Auburn it passed between the Mas-sabesic Lakes and over Mount Misery and Rattlesnake Hill, leaving the future city of Manchester four miles to the west. Thence through Derry Centre and across the northerly end of Canobie Lake, to the Essex Turnpike at the Massachusetts line.

The early stage route from Boston to Montreal passed through Concord and then up the Merrimac and Pemigewasset Valleys to Plymouth, whence it bore northwesterly to the bridge at Wells River. Beyond that point it followed the old Hazen-Bayley military road to the Canada line. The Coos Turnpike Corporation was formed in 1805 to improve the portion of the route through the towns of Haverhill, Piermont and Warren, and the road which it built, for more than a generation, was the great thoroughfare in northern New Hampshire and made Haverhill, now the railroad town of Woodsville, the most important and lively town north of Concord. This road in turn gave way to the Concord and Montreal Railroad, now a part of the Boston and Maine's White Mountain Division.

One day the passengers on a south bound train passing through Warren noticed an old man who was eagerly gazing from the window as he rapidly went by the end of the old Coos Turnpike. At last, as he passed a dilapidated old building, he leaned back in his seat with the satisfied air of one who had found what he sought. On the conductor's sympathetic advances he finally told his story.

When a boy in St. Johnsbury he had been hired as a helper in driving a flock of five hundred turkeys from that town to Lowell, and the tumble-down old rookery which he had recognized had been one of the comfortable taverns

at which he had stopped on the way. The drive became a notable procession and word of its coming was carried in advance by the more rapid travellers who passed it, so that whole villages were on the watch for its arrival. As the birds became accustomed to the manner of progressing, more ceremony developed, and soon our youthful custodian found that he could lead the way with the flock following him. A gobbler of especial dignity soon assumed a position beside the leader and thus the procession advanced at the rate of about twenty-three miles a day until its destination was reached, without the loss of a single bird.

Many toll roads were chartered and built in New Hampshire for the purpose of providing easy access to the mountain summits and other places of scenic interest. Among them were the well-known road from the Glen to the summit of Mount Washington, which way opened in August, 1861; the path up Moosilauk; the short road leading to the flume; and the Liberty Road up Mount Chocorua; all of which are still collecting toll.

Eighty-two corporations to build turnpikes were created by the New Hampshire legislature between 1796 and 1893. Of that number thirty-one, including the ten noted herein, built their roads, the remainder giving up the struggle against the enormous difficulties of financing in those early days.

(To be continued)





THE STORY OF THE BRITISH WAR PAINTINGS*

By Katharine Calvert Goodwin



ENGLAND'S pictorial record of the war! Such are the paintings, the etchings, the water-colors and the drawings exhibited under the auspices of the British Ministry of Information and now on tour in the United States. Twenty-four British artists are represented by these pictures, among them the very foremost painters of the day. By 1916 most of them had forsaken their artistic careers to enter military service: some went to officers' training camps, some enlisted as gunners in artillery, some as privates in the tank corps, others joined the Artists' Rifles. Thus they became admirably fitted to portray every phase of actual warfare.

Also by 1916 England had realized the value of perpetuating her glorious war annals through her artists as well as her writers. The Government therefore commissioned such men as Sir William Orpen, Sir John Lavery, Mr. James McBey and Mr. Muirhead Bone as official war painters. "Those physically fit were sent to the Front, while those unable to withstand the rigors of active service remained at home to chronicle the not less essential story of Britain's indus-

trial, naval, or agricultural achievements."

Far away in northern France there is the little village of Cassel, a mile or so behind the lines, and here, day after day and month after month, Sir William Orpen, gazetted as a major, lived and painted. Gradually he fell away from his earlier style of rather exaggerated futurism, and with wonderful virility and sympathetic insight depicted his various impressions of the war on over a hundred canvases. There's the busy scene in the receiving room at the 42d Stationary Hospital, and there's the lonely desolation of the Thiepval Wood. He paints a certain picture and calls it "The Village: Evening." True, it is evening, for a lurid sunset sky is reflected in the lake, but the village itself is in ruins and the only inhabitants are two dead Germans lying in a ditch. He paints howitzers in action, soldiers resting, mines exploding, gunners' shelters, observation trees, stretcher bearers, wounded Tommies, captured Germans, graves, tanks and aeroplanes, the Grenadier guardsman, the Irish fusileer, every phase of action, every type of man, every effort, every sacrifice, every achievement that goes to make up England's story for the last four years.

As a portrait painter, Sir William Orpen is unsurpassed. His portraits of

*These paintings are reproduced through the courtesy of Walter Monroe Grant, Esq., Manager, Department of Exhibitions.



Photo by Handy, Washington

MAJOR J. B. MCCUDDEN, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., M.M.
BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN

the two great marshals, Haig and Foch, besides being faultless likenesses, are also interesting from an historical standpoint. Take the established portrait painters of the Revolutionary period, Benjamin West, John Copley or Rembrandt Peele. On their canvases, background and setting are equally as important as the face. For instance, in Peele's painting of Washington at Yorktown one almost forgets to notice the resemblance in order to marvel at the gorgeous uniform, the fiery horse and the detailed foliage of the landscape. But in Orpen's portrait of Haig, the only background is a grayish, purplish blur, the uniform fades into insignificance, but the face—the face of the man whose tactics as Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France, won the Allied offensive of 1915—that is indeed the wonder of the picture.

The portrait of Major J. B. McCudden is somehow peculiarly appealing. The highbred, eager face with the fine brown eyes and the firmly set mouth seem to embody every characteristic of the highest type of Englishman. This young aviator was one of the most decorated members of the Royal Air Force and received the Victoria Cross, the Military Medal, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order. He accounted for fifty-four enemy airplanes and then, last July, he was accidentally killed. Yet, surely it is the example of such men as he that inspired the youth of England in her critical hour. From every university, college and high school they poured forth the very day they were eligible for service, and every front and fighting area gave record and conclusive proof of Britain's dominion of the air.

The Falling Bomb shows a terrified and half-naked group of people fleeing from the street to seek shelter in the basement of a house. Among them is a

mother and tiny baby and towards the left of the picture is seen the glare of the exploding bomb. A repetition of the horrors of Scarborough and Whitby. Casualties of over four thousand, largely of non-combatants, have been the result of the enemy air raids on Britain.

One of England's most effective answers to the Zeppelin, Gotha and submarine was the invention of the tank, the most important military innovation of the war. It was in September, 1915, that the first tank was used in battle, and it moved up the main street of Flers, France, firing on the Germans. Three years later, during the victorious Allied drive of last August, one hundred and fifty British tanks took part. Sir William Orpen's picture of two monster tanks plowing over the crest of a hill is one of the most powerful conceptions of mechanical strength in the whole collection.

There's another picture, "Adam and Eve at Péronne," it is called, that strikes a gayer, merrier note than any other. There, under the main archway of the quaint old town, a young peasant girl is offering an apple to a British Tommy, probably a member of that Warwick regiment that entered Péronne in 1917. Hundreds of such scenes must have taken place, whether in Péronne, Gréville, Bapaume or Épernay. It has proved no apple of discord as was the case in Eden, but marked the happy fraternization of two great peoples.

Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson enlisted in 1914 as a motor transport driver, and, although two years later he was invalided out, he has since been to the Front as an artist. His paintings show principally the cruel havoc of war; views of bombarded towns, remaking of roads after German retreats, bursting shells, looted coffins and such.

Spencer Pryse's dramatic sketch of Belgium, 1914, fugitives, perhaps shows

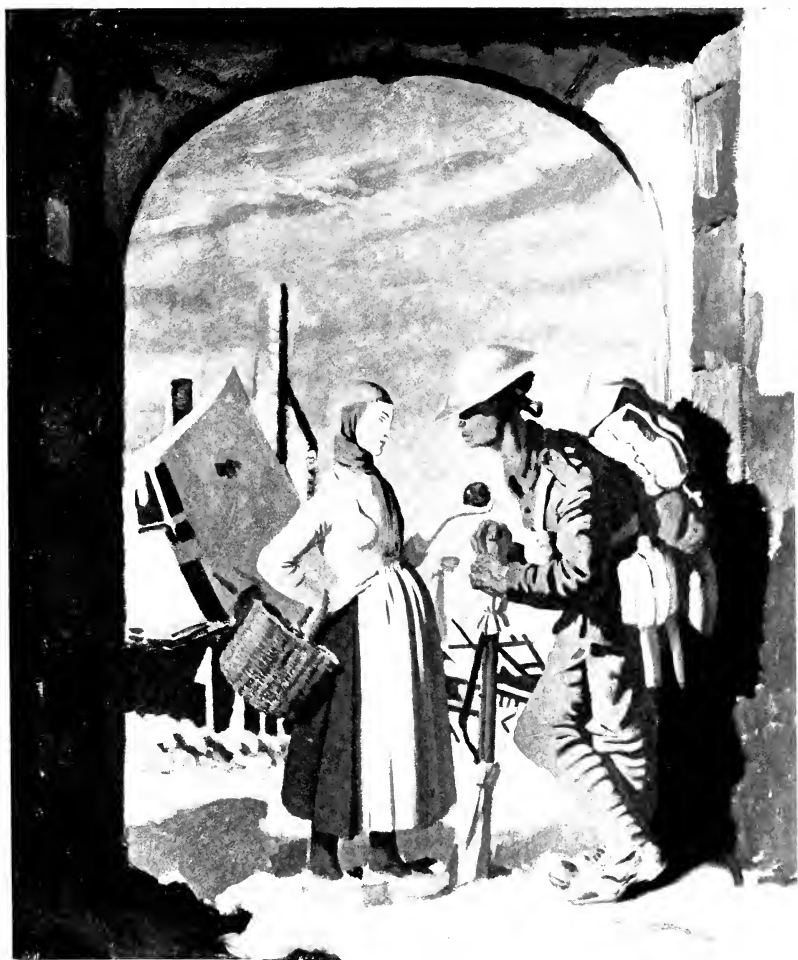


Photo by Handy, Washington

ADAM AND EVE AT PÉRONNE
BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN



Photo by Handy, Washington

TANKS
BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN



Photo by Handy, Washington

BELGIUM, 1914. FUGITIVES.
BY G. SPENCER PRYSE

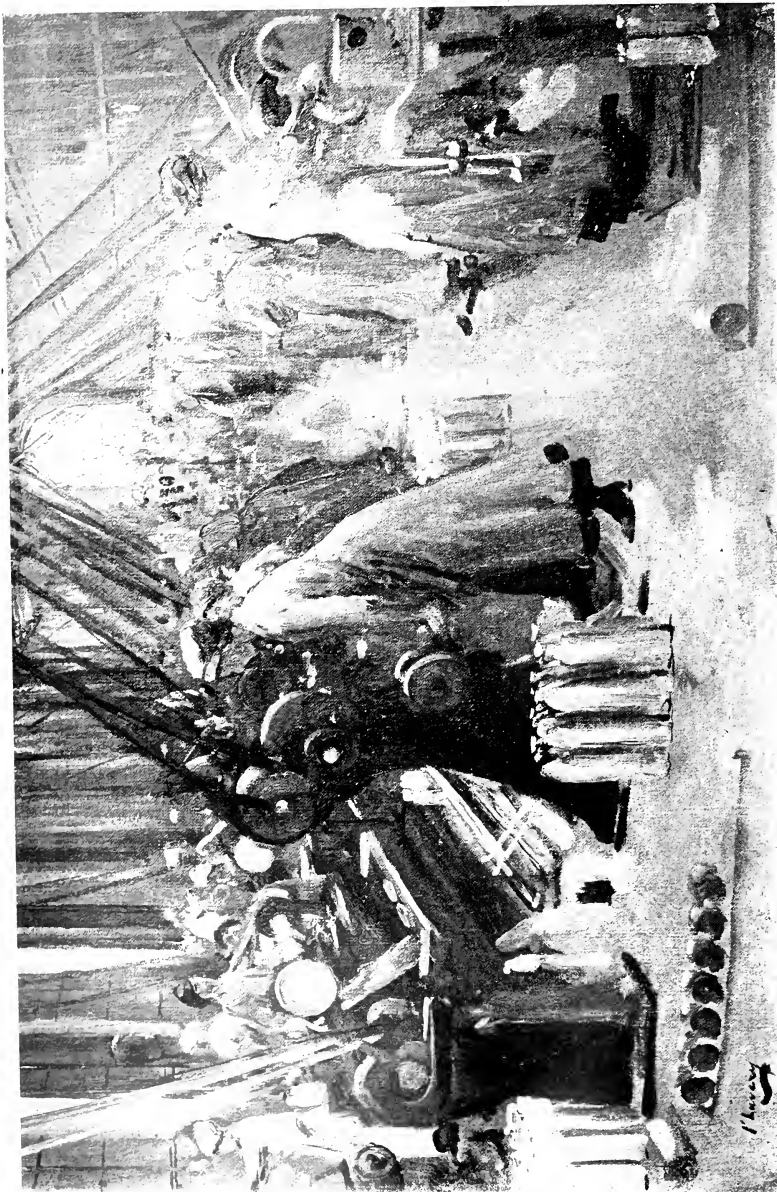


Photo by Handy, Washington

SHELL MAKING, SCOTLAND
BY SIR JOHN LAVERY

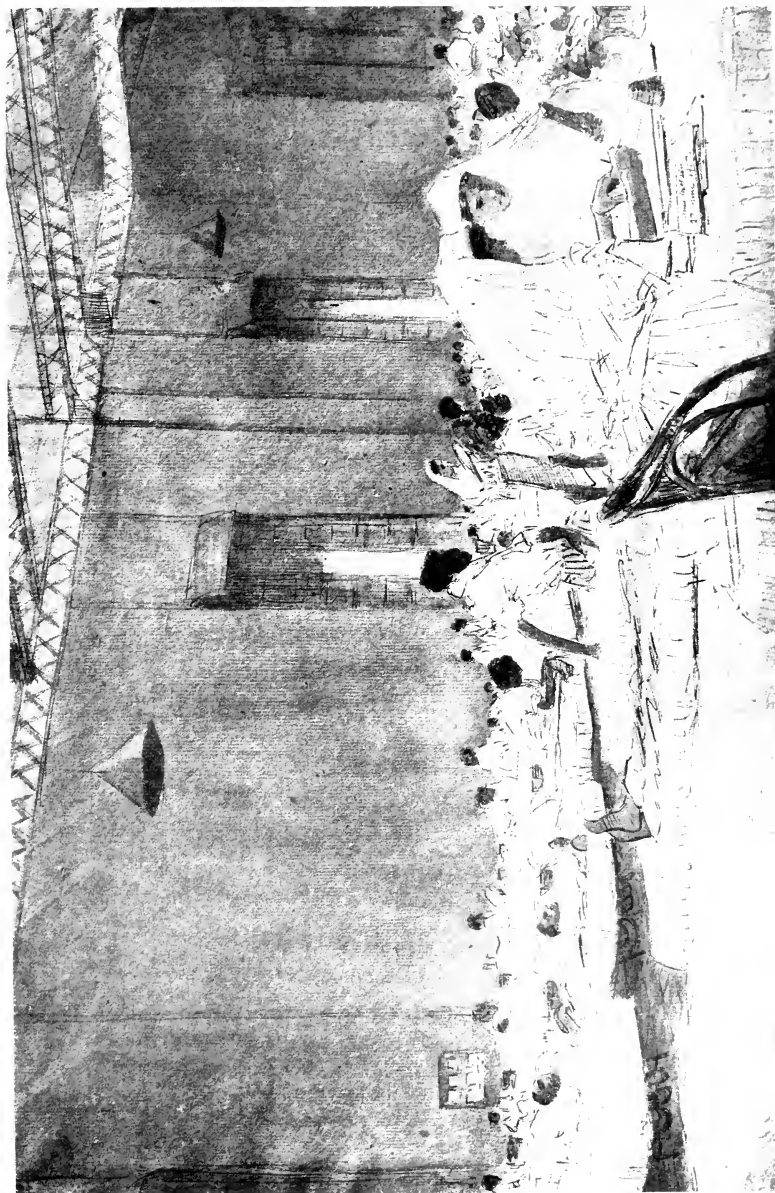


Photo by Handy, Washington

A HOSPITAL WARD
BY JAMES MC BEY

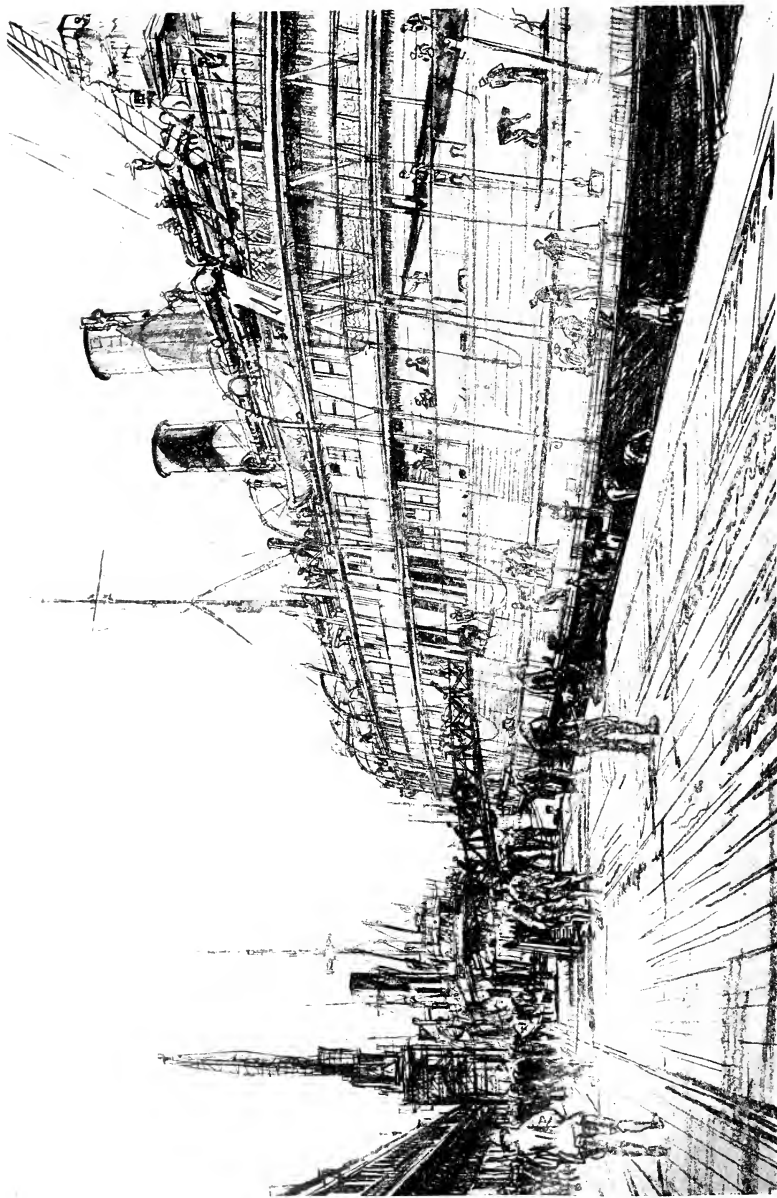


Photo by Handy, Washington

AMERICAN RIVER STEAMER IN AN ENGLISH HARBOUR
BY MUIRHEAD BONE

a group of exiles who have arrived at Folkestone. Hundreds of thousands of Belgium outcasts have found a sanctuary in Britain, with homes and employment awaiting them. In northern England there is a large munition town, Elizabethville, named after the Queen of the Belgians, and whose population is entirely Belgian. The quiet, resourceful life of these people show that the recrudescence of Belgium has indeed begun.

The small painting entitled "Shell Making; Scotland," by Sir John Lavery, is but another example of woman's work during the war. In 1918 one million British women were working in munition factories, producing in two weeks more shells than were made in the entire first year of the war. Then, Great Britain had exactly three arsenals, now she has two hundred national arsenals, besides over five thousand controlled factories and workshops. While hospital work has always been a woman's sphere and the valor of the British nurses is now a matter of history, still the astounding efficiency of the British women in munition factories and in every possible administrative office has revolutionized all preconceived ideas of woman's field of action. Making every part of an aeroplane from the billet to the plane, handling the deadly fulminate of mercury, building guns and testing metals are only a few instances of their work. Incidentally, five thousand girls from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps ("Waacs") have been sent to render clerical and social aid to the American Army in France.

While the decisive battles of the war were won on the Western Front, still complete victory would not have been possible without the effective British campaign in the East. England's occupation of Egypt and Palestine are the themes of the striking water colors of Mr. James McBey,

who went to those countries as official artist in 1917. Imagine tractors in Jerusalem, cavalry dashing up the road to Jericho and mine sweepers bombarding the coast of Gaza! His painting entitled "A Hospital Ward" is a scene in the great general hospital at Port Said, which was formerly a building of the Suez Canal Company. According to the report of the Red Cross Society for 1918, over 73,000 officers, men and nurses have passed through the Red Cross hospitals and homes in Egypt.

Mr. Muirhead Bone went to France as official artist in 1916, and although his wonderful drypoints and etchings show many excellent military and industrial scenes, he stands out notably as a marine artist. Battleships, destroyers, mine-sweepers, torpedoes, shipyards, every sort of naval panorama are among his drawings, and should be of especial interest to us because of the heavy debt of gratitude America owes to the British Navy. British ships have carried across two-thirds of our men and escorted one-half of them. During the first eighteen months of the war, Great Britain built a fleet of new vessels which approximately equalled the whole of the German Navy when war broke out, while the mine-sweepers and patrol boats, which in 1914 numbered twelve, now number 3300. By her blockade system, England strangled German trade, thus opening Allied ports to America, and captured over five million tons of enemy shipping. There is one picture of "The Bridge of a British Merchant Ship at Sea" which shows the type of crew of the merchant marine. They had the task of supplying food to the Allies besides bearing the full brunt of submarine warfare. The casualties suffered in the British Navy were even greater in proportion than those of the Army, yet the cost was not too dear, for the memory of the

Dogger Bank, Jutland, and the Battle of the Falkland Isles will live forever.

Mr. Bone's picture of the American River Steamer in an English Harbour shows a boat that was brought to England to carry our men from Southampton to Havre or Rouen. And surely these very men will hold among their dearest memories their welcome in old England. For the British have made every possible effort to entertain our soldiers

and sailors. Magnificent houses are their clubs, Hyde Park is their baseball field and two of the largest theatres are reserved exclusively for them. It does seem as if the words of Thomas Jefferson, expressed a century ago, had reëchoed through the years, when he bade us cherish cordial friendship with Great Britain, for "nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more, side by side, in the same cause."



D. A. R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
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MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT

Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Nebraska. Stephen Bennett Chapter, of Fairmont, has doubled its quota for Til'oloy Fund, check for full amount having been sent to the Treasurer General.

Ohio. The State Regent, Mrs. Edward L. Harris, has sent the following letter to the sixty-eight Ohio chapters. It so adequately explains the reasons for and the importance of filling out the Report blanks (Bulletins 41 A and B) for the compilation of the national War Work Report for the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, that it is here published for the benefit of all the readers of the magazine:

January 13, 1919.

MY DEAR CHAPTER REGENT:

One of the most important factors in winning the war was *unity*—"unity of aim, unity of effort and unity of direction and command."

Now let us apply this principle of *unity* to these reports—obeying cheerfully the expressed desire, the "direction and command" of our

President General to make them as complete as possible.

You and the members of your chapter, fired by love of country, have given liberally to many causes connected with the war—given not only money but time and strength.

Before you can call your work finished it must be recorded, not from any motive of self-glory, but because you have been making history—the history of the Society you love and to which you pledged your allegiance when you became a member. Also, you wish the Daughters of the American Revolution to be understood and appreciated by future generations.

Working in "*unity* of aim and effort" our state report will be a credit to Ohio and the National Society.

Faithfully yours,

EVA GOULD HARRIS,
State Regent.

N. B.—This report *must* be in the hands of the State Regent on or before February 11, 1919. Do *not* send to Publicity Director.



THE LITTLE BUGLER OF THE AISNE*

By Woodbury Pulsifer

The poilus in their trenches stood,
The order passed along the line,
To cross the stream and take the wood,
Which crowned the lofty, steep incline.

With wild huzzah, and gun in hand,
That gallant band in dingy blue
Crossed, and, ere the next command,
Their weary bodies prostrate threw.

Atop the hill the barb'rous horde,
From dread machines in close array,
A murd'rous hail of bullets poured
Upon the poilus as they lay.

Full well they knew their only hope,
Ere yet death's harvest were too great,
To charge like demons up the slope,
And, steel 'gainst steel, to try their fate.

"And will the order never sound?
And must we here like cattle die?
Is there no bugler to be found?
O God in Heaven, hear our cry!"

Hark! Hark! the longed-for bugle note;
The charge! the charge! in tones that thrill.
Ere yet the message ceased to float
The men were surging up the hill.

Though many a gallant poilu fell,
The brave undaunted band pressed on.
The clash! the groans! the exultant yell!
Which tells the tale of victory won.

Who blew the charge and saved the day?
The grateful victors sought the truth.
Who blew that charge no man could say;
But one had seen a sturdy youth—

"By yonder house abreast our right,
With hands uplifted to his face,
And in those hands was something bright—"
"Enough." They hastened to the place.

And there no living thing they found;
But fragments of a youthful form,
Near where a shell had torn the ground,
A horn, a hand no longer warm.

O little bugler of the Aisne!
Who gave the most that man can give;
The echoes of thy clarion strain
In many a grateful heart shall live;

And many a lad in many a land,
In better lines than these portrayed,
Thy story'll pass from hand to hand;
O little bugler, unafraid!

* Doctor Pulsifer's poem is founded on an incident of the battle related by Lieutenant Labat, of the French High Commission, who participated in that action. After reading the poem, Lieutenant Labat wrote Doctor Pulsifer: ". . . The dramatic anecdote could not be better expressed in poetry."—EDITOR.



SERVICE MEDALS OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

So the master-pen of Longfellow depicted Florence Nightingale, and to this day memory reverts to her whenever mention is made of heroic women in hospitals, and the vision comes of wounded and dying men turning to kiss her shadow on their pillows as she passed, lighted lamp in hand, on her missions of mercy in the Crimean War.

More than half a century later, the women of Great Britain and her Colonies were as quick as Florence Nightingale to respond to their country's need, and upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 rallied to the aid of the British Red Cross. From the humblest cottage and from the ranks of royalty they came, and their devotion to duty in the face of every danger, in the face of horrors such as the world had never before known, has added a page of undying glory to England's history.

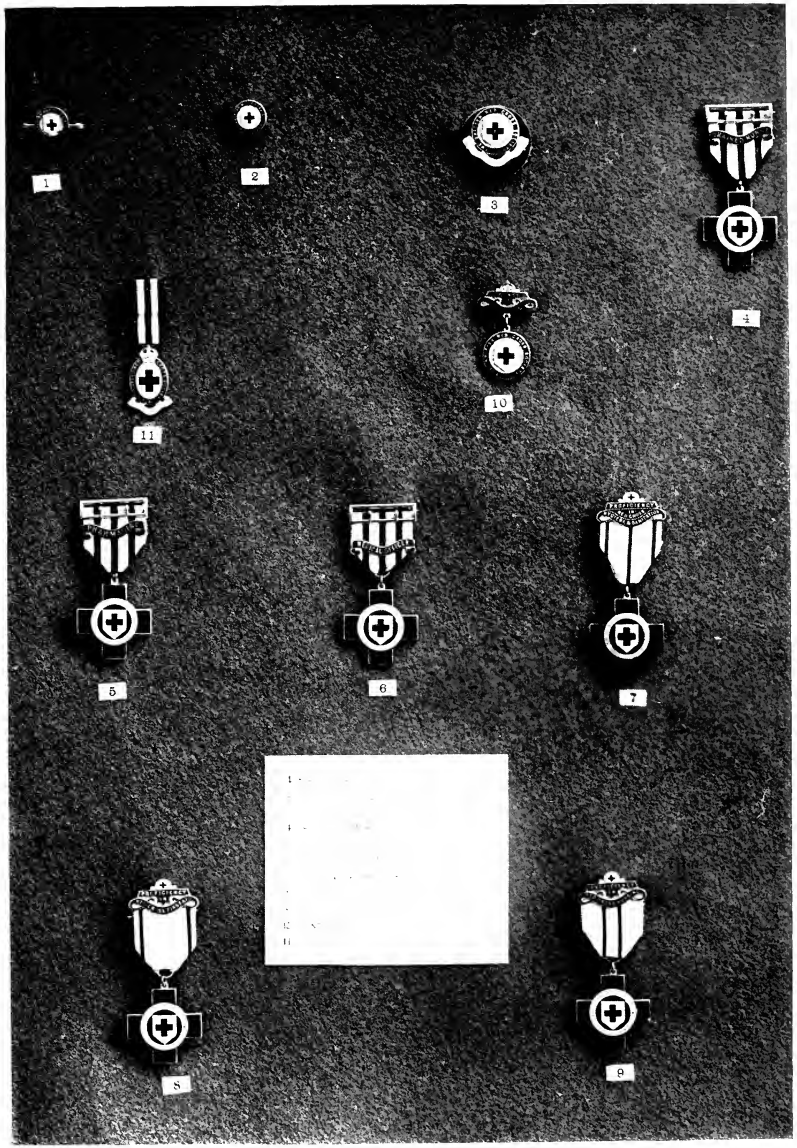
The British Red Cross was created as a national society as early as 1870, when it was called upon to mitigate suffering in the Franco-Prussian War, but it was not until after the International Conference in Vienna, in 1897, that a Central Red Cross Committee was established to coördinate its work with the St. John's Ambulance Association and the Army Nursing Reserve.

("Under the Red Cross' Flag," by Mabel T. Boardman.)

The British nurse's decoration is the Royal Red Cross established by Queen Victoria in 1883. The cross is of crimson enamel bearing the words: Faith, Hope, Charity, and an effigy of the reigning sovereign. Its bestowal entitles the recipient to place the initials: "R.R.C." after her name. This medal, awarded to foreigners as well as British subjects, is as greatly coveted as the war decorations of the Allies.

The accompanying illustration shows eleven insignia and badges of the British Red Cross.

Number 1 is the Society's brooch for women; Number 2, the button for men, to be worn in the lapel of the coat; Number 3, the medallion for the National Fire Brigade Union; Number 4 is the trained nurse's badge; Number 5, the medical officer's badge; Number 6, the pharmacist's badge; Number 7 is the badge given for proficiency in hygiene and sanitation; Number 8, that given for proficiency in first aid work, and Number 9, for proficiency in nursing. Number 10 is the County badge, and Number 11, the most coveted of all, is given only for unusually meritorious service.



INSIGNIA OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS



THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Helen E. Stout

Vice-Chairman National C.A.R. Committee of the D.A.R.
and State Director of the D.C.C.A.R.

DURING the last Congress it was found that a great many did not know that there was such an organization as the Children of the American Revolution, or else did not know how to form chapters or societies as they are called in the C.A.R. I decided to appeal to you through the medium of our splendid magazine to take a more vital interest in the Children of the American Revolution.

The forming of societies of the C.A.R. is a very simple matter for the Daughters, and only needs real interest. That obtained, it is not long before an interesting and flourishing society is living.

First, the president of each society must be a member

of the D.A.R. The C.A.R. is a separate organization from the D.A.R., having a National President and an Official Board of its own. There is no limit of number for membership in societies. Four or five children may start one, though it is preferable that as many as ten or twelve be organized if possible. The president must apply to the

state director for permission to organize. In nearly all cases the state director is chairman of the C.A.R. Committee of the D.A.R. Her name is then sent by the state director to the C.A.R. board for approval, and if satisfactory to the board she is appointed. The other officers of the society are the children, and they are taught how to hold office. In



C. A. R.'S IN THEIR ROOM AT MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C. PORTRAIT OF MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, PRESIDENT C. A. R. IN THE BACKGROUND

some cases where the societies are very large the vice president is a D.A.R. and takes charge of the Juniors. The societies are divided into Junior and Senior, the former composed of very young children up to twelve years of age. When they enter their teens they are transferred to the Senior Society where the girls remain until they are eighteen and the boys until they are twenty-one. They are then transferred to the D.A.R. and S.A.R. respectively, within the year, without the extra new membership fee, being now recognized as regular members of both organizations.

There should be a meeting of each society at least once a month, the whole work being that of a miniature D.A.R. chapter. Thus, it is really a school for future D.A.R.'s and S.A.R.'s. The membership papers are exactly similar to those of the D.A.R. with the same requirements (direct descent on either the mother's or father's side). The dues are fifty cents a year, twenty-five cents for the Society treasury and twenty-five cents for the National treasury.

For those already interested in the work of the C.A.R., I would refer you to my report to our State Committee last April which was published in the May issue of the magazine. This gives an

idea of the many things the children of the District of Columbia have done and are doing for the Red Cross.

We fully expect to help in Rechickenizing France. Ten cents buys an egg for an incubator in France, and twenty-five cents places a chicken on a French farm. A button is given to every donator of the price of a chicken.

The societies are supposed to take up some historical topic or subject of interest to study at their meetings. In one society in the District the meaning and origin of the different state seals were studied, in another, historical local landmarks, in another, Revolutionary heroes. Papers are written and read about them, or some person gives a short talk on the subject. The Pledge to the Flag, The Ode to the Flag, all the verses of America and the Star Spangled Banner are taught.

Do not leave it too long to put on record the ancestry of your little C.A.R. A record is kept of all the work of each child during the war and now for the reconstruction period. Your little girl or boy should have his or her work on record, and in years to come will be proud to show it. It is a record our nation will be proud to have, for remember, we are responsible for Young America.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.). Since my last report the Chapter has made history so fast that it is hard for me to give a short report.

Our "Flag Day" meeting was held June 14th at the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Bryant. The talk on the "Flag" by Rev. Robert N. Spencer was exceedingly impressive. The following resolutions were adopted that day:

First: That the mayor and council of the city be petitioned to pass an ordinance providing that no force be employed to compel any traitor or disloyal person to kiss the American flag.

Second: To adopt five French orphans for one year at a cost to the Chapter of \$182.50.

Third: To secure a bed in the American Military Hospital at Neuilly, France, the Chapter members to donate \$600 to cover the expense for one year.

On June 16th, the Historical Society of Kansas City placed a memorial tablet in Penn Valley Park to the memory of C. C. Spaulding, Kansas City's Pioneer Prophet. On June 28th some of our members sold Thrift Stamps amounting to \$6300.

The Fourth of July celebration was held at Swope Park, commencing in the morning with a parade of all the Allied Nations, followed by speeches by prominent citizens.

The Tag Day, July 7th, to raise money for the benefit of the "Community House Mothers' Fund," was a great success. One thousand women from the different patriotic organizations volunteered their time and services, and they were successful in raising \$10,000.

Bastille Day, June 14th, was celebrated for the first time in Kansas City. We were requested to hang the Allied Flags with our own and all citizens responded. Some of our members in Martha Washington costumes took part in the "Passing of the Flag." The parade was led by Major Thomas M. Murphy and the Seventh Regiment, followed

by the Boy Scouts and United States soldiers and sailors.

The unveiling of the mural decoration, "The Call of Missouri," took place July 19th at the Public Library. It was a gift from our Chapter to the city and is valued at \$20,000.

In August some of our members assisted in raising \$600 for the Salvation Army overseas work. Two of our members adopted two Belgian soldiers and sent money for their August vacations.

The Santa Fé Trail Committee, assisted by the Park Board, placed three Santa Fé Trail monuments in August, and the two bronze tablets will be placed very shortly.

A proclamation was made in Missouri to observe August 26th as "Pershing Day," and all were requested to purchase War Savings Stamps on that day.

On September 2d the Chapter received permission from the Treasury Department at Washington to place a bell on the Federal building, to be rung each day at noon, to call attention of the citizens of Kansas City to a moment of silent prayer for the victory of our armies.

This bell was loaned to us by the Richard & Conover Hardware Company for the duration of the war. On September 13th, the dedication took place. Our Regent, Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, was assisted by Rev. Robert N. Spencer in the ceremonies. The bell was rung for the first time by Miss Jessie Rogers, a great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross. She dedicated herself to the patriotic service of ringing the bell at noon each day until peace was declared.

A resolution was adopted at our business meeting, September 2d, to set aside a day in November for memorial services for our deceased members and those of our Chapter's Service Flag who had given their lives in this great war for humanity. There are now seventy-two stars on our flag.

On September 24th, plans were made to erect a "living memorial" for our soldiers,

by planting an avenue of trees, each tree to commemorate a soldier who makes the "Supreme Sacrifice." This "Avenue of Heroes" will be placed at the entrance of our largest public park.

"When a man plants a tree, he plants himself, every root is an anchor. These and seeds he plants are his prayers, and by them he works grander miracles every day than ever were written."

At the State Conference, held October 1st to 4th, at Jefferson City, our Chapter presented and dedicated to the state a bronze tablet with the names of 282 men who helped make our state's history. The ceremonies were held October 2d in the Historical Rooms of the new Capitol.

Sixty members of the French Foreign Legion were guests of our city during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. One of their members, Captain Paul Tamperli, became ill and died of influenza while here. Flowers were sent to him by our Chapter during his illness.

Many of our members took active part in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, and greatly assisted in making it such a wonderful success, as our city oversubscribed \$1,500,000. Kansas City leads in the selling of War Savings Stamps.

The 426th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was celebrated on October 13th. Flags were flying from all the public buildings, many business houses and thousands of homes.

Our Chapter still takes Wednesday weekly for work at the Red Cross rooms, and the members who attend have done splendidly.

Plans are being perfected by a committee of prominent citizens, including one of our Chapter members, Mrs. George Fuller, to place a memorial monument on the plaza in front of the Union Station.

Mrs. Connelly and her committee, formed of our Chapter members, did splendid work at the post office in the indexing of 5000 names of soldiers to whom Christmas boxes were shipped to France.

The Children of the American Revolution have a membership of twenty-five. They arranged an entertainment given at the Shubert Theatre on December 27th for the benefit of re-chickening France.

The "War Records" our Chapter started in April have rapidly grown until we have thousands of pictures and accounts of our men and women in service here and abroad.

LINNEE LEONA ALLEN,

(MRS. CHAS. CHANNING) *Historian.*

Col. Andrew Lynn Chapter (Uniontown, Pa.). This Chapter was organized in Fayette County, November 4, 1914, by twelve of the present members, all descendants of Col. Andrew Lynn.

It was the first chapter to be organized in Fayette County, and in the four years of its existence it has grown to almost three times its original membership. Having lost one by death and one by dismissal, we have at present thirty-three members and six application papers pending, while others are asking admission.

Soon after adjusting our private work in the Chapter the world war commenced. Most of our members joined the Red Cross and helped with the various work along that line. Some members worked for the Navy, others sewed, knitted, etc., and some did nursing during the influenza epidemic. A goodly share of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps were bought, and money was given towards the restoration of Tilloloy and various other needs.

Before the war we helped in a small way to purchase the ground adjoining Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, D. C. We had some marking done on the Old Trails' Roads in our own county, and also published some accounts of historic places in the county.

Most of our money has been raised by free-will offerings of the Chapter members and their friends, while a few small sums have been raised in some special way by individual members.

In our early days we were successful in winning a ten-dollar gold piece as a prize for the largest number of subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We were fortunate in having a silk flag presented to the Chapter by Lewis Evans Lynn, another descendant of our worthy ancestor. We had one visit from our State Regent, Miss Emma Crowell, who gave us a very beautiful gavel of historic origin.

The Chapter headquarters were first at Brownsville, the oldest town in the county, in early days known as Fort Bird. We have recently moved to Uniontown, the county capital.

MARTHA D. LYNN,
Historian.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter (Greenwich, N. J.). This Chapter has passed through a deeper experience than in any previous year since its organization in July, 1914.

The eight monthly meetings have been held with a goodly attendance, and the instructive and entertaining programs carefully carried out; yet the watchword has been "Service." We mourned with our beloved Regent the



LEGIONVILLE MARKER UNVEILED BY FORT MC INTOSH CHAPTER, JUNE 14, 1918, AT LEGIONVILLE, PA.

loss of her husband in January, and missed her presence and inspiration from some of our meetings in consequence.

The Chapter activities have been along varied lines. Contributions were made to Berry School, Red Cross Sustaining Fund, Soldiers' Relief, Philippine Scholarship Fund for French Orphans, and other work. One Liberty Bond was taken by the Chapter and \$3500 worth of bonds were bought by sixteen of the members.

The social committee arranged a Colonial Tea, which was held at the home of the Ex-Regent, Mrs. Tomlinson, and a card party given in the County Historical Rooms. Both were delightful affairs and neat sums realized thereby for war relief work.

Flag rules were framed and placed in the various schools of the city. Many garments have been knitted, and over 3000 pieces of surgical dressings made. All have given freely and gladly of their time, their means and the labor of their hands. Two sons and two grandsons of members have been in active service.

(Mrs. C. B.)

SARAH J. LUMMIS,
Historian.

Fort McIntosh Chapter (Beaver, Pa.), unveiled a marker in honor of General Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary hero, who had his winter headquarters at Legionville, Pennsylvania.

Legionville was selected by General Wayne as a training camp for the drilling of his soldiers, and the preparations for that

campaign against the Red Men, which was so successfully carried out in the battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794.

On this site, which is located on the Lincoln Highway, on the bank of the Ohio River, the marker was placed, bearing the following inscription:

"This marks the site of the camp of General Anthony Wayne during the winter of 1792 and 1793. Erected by Fort McIntosh Chapter, No. 636, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The tablet was unveiled by the following children: Mary Louise Haun, Agnes Margaret Galton, Robert Machesney and Guy Shugert. The introductory address was given by the Regent, Mrs. Annie O. LeRoy, and this was followed by a very interesting history of the site, from the period of the first settler in that territory to the present residents, by District Attorney Lewis E. Graham, of Beaver, Pa.

MRS. E. M. STANDLEY,
Historian.

Sioux Lookout Chapter (North Platte, Neb.), was organized November 22, 1916. The initial meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. F. Iddings, following a dinner given at the home of Mrs. T. C. Patterson. Mrs. C. H. Aull, of Omaha, State Regent, since made Vice-President General, was with us, also Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, State Treasurer, of this city, who acted as Organizing Regent.

The presence of two such efficient women at our first meeting, and having Mrs. Spencer with us at subsequent meetings, have aided us greatly in getting properly organized and working upon true D. A. R. principles.

We have a charter membership of fifty-four, the largest in the state, with a total enrollment of sixty-three. Because of this rapid growth, we are today the proud possessors of the beautiful flag awarded each year at the State Conference to the chapter making the greatest gain in membership.

Brief literary programs at our monthly meetings have proved highly inspirational to so young a chapter. Several lineage books and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been placed upon the shelves of the city library. A relic exhibition was held on the date of our first anniversary, to which the public was invited. Ladies in Colonial costumes served tea during the three afternoons. It was interesting to note the large number of relics of the Revolutionary period that were to be found here in the West, so far from their original settings. The exhibition was not only entertaining, but attained its objective in acting as a stimulus for greater effort in preserving historical places and articles.

The Daughters have been found actively engaged in all practical patriotic efforts, giving of their time and resources without reserve. The Chapter has purchased two Liberty Bonds and contributed liberally to the Red Cross. On Registration Day an informal reception was held for all registrants. A program of song was one of the enjoyable features of the afternoon.

Sioux Lookout Chapter was very ably represented at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress by Mrs. Y. A. Hinman, local Registrar, attending as a delegate, and by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hinman, and Miss Nanine Iddings, acting as pages. The annual State Conference of the Nebraska D. A. R. will be held in this city during the spring of 1919. It will be our pleasure to welcome all visiting and representative D. A. R.'s at this time.

TERESA B. MEHLMANN,
Historian.

Hannibal Chapter (Hannibal, Mo.) has the honor to report the following activities for the eighteen months ending November 1, 1918:

Relative to the personnel of the Chapter, there has been 1 withdrawal to the National Society, 4 deaths, 1 addition by transfer and 2 by new membership. Incident to the membership there has been 1 marriage and 3

births. Sons and daughters of members of the Chapter are performing active service for their country as follows: 4 in active service, 1 in Red Cross work in Italy, 4 in Students' Army Training Corps.

The unusual opportunities for service have demanded many funds in excess of our annual membership dues. This patriotic emergency fund has been derived from activities as follows: At the beginning of this period we gave a party at the Elks Club which netted the Chapter \$53.35. Under our auspices a carnival street dance was given, which netted \$103.53. On account of the great demand for the personal services of every one of our members to Red Cross work and other war activities, we decided in May, 1918, to discontinue our Home Makers' Club. Part of the equipment was sold for \$21.50 and added to our War Fund, and the rest of the equipment was donated to our new "Home," at that time called the "Home for the Friendless." To comply with the Food Administration, in October, 1917, the Chapter officially decided to discontinue serving refreshments at meetings. Each hostess in lieu donated \$1.50, which went to the maintenance of the Home Makers. Upon the discontinuance of the Home Makers for more urgent demands of Red Cross work, these contributions became part of our War Fund.

To Company E, Missouri National Guard, we donated 130 first-aid kits at 30 cents each, besides making 150 bandages for them of old linen. To Company D, Illinois National Guard, guarding the Hannibal Bridge, we sent 3 gallons of ice cream and 4 large homemade cakes.

We bought a \$50 bond for the Chapter and contributed \$59 to the \$100,000 bond of the National Society and \$10 to the United War Work Fund. To the Ambulance Fund we gave \$25; to the Camp Mother Fund \$60; to the Navy Comfort League \$5, and to the Levering Hospital \$5. We contributed \$29.50 to the rebuilding of Tilloloy. One year's subscription to the *Saturday Evening Post* was sent to the battleship *Missouri*; 6 aviator's vests were made; 6 victrola records were sent and \$5 for the purchase of additional records for our soldiers. Individual members have mailed quantities of books and magazines directly to soldiers and sailors. The Hannibal Chapter is supporting one French war orphan and indirectly, through one of its members, one other.

A great amount of our energies and activities has been exercised through the Red Cross. One of our members was Chairman of the Women's Work; another is Chairman of the Women's Division of the Council of

Defense; another is Chairman of the Surgical Dressings Department, while still another is director of the Cutting Department of Surgical Dressings. Five members are instructors in surgical dressings, 3 are captains in the Red Cross workroom, and 6 are engaged in local canteen service. Every member of our Chapter has a membership in the Red Cross. Early in the Red Cross campaign our Chapter gave one bolt of gauze to the local Red Cross Chapter and sent 60 pints of jelly to a French hospital for convalescent soldiers. Before the Red Cross Chapter was established here we knitted many sweaters, wristlets, helmets, scarfs and socks, which were turned over to the Navy Comforts League. Besides these we sent one complete set to the State Regent.

Our Chapter entertained the Governor George Wyllis Chapter on Flag Day, 1917, at a buffet luncheon. We introduced into the public schools of Hannibal the "Salute to the Flag" and we contributed a subscription of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to the Hannibal Public Library.

Greater social activity of a local nature was eliminated, because we felt that it was our privilege to render specific service that would in some way aid in securing the blessings of freedom and humanity to the world.

MARY B. CHANDLER.
Secretary.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Ind.) has a membership of 550. In February, 1917, Mrs. Merritt A. Potter was elected Regent for the ensuing two official years. After the declaration of war Mrs. S. E. Perkins, then Regent, appointed Mrs. Potter Chairman of Red Cross work. This she superintended until June, when she took the Regent's chair, appointing Mrs. Walter C. Marmon Red Cross Chairman. Events have made Mrs. Potter our war Regent. How entirely adequate to the situation she has been the report of work done by the Chapter will show.

We have kept up the regular monthly meetings, but they have been given over largely to patriotic music, to hearing reports of war work committees and to planning the coming month's work. We have allowed ourselves but two festive days, Washington's Birthday and Flag Day. We celebrated February 22d with a musicale in honor of our charter members. The history of our Chapter, its objects and its early struggles, was told by Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, the organizer and our first Regent.

On June 14th, Mrs. Potter gave a break-

fast for Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, D. A. R., at the Woodstock Club, inviting to meet her about 60 Chapter officers, chairmen of committees and officers from other local chapters. The Chapter had been invited by one of its members, Mrs. James A. Allison, to celebrate Flag Day at her beautiful country home. Mrs. Potter and her guests went from the breakfast there, where about 200 members were already gathered. We had a stirring talk from Mrs. Guernsey on the history of the flag and our duty with regard to it. The afternoon closed with the presentation to the Chapter by our hostess of a large silk flag, its acceptance by the Regent, and placing it with our service flag of 57 stars.

But it was our war work that absorbed us. Committees had been appointed on French Relief, Navy League, Comforts, Conservation and Social Service for Soldiers. During the year and a half there have been many subcommittees and committees on "drives," thus giving activity and responsibility to a large part of our membership.

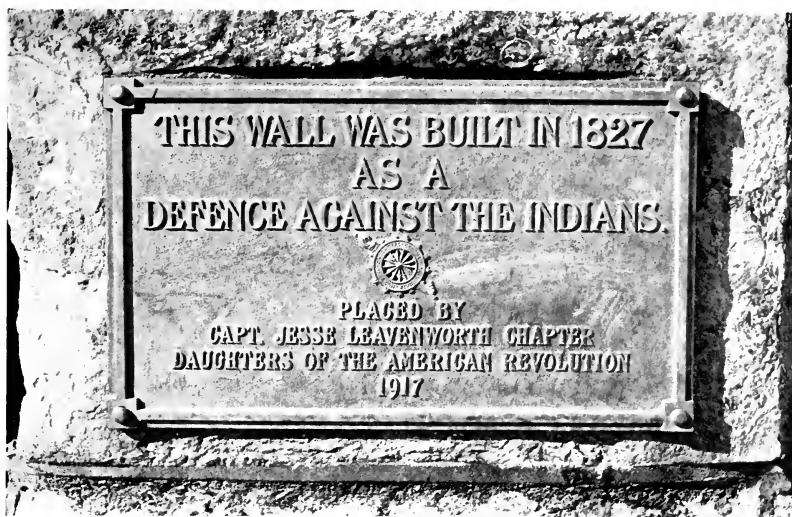
The Red Cross committee under the leadership of Mrs. Marmon, who has given almost her entire time for eighteen months, has turned in to Red Cross headquarters 3388 knitted garments, 3389 hospital garments, 680 refugee dresses, 629 surgical dressings, 10 layettes of from 21 to 26 pieces each, 160 baby articles, 173 blankets, bed spreads and quilt tops and 600 influenza masks.

The French Relief and French War Orphans, Mrs. Wilbur Johnson, Chairman, and Miss Josephine Robinson, Treasurer, working together, have sent to French hospitals 388 comfort kits, and through the Chapter and its members secured support for 62 war orphans.

The Navy League Committee, of which Mrs. R. B. Bennett was chairman, was early directed to take charge of the entire state work, which was not to be confined to the D. A. R. This plan makes it impossible to state with definiteness what the Chapter did here, but the members were active workers and givers.

The Chairman of the Conservation Committee, Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, at once put her committee in touch with the Federal and State Food Administrators and pledged the entire Chapter to food saving. Demonstrations of the best methods of canning, of the best use of substitutes, conservation lectures, receipts and constant reminders served to keep us to the standard of our pledge.

The Social Service Committee, of which Mrs. Charles E. Kreglo is chairman, began



MARKER ERECTED BY CAPT. JESSE LEAVENWORTH CHAPTER ON OLD STONE WALL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, JUNE 14, 1917

its work with the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and is still being carried on for the returning soldiers. Personal visits to the hospitals carried sympathy and cheer. Hundreds of dollars' worth of delicacies and comforts provided by the Chapter have been wisely given out—books, magazines, flowers, fruit and Christmas boxes. An important part of the work has been the entertainment of soldiers in homes.

There was enthusiastic demand among our members that we send an ambulance of our own to France. One was purchased at a cost of \$625, and somewhere in France wounded and sick soldiers were carried in an ambulance bearing this marking: "Donated by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Indianapolis, Indiana."

When the first Liberty Bonds were offered we withdrew a reserve fund invested at a better rate of interest and bought \$3000 worth of bonds. Members bought in the Second and Third Loans \$115,800 worth of bonds. One member sold \$25,000 of War Savings Stamps. We have pledged \$550 for the National Bond Endowment, of which \$230 has been paid and the remainder is promised. We contributed to the Red Cross \$1048.50; Y. M. C. A., \$500; Y. W. C. A., \$510;

Tilloloy Fund, \$276; \$117 for smileage books, and \$170.40 for comfort kits for the battleship *Indiana*.

At our last Flag Day celebration our Regent suggested that next Flag Day a celebration be arranged for the foreigners whom we are trying to Americanize, the Chapter going for this to Foreigners' House, a community centre. This suggestion seems to me worthy of wide acceptance, perhaps of becoming a permanent D. A. R. custom.

As a Chapter we believe the war has born in us a new patriotism, a fresh gratitude that we come of liberty-loving ancestors, a new devotion to unselfishness.

MRS. W. W. WOOLLEN,
Historian.

The Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter (Leavenworth, Kan.) was organized in 1906 and named for a Revolutionary officer whose son, Gen. Henry Leavenworth, established our post, May 8, 1827.

The Chapter is limited to 50 members; we have about 10 non-resident members at the present time.

During the war our Chapter has been quite active and has given its full quota to the National Liberty Loan fund. We donated

\$30 for the restoration of Tilloloy; \$100 to the fund for a D. A. R. Kansas Camp Mother, and have taken a \$100 Liberty Bond for the Chapter. Have also adopted a French orphan, to whom we send a Christmas and birthday gift box. We have given our quota of \$12 for the standard of colors presented to the Kansas Regiment of the Rainbow Division, now in France; \$25 for purchasing yarn for the 7th U. S. Engineers, which was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. During the past year, we have given 25 dancing parties for the student officers at the garrison, which were commended by the commanding officers at the post as being of great value to the young men as a recreation during their hard course of study. More than \$2000 was collected and the profits spent for war relief work. \$942.72 has been expended by the Chapter for yarn, which was knitted for the Army and Navy. Our list included 277 sweaters, 75 helmets, 147 pairs of socks, 172 wristlets, and 18 mufflers. We furnished our Leavenworth County, Company E, volunteer boys, with complete knitted sets, and sent them for Christmas 87 comfort kits at a cost of \$175.

Our Chapter raised \$566 for the War Camp Community House by giving a tag day.

The Chapter members have entertained over 1000 soldiers in their homes and have lent their cars for drives for the soldiers during the summer. We have sent numerous books, scrapbooks, magazines and flowers to the sick soldiers at the post hospital. We were among the group of women's clubs of the city to raise money for cigarettes and flowers for the hospital by giving ice-cream socials during the summer; our members are on the visiting list for the hospital at Fort Leavenworth.

We gave a Baby Bond as a prize to the 7th and 8th grades of our public schools for the contest on war posters. We also give a \$10 gold D. A. R. medal each year to the pupil writing the best essay on some historical subject selected by our Chapter and the City Superintendent of Public Instruction.

We have a most interesting room in the court-house, which the Board of County Commissioners has given to us for our historical collection, and we possess some very rare articles both of Revolutionary and state interest. Our service flag has 22 stars, and it has been dedicated and hung in our room.

We are indeed proud of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Francis Bush Loveland, who is 94 years old and lives in Soldier, Kan. At our December meeting each member brings a gift and we pack a Christmas box. On her birthday, in August, we send her a useful present.

We have given a flag to our Public Library and also one to the Community House. We maintain a room in Cushing Hospital, which we have furnished and decorated in our colors, buff and blue. Numerous gifts have been given to our soldiers. Our members have all given to the Red Cross generously and have taken out several thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds. We have worked constantly with the Red Cross and have made hundreds of surgical dressings and garments.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1917, we placed a marker on the old stone wall at Fort Leavenworth, which our Chapter had preserved. After several selections of patriotic music by the Military Band, the Rev. Stephen Butcher, Scout Master, delivered the invocation. The Regent then gave a talk in regard to the early settlement of the post and county, after which the tablet was unveiled by Edith Marie Carroll and Elizabeth Maris Lloyd, granddaughter of the Vice Regent and niece of the Regent. The program was very interesting, the Boy Scouts taking an active part. Two wreaths were placed beneath the tablet in memory of General Henry Leavenworth and his command, who established the post in 1827 and also erected the stone fortification. The Regent, Mrs. Van Tuyl, presented the tablet to Colonel Walker, who accepted it for the United States Government. The services closed with the "Star Spangled Banner." Several hundred officers and civilians were present.

(MRS. WM. R.) EFFIE HIATT VAN TUYL,
Regent.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Ill.). On December 3, 1918, the state of Illinois celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her statehood. At first there was some question as to whether plans for that celebration should not be abandoned because of the war. It was decided, however, that this celebration would be a great means of patriotic propaganda. Many meetings commemorating historic events were held in all parts of the state, and Ottawa, the home of Illini Chapter, being unusually rich in historic lore, especially of the early French explorers, it was fitting that Illini Chapter should present to the state a beautiful fountain in memory of René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle.

This fountain was placed on state grounds, which surround a beautiful armory, and was presented by the Regent, Mrs. F. A. Sapp. Music by the band was followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, the presentation by Mrs. Sapp, and the unveiling by Misses Marian Sapp, Louise Gilman, Frances Clegg

and Virginia Gleim. The acceptance for the state was by Senator Wendling. In presenting the Memorial Fountain, Mrs. Sapp spoke as follows:

"Among all those French names connected with early Illinois history the one which looms largest is that of René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. America owes him an enduring memory; Illinois especially should forever do honor to his name.

"In 1679 he left Ft. Frontenac, Canada, with the gigantic plan of establishing a series of military and trading posts along the whole length of the Great Lakes and upon all the important points of the Mississippi and its tributaries. He would thus, in the name of the King of France, take military possession of the whole territory. One hundred and seventeen days later—on December 3, just 239 years ago today—the party left Ft. Miami, Mich., in eight canoes to find the headwaters of the Kankakee, which is the eastern branch of the Illinois River, and a few days later the adventurers swept along within less than 400 yards of where we are standing today. On down the entire length of the Illinois they paddled, and their journey ended only when the mouth of the Mississippi was reached.

"La Salle's trip was intricately entangled with the earliest history of Illinois. As he proceeded down the Illinois River, he established settlements and fortifications at many points, most notable of these being Ft. St. Louis, on the crest of Starved Rock; Ft. Crevecoeur, about three miles below what is now Peoria, and Kaskaskia, which became a city of prominence before the first settler had staked his claim on the site of Chicago, and which later became the first capital of

Illinois. So it seemed that, at this time, when we are celebrating the centennial anniversary of Illinois' admission into the Union, something should be done to perpetuate the memory of this intrepid Frenchman, who did so much to give the state a fair start in life, and for whom our county was named.

"This fountain, which we are about to unveil and to dedicate, was erected by Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a perpetual reminder of the part played by La Salle in the making of Illinois, and will be known as the 'D. A. R. Centennial Memorial to René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle.'

"Early this year the Chapter decided upon a La Salle memorial, and a committee composed of Miss Lelah Lincoln, Mrs. Charles E. Hook, Mrs. Clarence Griggs and Mrs. Milton Pope was appointed by the Regent to select a suitable fountain and to supervise its emplacement on these grounds, permission having been previously secured from General Frank S. Dickson, Adjutant General of Illinois, to erect it on state property.

"Senator Frank B. Wendling has kindly consented to be here today to accept this memorial on behalf of the state, and I, representing Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, now dedicate this fountain to the memory of René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, and present it, in perpetuity, to the Commonwealth of Illinois."

During the summer of 1918 Illini Chapter, D. A. R., Ottawa, Ill., placed a D. A. R. marker at the grave of its only Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Lansing. Appropriate ceremonies were held at the time.

(MRS. B. F.) MARY O. LINCOLN,

Historian.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6310. LAYNE (OR LANE).—John Layne m Sarah McReynolds, of Va. Wanted, the Rev service of John Layne, and the ancestry and Rev service of my McReynolds ancestor.—I. L. A.

6311. MEEKER.—Cornelius Meeker lived at Parsippany, N. J., and d there about 1832; m Mary Tichenar, a sister of Isaac Tichenar, of Vt. Give date and place of his b, date of m, and date and place of d, and service given in Rev. Also how he was related to Capt. Obediah Meeker, of the Elizabethtown Light Horse Company in that war, also how he was related to William Meeker, who was one of the Associated Founders of Elizabethtown.—G. M.

6312. MATTESON.—Wanted, history of the Matteson family, of Shaftsbury, Vt., especially Job Matteson. What relation was he, if any, to the Thomas Matteson, selectman of Shaftsbury? Are descendants of Job Matteson eligible to D. A. R.?—M. M. E.

6313. JACKSON.—Full genealogical information desired of the Jackson family that lived in Griffin, Spaulding Co., Ga., especially of one whose sons and daus were named Ld, Jethro, Benjamin, Warren and Laura Ann. His name and that of his wife and their parents, with Rev services greatly desired. Were they related to the family of "Stonewall" Jackson, or of Andrew Jackson?—A. B. W.

(2) GREER.—Thomas Greer m Martha Perkins, b and reared on the James River in Va. At time of her marriage to Thomas Greer she was a widow, Cone, with 2 children, Asa and Winifred. Information and dates desired of Thomas Greer, with his Rev service, and of Martha Perkins' family in Va.—A. B. W.

6314. COOK-CAVOTT.—Joseph Cook (Oct. 26,

1761–Sept. 14, 1823), m Mariam (May 20, 1762–Apr. 17, 1833). They had 9 ch.: Caleb, b Mar. 27, 1783; Olive, b Sept. 8, 1784; Daniel, b Aug. 31, 1787; Beulah, b Nov. 25, 1789; Elizabeth, b May 11, 1792; Henry, b May 3, 1794; George, b Sept. 27, 1796; Alfred, b July 14, 1800, and Susan, b Jan. 2, 1803. The son Daniel m Susan (July 1, 1786–Aug. 23, 1861), and they also had 9 ch.: George Benjamin (May 17, 1811–Sept. 11, 1868); William Liorinzo (Mar. 12, 1813–May 29, 1854); Almira (July 18, 1815–Feb. 14, 1875); Jane (b Jan. 27, 1818, m Mills, d Sept. 21, 1863); Harvey (b June 1, 1820, m Delia Cavott, d Nov. 13, 1844); Charles, b May 3, 1822; Harriet, b Mar. 31, 1824; Albert, May 30, 1829–Sept. 26, 1867); Henry H. (b Jan. 18, 1827, at Hartwick, N. Y., m and had 3 children, Sarah A., Hattie M., and Eugene H., d Mar. 17, 1905). This information on a paper dated Ellisburgh, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1814. Ancestry desired of Joseph and Mariam Cook and Delia Cavott, also Rev service of Joseph or his father.—E. A. J.

6315. RIVES-NEAL.—Thomas Rives, of Dinwiddie Co., Va., m a Miss Neal. I desire her Christian name, also the name of her father. Thomas Rives had 1 son, William Guffy, b 1767. Did Thomas render Rev service? Any information about either the Neal or the Rives line will be greatly appreciated.

(2) TURNER-HAMNER.—Terisha Turner, of Amherst Co., Va., had a son, Stephen Turner, who m Susan Hamner, of Albermarle Co., dau of William Hamner. Did Terisha Turner, Stephen Turner, or William Hamner serve in the Rev? Stephen Turner and Susan Hamner had a dau Mary, b 1771. Would be glad to get any dates concerning the above.—M. R. B.

6316. FOWLER-WOOD.—Wanted, names of parents of Philip Fowler and Esther Wood.

They were m in the town of Lewksbury, Mass., Apr. 1, 1762.—M. F. G.

6317. BRITT.—My great-great-grandfather, William Britt, of Goochland Co., Va., soldier in Rev. d at Valley Forge, 1778, m a Miss Randolph, of Va. Can a descendant of the Randolph line give first name of said wife of William Britt and further data concerning family? William Britt, son of the above William Britt, moved from Goochland Co., Va., to Todd Co., Ky., in 1811. We think he m in 1784 a Miss Sarah Poor, of Va. Can descendants of the Poor family of Va. give information?—M. B. H.

(2) HOWARD.—My grandfather, Bolling Britt, m Mary Gantier, Logan Co., Ky., 1820. Mary Gantier's mother was Mary Howard, who was m to my great-grandfather, Nicholas Gantier, in Muhlenberg Co., Ky. They settled in Logan Co., Ky. A tradition in our family is that Mary Howard was a descendant of Pocahontas. Can anyone give me information concerning the Howard line?—M. B. H.

6318. SPENCER.—Information regarding Rev service of "Capt." Ebenezer Spencer, 1721–1796, of East Haddam, Conn. Does anyone know if he served on either Com. of Safety or Correspondence?

(2) DRURY.—Jonathan Drury, b 1745, Framingham; son of Caleb, 1713–1760; moved to Worthington about 1781. Wanted, full name of his wife Mary, 1743–1817, and date and place of m. Also his Rev service.

(3) DAVIS.—Thaddeus Davis, Jr., b 1742, Greenfield Hill, Conn., m Deborah Hall, later living at Watervliet, N. Y. Date of m and place wanted, also his Rev service and genealogy of his wife.

(4) RELYEA.—Genealogy of Yonache Relyea, b 1761, m in 1782 to William Davis, son of Thaddeus.

(5) CLARK.—Does anyone know who were the parents of Martha Cordelia Clark, b 1762, d 1849, of Sandisfield, Mass.; m Ashur Knight, of Monson, Mass.?—M. K. D.

6319. GALE.—Wanted, the ancestry of Jesse Gale, of Goshen, N. Y., b 1751, d June 24, 1817, and of his wife, Luesetia Lee, b 1759, d Aug. 18, 1828, who, according to family tradition, was connected with the Lees of Va.

(2) BAKER-WENDEL.—Sarah Baker, who m John Burger, of N. Y. City, Jan. 20, 1767, was the dau of Jacob Baker or Backer, who m a Miss Wendel. Can anyone give me further information about them?

(3) VANDERHOOF-KING-KEYSER-TUTHILL.—Cornelius Vanderhoof, b at N. Y. City, bapt Aug. 21, 1720, d there Mar. 3, 1775, m Anneke Koning or King, who d Nov. 2, 1773. Their son, Cornelius Vanderhoof, b at N. Y. City, Apr. 12, 1752, d there, Apr. 22, 1793, m Margaret Keyser. Their son, Matthew Vanderhoof, b at Second

River, N. J., Dec. 16, 1781, d at N. Y. City, Oct. 18, 1872, m Elizabeth Tuthill, b Sept. 1, 1782, d at N. Y. City, Apr. 14, 1861. She had a nephew, Leonard Suydam. I should be grateful for any information as to the ancestry of Anneke King, Margaret Keyser, or Elizabeth Tuthill.—G. L.

6320. TRIPP.—Anne Tripp, b Feb. 12, 1752, d Jan. 21, 1828, m Jan. 7, 1776, John Christy, b Sept. 29, 1755, d Mar. 19, 1833. They were residents of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their ch were Benjamin, b 1776, m Esther Hall; Margaret, b 1778, m Joseph Lockwood; Richard, b 1780, m Margaret Rogers; Sarah, b 1782, m David Corwin; Leonard, b 1784, m Ruth Hall; John, b 1787, m Martha Townsend; William, b 1780, m Margaret Brownell; Anne, b 1792, m Robert Ingraham. John Christy was the son of Dennis and Corneles (Stewart) Christy or Christie. Ancestry of Anne Tripp desired, with Rev service.

(2) SKIDMORE.—Elizabeth Skidmore, b June 25, 1746, d Mar. 13, 1771, m Oct., 1763, Benjamin Hall (5), John (4), William (3), William (2), William (1), b North Kingston, R. I., Dec. 16, 1740, d Clove, Dutchess Co., N. Y., April, 1815. Their ch were Mary, b 1764 at Clove, m Jonathan Gidley; Abigail, b 1766, m (1) John Woolley, (2) Peter Lade; Phebe, b 1768, m Samuel Thorn; John, b 1771, m Elizabeth Bentley. Elizabeth (Skidmore) Hall was the dau of John and Elizabeth Skidmore. Wanted, dates and places of b, d and m of her parents with Rev service, civil or military, of John Skidmore. Was he the John Skidmore who m Elizabeth Whitehead?

(3) HERRICK.—Nancy Herrick m Asa Meth-erbee, who was b in Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 10, 1783, and d in Dunkirk, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1852. They were residents of Brant (or Evans), Erie Co., N. Y. The ch who lived to maturity were Sylvenus, b 1817, m Elizabeth Jessup; Mary, b about 1819, m Erastus Grannis; Maranda, b 1821, m George Russell; Barbara, b 1824, m Harry Carley; John b 1825, m Ruth Roberts; Dorcas, b 1826, m John Kewley; William Asa, b 1829, m Emily Hufstuder; Charles Paul, b 1831, m Margaret Scott. Other children d young. Nancy Herrick d in Brant (or Evans) about 1833 or 1834. The census of 1820 gives her age as over 16 and under 26. As they apparently had 4 children at that time, she was doubtless nearer the latter age. I should like date and place of b and m, with her ancestry, and the Rev service, if any, of her father or grandfather. Any clue to her parentage will be most gratefully received.—E. M. C.

6321. BEHEATHLAND (BEHETHLAND)-BERRYMAN-TALIAFERRO.—Capt. Robert Beheathland was one of Capt. John Smith's companions in 1607. This name appears as the first name in

the families of Storke, Taliaferro, Gibson and Bernard. The name descends in the Taliaferro family as follows: Beheathland Taliaferro, dau of Capt. Richard and Rose (Berryman) Taliaferro; Beheathland (Taliaferro) Mercer, dau of John and Mary (Hardin) Taliaferro; Beheathland Berryman (Lingo) Johnson, dau of Elijah and Mary Hardin (Taliaferro) Lingo; Beheathland Jones, dau of John L. and Lucy (Taliaferro) Jones. Does the name Beheathland enter the Taliaferro family through Rose Berryman, who m Capt. Richard Taliaferro, of Caroline Co., Va., June, 1726? Wanted ancestry, with dates of Rose (Berryman) Taliaferro.

(2) STROTHER.—Anthony Strother m in 1733 Beheathland Storke, a granddau of Nehemiah Storke, who m Beheathland Gilson, who was a dau of Major Andrew Gilson and his wife, Mrs. Beheathland Dade, nee Bernard, the dau of William Bernard and his wife, Anne Beheathland. Was Anne a dau of the above-mentioned Capt. Robert Beheathland? Wanted, history of the Beheathland family.

(3) TALIAFERRO.—Who was the wife of Zachariah Taliaferro. 3d son of Lieut. John and Sarah (Smith) Taliaferro? Sarah (Smith) Taliaferro was a dau of Col. Lawrence Smith, of Gloucester. Zachariah Taliaferro was b 1683, d 1745. He was father of Capt. Richard Taliaferro, who m Rose Berryman. Name and ancestry, with dates of Zachariah Taliaferro's wife, desired.—L. E. J.

6322. SHERLEY.—I want to establish the fact that Thomas Sherley, a Rev soldier, b in Fairfield Co., S. C., living in 1832, in Jackson Co., Ill., was the father of Lydia Sherley who m John Ward and lived in Spartanburg Co., S. C. Thomas Sherley received a pension for his services and in 1835 was living with his children in Washington Co., Mo.

(2) MASON.—James Mason and Susannah Tapp, of Culpeper Co., Va., were m in 1793. His father's Christian name and whom he m desired. Seven James Masons served in the Rev. This James Mason had a bro named Broderick, who came to S. C. before 1790, and James himself came to S. C. a few years after that.—R. D. W.

6323. OWSLEY.—The war record of John Bryant of the Rev period shows that he m, 1786, Mary Owsley, in Lincoln Co., Ky. Have you any record of Mary Owsley's father having been a Rev soldier?

(2) MALONE.—Johnathan Malone was b in S. C. abt 1760, m Mary Duncare abt 1780. Was Johnathan Malone a Rev soldier?—M. A. C.

6324. McCALL.—Can you tell me anything of the name McCall or Call from Augusta Co., Va.?—R. D. A.

6325. CARTER.—John Carter, my grand-

father, d 1804 in Albemarle Co., Va. He enlisted in the beginning of the Rev War and served through said war. His only bro, Charles Carter, was also in the Rev and killed at the battle of Cowpens. His sister m a Mr. Chandler, who lived in Albemarle Co., Va. My great-grandmother's name was Elizabeth Saunders and she m a Mr. Bond. They had 4 ch: Albert, Robert, Polly and Mourning (my grandmother). Mourning Bond was b in 1768, in Flurana Co., Va., and m John Carter, of Albemarle Co. They had 4 ch.: Narcessa, Mary, Martha and Charles (my father). Information of said John Carter, also the Bonds, desired.—J. W. C.

6326. CALKINS.—Simon Calkins, 1739—1820, served in the Rev. Information desired of his wife and ch. Was he a son of Stephen Calkin, of Sharon?—L. A. B.

6327. HALL.—Joshua Hall, of Norwich and New London Co's. Was he a Rev soldier? Had sons, Samuel, a Rev. soldier, b Aug. 20, 1759, d Apr. 11, 1839, at Byron, had a pension; and Benjamin, b Sept. 18, 1766, d at Palmyra, Apr. 28, 1842. Am anxious to learn dates and places of Joshua Hall's b, d and m, also wife's name.

(2) SUTTON.—Can any one tell me if Sarah Sutton m Isaac Beatty of N. J., a captain in the Jersey line in Rev War? Date of m wanted, also any other information.—M. L. M.

6328. MAXEY.—Edward Maxey, b 1783, Houston, Halifax Co., m Nancy Barry, b in Va., 1789. Is there Rev service in either of these lines? Information regarding either of these families desired.—B. W. W.

6329. PERRY.—In the Marriage Exchange in the Jan., 1917, magazine, I notice Eckle-Perry. Can you tell me anything concerning Jno. or Jack Perry, who came from Va. to S. C. and lived with his uncle when a little boy abt 12 yrs of age, Lewis Collins, Kershaw Co., near Camden? Who was his father? Was his mother a Collins? He m Miss Duren. They had 7 ch.: Jas., Daniel, Olliver, William, Jack, Emily and Louisiana. They were related to Stark Perry, Gov. of Florida. Any Rev service rendered?

(2) SHROPSHIRE.—Any data concerning Shropshires from England of value to me. Jno. or Jack Shropshire, of Kershaw Co., S. C., m Miss Bradford (?), John, Jack or Jas., m Miss McAdams, Sallie m Thompson. Any McAdams data? Were there any Rev soldiers in either Bradfords, Shropshires or McAdams line of descent?

(3) GEORGES-PATTERSON.—Any information concerning Georges or Pattersons, of S. C.? Don't know whether or not they settled somewhere else before Rev. My earliest knowledge of them in Kershaw Co., S. C.

(4) SMITH.—Any data concerning Charles Smith, Rev officer? Son or grandson was Fletcher Smith, Methodist minister, Ocomee Co., S. C.

(5) RIVES.—Any data concerning Timothy Rives who m Priscilla Turner, dau of Jas. Turner, of Va.? Moved to S. C., Richland District, now Columbia, before Rev. Rives and Turner genealogy wanted.

(6) WARNOCK.—Jno. Warnock, Rev soldier, m Eleanor Darndle in 1786. Did Eleanor's father, Robert Darndle, serve in Rev? General data wanted.

(7) TAYLOR.—Can you give me the address of any one who has joined D. A. R. on the Taylor line? Settled in Columbia abt 1750. John Taylor m ———. Martha Taylor, his dau, m, 1st, Maj. Nathan Center. She m, 2d, George Wade. Taylor genealogy before 1750 desired.—W. P. R.

6330. DAVIS.—Rev record of Samuel Davis, of Bedford Co., Va., desired. He was my double great-grandfather. I noted mention in March magazine that his will was included in the "Clemen Index of Bedford Co. Wills," and I sent for the publication.—P. S. M.

6331. TROWBRIDGE.—Thomas Trowbridge, a cloth manufacturer and of a good English family, came to America in 1637 and settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1639. One of the connection migrated to the Shenandoah Valley soon after the Rev. We have no certain knowledge that he himself came to Pendleton Co., now W. Va. Nearly or quite all of his ch. were living in Preston Co., W. Va., abt 1804. Of the sons, Jonathan and Joseph went to Mo. abt 1820. David, Samuel R., and Jesse stayed in W. Va. and reared large families. General data and Rev service if any desired.—S. D. McC.

6332. HEATH.—I am interested in obtaining knowledge abt a certain Heath, who was in the Arnold expedition to Quebec. He also fought in the French and Indian Wars. What regiments went with Col. Arnold in his expedition through the Wilderness? Were they all from Conn.?—W. J. Y.

6333. BOWLES.—Thomas Bowles m Eleanor Price. Thomas d in 1800. Eleanor d in 1813. Who was Eleanor Price's father and did he have Rev service?

(2) SHANNON.—Robert Shannon, b in Great Britain 1667, d at Evansburg, Pa., was in Montgomery Co. in 1734. Thomas Shannon was in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1738. William Shannon was in Peters township, Cumberland Co. (now Franklin), took out a patent in 1751. Any information as to where these men, especially William, came from desired.—V. S. F.

6334. HART.—Thomas Hart received 800 acres by a land grant bearing date June 15, 1784, at Register Office, Va. He once lived in Berkley

Co., Va. Issue: Josiah m Judith Tauner. John. Ruth m Daniel Van Meter. One dau m Uppon Craft. I think he was twice married. I have an indenture made betw Thomas Hart and his wife Nancy in yr 1796. Want whom he m and also dates of b, d and m of him and wife or wives.

(2) HILL.—John Hill m Elizabeth Philipps. Issue: Polly, b in Permelis Co., Va., m Rev. Richard Epperson; Elizabeth m Hudson Martin. Wanted, dates of b, d and m of John Hill and his wife, also the Rev record of John Hill.—L. T. H.

6335. MARSHALL.—Information desired concerning my great-great-grandfather, Francis Marshall, b Feb. 24, 1752, and d Feb. 7, 1804. He m Deborah Dean, Oct. 21, 1773. Deborah Dean was b June 17, 1751, and d Jan. 6, 1803. Their ch were: Sarah, b Aug. 14, 1774; David, b Nov. 22, 1777; Hannah, b Jan. 4, 1780; Anne, b Apr. 11, 1785; Abbe, b Jan. 4, 1788; Elihu F., b June 30, 1794, and Samuel D., my great-grandfather, b Mar. 11, 1782. Samuel Marshall was b in New York state, near Saratoga. Did Francis Marshall serve in the Rev? Is he connected with the family of Chief Justice Marshall?—A. L. C.

6336. WAYATT.—Who were the parents of Catherine Wyatt, of Gloucester Co., Va., who m Wm. Hall? Their dau, Ann Hall, b 1777, m Francis Stubbs. Would like to know if a book has been published on the Wayatt family of Gloucester Co., Va.

(2) STUBBS.—Is there a Rev record of Lawrence Stubbs, of Gloucester Co., Va., who was b 1738, d 1797, m 1763, Ellis Dubal. Would appreciate any information.—M. B.

6337. SPENSER.—John Spenser came from England to Va. when a mere boy before the Rev. He m Nancy Lacy. I have their children's names. My ancestor, John, Jr., m Nancy Carr. They lived at one time in Rockingham Co., N. C., going later to Tenn., and finally to Tuscaloosa, Ala. John, Sr., is said to have been a soldier in the Rev, and possibly his son John. I am anxious to find complete data and Rev service of Spencer Lacy and Carr, and will gladly give the information I already have to any one desiring it.

(2) WALKER-SPENSER.—Henry Walker, of Lunenburg Co., Va., or Tenn., abt 1794. His wife was ——— Jeffries. Their son Henry b 1775, m Mary Gibson Spenser, dau of John Spenser, Jr., in 1801, near Franklin, Tenn. Would like genealogy and Rev service of Walker line.—E. E. C.

6338. GRINNELL-LEONARD-CRANE.—Ezra Grinnell's mother was a Crane, and tradition says her father or grandfather Crane was the only survivor of his company after enduring untold hardships in the Rev War. Ezra m

Lucretia Leonard, b 1788, probably Onadauga Co., N. Y., d East Shelby, N. Y. Their son, Marcus Grinnell, moved to Mich., where he d Feb. 22, 1882. Ancestry and Rev service desired.

(2) MANCHESTER-SANFORD.—Deborah Manchester, b 1814, d 1846, Orleans Co., N. Y., 1st wife of Marcus Grinnell. Her parents were Benson Manchester and Thankful Sanford, of West Bane or East Shelby, N. Y. Ancestry and Rev service desired.—F. C. B.

6339. COMBS.—Cuthbert Combs and wife Sally, lived in what is now Clark Co., Ky., in 1782. The Va. census of 1785 shows they were living in Stafford Co. at that time, his will was proved in said county in 1815. Cuthbert Combs' mother and bro Fielding were living at the time his will was written in 1814. Ch of Cuthbert Combs and Sally —: Betsey, m Edwards; Joseph, m Susanna Clark; Benjamin, m Betsey Payne; Polly, m Eevans; John; Sythe, m William H. Payne; Susanna, m Richard Hichman; Cuthbert, m Rebeckah Allen; Sally, m Silas Eevans; Nancy, m Dennis Payne; Trilding; Ennis, m Polly Hands. Wanted, Rev record of Cuthbert Combs.

(2) WALL.—Richard Wall and a bro Robert left Va. when ch and with their parents moved to N. C. Richard Wall was b Mar. 17, 1767. He m Susan Vernon. What was his father's name? Wanted, genealogical data.—E. P.

6340. THORNBURGH.—Thos. Thornburgh m Sarah Gibbons in 1745. Would like names of parents of both. Any Rev service?

(2) GOODENOUGH.—Adino Goodenough had a bro living in Middlebury, Vt., in 1810. What was his name? Also the names of their parents.—N. M.

6341. SEBREE.—Richard Sebree, b in Orange Co., Va., Mar. 29, 1752. A soldier in the Rev, after war went to Ky., near Scott Co. Received pension; d in Ky. abt 1835. Who were his parents? Had he bros? Family names: John Reuben-Muriel-Richard-William. James Lercy-Elizabeth. Richard Sebree's wife's name was thought to have been Kezeah Watts, called Jzzy.—S. S. F.

6342. HARRIS-MOSELEY.—John Mortimore Harris, son of Benjamin Harris, of Buckingham Co., Va., m Evelyn Monley, sister of Alex Monley, Editor of "The Richmond Whig." Issue of John Mortimore and Evelyn Monley Harris: Amanda, who m Robert Bolling; Louise, who m Wm. Steptoe and Major Boat-might; Virginia, m William Henry Hammon; Evelyn, m Robt. Chambers; Norburn Eugene m —; John Woods m Mary Elizabeth Christmas. Ancestors and other family data desired.—L. H. L.

6343. DENTON.—One Joseph Denton signed article of compact by settlers on Cumberland, May 1, 1780. Who were his parents, and whom

did he m and when? Was he the father of one James Denton who m Patsy Woodruff in Nashville on May 11, 1812. Did this James have a sister Tabitha?—E. W.

6344. BREWER.—Two bros, John and Paul Brewer, m, respectively, two sisters, Hannah and Grace Timpson, in N. J. These men served in the N. J. Continental Line in the Rev War. What county did they reside in and when were they m?—S. C.

6345. CLARK.—David Clark claimed to be a Rev soldier and his wife, Tamar Jeffries, lived in Beaver Co., Pa. Among their ch were David, Allen and John. Can anyone furnish David Clark's Rev service and dates of his b and d, his wife's b and d dates and their marriage?

(2) TRUESDALE.—Hugh Truesdale, a Rev soldier, had a son James, who m Elizabeth Clark, and a dau Mary, who m John Clark, a bro of Elizabeth. John Clark lived in Beaver Co., Pa., and moved to Williamsfield, O. In 1880, Rev. J. C. Truesdale, of Apple Creek, Wayne Co., O., was made historian of this family. Can he or his descendants furnish the record of Hugh Truesdale?—C. J. C.

6346. HICKLIN.—Would like military history and family record of Capt. Thomas Hicklin, of Staunton, Augusta Co. (now Bath and Highland Co.), Va., who served in Rev from 1776 to 1781. Was said to have been in battle at Yorktown and detailed to convey Hessian soldiers to Winchester, Va. Supposed to have d in Bath or Highland Co., Va. Owned the Hamilton farm in Augusta Co. Who did he m and when was his son Jonathan b, and when and where did Jonathan Hecklin m Jane Lockridge, of Augusta Co., later of Lexington, Ky.?—F. M.

(2) ADAMS.—Would like family record of Elisha Adams, who was b May 4, 1753. Lived at Dedham, Mass., and joined Rev army, Apr. 6, 1777, serving 3 years as private. His son David b Mar. 28, 1794, at Amhurst, Mass., was my great-grand sire. Who did he m, when and where can records be found?—R. M.

6347. BLACKBURN - SCRUGGS.—Information wanted as to parentage of Julius Blackburn and his wife, Betsy Scruggs, of Spottsylvania Co., Va.—A. B. G.

6348. CHASE.—Who were the parents of Lydia Chase, wife of John Waite or White, Creek or Cambridge, N. Y.?

(2) LAWTON.—Who were the parents of Joseph Lawton, who m Sarah Sherman? Joseph Lawton lived in Pittstown, N. Y., having moved from Dartmouth, R. I.—M. B. L.

6349. WILLIAMS.—Sarah Sophia Williams was b at Attica, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1811, and m Nathaniel Hamlin (or Hamblin) West in the same town, May 29, 1834. Her ancestry, with any other data and Rev service, is requested.

(2) HANNAH HAMLIN (OR HAMBLIN) was the wife of — West, and they lived in Genesee Co., N. Y., where their son Nathaniel H. was b July 1, 1808. Was there Rev service in either line?—E. G. B.

6350. ADAMS - FOWLER. — Joel Adams, of Suffield, Conn., a Rev soldier, was b in 1729, d 1820, m in 1761, Elizabeth Fowler. Desire genealogical data of his parents, also of his bros and sisters and their m. Same information desired in regard to Elizabeth Fowler. Did her father render patriotic service?

(2) BENTLEY-MATTHIAS (OR MATTHEWS). —William Bentley, a Rev soldier, b probably in Mass., Apr., 1765, d in Antwerp, N. Y., May, 1850; m 1st in January, 1785, Anna Matthias (or Matthews), b Oct., 1769, d June, 1835. They lived many years in Montgomery Co., N. Y. Ancestry of both desired, with all genealogical data. Patriotic service desired.

(3) CHANDLER. —Lucy Chandler, of Duxbury, Mass., m Feb., 1762, Stephen Otis, son of James and Sarah (Ludor) Otis, of Montville and East Haddam, Conn. Lucy was b June 21, 1738, d Mar. 4, 1837, probably in Halifax, Vt. They lived in Colchester, Conn., where their 12 ch were born, afterward in Shelburne, Mass., and in Halifax, Vt., where Stephen d Dec. 1, 1831. Parentage of Lucy Chandler desired, with all genealogical data and Rev service.

(4) COATES - TURNER. —Eliphalet, son of James and Martha (Rhodes) Coates, was b at Killingly, Conn., July 25, 1734, m abt 1761, Susannah Turner, said to have been the "dau of John Turner, a sea captain of Boston"; births of 8 of their ch: Susannah, Hannah, 2 Arubahs, Lydia, Eliphalet, Jr., John and Nancy recorded at Killingly. They removed to Vt., and later to Oneida Co., N. Y., where Eliphalet d aged abt 70; his wife d at Holland Patent, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1828. Rev service of Eliphalet Coates (Coats or Cotes) desired. Did Susannah's father serve in the Rev? All genealogical data of Susannah and her parents desired.

(5) WILLARD-WHIPPLE.—Isaac, son of Joseph and Martha (Clarke) Willard, was b at Grafton, Mass., Apr., 1724; d Jan., 1806, m 1st Sarah Whipple, 2d Mercy Dudley. Lived in Worcester, Mass. He was a lieut. in Col. Chandler's regt in 1771. Did he serve in the Rev? Genealogy of Sarah Whipple desired.

(6) WILLARD-JOHNSON.—Solomon Willard, son of Isaac above, was b at Worcester, Mass., Oct., 1755, d there Apr., 1808; m there Dec., 1777, Lydia, dau of Capt. Micah and Phebe (Moore) Johnson, b Oct. 5, 1755. Did Solomon serve in the Rev? Genealogy of Capt. Micah Johnson desired and Rev service.

(7) POTTER-PARKER.—Ephraim Potter was b July, 1760, served in the Rev, d Aug. 8, 1832, m in 1781, Elirabeth Parker. Wanted, place of

his b, m and d, the parentage of both Ephraim and Elirabeth, with genealogical data. Did Ephraim's father or Elirabeth's father serve in the Rev?—J. E. M.

6351. WARE-HARRISON.—John, son of James Ware, m Ann Harrison in Goochland Co., Va., May 20, 1756, dau of Andrew Harrison, of Goochland Co., who later moved to N. C., and d there. Does anyone know when this Andrew Harrison first appeared in Goochland Co. and where he came from? Who were his parents? John Ware was always spoken of in our family as "Captain" John Ware, and is thus set down in my grandfather's Bible. Did he have military service? Was he the John Ware serving on the Goochland Co. Committee of 1775? This Committee list appears in "Wm. and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 4." Issue of John and Ann (Harrison) Ware: (1) James, (2) Nicholas, (3) Molly, (4) Mildred (?), (5) William, m Susan Payne, (6) Jane, m John H. Mosby, and were the ancestors of the Confederate Col. Jack Mosby, (7) Anne ("Nancy"), b 1171, m Rich'd Wyatt on Dec. 8, 1796. Would like to correspond with any Ware and Harrison descendants.

(2) SCOTT-COLEMAN.—Robert, son of Robert and Hannah (Brunskill) Scott, was b in Va., 1767, and d 1850. He m Anne Coleman, Feb. 21, 1799. Anne Coleman, b in Va., 1783, d 1851, dau of Thomas Coleman (b 1745), and his wife, Mary Woolfolk, whom he m Mar. 26, 1776. Who was Mary Woolfolk's father, and did he have military service? Robert and Anne (Coleman) Scott lived in Caroline Co., Va., and their ch were: (1) Samuel C., m Louisa McGruder, (2) Mary, m Samuel Wortham, (3) Hannah, m Warner W. Guy, (4) Elizabeth, m Robert S. Peatross, (5) Martha Frances, m Wm. R. B. Wyatt, in 1832, (6) Thomas L., m Ann E. Minor, (7) Rich'd W., m Jane Scott, (8) Susan, m Nicholas Ware, (9) Jane M., (10) Pamela, (11) Isabella, m Wm. R. B. Wyatt (2d wife), (12) Ellen.

(3) HARRIS - KING. —Overton Harris, of Va., son of Overton and Ann (Nelson) Harris, was b 1767, d 1813. He m, 1st, Barbara Wayatt, of Caroline Co., Va., and had: (1) Amelia Ann Harris, m Samuel White, (2) John Wayatt Harris m Judith Cox. Overton Harris m his 2d wife, Martha ("Patsy") King, Nov. 28, 1805. Their ch were: (1) Evalina Overton, m Henley Cowles Doswell, (2) Martha Ann, and (3) Barbara, were twins, b 1808, (4) Harriet King Harris, b 1811, m Richard Ware Wyatt, and had a twin brother, Henry King (of whom our family has a beautiful painted miniature). Who were the parents of Patsy and Henry King, of Va.? Was there military service?

(4) NEW-ANDERSON. —Anthony New, an

officer in the Rev, was b 1747 in Va. (supposedly Gloucester Co.), and d in Todd Co., Ky. He is buried at "Dunheath," his old home, near Elkton. He was a notable man and a member of Congress, both from Va. and Ky. His 1st wife was Ann Anderson, a dau of Rob't Anderson, of "Goldmine," Hanover Co., Va., and sister to Rich'd Clough Anderson, a distinguished Rev patriot. Can anyone give me the date of Ann's m to Anthony New and the date of her d? (She was b Jan. 21, 1745.) Their dau, Mary Anderson New, b Oct. 27, 1779, m William S. Wyatt, of Caroline Co., Va., Nov. 12, 1801. In 1782 Anthony New m his 2d wife, Nancy Wyatt, of Caroline Co. Their ch to the best of my knowledge were: (1) Lucy, m Gatewood, (2) Eliza Gregory, m Col. Bolling Starke in 1819, (3) Barbara, m Rob't Tucker Baylor, (4) Ann, m William Tate, (5) Emily, m Boone, bro. or cousin of Daniel Boone, (6) William, m Ann Bryan or Bryant, (7) Joseph, and (8) Richard, unmarried, (9) Walter Wyatt, m Courtenaye Baylor, (10) Anthony, m Miss Thruston (or Bracken). Anthony New was said to have been half bro to the eminent surgeon, Dr. Baynham, and certainly connected with him in some way. Anything that would throw light on the parentage of Anthony New desired, or any fact pertaining to him.—M. W. W.

ANSWERS

5085. MADDOX.—Notley Maddox, b in Md., Apr. 13, 1731, m 1758, Susannah Burch at Trinity Parish by Rev. Isaac Camphill. Issue: Mary Ann Maddox, b Jan. 4, 1759, m Joshua Turner; Justinian Maddox, b Dec. 16 — (?) ; Sarah Maddox b Mar. 13, 1764; Samuel Maddox. b June 1, 1766; Susannah Maddox, b Aug. 12, 1768; Nancy Maddox, b July 7, 1770; Notley Maddox, b Mar. 28, 1773; Elizabeth Maddox, b Dec. 9, 1776; John Maddox, b Apr. 13, 1778, Benett Maddox, b May, 1780 (Betlo Records). Notley Maddox was chosen, Nov. 18, 1774, on the committee of Observation to represent and act for Charles Co., Md. (Maryland Archives). Notley Maddox served in Capt. Jas. Pendleton's Co. of artillery. He enlisted Feb. 7, 1777, to serve during the war, and his name appears on roll for Jan., Feb. and Mar., 1782. He received a land grant, warrant 1-460, 200 acres, Aug. 1, 1783. This grant is near Flint Hill, Va., and a descendant of his owns a part of the grant. Notley Maddox moved to Ky. abt 1813, and located near Pleasureville, where he d Mar. 11, 1820. His oldest ch, Mary Ann, was my great-grandmother. She lived to be 99 yrs of age. John Maddox was a surveyor. I have

in my possession a hand-made arithmetic, pen-and-ink drawing, which he taught in the Blue Ridge Mts. of Va.—*Mrs. Walter Matthews*. Lexington, Ky.

6138. ADAMS.—Solomon Adams, b in Providence, R. I., Apr. 23, 1699. He m Abigail Monroe. They resided in Canterbury, Nov. 20, 1778. She d Sept. 17, 1784.—*Mrs. G. A. Norman*, Independence, Iowa.

6138. THOMPSON-GILBERT-MILES.—See Goo-man's early settlers, Mass. and Conn. Davis History, Meriden and Wallingford, Conn. At-wabers History of New Haven, Conn. Orcalts History, Stratford, Conn. Stiles History, Ancient Windsor, 2 Vol. See East Harcu Register, by Dodd.—*Mrs. W. E. Bell*, Mina, Nev.

6149. MEEKS-SMITH.—I am a lineal descendant of Werner Smith. If you will write me, I may be able to aid you.—*Allyn Smith*, Cotter, Ark.

(2) CLARK.—Joseph Clark, b abt 1770, d 1807, at Clarke Co., Va. On Oct. 8, 1789, he m Mary Reynolds, b 1768, d 1817. She was a dau of Capt. John Reynolds, of Washington Co., Md., who served in the Rev. Ch of the above: Joseph, m Elizabeth Dennis; Margret, m Jas. Brown; William, m Sarah Harnesberger; Jane; Elizabeth, m John Hill; Frances, m John Anderson; 2 ch d in childhood.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head*, 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6149. SMITH.—Dennis Smith served in the Rev at Valley Forge. His son, Peter Smith, served in the War of 1812, m Priscilla Cooper. Their dau, Mrs. Hannah Hufford, a resident of Amwell township, d in her 95th year, Nov. 9, 1918, Washington Co., Pa.—*Mrs. J. G. Hall*, 227 Jefferson Ave., Washington Co., Pa.

6176. TALBOT.—I trace my ancestor back to one Benjamin Talbot who m Eliza Ball on Nov. 11, 1734. This Eliza Ball was one of the daus of Col. Joseph Ball and a sister of Mary Ball, mother of Geo. Washington. Benjamin Talbot and Mary Ball had a son Joseph. Joseph had a son Benjamin; Benjamin, a son Caleb; Caleb, a son Reese; and Reese was the father of my mother. I have a good many of the dates, but not of the two Benjamins and Joseph. We evidently trace from the same source, only different branches of the family. I do not quite understand your first query as to the Talbots, since you seem to be interested in an Annie Ball, and as it was Eliza Ball that m a Talbot. My uncle living in Penn. has the marriage certificate of Benjamin Talbot and Eliza Ball in his possession. However, I am sure that the Matthew Talbot you speak of is my ancestor, as our family came from a titled house of England.—*Mrs. Carthare I. Sears*, Keeliere Apts., Centalia, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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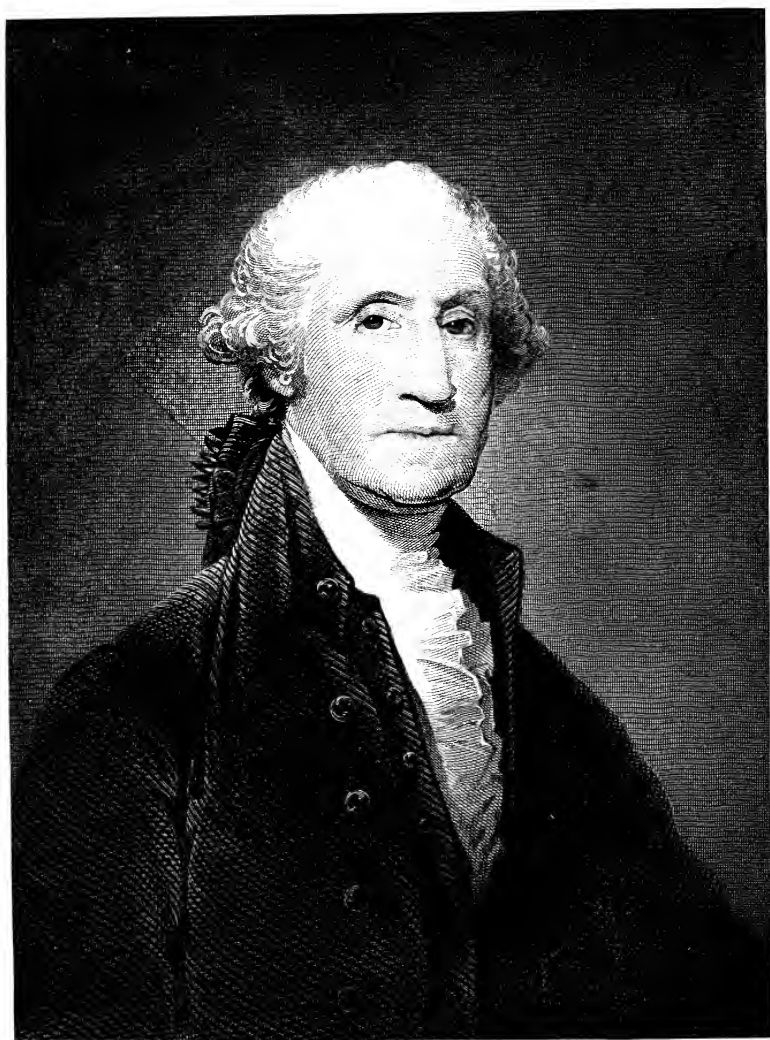
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GEORGE WASHINGTON

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN ADHERED TO UP TO THE PRESENT TIME

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 4

APRIL, 1919

WHOLE No. 321

WASHINGTON'S FOREIGN POLICY

By William E. Borah

United States Senator from Idaho



THE Revolutionary Army had been victorious after a long and arduous struggle. The colonies had organized their government after years of dissension and chaos. George Washington was President. The whole world looked upon our scheme of a Republic as a passing experiment. The duty now developed upon Washington and his associates to give it dignity, honor and stability and to prove to the world that a Republican form of government could be a success.

It had been apparent to Washington prior to his accepting the Presidency that if we were to succeed and to establish here a Republic and to give permanency to our free institutions we must withhold ourselves from all entangling alliances with Europe and divorce wholly and completely the American system from the European system of statecraft and politics. The necessity of such a course with reference to our

foreign policy seemed clear to Washington prior to his becoming President. He had written to Sir Edward Newenham a letter in which he said: "I hope the United States of America will be able to keep disengaged from the labyrinth of European politics and wars."

Washington was not a provincial. No man had a broader vision, a more cosmopolitan view of affairs than the first President. He was not a provincial, but he was distinctly, inexorably and uncompromisingly an American. He believed that an independent course was indispensable to the success of the American cause and furthermore believed that the greatest service to mankind, to civilization and ultimately to peace would be by establishing here a new system of government wholly dissociated and disconnected from European systems.

After he became President this thought was constantly uppermost in his mind. It is found throughout all

with circumstances, and with perfect good faith. — Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which we have none, or a very remote relation. — Hence she must be engaged in the most controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. — Hence therefore it must be unwise & unjust to implicate ourselves, by ~~any~~ artificial ~~connections~~ ^{ties}, or the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, ~~or~~ the ordinary combinations, & collisions of her friendships, or enemies. —

Our detached & distant situation invites, and enables us to pursue a different course. — If we remain ⁱⁿ people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; — when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve ~~to~~ ^{to} be scrupulously respected; — when ~~our~~ ^{our} belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will ^{not} lightly hazard the giving us provocation by ~~their~~ ^{their} ~~unprovoked~~ ^{unprovoked} ~~attacks~~ ^{attacks}; — when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, ~~and~~ ^{and} not by justice shall counsel. —

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? — Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? — Why, by intermingling our destiny with that of any part of Europe, expose our peace and
property

his correspondence. It is restated many times to his friends. The man who had led the Revolutionary Army to victory thought the fight was only half won unless we could make sure politically of what we had won upon the field of battle. It was not long until the test came. The revolution in France ripened into a conflict between France and England. We were under a debt of gratitude to France. We had lately been in conflict with England. The American people naturally felt friendly to France and naturally an enmity toward England. Hence the persistent and almost universal demand that we at once take sides upon the part of France. In addition to this it was said that France was struggling to establish a Republic.

There was no element of ingratitude in Washington. Looking above and beyond the immediate strife to the future of his own country he determined that America should remain neutral. It was a part of his policy of non-entangling alliances with Europe. It would be interesting to record, if time or space permitted, the fearful attacks upon Washington made by reason of the position which he then assumed. Perhaps there has never been a more bitter assault upon a President of the United States than was made upon Washington by reason of his declaration of neutrality. But in the midst of the controversy, at a time when public opinion seemed to be running swiftly against him, he wrote to a friend and in substance said: there is, after all, a deep and underlying sentiment in this country for America and it will ultimately assert itself. We need only be prudent in order to preserve our country from the broils and

turmoils of Europe and to justify to the world the righteousness of our position. Washington won out.

When the time came for Washington, of his own initiative, to retire he issued his farewell address to the American people, all in all perhaps the greatest document concerning political affairs ever emanating from the leader of a people. One of the principal subjects covered was this question of holding ourselves aloof from European affairs. He said: "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of our politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of our friendships or enmities."

The wisdom contained in this paragraph is just as applicable and just as essential to-day as it was when it was delivered. It is the statement of one of those fundamental truths which does not lose its effect when the day in which it was uttered has passed. As President Wilson so well said: "It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said we must keep from entangling alliances. . . . Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantages, do not need alliances."

Europe has a set of primary interests to-day which to us have none or a very remote relation. And she will be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. There is quite as much difference between the European

system and the American system to-day as in the days of Washington. Does the system obtaining in Russia or in the Balkans or in Turkey or in Austria Hungary or in Spain and countless other countries resemble our system any more than at the time Washington spoke?

Again Washington says: "It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. . . . There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

How true it is, as Washington states, that we must pay with a portion of our independence for whatever we accept upon the theory of disinterested favors from another. Washington believed, as we all believe, in peace. But he understood well that one of the surest safeguards of peace for our people is to possess a strong national spirit, a national mind and purpose.

It has sometimes been said that Washington's policy was a policy of isolation and that we have outgrown that in the history of the world. Washington's policy was not necessarily nor essentially a policy of isolation. I have no doubt that had Washington been living he would have taken part in this European war because our national honor was involved and our national rights assailed. No one would have

more quickly gone to the defense of those things and I doubt not that he would have temporarily associated himself with those who were fighting a common enemy. But what he advised against were artificial ties and permanent alliances, not isolation necessarily but the unembarrassed, unhampered and untrammelled right of a free and independent nation to decide in every emergency and under all circumstances what it was proper and right for them to do. He would not undertake to bind a free people as to what they should do a quarter of a century hence, he would leave them to determine when the emergency arose what in good conscience or right policy should be done.

I have never entertained a doubt but that Washington's foreign policy was indispensable to the establishment of a republic upon this Western continent. I believe that without it we would have been drawn into European alliances and that we would have been wrecked within a quarter of a century. We never could have survived in our first years the wrecking capacity of the European diplomats. I am equally certain that we could not if we should enter into European alliances survive the wrecking policy of European diplomats in the future. Washington's policy is just as essential and indispensable to the welfare and happiness of freedom and independence, of the success and perpetuity of the American Republic to-day as when it came from the pen of the wisest and most profound statesman of his or any other age.



THE AMERICAN EAGLE AN INDIAN SYMBOL

By Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa)



ALL nations have emblems or insignia, representing something of their spirit and ideals, and it appears that this custom is of remote origin. In this instance, as in many others, the poetry and mysticism of untutored man has set its impress upon a later and more material age. We find that the civilized nations of to-day still use the original coat-of-arms adopted by their primitive forbears, or a modified form of the same. A few have borrowed the emblem of the native inhabitants of the country which they acquired and upon which they founded their nationality; and among these we should class the United States of America.

The American Eagle is our national emblem, but probably few know that it is also the sacred emblem of the American Indian. I believe this fact to have been universally recognized among the different tribes with their wide variations of language and custom. It is true that other countries have adopted the bird as the symbol of power and fierceness, but ours is not the Imperial Eagle of Russia or Austria; we have the best of reasons and the

sanction of ancient traditions native to this soil, for investing it with a higher and a finer meaning.

The true significance of the American emblem is religiously set forth by the wise old men of every Indian tribe throughout our land, and has been handed down through untold generations. The birthplace of the eagle is peculiarly lofty and grand—a cradle facing the elements. His nest is builded upon the highest tree in the deepest forest, or on some inaccessible pinnacle of rock. This royal bird is reared in hardship and inured to storm. He views the whole world from his high station and sees the lowness of it all. He fears nothing, for he has learned his

lesson from the north wind and the thunder cloud; indeed, he is often represented by the Indian as bearing the lightning in his beak.

His dignity is absolute. His powerful wings bear him afar. He must take life in order to live, yet he does this less frequently than most creatures, for he often fasts for three or four days. He is not wont to intrude or to take what belongs to another hunter.

Perhaps no other race knows the animal creation more intimately or on a higher spiritual plane than the Indian, and this is his



UPWARD PLUME WITH ROUND HOLE, MEANING DISTINGUISHED SERVICE



INDIAN HEAD WITH WAR BONNET



FEATHER TIPPED WITH HORSE-HAIR AND HANGING
BACKWARD, MEANING HE FOUGHT
AND WAS WOUNDED



SLANTING PLUME WITH COLORED TIP
AND MARK

estimate. His eagle symbolizes nobility of spirit, perfect courage, dignity and poise, vision and wisdom. He employs its feathers as the only decoration of honor for distinguished services in peace or war. The feathers cannot be bought or sold.

The Siouan nation seems to have maintained a stricter use of the language of feathers than any other tribe with which I am acquainted, and no man in the old days was permitted to wear an eagle's feather except as it was conferred by his tribesmen in recognition of some honorable deed. The feather might be painted or marked in some way so that any stranger would know at a glance for what it was bestowed. If he wore more than one, their grouping would indicate whether he won them all at one time or on different occasions. It is especially interesting to note that the wearing of an eagle's feather did not necessarily mean the killing of an enemy. It might represent the rescue of another at great risk to himself, the saving of his band from starvation by success in a difficult scout for game in mid-winter, or the giving of a great feast and conferring all his possessions upon the poor in recognition of a family event, such as



HANGING PLUME
TIPPED WITH ERMINE
MEANING DISTIN-
GUISHED SERVICE



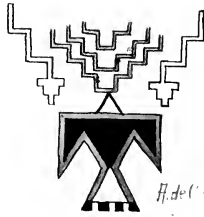
UPRIGHT PLUME WITH
MARK, MEANING HE
COUNTED THE COUP, OR
TOUCHED THE ENEMY

the birth or coming of age of a child. The basic idea was not that of war and destruction, but of self-denying service.

A simple war-bonnet of feathers only, or with the addition of horse-hair tips, indicated leadership, and the highest degree of public service was rewarded by permission to wear the trailing bonnet of many plumes, tipped with horse-hair, ermine-trimmed, or otherwise decorated in symbolic colors and design.

In the Sun Dance, a religious ceremony now obsolete, the Sioux set up a rude cross, with the effigy of the eagle hanging from one arm and that of the buffalo from the other. The latter represented the body, or material good, while the eagle stood for the spirit or higher part of man.

The peace-pipe, eagle, buffalo and thunder ceremonies are among the oldest tribal rites known to America, and most of their significance is now lost to the world or told in a fragmentary way by irresponsible spectators, as the master of ceremonies or priest could never divulge the secrets of his office. The eagle itself is not worshipped, but the eagle spirit, and while the Indian knows this he can not give an explanation.



ANCIENT INDIAN SYMBOL. CONVENTIONALIZED EAGLE WITH SONG ISSUING FROM HIS BEAK AND ON EITHER SIDE THE LIGHTNINGS

While I was yet a very small boy, I saw the old eagle ceremony in Montana about 1865, but even then I heard some of the old people say that it had been much modified, although they would not tell the original form. It was a solemn affair which could only be undertaken at some grave crisis in the national life. In that year, the

Sioux had begun to realize keenly the danger to themselves of the continued encroachments of the whites, and their eagle ceremony, held upon a lofty butte with impressive forms, was in its essence an act of worship and a prayer for guidance to the Great Mystery. The gestures of the officiating priest and the actions of the live eagle which he had trained to fly to him at call, were interpreted as signs to the assembled people.

The Indian was wont to reverence God in terms of the dumb creation and of the elements, and I cannot but think that the American spirit has been nobly developed under the symbolic guidance of the eagle. I ask for the original and highest interpretation of our national emblem, as standing not for irresponsible power backed with violence, but for clear vision and honorable service.





TAX LIST OF GREENE COUNTY, STATE OF TENNESSEE, FOR THE YEAR 1783

By Louise Wilson Reynolds



THE following tax list is perhaps the oldest county tax assessment of the state in existence. The original, like many court records of value to genealogists, has been carelessly misplaced or destroyed and is no longer accessible. With few exceptions the men whose names appear on the list were Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. It is impossible in these short notes to mention but a few of the early families. They may, however, be classed as those residing in Washington County during the Revolutionary War, and those who emigrated to the settlements at the close of hostilities.

Greene County, prior to 1783, was a part of Washington County. In 1783 it contained within its boundaries much of the territory later subdivided into other counties of eastern and middle Tennessee, and western North Carolina. In 1783 there were no settlements between Knoxville and Nashville. In 1785 Adam Meek had built his cabin farthest westward, but civilization had not reached the present Knox Co. border.

The settlers of Greene County were known as the "Nollichucky Settlers." Many of them had settled on the "Brown purchase"—land bought from

the Indians by Jacob Brown. Jacob Brown was a major in the Revolution. He was born in South Carolina, and died in Tennessee in 1785. Among his descendants was the late Governor Aaron Brown, of Tennessee.

The Nollichucky settlers were famous as riflemen. A company under Captain Robert Sevier ranged the frontier intimidating the Indians and tarring and feathering any Tory who ventured within the "settlements." Captain Sevier was killed at the Battle of Kings Mountain, and his sharpshooters were sent to help defend the frontier of South Carolina from Cornwallis.

In answer to the often asked query, "Who fought at Kings Mountain?" it may be stated that every able-bodied man who was at that time in Washington County, which included Greene County, accompanied the Kings Mountain expedition. The frontier was left defenseless except for the women and children. Colonel Sevier returning in haste to their aid, met and defeated the Indians at Boyd's Creek.

Many of the Washington County men were regularly enlisted with the North Carolina Continental Line or with the Virginia Militia; many had participated in the Georgia Campaign,

and had fought under Sumter and Marion in South Carolina. Many of the younger men under Shelby and Sevier refused to return home after the victory of Kings Mountain, but joined General Greene, and were present at the "Surrender of Yorktown." Among the latter was Captain, later Colonel, Samuel Wear. The Wear family came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Wear was a border hero; he is said to have killed six Indians single-handed on an expedition against the Chickamauga Indians. He moved from Greene County to Sevier County and was one of the first Tennessee Representatives.

About 1782 a number of families from Pennsylvania emigrated to Greene County. Among these were the Galbreaths, Rankins, Magills, Delaneys, Wilsons, Moores and McClungs. These were mostly Presbyterian families, and were related by marriage. The men had served in the Pennsylvania Line, some of them in the "Ranging Companies," and had perhaps been with Christian on his expedition against the Cherokees in 1777. The late Colonel Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West" mistakes the route taken by this army; the route lay near the present Greene and Cock Counties border.

Early land grants are spoken of as "lying near the Christian Warpath." Among the families residing in this section were the Nelsons, Vances, Crosbys, Inmans, Casteels, Pates, Jones and Conways.

The first pioneers in Greene County settled on Hollys Creek, Sinking Creek, and Stony Creek, and the Limestone Branch near the Washington County line. Among these were the

Gillespies, Crocketts (father and uncle of David Crockett), Henry Ernest, whose son, Felix, is said to have been standard-bearer at Kings Mountain, Francis Hughes, Nathan Davis, Ashael Rawlings and Colonel Daniel Kenedy, first clerk of the court, and Amos Byrd, son of the haughty aristocrat of "West-over" Manor in Virginia.

In 1783 North Carolina by an Act of the Assembly ordered land to be surveyed in the unsettled portions of Greene County for the benefit of soldiers who had served in the North Carolina Continental Line. Unfortunately there was no way to determine who received the subsequent grants for Revolutionary service. The so-called "Frontier Colonels," as termed by Colonel Roosevelt, seem to have been treated with generosity by North Carolina. James Hubbard, whose murder of the Cherokee Chief, "Old Corn-tassel," brought on an Indian war, received two thousand acres on the Tennessee River. General Nathaniel Greene, for whom the county was named, received twenty-five thousand acres. There is a tradition that he was making preparations to locate on this grant at the time of his death. Major David Wilson, for whom Wilson County was named, received two thousand acres on the Duck River. David Kerr, the crippled spy, who did such active service as a scout at Kings Mountain, received seventy thousand acres in the present White County.

There was quite a sprinkling of Maryland families among the early settlers. The Howards Weltys, De Witts, Hills and Gists were from Maryland.

Following the Revolution a number of men who served under Colonel

Campbell in Washington County, Virginia, moved into Greene County. Among the latter were Colonel Arthur Campbell, the Craigs, Blackburns, sons of William Blackburn, who was killed at Kings Mountain, and the Edmondstons.

The Beards, Armstrongs, Francis Ramsay, Charles McClung, Meeks, and others on the tax list of 1783 were among this number, who shortly afterwards settled near White's Fort, the present city of Knoxville.

Among the men whose descendants have attained prominence may be mentioned Isaac Taylor, Henry Conway, John Crockett, Major Temple, Isaac Barton, Shadrack Inman and John McAdoo—sometimes spelled McAdou or McAdow. There were three early Innans, Shadrack, Meshac and Abednego, sons, perhaps, of the heroic Shadrack Inman who sacrificed his life in the ambush of Thicketty Fort in North Carolina.

John McAdoo and McAdoo, Junior, resided on a grant of ninety-five acres in Washington County. Later John McAdoo received a larger grant, probably as payment for Revolutionary service, near Mossy Creek in the present county of Jefferson.

Among the early North Carolina families were the Loves, Whites, Alexanders, Balches and Vances. The Rev. Hezekiah Balch was one of the earliest and ablest ministers and educators. He was a graduate of Princeton and a signer of the Mecklenburg "Declaration of Independence." A daughter of Hezekiah Balch married Robert Wylie, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first merchants in the county. The inventory of his stock includes knee-buckles, snuff-boxes, pleasure chairs and raccoon skins. The personal estate

brought eleven thousand dollars, which was quite a goodly sum at that date on the frontier.

The earliest will on record is that of Robert Gamble. The executors were Major Temple and Samuel Bogle. The latter lived to be ninety years of age, and many of his reminiscences of early Tennessee history form the basis of narratives found in Ramsay's "Annals of Tennessee."

Frederick De Witt, Isaac Taylor, Thomas Love, James Galbraith, James Dinwiddie and Colonel Daniel Kenedy are some of the early deaths recorded.

Among the first benedicts were Abner Lee, Samuel Edmondston, John Chestnut, Evan Jones, Archibald Alexander, William Wilson, Christopher Hoover, Nathaniel Hood, James McGee, William King, John Hinds, David Campbell, William Sidwell, Alexander Blackburn, Joseph St. John, Alexander Montgomery, John Gist, Mathew Sample and Thomas Temple.

The Keykendall family was one of the earliest and most numerous. One brother fell at Kings Mountain, and the family of another, supposed to be Matthew of the tax-list, was exterminated by the Indians. The place the tragedy occurred is still pointed out by old citizens, and is known as "The Burnt Cabin Site."

Still another massacre was that of the family of William Casteel. This is depicted in history as one of the most horrible in frontier annals.

Many of the early families had one or more members to hold the lands still disputed but given by treaty to North Carolina. Colonel Daniel Kenedy had three sons killed by the Indians; a fourth taken captive was adopted into

the tribe, and married a Cherokee.

The Woolseys, Dotsons, Ellis', Lyles, Carters, Randolphs and others came from the older counties of Virginia. The Burgners, Neeces, Gurtners (Girdners) and Smelcers are numbered among the Dutch families that are found early in Green County.

The Rev. William McClung in his "History of the McClung Family," having traced Hugh McClung, one of the three brothers, from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and from Pennsylvania to Augusta County, Virginia, finds no trace of him there later than 1775, when, with Francis McClung, he makes conveyance of a tract of land at that date. The presumed widow of Francis in 1776 donates two horses to the American Army. Hugh McClung probably returned to Pennsylvania, after having purchased land on the Borden Grant. His daughter was married to a neighbor of Mathew McClung in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1769.

In 1782 Hugh McClung, accompanied by his nephew, Colonel Charles McClung, and his daughters and their husbands' people, came to Greene County, Tennessee. His deed for nine thousand acres of land lay on the Tennessee River below Knoxville. He never settled on this grant, but lived on a tract of land in the "Nollichucky Settlements." He died in 1789 leaving a legacy to his daughter Susan, and estate to his wife, Elisabeth, and son, John McClung. Francis, evidently another son, had died in Greene County in 1786, and John McClung was executor of the estate.

The author of the "McClung Family" sought for Hugh McClung among the records of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The object of his search lived and died in a neighboring county in Tennessee.

It is hoped that the tax list of 1783 will aid in locating other lost ancestors of this "Early Tennessee Frontier."

THE FIRST TAX LIST FOR THE COUNTY OF GREENE, STATE OF
TENNESSEE, 1783

Allison Robert	Basher John	Box Isac
Allison David	Beard Hugh	Box Israel
Alexander James	Beard John	Box Joseph
Alexander Joseph	Bearehett John	Box Robert
Alexander Ebinezer	Bennett Thomas	Boy Ezekial
Anderson Daniel	Bennett William	Boyd James
Anderson Barnibas	Biggs John	Boyd Joseph
Armstrong John	Bigham William	Boyd William
Armstrong Langstell	Billings William	Boyd John
Atherton Charles	Bird Amos	Boydston William
Balz Hezekiah	Bird John	Brabson Andrew
Ball John	Bird Joseph	Brabson Susan
Ball William	Bishop John	Brandon Barnett
Ballard Isac	Bishop Mathew	Brandon Garrett
Ballard Thomas	Blackwell David	Brandon Thomas
Barham William	Blake Hezekiah	Breed Avery
Barnett Robert	Borden Michael	Brock George
Barnett Thomas	Blackwell John	Brown George
Barton Isac	Boy Elisabeth	Brown James
Barton Robert	Box Henry	Brown Thomas

Brumley Augustine	Craddick David	English Daniel
Brumley Barnabas	Craig James	English John
Brumley Joseph	Craig James Jr	English Joseph
Brumley Thomas	Craig David	English William
Bryant Bryan	Craig John	Epperson David
Bryant John	Cravan Robert	Epperson Joseph
Bryant Thomas	Crawford John	Ernest Henry
Bryson Hugh	Creamer Daniel	Evans Evan
Buckingham Thomas	Crockett John	Evans Jonathan
Bull John	Crockett Robert	Eaton James
Bullard Isac	Cross Henry	
Bullard Joseph	Crow James	Falls Thomas
Burney William	Crow John	Fant John
Burk James	Crow Joseph	Fant Philip
Buskin Jonathan	Crowson William	Farnsworth Henry
Byram Benjamin	Crump Edmund	Fincher Robert
Byram Ebenezer	Cunningham John	Fine Peter
Byram William	Curtis Nathaniel	Fine John
	Curtis Robert	Fine Phillip
		Forby Henry
Cameron James	Davis Alexander	Frame David
Campbell Alexander	Davis Nathan	Francis William
Campbell David	Davis James	Furman James
Campbell James	Davis John	Fuston Robert
Campbell John	Davis Joseph	
Campbell Robert	Davis Nicholas Day	Galbrath Alexander
Campbell William	Davis Philip	Galbrath James
Cannon John	Davis Robert	Galbrath John
Carlyle John	Davis Samuel	Galbrath Joseph
Carson John	Davis Thomas	Galbrath William
Carson Robert	Dawson William	Gass John
Carter Abraham	Delaney Francis	Gass Thomas
Carter John	Delaney James	Gibson Samuel
Carter Michael	Delaney John	Gilbert John
Casteel William	Dillard James	Gilbert Richard
Casteel John	Dillon Peter	Gillespie James
Casteel John Jr.	Dixon Samuel	Gillespie Thomas
Chamberlin Jane	Dotson Charles	Gilliam Robert
Chamberlin Stout	Dotson John	Gilliand John
Chambers John	Doty Azariah	Gillis John
Christian Isham	Doherty George	Gist Thomas
Cisco John	Doherty Joseph	Gist Avery
Claggs William	Doherty James	Gist Benjamin
Clowers Jacob	Dudley Abraham	Gist John
Colly James	Duncan Cravan	Glass Jacob
Colton John	Dunham Henry	Glass Joseph
Condry Henry	Dunham Joseph	Glaze Lawrence
Conway Henry	Dunham Robert	Goforth William
Conway Philip	Dunn William	Godden Benjamin
Corbitt John	Dunwoody Samuel	Gooden James
Cooper Jacob	Dunwoody Adam	Gooden Thomas
Cooper John	Dunwoody James	Gorrell David
Copeland David	Duval Thomas	Greene Jacob
Cotter John		Griswell Daniel
Cotton Young	Eagleton David	Gross Thomas
Cowan Philip	Eakin Joseph	Guthrie James
Cox Benjamin	Edmunds John	Guthrie William
Cox Thomas	Eldridge Thomas	Garrett David
Cox Ephraem	English Andrew	Garrett —
Cox Mathew	English James	
Crabtree James		

Hardin Joseph	Inman Shadrack	Lovelady Marshall
Hardin John		Lusk Joseph
Hamilton Francis	Jamison Andrew	Lyle James
Hadden Elisha	Jamison Benjamin	
Hale Alexander	Jamison George	McAdoo John
Hale Shadrack	Jarvis James	McAdoo John Jr
Hale William	Johnson James	McAlpin Alexander
Hall Alexander	Johnson John	McBroom William
Hall Gailor	Johnson Joseph	McCall Robert
Hamilton Isiah	Johnson William	McCartney Charles
Hammond John	Jones Evan	McCartney John
Hardin William	Jones Henry	McCartney James
Hawkins Joseph	Jones William	McCartney James
Haynie Charles		McCartney William
Haynie James	Keel James	McClung Hugh
Hays Charles	Keel Robert	McClung John
Hays James	Kelly John	McClung James
Hays John	Kelly Johnathan	McClure Nathan
Hays Joseph	Kenedy Daniel	McConnell Jacob
Hays Nathaniel	Kenedy Francis	McCool Gabriel
Hays Naoma	Kenedy Moses	McCouglan Alexander
Hayworth Abraham	Kenedy William	McCrosky John
Hayworth George	Kerr Robert Sr	McCurdy John
Hayworth James	Kerr Robert	McCurdy Andrew
Hemile Joseph	Kerr William	McCurdy Archibold
Henderson Daniel	Kesterson John	McDowell Ephraem
Henderson John	Keykendall James	McFarland Alexander
Henderson Joseph	Keykendall John	McFerrin Andrew
Henderson Thomas	Keykendall Joseph	McFerrin James
Henderson William	Keykendall Mathew	McGaughey William
Henkle Thomas	Kilgore Charles	McGhee Terrell
Henry James	King German	McGill James
Hermall Robert	King James	McGill Robert
Hicks Jonathan	King Joseph	McGill Robert
Hightower Richard	King Robert	McGuire Cornelius
Hill James	Kirkland Daniel	McGuire Francis
Hodges Drury	Kirkwood David	McGuire Francis Jr
Hodges William	Kyler Joseph	McKeehan Samuel
Holly Elisebeth		McMeans Samuel
Holly Johnahan	Lane Dutton	McMurry William
Hood Robert	Lane Isac	McMurray Samuel
Hopton John	Lawson Anthony	McNew Shadrack
Hornback John	Lee Abner	McPherron James
Hough John	Lee George	McPheters Joseph
Houston James	Lee Thomas	McPike William
Houston Samuel	Leeper Andrew	McWilliams David
Howard Abraham	Leeper Mathew	Martin Andrew
Howard Richard	Leggett John	Martin George
Hubbard Samuel	Leming David	Martin Richard
Hubbard James	Lovitt Elisha	Mathew Phillip
Hubbard William	Lewis Uriah	Mathews Joel
Hubbs Caleb	Lincoln Mary	Mathews Obediah
Huffman Michael	Lindsey David	Mathews Peter
Hughes Andrew	Lintz Alexander	Mathews William
Hughes Edward	Livingston Robert	Mays Samuel
Hughes John	Lonas James	Mays Thomas
Hughes Francis	Lonas Joseph	Meek Israel
Hunt Abraham	Long Zopher	Meek Adam
Hunt Thomas	Loony Richard	Middleton John
Hutchins Smith	Lovelady James	Milburn Joseph
	Lovelady John	

Miller Andrew	Parton Samuel	Roberts Jonathan
Millican Alexander	Pate Mathew	Rodgers James
Millican James	Patterson James	Roberts Samuel
Mitchell Andrew	Fatterson John	Robertson Charles
Mitchell Andrew	Pennington Absalom	Robertson Francis
Mitchell David	Perciful Thomas	Robertson James
Montgomery Alexander	Perkins James	Ross John
Montgomery James	Perkins Joseph	Rowan Charles
Montgomery Thomas	Phillips Thomas	Rowan Francis
Mooney George	Posey Abraham	Rudder James
Moore Anthony	Pickens James	Running Isac
Moore Hugh	Pierce James	Russell David
Moore James	Piper Martha	Russell Thomas
Moore John	Poor Moses	Russell John
Moore Moses	Posey Abraham	Rutherford Thomas
Moore Mary	Prather Alexander	Ryan William
Moore Robert	Prather Thomas	
Moore Samuel	Prewitt David	Samples Samuel
Moore William	Frewitt Martin	Sampson Anthony
Morgan Adonijah	Prewitt William	Serratt Joseph
Morgan Levi	Price John	Serratt Elisha
Morgan Thomas	Pryor John	Scott Adam
Morris Gideon	Pryor Richard	Seaton Isiah
Morris John	Perciful Thomas	Seaton Jacob
Morris Shadrack		Sellers Sebort
Morrison Patrick	Rankin David	Sheffy John
Morrow William	Rankin Thomas	Shelly Luke
Mulholland William	Rankin William	Sherrell Adam
Murphy John	Rawlings Ashahel	Sherrell John
Murphy William	Ray Benjamin	Sherrell Phillip
	Ray William	Sherrell Samuel
Neas Peter	Reece John	Sherrell Samuel Jr
Neil Mathew	Reece Abraham	Shores Alexander
Neil Nicholas	Reece John	Simpson Andrew
Neil Walter	Reed David	Simpson James
Nelson James	Reed George	Simpson Mary
Nelson Joseph	Reed John	Simpson Reuben
Nelson William	Ray Thomas	Sloan John
Nelson William	Reed Michael	Smiley Jacob
Newby James	Renfro Samuel	Smith Alexander
Newby Joseph	Reynolds David	Smith Francis
Newman John	Reynolds Henry	Smith John
	Reynolds Job	Smith Thomas
	Reynolds William	Smith Turner
Oliphant John	Richison Abel	Stanfield Thomas
O Neal Bartholomew	Richison James	Starnes Adam
O Neal Cornelius	Richison John	Starnes James
O Neal Robert	Richison William	Steel James
O Neal William	Richey Gideon	Steel Richard
Oren David	Richey Thomas	Steel Robert
Oren Thomas	Ricker John	Stephenson John
Orphan Thomas	Riggs Edward	Stewart Benjamin
Owens John	Riggs Jenny	Stewart Robert
Owens William	Riggs Reuben	Stockton William
	Right James (Wright)	Stone John
	Rightsell George	Stone William
Painter Adam	Ringo Cornelius	Stuart Benjamin
Parker William	Ripper Hardy	Stuart James
Parks James	Roberts Barnard	Stuart Joseph
Parker William	Roberts Edward	Swaggerty Abraham
Paris Robert	Roberts John	Swaggerty Frederick

Tadlock Jeremiah	Vanhooser John	Wilhoit Adam
Tadlock John	Veatch Amos	Williams James
Tadlock Josiah	Veatch Elijah	Williams John
Tadlock Mathias	Veatch Josiah	Williams Joseph
Tadlock Thomas	Veatch Jeremiah	Williams Thomas
Tate Thomas	Veatch Nathan	Williamson William
Taylor Isac		Willis Joseph
Temple James	Walker Joseph	Willson Alexander
Temple Major	Wallace Samuel	Wilson Ephraem
Temple John	Ward James	Wilson James
Temple William	Wear Samuel	Willson John
Thomas Andrew	Wear John	Wilson Joseph
Thompson William	Wear Hugh	Wilson Robert
Tidence Emanuel	Webb George	Wilson William
Toby Henry	Webb Richard	Winningham John
Tcny Zopher	Wells Henry	Wood John
Tool John	Wells Thomas	Woodward John
Totten John	Welty John	Woods Richard
Trimble John	West Thomas	Woolsey John
Trimble Moses Tye John	Whittenburg Frederick	Wright James
Vance Samuel	Whittenburg Henry	Wyatt Samuel
Vance John	Whittenburg James	Wyatt William
	Whitson Henry	



BOOK REVIEWS

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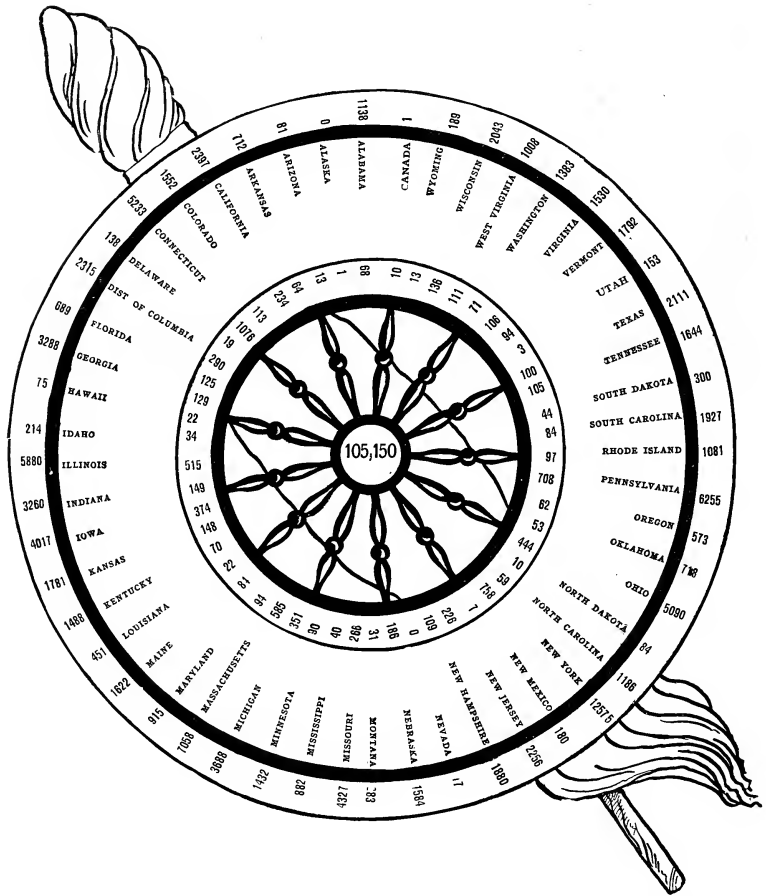
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A VISTA ON THE CAMBRIDGE AND CONCORD

HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES*

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution



ALL Massachusetts turnpike companies were required to report the cost of construction, earnings and expenses of their roads to the secretary of state, and although few complied with the order we have enough records to show that the amount of money invested in toll roads was exceedingly large.

Considering only the corporations whose bridges were not the heavier

* This series commenced in the January, 1919, Magazine.

part of the cost we find that thirty-two companies, owning five hundred ninety-three and one-half miles of roads, reported their investments as a total of \$1,230,823. We have outside information that three others expended \$578,200. Taking the companies which failed to report their first costs and placing an estimate on each according to the return for a similar road we find it probable that \$570,977 more was invested, making a total for Massachusetts of \$2,380,000. As the population of the entire state in 1830, when turnpikes were at



NORFOLK AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE
"DIPPING INTO THE VALLEY AND THEN RISING OVER SUCCESSIVE HILLS"

their prime, was 610,408 it is seen that the turnpike investment was in the proportion of about \$3.90 per capita. When it is considered that this investment provided only the road, with a few gates and toll houses which seldom cost a thousand dollars a piece, and that the rolling stock and motive equipment was a further matter for individual investment, it is seen that the per capita amount tied up in the turnpike utilities did not compare poorly with the later capital placed in railroads, a comment which applies equally to all other states.

Commencing with the first road in Massachusetts in 1796 each and every one was a financial disappointment, a fact well known at the time and yet more roads were built as the years passed on. It can be conceived that propositions to connect such cities as Boston and Providence, Worcester, Hartford, Salem and Newburyport may have seemed to stand in a separate class and to hold hopes of remunerative business, but what encouragement could have been seen for roads in the rural districts connecting the small towns? The conclusion is forced upon us that the larger part of the turnpikes were built in the hope of benefiting the towns and the local business done in them. Such benefits accrued in large measure and much of the prosperity which encouraged the railroads was hastened by the often misjudged and hated toll roads.

Would it not be fitting to seek out the location of the old turnpikes and record by suitable inscriptions their old corporate names?

The turnpikes of Massachusetts may be divided into two groups, the first, and by far the larger, including the

roads leading directly to Boston; and the second, found in the southwest corner of the state, comprising the roads which connected Springfield and Hartford with Albany and nearby Hudson River towns. Only two roads fail to lend themselves to this grouping; one which crossed the town of Douglass and Sutton on the way from Oxford to Providence, and another which led directly south from Athol on the shortest line to Norwich.

The first Massachusetts turnpike was incorporated in 1796 and was designed to improve the route between Boston and New York. It was the early custom to designate the companies like regiments going to war and hence the first company was entitled "The First Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation," and with two omissions, we had the "Second; Third," etc., up to the "Sixteenth" after which more distinctive names were adopted.

Through travellers between Boston and New York, at the close of the Revolution, had their choice of three routes, one along the shore of Long Island Sound, the "Middle" following a more nearly direct line, and the "Northern Route" through Worcester and Springfield. It is interesting to note that each of these routes was in turn improved by turnpike corporations and later succeeded by important railroad lines. The "Northern Route" led through Palmer, Western (now Warren) and Wilbraham and was described by the petitioners for a turnpike charter as "circuitous, rocky and mountainous, and there is much travelling over the same," and they further averred that "the expense of straightening, making, and repairing an highway through those towns, so that the same may be

safe and convenient for travellers with horses and carriages, would be much greater than ought to be required of the said towns under their present circumstances."

The foregoing is an accurate summary of the conditions from which the turnpikes grew: the roads were bad and the towns too poor to repair them, hence the necessary work was done by private capital.

According to Temple's "History of Palmer," the "First" turnpike passed "through Palmer Old Centre, and kept on the northerly side of the river eastward; and was the leading thoroughfare for long travel between Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York for many years."

In 1800 Thomas Dwight, one of the incorporators, wrote that the financial expectations had not been realized and in 1819 the company secured a release from a portion of its obligations. How long tolls were collected over the remainder of the road the author has been unable to learn.

An interesting series of turnpikes was that which anticipated the present Fitchburg Division and Hoosac Tunnel Route of the Boston and Maine Railroad. A toll bridge known as the "West Boston Bridge" extended from Boston to Cambridge where now the cars of the Cambridge Subway get their only glimpse of daylight, and from its westerly end the Cambridge and Concord Turnpike extended to Concord. There the burden was assumed by the Union Turnpike over which the traveller pursued his way as far as Leominster. From Leominster to Greenfield toll was paid to the "Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation" which built and operated more miles of

road than any other Massachusetts company. The region between Greenfield and Charlemont was allotted to the "Fourteenth Massachusetts" which undertook to build about twenty-four miles of road but contented itself with the six between Greenfield and Shelburne. Over the mountain now pierced by the Hoosac Tunnel, the "Second Massachusetts" wound its way and westerly from North Adams to the New York line was the territory of the Williamstown Turnpike:

The West Boston Bridge was built about 1792 and received tolls until 1858. Its history is noteworthy from the efforts of a suffering public to rid itself of the burden of toll paying. The municipalities being unable to purchase the bridge, a number of citizens organized a "Free Bridge Company," bought the bridge, and for many years sought to reach a satisfactory mean at which they could sell, and the towns purchase, their holdings, finally paying a substantial cash sum to get out of their embarrassment.

The Cambridge and Concord Turnpike was the origin of the present Cambridge streets known as Broadway and Concord Avenue. The latter street is extended in a remarkably straight line through Belmont, Waltham and Lexington, to Concord with a detour in Belmont which was built after the direct route over Wellington Hill was found too steep for travel. The company was incorporated in 1803 and had its road west of Cambridge Common completed in 1806, but the extension to West Boston Bridge was some years longer in construction. No tolls were allowed on that section so it is not surprising that courage to build was lacking.

One idea obsessed the minds of all

turnpike promoters and that was to build in as straight a line as possible regardless of grades or communities along the way. The Cambridge and Concord suffered more from this delusion than any other that has been noted. In three places the direct line was carried over hills so steep that relocation of the road was necessary to permit horses to pull their loads, and the village of Lexington, a centering point for much travel from New Hampshire, was left but two miles to the north. In another place several weeks' work across a treacherous swamp disappeared in a single night causing the insertion of a humorous "Lost" advertisement in the next issue of a local paper. The road became free in 1829.

The Union Turnpike was incorporated in 1804 and the road was com-

pleted in 1808. It commenced at the corner of Elm and Main Streets in Concord and followed Elm Street, along the northerly wall of the reformatory, and straight through Harvard Village to the Nashua River which it crossed on a bridge of which all trace has long since disappeared. Then passing the Lancaster almshouse it continued straight to Leominster where it joined the road of the "Fifth Massachusetts."

In 1818 the Nashua River overflowed in a serious freshet and washed away nearly all its bridges. The turnpike bridge went with the others and the company, having had very poor success, was unequal to the task of replacing it. When the county completed a new bridge but a mile further up stream the corporation secured an amendment to its charter by which it was allowed



SALEM TURNPIKE



Courtesy of the United States National Museum
THE OLD CONCORD STAGE COACH

to abandon a portion of its road and build sections to connect with the new bridge.

The section of the original turnpike which was thus cut out measured about two and one-half miles and extended from the corner of the roads a mile west of Harvard village, to the corner of the roads at the Lancaster almshouse. Of this section only about a half mile exists to-day as a public road. But the old turnpike, abandoned ninety-nine years ago, can still be traced by an observant investigator down the slope of Prospect Hill, across the broad valley of the Nashua through the military reservation of Camp Devens, and up the hill on the westerly side.

The Union as a whole was well laid out but it suffered from its connection with the Cambridge and Concord whose grades were notorious. The two turnpikes were not really needed for through travel as excellent public roads had long existed through Stow and Sudbury to Boston, and most travellers continued to go that way. So the Union also gave up its rights and had its road made free in 1829.

The Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike

was projected in Greenfield which had previously been accessible only by way of the Connecticut River, and the construction of the road opened a direct line to the eastern part of the state. Starting in Greenfield the road had its western terminus at the tavern of Calvin Munn which stood on the site of the Mansion House of to-day. Thence it followed Highland Avenue by Highland Park to Montague City Bridge and passed south of Turners Falls to Millers Falls where it crossed the Millers River and followed along its northerly bank substantially on the line of the present state highway to Fitchburg, and thence to Leominster. This company was incorporated in 1799 and the road became free in 1832.

The road of the Fourteenth Massachusetts extended from the end of the Fifth in Greenfield, westwardly over Main Street to Punch Brook. Then in a little less than three miles the old turnpike climbed seven hundred feet, by a devious course, bristling with overhanging rocks, and plunging deeply through ledge cuts. After much solicitation by the local people this road was rebuilt as a state highway about 1910.

After the opening, by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, of the Mohawk Trail a rush by enthusiastic motor tourists began and the trip soon became one of the most popular in the state. As of old the route from the west led over the line of the old Fourteenth Massachusetts and those bound for the Mohawk Trail found themselves obliged to climb the steep grades over Shelburne Mountain. As some of these grades ran as steep as eleven per cent. and severely taxed the power of all makes of automobiles much complaint of that route was heard so that the

commission's engineers began, in 1916, the survey for a new road which, by passing a longer distance on the northerly side, would reduce the grades to a maximum of six per cent.

As already stated a gap in the turnpike series existed from Shelburne, where the Fourteenth gave up the struggle, to the western edge of Charlemont where the Second began. This was due to the inability of the Fourteenth to raise the money needed for the heavy work over the rough country. Had they abandoned the straight line idea and followed down the Connecticut and up the Deerfield Rivers a much better road could have been built and enough cheaper to justify building the whole length.

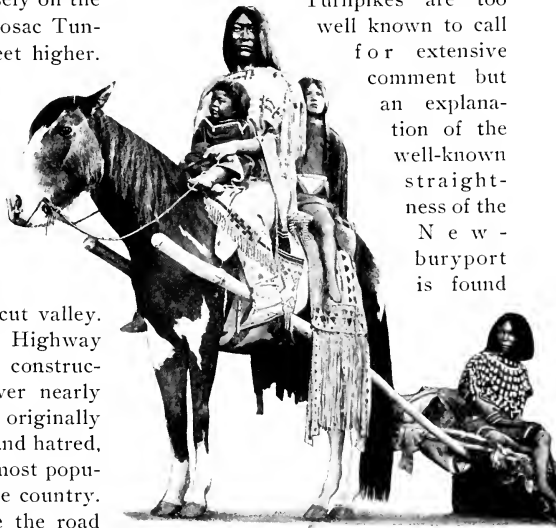
The Second Massachusetts Turnpike was a notable piece of construction, following, as it did, closely on the route later taken by the Hoosac Tunnel but many hundreds of feet higher. This route over Hoosac, or Florida Mountain followed approximately the line of the old Mohawk Trail, over which those dusky warriors proceeded in 1664 on their terrifying raid which resulted in the extermination of the Pocumtuck tribe, which lived in the Connecticut valley. In 1914 the Massachusetts Highway Commission completed the construction of a state highway over nearly the same line and the route originally blazed in savage vengeance and hatred, has now become one of the most popular and beautiful roads of the country. At the highest point, where the road crosses the backbone of the old Bay State, and for two miles easterly from it, the new state highway is on the line

of the old Second Massachusetts Turnpike. The Second enjoyed corporate life from 1797 to 1833. Its westerly end was in North Adams and there the Williamstown took the duty.

The Williamstown Turnpike Corporation was formed between the Third and the Fifth but evidently declined to be known as the Fourth and a break is seen in the sequence of numbers consequently.

This turnpike connected at the New York line with the Eastern Turnpike of that state but it does not seem that the combination invited much stage travel. The Boston to Albany stages came as far as Williamstown Centre but turned southerly there and ran the length of the town of Hancock before turning to the west again.

The Salem and the Newburyport Turnpikes are too well known to call for extensive comment but an explanation of the well-known straightness of the Newburyport is found



Courtesy of the United States National Museum

AMERICAN INDIAN TRAVOIS
USED BY THEM OVER THE OLD TRAILS



Courtesy of Walter S. Wood

UNION TURNPIKE BRIDGE OVER SUDBURY RIVER, CONCORD

in the charter which required it to be built "as nearly in a straight line as practicable" from the head of State Street in Newburyport to Chelsea Bridge. It was built southerly as far as Cliftdale on such a line, but a deflection occurred there as permission had been obtained to terminate at Malden Bridge instead of Chelsea. Previous to the opening of the turnpike travellers were obliged to leave Portsmouth at half past two in the morning if they wanted to see Boston the same day, but with turnpike improvement the time was much reduced. The Newburyport Turnpike was doomed from the start

by its disregard of hills and it never paid more than a small percentage on the investment.

The Salem Turnpike came nearer to being a financial success than any other in Massachusetts, but success in this case must be limited to the earnings for several years, as the total investment was ultimately lost. From the beginning until the advent of the Eastern Railroad the turnpike paid annual dividends averaging between 5 and 6 per

cent. The road extended from City Square in Charlestown, along the Navy Yard, through Chelsea, Revere and Lynn, terminating at the end of Highland Avenue in Salem.



Photo by Handy, Washington
 Courtesy of the United States National Museum

EGYPTIAN SLEDGE
 FROM MURAL PAINTING IN THE TEMPLE OF LUXOR, THEBES

June 1, 1813, was the day on which this turnpike did the greatest day's business in its history. This was the day of the famous sea fight between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon* off Salem Bay, and one hundred and twenty stages passed over the turnpike that day filled with passengers eager to witness the combat from the commanding hill tops of Salem.

Salemites of years ago used to tell gleefully of one of their number who, journeying homewards late one stormy winter evening along the turnpike, was suddenly confronted by a burly figure with arm extended threateningly. Anticipating the highwayman's demand the traveller hastily threw his watch and purse at the feet of his antagonist and fled. Returning next day with reinforcements his valuables were found in the horse trough at the foot of the pump which still stood there with arm extended threateningly.

The most important turnpike in Massachusetts was the Norfolk and Bristol by which name the road to Providence was called. Originally it was built from Dedham Court House to Pawtucket Bridge which then touched Massachusetts at its easterly end. This road, too, was laid out too straight and throughout its operation suffered from competition with the old road through Walpole Centre, Wrentham and Plainville. An extension was allowed by which the road was built from Dedham into

Roxbury as far as the present corner of Washington and Bartlett Streets. Except for a short section in Dedham the turnpike is known to-day as Washington Street to the Rhode Island line beyond which it is called Broadway. In Dedham the line of the turnpike did not follow the present Washington Street throughout, but left it at Memorial Square and followed High and Court Streets into Washington again. The old road to-day passes through Forest Hills, Dedham, Norwood, East and South Walpole and North Attleborough. It is easily identified on the map by its straight course.

At South Walpole stood two famous old taverns which enjoyed a wide reputation for the dinners they served. Polly's on one side and Dolly's on the other vied with each other so fiercely that arbitration became necessary and it was finally arranged that all travellers should stop at the tavern on the

right,
which
gave all
the south-

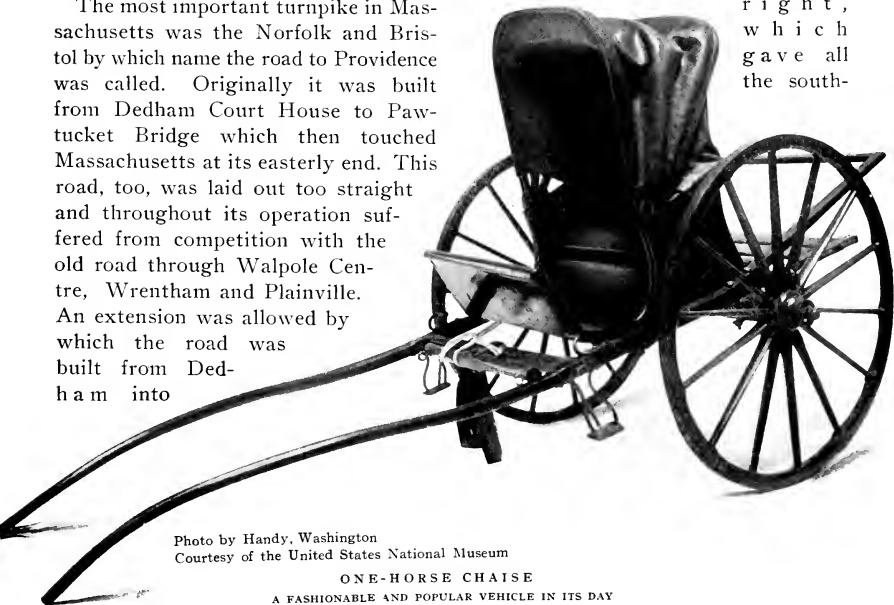


Photo by Handy, Washington
Courtesy of the United States National Museum

ONE-HORSE CHAISE
A FASHIONABLE AND POPULAR VEHICLE IN ITS DAY



NORFOLK AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE
THE TWO TAVERNS IN SOUTH WALPOLE

bound patronage to Polly and the north-bound to Dolly.

Much of the road to-day is an important busy thoroughfare but the portion between South Walpole and North Attleborough is an almost forgotten path through the woods.

Down in Foxborough, near the Wrentham line, the old turnpike intersected the ancient "Cape Road," which led from Wrentham and points beyond through Foxborough village and on to Plymouth and Cape Cod. The crossing occurred at the summit of a high hill known since early days as "Shackstand Hill," and this location on two important lines of travel logically determined the site of the old Shackstand Tavern, which under the famous management of "Pennyroyal" Cobb flourished through the turnpike days. About a mile southwest the turnpike curved slightly at the summit of "Turner Hill" and the traveller was thrilled by the sight of the long straight stretch of road, dipping into the valley and then rising over successive hills until it finally disappeared over the horizon.

But one traveller back in the early days before railroads had simplified the transportation problem, felt no thrills over the inspiring scene, for he was driving a jaded team, hauling a heavy load over the soft road and through the mud of early spring. Ephraim Jewett held the contract to haul from Providence to Boston, a newly coined issue of silver dollars, packed in kegs, consigned from the United States Mint to various banks in Boston, and he had struggled with his duty and urged his weary horses for many miles until, late in the evening, tired horse flesh could do no more, and the valuable cargo came to a stop on the steep grade of

"Turner Hill," "oozy" and deep with mud from the spring thaw. Despite the desperate efforts of the driver who thus found himself stalled at night in a lonely part of the road, the horses were unable to advance so much as another inch and finally in despair Ephraim betook himself and the horses to the "comfort for man and beast" offered by the Shackstand Tavern.

No worry oppressed his sleep and he arose the next morning sufficiently refreshed to extricate his wagon and resume his journey, with the cargo undiminished by thieving hands.

The opening of the Boston and Providence Railroad in June, 1835, proved the death blow of the turnpike. In 1843 the corporation abandoned all of the road south of Dedham and the balance was given up in 1857.

Important as this road was and great as was the business over it it never proved a very profitable investment, less than two per cent. per annum being averaged for dividends during the height of its season.

The earlier road required ten hours of the stages which passed from Boston to Providence. On the turnpike the record time was probably about four hours and fifty minutes, which to the editor of the *Providence Gazette* seemed fast enough for he recommended anyone desiring faster transportation to "send to Kentucky for a streak of greased lightning."

Another notable turnpike was the Worcester which was built in 1806-1807 and which continued to yield toll until 1841. This road extended from the present Dudley Street Station of the Boston Elevated Railway through Brookline Village, Newton Upper Falls, to the narrow part of Lake Cochituate,



WORCESTER TURNPIKE IN BROOKLINE

THE OLD ROAD IS SEEN ON THE LEFT WHILE MODERN IMPROVEMENT IS SHOWN ON THE RIGHT WHERE THE TURNPIKE HILL HAS BEEN CUT DOWN

thence through Framingham and in a direct line to the narrowest part of Lake Quinsigamond, and thence to the court house in Worcester.

The portion between Dudley Street Station and Brookline Village was an ancient highway having been formally laid out as a public road in 1662, but nevertheless the corporation was allowed to take it as a part of the turnpike and to collect tolls on it. It was ever a burden to the company as well as a source of public irritation, but not until the opening of Brookline Avenue by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation in 1826 was the corporation released from its obligations thereon.

Unlike the Norfolk and Bristol the Worcester gave up the struggle four and a half years before the advent of the competing railroad, but not until

1841 did it secure a complete release from all portions of its obligations.

In all one hundred and eight corporations were formed in Massachusetts to build turnpikes of which sixty realized their ambitions. It is, of course, impossible to mention them all in the brief space of this article, but it is hoped that enough has been shown to call attention to the value of those old utilities, to the danger of their being completely forgotten, and to the desirability of perpetuating their records.

Although some form of wagon or cart was in use in very early days no marked improvement in its form or construction was effected until the day of the turnpike, when a greater demand for wheeled conveyances arose.

The earliest form of vehicle of which we have evidence is the sledge which



NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE IN TOPSFIELD

is pictured in ancient Egyptian painting found in the Temple of Luxor in Thebes. As practically no region possessed any roads, it was only in countries of flat wastes and level plains that wheels could be used, but such as were in use to the end of Roman rule were almost entirely confined to war chariots.

Of unknown antiquity was the "travos" of the American Indian, a form of vehicle which followed the trails from which the turnpikes grew. Stages first appeared on English roads about 1640 but their use increased very slowly until 1734 by which time England was pretty well supplied with such utilities. Sir Walter Scott has given us a description of those stages which justifies our assertion that no marked improvement was made in wheeled vehicles until the

days of the turnpikes, which in England commenced about 1760.

"The vehicles themselves varied in shape. Sometimes they were like a distiller's vat; sometimes flattened and being equally balanced between the immense front and back springs; in other instances they resembled a violoncello case."

In the United States the hard times which followed the Revolution made simplicity a virtue and the luxury of a carriage was not suited to the democratic habits which then prevailed. All parts of the largest towns were within walking distance of each other and there was but little occasion to visit neighboring places. Down to 1800 practically all the travelling was done on horseback. But as the country grew prosperous a demand arose for vehicles

for business, pleasure and travel, and ere long the turnpikes were dotted with the great white tops of the Conestoga wagons among which rapidly alternated the swift stage coaches, while the doctor in his "one horse chaise" was met in every town.

The chaise was early in great demand and until 1840 it seemed that nothing could ever supplant it in popular favor. The earlier forms had enormously high wheels and the tops were stationary, being supported on iron posts.

Curtains of painted canvas or leather covered the sides and back, and the vehicle was often unprovided with

dasher or apron. In later years they were provided with folding tops which, with the dasher and cushioned seats, made it a carriage of luxury.

The splendid Conestoga wagons were developed in Pennsylvania by topographical conditions, by the soft soil, by trade requirements, and by native wit. They were the highest type of a commodious freight carrier by horse power that this, or any other country, has ever known. They were known as Conestoga wagons from the vicinity in which they were first in common use, we are told by Alice Morse Earle

in "Stage Coach and Tavern Days."

These wagons had a boat-shaped body with curved bottom which fitted them specially for mountain use, for in them freight remained firmly in place at whatever angle the body might be. The wheels had tires often a foot broad. The wagon bodies were arched over with six or eight bows of which the



Courtesy of the United States National Museum

CONESTOGA WAGON

A VEHICLE USED EXTENSIVELY ON THE OLD TURNPIKES AND BY THE PIONEERS TO CROSS THE PLAINS

middle ones were the lowest, and these were covered with a strong, pure white, hempen cover, corded down strongly at the sides and ends. These wagons could be loaded up to the top of the bows which was the object attained by having them high at the ends. Four to six tons was the usual load for such a vehicle. These were the freight cars of the first half of the nineteenth century and in them was carried all the land borne freight of pre-railroad days.

That stages down to 1800 had few modern comforts and had advanced but little from primitive forms we learn from

Thomas Twining who thus described the vehicle in which he came from Philadelphia to Baltimore in 1795:

"The vehicle was a long car with four benches. Three of these in the interior held nine passengers and a tenth passenger was seated by the side of the driver on the front bench. A light roof was supported by eight slender pillars, four on each side. Three large leather curtains suspended to the roof, one at each side and one behind, were rolled up or lowered at the pleasure of the passengers. There was no space nor place for luggage, each person being expected to stow his things as he could under his seat or legs. The entrance was in front over the driver's bench. Of course, the three passengers on the back seat were obliged to crawl across all the other benches to get to their places. There were no backs to the bench to support and relieve us during a rough and fatiguing journey over a newly and ill-made road."

Early in the turnpike era such primitive coaches were superseded by the egg-shaped coach which is the form commonly pictured on the old stage coach bills. In this type the body was hung in leather braces high above the wheels in order to clear the connection between the front and rear axles. The base of the body and roof curved symmetrically forming an oval from which the resemblance to an egg was fancied, while the boot for luggage on the rear

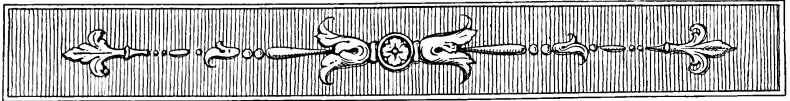
was enclosed by curtains which made a tangent to the roof curve and fell behind the rear wheels. Such were the stages during the teens and twenties of the nineteenth century. With the easy entrance and exit by means of a side door, the easy motion due to the leather hangers, and the three large windows by which the entire upper half of the side was open to daylight, such a vehicle must have seemed the climax of luxurious travelling.

The well-known Concord coach was introduced about 1828 by Lewis Downing who, about fifteen years earlier, had founded the now well-known house of Abbott Downing Company in Concord, N. H. It seems as if the full measure of success was attained in the original design of these coaches for hardly an improvement has been made in them since their first appearance, and those in use to-day are practically built on the same lines as were those of ninety years ago.

The Concord coach at once leaped into popularity both on account of its excellence in workmanship and from its ease in riding, and wherever such vehicles are needed to-day may be found still in service. They are too well known to need describing. In building our first railroad cars nothing better was thought of so Concord coach bodies, on railway trucks, followed the first locomotive over the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad in 1831.

(To be continued)





ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS*

Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln



HE profile engravings of eminent Americans by the French artist, Charles Balthazar Julien Fevre de Saint Memin, gain steadily in interest with the passing years. It was a notable galaxy of men and women who sat for the young French exile during his stay in the United States and their descendants are commencing to realize that a Saint Memin "portrait" has a rare value aside from its unique artistic merit.

Saint Memin did not charge much, according to present-day standards, for "a likeness in chalk on pink-tinted paper, a smaller plate engraving of the same likeness and twelve impressions," only \$25, according to a bill rendered by him to a President of the United States; but if we estimate a dollar as valued in 1796, that same charge of \$25 assumes large proportions, and thus only those who were well-to-do were able to have portraits made by Saint Memin.

Two brothers of renown during the

Jefferson and Madison administrations who sat for Saint Memin were General Samuel Smith and Secretary Robert Smith of Baltimore, uncles of the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson who married Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

Both Samuel and his brother Robert were born in Carlisle, Pa.; their father, John, a native of Strabane, Ireland, removed to Baltimore, Maryland, about 1759, where he was for many years a prosperous and well known merchant. Samuel Smith spent five years in his father's counting house attaining a commercial education, and sailed for France in 1772 in one of his father's vessels. He traveled extensively in Europe, and on returning to this country just after the battle of Lexington, he offered his services to Maryland. He was appointed, in 1776, captain of the 6th company of Col. Wm. Smallwood's regiment of the Maryland line. General Smith's career in the Revolutionary War was a notable one, and for his heroic defense of Fort Mifflin Congress voted him thanks and a sword. After the establishment of peace General Smith held many public offices; he was a member of the United States Senate from 1803 to 1815, and

* Back numbers of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE containing the Saint Memin series can be purchased from the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

from 1822 to 1833. Under President Jefferson he served without compensation as Secretary of the Navy in 1801. In the war of 1812 he held the rank of major general of the State troops in defence of Baltimore.

In his eighty-third year (August, 1835) General Smith was called on by a committee of fellow citizens of Baltimore to disperse a mob which had gained control of the city. General Smith promptly organized a meeting in the Park at which several of the company proposed some resolutions be adopted and read to the mob.

"Resolutions?" remarked the gallant old general in a firm voice. "I'll tell you what kind of resolutions suited a mob during the Revolutionary War. They were powder and ball. These are the kind we now want."

Smith's "resolutions" were unanimously adopted, the mob dispersed, and Smith, elected mayor of the city, served until 1838. He died in Baltimore on April 22, 1839. His wife was Margaret Spear, eldest daughter of William Spear, and their son, John Spear Smith, was a prominent citizen of Baltimore.

It is highly probable that Saint Memin made a portrait of Mrs. Samuel Smith, but it is not included in his own collection, now owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, from which these engravings are reproduced.

There are, however, in this collection portraits of General Smith's brother Robert, and the latter's wife, Margaret, daughter of William Smith of Baltimore, a delegate to the Continental Congress. Robert Smith was born in Carlisle, Pa., in November, 1757, and died in Baltimore on November 26, 1842. He was present at the Battle of the Brandywine as a volunteer;

he later studied law and practised in Baltimore.

Among the public offices held by him was that of Secretary of the Navy from January 26, 1802, until 1805. During that time the Congress voted in favor of a smaller navy and Secretary Smith was directed to reduce the naval forces of the United States. Not, however, sharing the Congress' narrow view, Secretary Smith proved himself equal to the occasion by immediately dispatching our finest warships to the Mediterranean in preparation for the war with Tripoli, then counted the warships left in home waters and gravely reported that number *only* to Congress as comprising the "reduced" United States naval forces.

Robert Smith also served his country as United States Attorney General from March until December, 1805, and was Secretary of State from March 6, 1809, to November 25, 1811.

Saint Memin visited Richmond and Norfolk, Va., in 1808 and among the prominent Virginians who sat for him was Col. John Mayo, grandson of William Mayo, born in England about 1685 and who was famous for his engineering skill. Colonel John Mayo built a bridge below the falls of the James River at his own expense. During the War of 1812 he served with great gallantry. His wife was Abigail De Hart, daughter of John De Hart of Elizabethtown, and their eldest daughter, Maria Mayo, became the wife of General Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

Another Virginian to sit for Saint Memin was John Minor, third of that name, who was born at Topping Castle in Caroline County, in 1761, and is buried with his wife in the old Masonic graveyard in Fredericksburg, Va.

Minor entered the Revolutionary army when a boy and at the end of the war studied law. In 1790 he married Mary Berkeley, daughter of Landon Carter Berkeley, of Airwell, in Hanover County. She died a few months after their marriage, and in 1793 he married her cousin, Lucy Landon Carter, daughter of Landon Carter, of Cleve, King George County, and his wife, Mildred Washington Willis, of Willis Hill, Fredericksburg. She was the daughter of Mildred Washington, the aunt of General Washington, who, as the Widow Gregory, married Harry Willis, of Fredericksburg.

In 1812 upon the breaking out of the war with England, Mr. Minor was made a general in the Virginia line. Upon the close of hostilities he returned to his extensive law practice. William Wirt, a close friend, wrote of General Minor: "There never was a more finished and engaging gentleman nor one of a more warm, honest, and affectionate heart. He was as brave a man and as true a patriot as ever lived." (*Virginia Magazine*, Vol. X).

Saint Memin's portrait of General Lewis R. Morris of Vermont bears the words: "*St. Memin, No. 35 South 3d St., Philadelphia*," engraved under the likeness which was probably made in the year 1798-1799, when General Morris represented Vermont in Congress. Hubbard and Dartt in their "History of the Town of Springfield, Vt.," give an interesting account of Morris' career, from which the following extracts are taken:

Chief Justice Richard Morris was before the Revolution a Judge of Admiralty, as were his father and grandfather before him. As Chief Justice he held court at Westminster when

Vermont was under New York rule. He was one of the original proprietors in the Confirmation Charter of the town of Springfield. He married Sarah Ludlow, and their son, Lewis R. Morris, born November 2, 1760, is the subject of this sketch. He was prepared for college, but quitted his studies at seventeen years to join a company in New York City upon the outbreak of the Revolution. He was on the staff of General Schuyler, of General Clinton and General Van Rensselaer. In 1777, by order of General Schuyler, he led a force of troops from Schenectady through the wilderness to the relief of Ida Castle (now the city of Utica), then surrounded by a large force of British troops and Indians; reaching there just in time to save the inmates from massacre. General Morris saw Jennie McCrea only a few hours before she was massacred by the Indians, a tragedy which excited horror and indignation everywhere.

In 1807 General Morris and his wife and daughter Sarah went to Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, and spent a year in the woods. They lived in a log shanty and made a clearing in what is now the village of Ox Bow in the town of Antwerp, and enjoyed rustic life. Morris entertained distinguished company there, among others his uncle Gouverneur; the latter having lost a leg could not ride horseback, and no carriage roads existing, the distinguished statesman and United States Minister to France was drawn through the woods and over the rough ground on an ox sled.

The exact date of General Morris' settlement in Springfield, Vt., is not known; he is mentioned in the town records as early as December 19, 1785.

He was a member from Springfield in the General Assembly and Speaker of the House from 1795 to 1797; clerk of the House in 1790-1791; secretary and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1793; representative from Vermont in Congress from May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1803; United States Marshal from 1791-1797. In January, 1791, he was appointed one of the commissioners to confer with Congress with respect to the admission of Vermont to the Union. From 1781 to 1783 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Chancellor Livingstone. In 1811 he was appointed major general of the First Division of Militia, which office he resigned in 1817.

General Morris was three times married; his first wife was Miss Dwight of Northampton, Mass. There was one daughter, Louisa M., who married July 28, 1807, John S. Edwards of Connecticut, and moved to Warren, Ohio. General Morris' second wife was Theodosia, daughter of Rev. Bulkley and Martha (Pomeroy) Olcott, of Charlestown, N. H. She died February 16, 1800, leaving one child, Lewis O., who was born in 1796 and died in Boston, October 14, 1818.

The third wife was Ellen, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Jonathan and Levinah (Swan) Hunt of Vernon. There were five children by this marriage: Richard H., born May 16, 1803 (U. S. Navy); Sarah Ludlow, born March 23, 1806; married Rev. Edward Ballard of Pittsfield, Mass.; Gouverneur, born in 1809 and resided in Monroe, Mich.; James H., born in 18—, lived in Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Robert, the youngest son, was born in 1814 and died May 2, 1834.

General Morris died October 29, 1825,

aged 65 years; his widow died August 24, 1865—forty years later. They are buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Charlestown, N. H.

There is no account obtainable, by the writer, of Madame de Sèze of New York, except the foot-note left by Saint Memin that her daughter married Pierre Flandin, the "well known fine art amateur of this city (New York?)." The engraving is one of the most fascinating made by Saint Memin; in fact, his likenesses of the gentlewomen of that day show his versatility as well as his artistic skill.

The portraits of Daniel Ludlow of New York and his wife, Arabella Duncan Ludlow, were, like all Saint Memin's engravings, reduced in size from his likenesses of the gentlewomen of that tinted paper. These two large portraits are owned by Daniel Ludlow's great-granddaughter, Mrs. E. Sherman Gould (Arabella Duncan Ludlow) of New York.

Daniel Ludlow (born August 2, 1750, died October, 1814) was the son of Gabriel, who was the sixth child of Gabriel and Sarah Hanmer Ludlow, and his second wife, Elizabeth Crommelin, and the grandson of Gabriel and Sarah Hanmer Ludlow.

Arabella Duncan Ludlow (born September 5, 1756, married September 13, 1773, died December 7, 1803) was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bourhout Duncan and the granddaughter of George and Martha Ludlow Duncan, the latter being the second child of Gabriel and Sarah Hanmer Ludlow.

Daniel Ludlow and his wife, Arabella Duncan, thus had the same grandfather Ludlow. Daniel and Arabella had several children, the youngest



SAINT MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS

LEFT TO RIGHT: TOP ROW, SECRETARY ROBERT SMITH AND HIS WIFE MARGARET SMITH; SECOND ROW, MADAME DE SEZE, COL. JOHN MAYO; THIRD ROW, DANIEL LUDLOW AND HIS WIFE, ARABELLA DUNCAN LUDLOW

being Edward Greenleaf Ludlow, M.D., who married Mary Kennedy Lewis, who was the great-granddaughter of General Francis Lewis of Revolutionary fame and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Crommelin family came from Amsterdam, Holland. The Duncans were prominent merchants in their day. George and Thomas Duncan owned several merchantmen that traded between New York, England, France, Holland and the West Indies.

The family of Ludlow sprung from the town of that name. The first Ludlow mentioned in English history was William de Ludlow, who was Governor of Montgomery Castle; his son Laurence de Ludlow, early in the reign of Edward I, about 1280, purchased of John de Grey, Stoke Say Castle, about five miles from the town of Ludlow in Shropshire, which today, is one of the most perfect and interesting specimens of an early fortified mansion in England. It remained in this family for ten generations, till 1498; upon the death of Sir Richard Ludlow, whose wife was the daughter of Edward, Lord Powis, the latter became its owner.

In the meantime the Ludlow family had spread to Somerset and Wiltshire. Of the direct line of Daniel Ludlow*, who came to New York, we find William Ludlow of Hill Deverill, County Wilts, who held a high position in the household under Henry IV, V, and VI. He was M.P. for Ludgershall. In 1439 he was appointed Marshal of Calais; later Parker of the Park at Ludgershall; he died on the twenty-third of December, 1478, and is buried in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury.

Gabriel Ludlow†, son of Gabriel and Martha Cary Ludlow, was born November 2, 1663, at Castle Cary, Somerset. He sailed from England in 1694, arrived at New York on November 24th and established himself there; he soon became identified with the growth and development of early New York. In 1697 Gabriel married Sarah, daughter of Captain Joseph Hanmer. They became the parents of thirteen children; Martha, who married George Duncan, and Gabriel who married, first, Frances Duncan, and second, Elizabeth Crommelin, being their second and the sixth child, respectively.

This Gabriel Ludlow, the first of the name in New York, was kinsman of Lieutenant General Sir Edmund Ludlow, famous in Cromwell's day, and author of the historic "Ludlow Memoirs"; great nephew of George Ludlow, who came from England to Virginia where he figured as one of the Council of One Hundred, and of the latter's brother Roger, who also came to America and became Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. He (Roger) married Mary, the sister of Governor Endicott. Feeling the need of a wider scope for his active and forceful temperament, he, with his followers, separated themselves from the Massachusetts Colony and formed a new settlement. He founded Fairfield and outlined the laws, still extant, of Connecticut. He is known as the "Father of the Jurisprudence of Connecticut."

While Saint Memin did not go further south than Charleston, S. C., prominent residents of other southern and western States went to him when on

* The Ludlow pedigree as certified in the College of Arms.

† William Ludlow was the 8th generation from Gabriel Ludlow.



Gen. Smith by S. Memin del. sculp.



S. Memin del. sculp. 1792 South St. Philadelphia



N. Van Dyke del. sculp.



SAINT MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS

LEFT TO RIGHT: TOP ROW, GEN. SAMUEL SMITH, GEN. LEWIS R. MORRIS; SECOND ROW, NICHOLAS VAN DYKE, REV. DR. JAMES DEWAR SIMONS; THIRD ROW, JOHN MINOR, PETER DERBIGNY

their trips to Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston, and New York. Among them was Pierre Auguste Charles Bourisgay Derbigny, the fifth Governor of Louisiana, who was born in France and died in New Orleans, October 6, 1829. Fleeing from France during the Terror, he went first to Santo Domingo, and thence to the United States, living for a while in Pittsburgh, Pa. He married a sister of Chevalier de Lozier; then moved to Missouri, and finally to Louisiana. He held many offices in that State; was a member of the lower house of the first State Legislature, and judge of the Supreme Court. As a personal friend of General Lafayette, he was his representative in all his legal and business affairs.

In 1828 Derbigny was elected governor, and during his first year of administration General Andrew Jackson visited New Orleans, being invited to celebrate the anniversary of his victory of January 8, 1815. Derbigny died soon after his first year of office, being instantly killed as he was thrown from his carriage.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Society Magazine published the following item:

"Married in St. Philip's Church, the 22d (1807), by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev. James Dewar Simons to Miss Harleston Corbett, daughter of Thomas Corbett, Esq."

The young divine, who belonged to one of Charleston's distinguished families, probably had Saint Memin en-

grave his portrait two years after his marriage, for it is on record that the French artist was in Charleston, S. C., in 1809. Dr. Simons was elected rector of historic St. Philip's Church on August 7th of that same year; he did not live very long, dying on May 27, 1814.

Nicholas Van Dyke, 2d, was born in New Castle, Delaware, December 20, 1769, and died there May 21, 1826. He was graduated at Princeton in 1788, and was in the same class with David Stone, afterward Governor and Chief Justice of North Carolina; William Kirkpatrick, Federal Judge and member of Congress; and Smith Thompson, afterward Secretary of the Navy and Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

After his graduation Van Dyke studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1792, was elected in 1807 to Congress, and from 1817 till 1826 was a member of the United States Senate.

General Lafayette, visiting the United States in 1824, was present at the marriage of Senator Van Dyke's daughter to Charles I. Du Pont, and gave away the bride, as her father's personal friend. Lafayette stated that "in his judgment Mr. Van Dyke was one of the first statesmen in rank whom he knew in America."

Senator Van Dyke was a sound lawyer, and a fluent, graceful and successful advocate, and was remarkable for the ease and grace of his manner. He gained particular note as a debater in the Senate and was a distinguished member of the Federalist Party.

(This series to be continued)



STATE CONFERENCES

PENNSYLVANIA

The Twenty-second Pennsylvania State Conference, D. A. R., met in Harrisburg, January 27 to January 30, 1919, as guests of the Harrisburg Chapter. All the sessions were held in the ballroom of the Penn-Harris Hotel, which was decorated with numerous large flags. There were United States flags, the Pennsylvania state flag, and, at either end of the platform, the flags of our Allies.

The formal opening of the conference took place Tuesday morning, but on the previous evening there was a patriotic meeting. There were delightful addresses by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; the President of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Reinhoel, and the Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter, Miss Cora Lee Snyder. At the opening of the conference the Daughters were welcomed to the city by the Mayor of Harrisburg, Hon. Daniel L. Keister. The State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presided at this, as at all the meetings.

One of the pleasantest features of the conference was the presence of so many of the officers of the N. S. D. A. R., among whom were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut and National Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Vice President General from Iowa, and Mrs. John P. Hume, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Minor made a stirring address, telling of the work and needs of the Magazine.

Greetings were brought by the Honorary State Regents of Pennsylvania, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Mrs. Alan Putnam Perley, Miss Helen E. C. Overton, and Miss Emma Lydia Crowell, and also by the Honorary Vice State Regents, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Mrs. William H. Sayen, Mrs. Henry Clay Pennypacker, and Mrs. Smyser Williams. Interesting addresses were made by Mrs. Donald P. Gleason, president State Federation of Pennsylvania Women; Mrs. Charles Lea, of the Food Conservation Committee of the Council of National De-

fense; Mrs. H. Prentiss Nichols, President of the New Century Club, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frank B. Black, State President of the Farm Women's Society.

The musical features were much enjoyed and helped make the conference one of the most successful in the history of the State. The State Regent, Mrs. Cook, reported splendid work done by the committees along all lines of work, but especially for war relief. Eighteen Pennsylvania Daughters were in foreign service, and as a lasting memorial to their patriotism, two scholarships were given to Maryville College, Tenn., where the Southern mountaineers are taught. While this memorial is not in Pennsylvania, it was still deemed a most fitting one, as it is thoroughly in accord with the aims of the Society for patriotic education.

A resolution of sympathy was sent to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Kentucky, where the Mary Sinclair School Building was recently burned. One hundred and thirty dollars was raised at this time and sent to their assistance.

The state offices of Recording Secretary and Registrar had to be filled, and the election resulted in placing Mrs. Charles J. Wood, of the Harrisburg Chapter, in the first-named office and Mrs. James H. Krom, of Fort Antes Chapter, in the latter office. The State Regent appointed Mrs. George H. Stewart, of Shippenburg, to the office of State Librarian for the coming year.

The reports of the Chairmen of the different committees and also of the Chapter Regents were most interesting, and the only regret is that they cannot all be printed in our Magazine, so that the Daughters throughout the country might know the splendid work accomplished by the Daughters in Pennsylvania. However, the space is limited, and it is only necessary to say that each Daughter did her best for the good of her beloved organization.

Delightful social entertainments were arranged for the conference. On Tuesday evening, the Governor and Mrs. William C. Sproul received the Daughters at the Executive Mansion, and on the same evening the Wednesday Club invited them to its annual choral concert. Tea at the charming home of

Mrs. William Elder Bailey was arranged for Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday the Bishop of Harrisburg and Mrs. James H. Darlington were at-home at the See House, where the Daughters not only enjoyed the gracious hospitality of the Bishop and Mrs. Darlington, but had the rare opportunity of seeing one of the finest collections of antiques and curios in the state.

This delightful conference was brought to a close on Thursday evening with an informal business meeting. There were addresses and discussions on the all-important subjects of the day—Americanization, and reconstruction work in France. After singing "Home, Sweet Home," the Twenty-second Conference adjourned. The next annual meeting will be in the autumn in Pittsburgh, as the guests of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

FLORENCE JONES REINEMAN,
Recording Secretary.

TEXAS

In response to invitations issued by the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, of Beaumont, and the Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, state officers, Chapter delegates and many members of the Texas D. A. R. assembled at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, on Thursday, November 7, 1918, for the Nineteenth Annual Conference. Guests of honor on this occasion were the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Vice-President General, Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, of Dallas; and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, of Washington. Four former State Regents, Mrs. A. V. Lane, Mrs. Harry Hyman, Mrs. Andrew Rose, and Mrs. James Lowery Smith were present.

After an eloquent invocation by Dean Ray, of St. Matthew's Cathedral, there were cordial addresses of welcome by the Mayor of Dallas, Hon. J. E. Lawther, and the Regent of the hostess Chapter, Mrs. M. B. Templeton. Friendly greetings were extended by State and National Officers of our sister societies; Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs for the Colonial Dames, Mrs. Lucy Cary for the United States Daughters of 1812, and Mrs. J. C. Muse for the United Daughters of the Confederacy. There were also greetings to the conference by the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, whose enthusiasm and ability are unlimited. The greetings of Vice-President General, Mrs. Lane, came next. Mrs. S. A. Collom, of Texarkana, read Mrs. N. P. Sanderson's response to the addresses of welcome. Miss Grace Haddow, of London, Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, warned against the propagandists now trying to sow discord and distrust among the Allies.

As a climax to the morning's session came the State Regent's presentation of the President General, Mrs. Guernsey. In forceful and well-chosen words the head of our organization not only brought the greetings and good will of the National Society, but she gave her hearers a keener insight into, and a wider appreciation of, the stupendous amount of patriotic work being done by this body of women.

The business sessions of the conference were marked with most gratifying reports from the State Officers, chairmen of committees, and chapters. Mrs. James Lowery Smith, as former State Regent, in her report of work done between the adjournment of the Eighteenth Conference and her retirement from office, showed a continuance of her forceful and telling efforts. Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, as State Regent, listed over half a million dollars spent on war work. As Western Division Chairman of the National War Relief Work, Mrs. Smith reported almost \$125,000 worth of garments and articles given for war relief. As Chairman of Old Trails Committee, Mrs. Norvell, after six years of perseverance, has succeeded in marking El Camina Real (old San Antonio Road or King's Highway) across the state from the Sabine River to the Rio Grande. Besides great expense borne by her and not reported, Mrs. Norvell secured \$10,544 for this work, and the 123 granite boulders stand as a lasting evidence of the time, energy, and money spent by this indefatigable chairman as well as a reminder of historic roads travelled by the makers of Texas. Mrs. W. D. Garlington, Chairman of the Real Daughters, made a most effective report by introducing a Real Daughter, Mrs. Virginia White, whose father served in Virginia under General Greene. One new Chapter, Thomas Wynne, of Greenville, organized by Mrs. C. B. Jones, was reported, and two more are in process of organization.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Harry Hyman were elected Honorary State Regents for life.

The President General's Evening was attended with military pomp. The session was opened by the band from Camp Dix, which played the Processional and other selections. A bugler announced the entry of the President General, who was accompanied by Vice-President General Mrs. Lane, the State Regent, and those who had a part on the program. Greetings and reminiscences were expressed by Mesdames A. D. Potts, B. R. Norvell, A. R. Howard, Harry Hyman, J. L. Smith, and Andrew Rose. Mrs. A. V. Lane, retiring Vice-President General, paid tribute to the loyalty and coöperation that had been accorded her. The especial and final feature of the evening

was the wonderfully inspiring address of the President General, "The Aims and Purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Historical Evening was a literary as well as a social triumph. After the invocation and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the State Regent turned the meeting over to the State Historian, Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro, of Bryan, who made appropriate remarks before announcing each number. Mrs. J. C. Muse spoke of the "Struggles for Liberty Before 1776." Mrs. I. B. McFarland pictured "America of the Future." The crowning event of the evening occurred when the State Historian called for Mrs. Josephus Daniels, and she, escorted by Mrs. A. R. Howard, came forward and gave a short but stirring talk. The State Historian announced that the Josephine Wooten Medal, offered by Comfort Woods Chapter, of Wharton, for the best historical essay, had been won by Miss Sadie Ruth Aldredge, of El Paso.

The Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Renick, of Houston, marked the closing day. The State Registrar, Mrs. J. A. Walker, of Brownwood, read a list of those who had died since the previous conference. The Resolutions, by Miss Anne E. Yocum, of Houston, embraced a solemn reminder of the ones whose hands are now folded. The memorial address, by Mrs. Andrew Rose, of Texarkana, was eloquent. Rev. Graham Frank gave the scripture reading and offered prayers. "Lead, Kindly Light" and "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" were sung by Mrs. George Watson, Miss Alice Knox Ferguson, and the City Temple Concert Choir.

The social features were both delightful and interesting. On Thursday the conference was entertained at luncheon by the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. On Friday the Jane Douglas Chapter gave a luncheon. Mrs. Daniels gave a short talk on her work in the Y. W. C. A. and the United War Work Drive. Saturday the Jane Douglas Chapter took the members and guests of the conference to luncheon at the Dallas Country Club.

On Thursday came the premature dispatch that Germany had accepted terms and peace had come. On motion of the Vice-President General, Mrs. Lane, the Chaplain, Mrs. Renick, offered a prayer for the confirmation of the news and of thanksgiving. The conference adjourned with the hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

(Mrs. I. B.) MAE WYNNE MCFARLAND,

State Recording Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

In response to an invitation extended by the Wheeling Chapter, the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the West Virginia D. A. R. met in Wheeling, January 30-31, 1919. Owing to an epidemic of influenza, the conference had been postponed from October 10-11, 1918.

Mrs. Linn Brannon, State Regent, presided. Much pleasure and interest was added by having present our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut; Chairman of the Magazine Committee; Mrs. Emma Crowell, Recording Secretary General, and Mrs. John Hume, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Twelve of the eighteen chapters of the state were represented. Reports of chapters and national committees showed splendid work being done, valuable services being rendered by the Daughters throughout the state in cooperating with the various organizations of war relief work, one Chapter alone supporting twelve war orphans, another maintaining a scholarship in our West Virginia University for a young Frenchman wounded during the war. Valuable work has also been done along the line of historic research; one Chapter locating and marking eighteen graves, eight of which were the graves of officers of the Revolutionary War; old wills and records of marriages copied; another Chapter unveiling a monument erected in memory of a soldier of the Revolution.

During the afternoon session on Thursday the conference was favored with interesting talks by our distinguished guests.

The special feature of Thursday evening was an address by Mrs. Guernsey, President General, in the Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., which was much appreciated by an unusually large audience.

A most delightful and interesting event of the conference was a visit to Monument Place. In the historic home of her ancestors, Mrs. Lucy Loving Milton welcomed the visitors and graciously told its history:

"Col. Moses Shepherd, an officer under General George Washington, married Lydia Boggs, and they built the house now known as Monument Place. The home, of Georgian architecture, is built of stone. The old house, though modernized for comfort, has had all of the original construction preserved. Especially interesting are the handsome mantels, cornices and panelling, carved by English workmen. The relic that is of great interest to everybody is the sun dial, that continues in a good state of preservation and has chiseled upon it these words: 'Time brings every change and amelioration most gratifying to rational men, and the humblest flower freely plucked under the

tree of liberty is more to be desired than all the trappings of royalty." Another object of interest at Monument Place was a memorial erected in 1820.

The visit to Monument Place revived in our minds the early history of Wheeling and the part that Fort Henry contributed to the defense of the western frontier during the Revolutionary War. Fort Henry was located at the top of what is now the main street of Wheeling, a tablet being placed there to mark the historic spot.

A beautifully appointed luncheon at the Fort Henry Club on Friday afternoon closed one of the most successful conferences ever enjoyed by the West Virginia Daughters.

MRS. W. H. CONAWAY,

State Recording Secretary.

WISCONSIN

The Daughters of Wisconsin met at Janesville for their Twenty-second Annual Conference, November 14-15, 1918.

An atmosphere of warmest hospitality was thrown around every arrival as she was met and conducted to the auditorium of the Methodist Church, where luncheon was waiting. Afterwards she was escorted to her seat by a page, who gave her a beautiful booklet program.

The first session opened Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., with the dignified "Marche Religieuse," by Guilman, executed by Miss Grace Murphy. The hostess Chapter felt the appreciative response of the visitors, as all joined in singing "America" and the Salute to the Flag, followed by an impressive invocation, pronounced by Mrs. E. J. Kimberley, Chapter Chaplain.

The hostess Regent, Mrs. T. J. Nolan, then made a cordial address, glad that the Daughters had been able to meet in so large a measure the demands of the war and that they could still do their part in reconstruction work. To this Mrs. R. B. Hartman responded. Two honorary guests, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberley, one of the six living charter members of the order, and Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Honorary State Regent, also offered greetings. The State Regent, Mrs. J. P. Hume, opened the business of the session, and proceeded with the usual order, reviewing the chapters' affairs and opening vistas ahead for determined attainments by the Daughters.

The Credential Committee showed thirty-one chapters in the state, with two new ones at Eau Claire and Superior, and a state membership

of 1930. There were twenty-seven voting and seventy visiting delegates present. There was an address on War Camp Community Service by Mr. C. L. Newberry, who has attained prominence in Wisconsin through his work. The afternoon hours slipped by, and after a short recess the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open. Long tables with lights reflecting patriotic colors and baskets of flowers gave their own invitation. Following this a reception in the church parlors was enjoyed, and at 8 o'clock a musicale by the Mae Dowell Club, under the direction of Mrs. W. T. Sherer.

The second session opened Friday A. M. with the state song, "Star of Wisconsin," rendered by Miss Ada Lewis. The reports of the Chapter regents all showed an astonishing amount of war work accomplished. The prominent feature of the second session was the election of State Officers. Mrs. R. B. Hartman, of Milwaukee, and Miss Helen Dorsett, of La Crosse, were elected State Regent and State Vice-Regent, respectively, subject to confirmation by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress. Mrs. E. W. Blaisdell, of Waukiska, was elected Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. C. Urnbreit, of Milwaukee, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. O. E. Lurck, of Waupun, Treasurer, and Mrs. C. A. Harper, of Madison, State Historian. The retiring State Regent, Mrs. J. P. Hume, was made Honorary State Regent for life. A rising vote of gratitude was given by the assembly for her generous service and efficiency during her term of office. Mrs. Hume gave a gracious response of appreciation, and retired with the assurance that her best wishes were always for the interests of the Daughters. A report of the Twenty-seventh Congress was given by Miss Elizabeth Wight, and the session's close was followed by a very refreshing luncheon.

The last session, Friday P. M., was filled with reports and closing business. A memorial resolution to the memory of Mrs. J. V. Quarrells, of Milwaukee, ex-Vice-President General, was offered by Mrs. Edward Ferguson, and the State Regent asked all present to rise during the reading, in honor also to other Daughters who had died during the year.

As a close to a very happy conference, a resolution was adopted, to be sent to the U. S. Congress, which in spirit expressed the world's great wish, that "A permanent peace be made ample, and that a league of nations be accomplished including the Allies and the United States."

KATHARINE A. ROOD,

State Historian.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

The Esther Eayres Chapter (Crono, Me.) is young in point of organization, but the amount of service and activity looms large by the report of the War Work Committee.

The knitted garments for the Red Cross numbered 369; outside of Red Cross, 32; comfort bags filled, 225; unfilled, 100; property bags, 20; puzzles, 4; games, 7; smileage books, 4; victrola records, 15; money to buy records, \$5; Christmas boxes, 2; contributions to Y. M. C. A. drives, \$140; Salvation Army, \$5; contribution to War Work Campaign, \$300; Liberty Loans, \$9450.

One French fatherless child has been adopted; have also contributed towards the adoption of four others. The amount contributed to Tilloloy was \$5.40; 90 garments were sent and 7 complete layettes.

Chapter members have served on different committees for Red Cross drives; one as chairman for war work drives; one as inspector and packer for surgical dressings, and two members have made retail price reports for the U. S. Food Administration. Members were also Four-Minute speakers for all different drives.

The Chapter will observe Washington's Birthday. Efforts are being made to locate graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Old Town and Crono. The work done for the fatherless children of France by selling postcards was of real value. These items reported are sent to the magazine, hoping to encourage others to form new chapters.

GEORGIA PULSIFER PORTER,
Secretary.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Mo.). During the past year we have grown from 18 to 27 members, 3 of whom were transfers. We have 14 resident members. The regular monthly meetings are well attended; as a conservation measure refreshments were dispensed with.

The Chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross; one member has charge of the sewing room; another is secretary-treasurer of the local unit, and all members contributed liberally to box of clothing sent by the Red Cross for Belgian relief in October.

During the year we have given to war relief work; collected old linen for Red Cross hospital supplies; made 36 property bags for soldiers, and 20 fracture pillows, much of the work being done at our meetings. Fifteen dollars was contributed to our Red Cross Unit; \$10 to the United War Work Fund.

The Chapter is 100 per cent. on the National Society Liberty Loan Bond and the Tilloloy Fund, members responding to the per capita assessment.

When the Third Liberty Loan was launched we felt that we must "Buy a Bond," but \$50 looked big to a small Chapter. Our funds were low, but perseverance and patriotism won the day. The Regent wrote to each non-resident member, presenting the cause, and requesting a \$1 contribution. Responses came gladly, the ten \$1 checks accompanied by interesting letters from Oklahoma, Kansas, Florida, Colorado and several other states. We had a Bake Day Sale that cleared us over \$50. The bond was bought.

A box containing 50 books, 24 new victrola records, games, music rolls and magazines were sent to the boys in the camps, and members sent a dozen envelopes of clippings to individual soldiers.

In June the Chapter presented Mrs. Withers' illustrated lectures, "Pioneering in Missouri," the proceeds from which gladdened the heart of our Treasurer.

June 14th was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The Regent had the rules of how and when to use the American flag published in the county papers and posted in the public school. On September 14th members requested the business houses in O'Fallon to display the flag.

On every special day the flag on our town school and our rural schools has been flying, and the children have been taught the flag salute.

In July and August we were not idle, as was evidenced by the 18 scrap-books for soldiers turned in at the September meeting, and the 117 bright-colored knitted quilt squares. Since then the quilt has been made and lined with

grey flannelette and sent to Belgian Relief Headquarters, with 130 pounds of clothing collected by the Chapter.

In December the Chapter sent a knitted set to our State Regent, Mrs. Moss, for the battleship *Missouri* and 40 bedside bags to the American Society for French Wounded. We are now making two dozen garments for French children.

Before Christmas we had a sale of dainties that netted us \$21. All our members bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. We now have 7 stars, 6 blue and 1 gold, on our service flag.

(MRS. ARTHUR) REBECCA HEALD McCLUER,

Regent.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.). During the year ending February, 1919, the Chapter held 20 meetings, including board meetings and 3 special meetings. The present membership is 42. Four new names have been added during the year.

No prizes were given for children's work in public schools, but prizes of small flags were given to the girls of the John Paul Jones Club for making gun wipers and flag pins for members of the Boys' Club for patriotic recitations. A set of Allies' flags was given to Chairman of Patriotic Education for use in public schools. A silk flag was given to the Chapter by the Flag Committee, and a large flag was given to Soldiers' Hut.

Six Chapter members have taken the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE during year.

The D. A. R. Boys' Club has continued active, has 300 members and enjoys the use of new and well-equipped rooms, "Wells Hall," the gift of Mr. John M. Wells, who has agreed to finance the upkeep of the rooms. On February 7, 1919, the rooms were dedicated with proper ceremonies. Forty lectures were given by local men for the benefit of the Boys' Club.

The John Paul Jones Girls' Club did excellent work making gun wipers every Saturday afternoon, and contributed their dues to the France Egg Fund.

The Chapter has contributed to the state budget, to the National Third Liberty Loan; has taken \$100 in Liberty Bonds for itself, and has also contributed 15 property bags for Camp Custer Hospital and 1000 gun wipers for Camp Custer. To the Navy it gave 16 knitted garments, 2 comfort kits; also 150 books were contributed to Y. M. C. A. libraries. In salvage work the Chapter saved tinfoil gathered by boys of the club. For France the Chapter gave to the reconstruction of Tilloloy 6 baby outfits,

refugee garments, and to Egg Fund. In reconstruction work a box of linen and cotton and 30 spools of thread has been given to France. The Chapter has also adopted 4 French orphans.

Other contributions for Army and Navy were 15 scrap-books, \$50 for Christmas dinners, groceries and clothing for families of soldiers and \$10 for families of sailors; for Belgian relief, \$1.10, also 50 garments; for Armenian and Syrian relief, \$25; since the armistice, 30 glasses of jelly, also some oranges to New York hospitals for use of wounded Americans.

The Chapter kept Memorial Day and the Fourth of July; the latter included patriotic floats in the parade. A sale of flags and flowers was held a day or two before Memorial Day.

The programs for regular meetings, though hindered by the influenza epidemic, have been well carried out. Two papers by Mrs. Charles Green, "The Basis of Our Gratitude to France" and "The Origin and Growth of the Constitution of the United States," have been filed with the Michigan Historical Commission.

One method of raising funds was the sale of soldiers' record books by the Regent, Mrs. Hutchinson.

During the year the Chapter dedicated its flag with proper ceremony, and named the flag fund "The Margaret Harmon Flag Fund," in honor of its founder and very efficient promoter.

The present officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Regent; Mrs. George McCormick, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Webb Harmon, Secretary; Mrs. George Power, Treasurer; Mrs. F. J. Trudel, Registrar; Mrs. A. L. Sawyer, Historian.

JOSEPHINE SAWYER,

Historian.

Rivedale Chapter (Hutchinson, Kan.) at the May meeting re-elected the officers of the previous year for the ensuing year, as follows: Regent, Mrs. E. S. Sheperd; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nelle Hoagland; Recording Secretary, Miss Ethel E. Holton; Treasurer, Mrs. D. E. Shaffer; Registrar, Mrs. L. P. Sentehey; Chaplain, Mrs. R. P. Smith.

We have 46 resident and 14 non-resident members. We have admitted 7 new members this year and 1 by transfer, and 3 have been transferred to other chapters. We have 9 applications for membership pending.

We have 11 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in this Chapter and donate 1 subscription to the public library.

Each member has either Bonds or Baby



MEMBERS OF THE RIVERDALE CHAPTER, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

Bonds. For the Chapter we have 1 Baby Bond of \$5; to Third Liberty Loan, 1 bond of \$50; to Fourth Liberty Loan, 1 bond of \$50. We gave to first Red Cross drive \$60; to second Red Cross drive \$50; to the support of 1 French orphan \$36.70. One member supports 1 French orphan individually.

We cannot estimate our Red Cross work in dollars and cents or by the number of garments and surgical dressings made, but we have done our "bit" officially. Our Regent acted as County Chairman of Woman's Work. She visited every chapter and auxiliary in the county, besides organizing both. One member acted as County Registration Chairman; 4 members as instructors of surgical dressings classes; 1 as inspector of garment work; 1 as hostess and yarn assistant; 1 as county Red Cross examiner of surgical dressings pupils for certificates, and 1 member as superintendent of the work of the "Spirit of '76 Knitting Squad."

With our hantam rooster "Rookie," which was donated to the Red Cross workers, we attended all the Red Cross donation sales and other sales all over the county. "Rookie" was sold over 800 times, netting to the Red Cross fund over \$800. Tuesdays of each week the Chapter worked at Red Cross headquarters.

The Chapter will not issue expensive Year Books for the coming year, deciding to appropriate the money to relief work. We cele-

brated Flag Day with an appropriate program, as usual.

The accompanying picture was taken after the reception in May, given our State Regent, Miss Catherine Campbell.

(MRS. L. P.) ADA BEARD SENTNEY,
Registrar.

Triangle Chapter (North East Pa.) of 41 members has the following record of intensive war work to report, having had the hearty cooperation of many outside the Chapter membership working for the Army and Navy through the Comforts Committee of the Navy League: For individual soldiers 375 knitted garments have been given, 12 comfort bags and 8 property bags. To the Army and Navy through Comforts Committee Navy League, 1850 garments; among U. S. ships furnished with garments were the battleships *Pennsylvania* and the *Black Hawk*.

For diet kitchen and cantonment work, \$25; gifts to soldiers' families, \$10; number of French orphans secured for adoption, 21; pieced quilts and knitted blankets for the Belgians, 12; amount contributed to the Armenians, \$11; cash raised for Navy League, \$845; cash from individual members to the Red Cross, \$834; work given, but Red Cross material used, as follows: 1 member inspected and packed 30,000 dressings; 1 member inspected and repaired 2500 pairs of socks; 1 member donated the use of her home 5 months for surgical dressings

room; 6 members were chairmen of Red Cross departments; D. A. R. members in Red Cross, 41, or 100 per cent.

For Liberty Loans by individual Daughters, \$12,480; on the D. A. R. \$100,000 Liberty Loan, \$20; sold by Daughters and assistants, \$3592; war work campaign, 2 meetings, 2 speakers and orchestra were secured.

An effort has been made by the Regent to compile war records of men in service from North East; 210 names have been obtained, many of them written to and garments sent; 30 letters have been received in reply. These names will be printed and framed and presented to the McCord Memorial Library as historical record.

An attractive Year Book was printed, but on account of intensive war work the committee left the hostess to prepare a program for the occasion if she might find it possible to arrange one.

We regret to report the loss of 1 member by death, Mrs. Matilda B. Fleming, who died December 4, 1918. We have received 9 new members during the past year.

I would also add, our Regent, Mrs. George E. Pierce, has been untiring in her work for all these war activities, and it is largely her efforts and enthusiasm that make this report possible. She is now assisting in the organization of 2 new chapters, 1 in Girard, with Mrs. Frank Drew as Organizing Regent, and 1 in Corry, with Mrs. Olmstead as Organizing Regent.

(MRS. J. B.) MARY G. McLAUGHLIN,

Historian.

Old Oak Chapter (Grafton, Mass.) mentions among its activities the awarding of prizes to pupils of the 8th grade for papers on "The Causes of the War." Mrs. Frederick L. Farnum was Chairman of the committee. In each school the exercises were prefaced by patriotic programs, and prizes of Thrift Stamps were given for the 3 best essays. At Fisherville the Regent, Mrs. Clarence H. Elliot, explained the purpose of the D. A. R. and presented the prizes. To the school, in behalf of the Chapter, she gave a picture of the Capitol at Washington, by Jules Guertin. Mrs. Joseph Fossil contributed a picture of Gen. John J. Pershing. Mrs. David L. Fiske spoke to the children on schools abroad, and explained what it means to be an American child and an American citizen. At the Centre School the Regent presented the Thrift Stamps, and Rev. Philip King spoke on "Patriotism." The Norcross School has the honor of receiving the greatest number of prizes for patriotic work. At North Grafton, Mrs. Fiske explained the work of the D. A. R.

and presented the prizes; also, through the courtesy of the Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter Johnson, a portrait of Lincoln. Master Brocklebank, in a brief speech of appreciation, accepted the portrait in behalf of the school.

The January meeting was members' day. Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice-President General of the N. S. D. A. R., was the speaker of the afternoon. Other guests were Miss Isabel Gordon, State secretary, D. A. R., and Mrs. Henry B. Johnson, all members of the Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester. Mrs. Hall, after a short résumé of work done by various chapters in marking historic spots and trails, and in spreading patriotic knowledge, dwelt emphatically on international relations, the importance of naturalization papers, school work for adults, and the knowledge of America's creed, urging good citizenship with loyalty to country.

At the February meeting, papers by school children were read on the following subjects: "The Flag," "Landing of the Pilgrims," "John Paul Jones," "Naval Engagements on Lake Champlain," "Roger Williams," "Alexander Hamilton," "Miles Standish," "Lafayette." Teachers and mothers were invited. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Miss Emma J. Goddard, assisted by Mrs. Sterling P. Ish.

The Conservation Committee has always helped to winter the birds, and has interested the children in building bird houses and in feeding the birds; and Miss Flora Mason's subject, when she speaks to us, will be "Birds."

All departments are active. The meetings are well attended. We have responded to national and state calls for war work, and individually continue our services in the interest of peace.

(MRS. DAVID L.) ELLA WILLIAMS FISKE,

Historian.

Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter (Lynn, Mass.). This Chapter has developed rapidly during the past year, and from the youngest child of the State Regent has grown to a flourishing and competent older sister.

One of the memorable afternoons of the past year was spent at Marblehead at the grave of Brig. Gen. John Glover, where commemorative exercises were held.

Mr. Wilson Gill, the father of Patriotic Education, devoted an evening to the Chapter and guests, when he spoke on the beginnings of the D. A. R.

Among the things accomplished during the year, we number the gift of a volume entitled "Lynn in the Revolution," by H. K. Sanderson, to the library at Memorial Continental Hall. The Chapter also presented the library with a history of Brig. Gen. John Glover, and voted

to place a copy of each publication of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Lynn Public Library.

This Chapter has voted a sum of money toward the Massachusetts fund for a Paul Revere bell for the chime of bells for Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. We feel especially interested in this project, because Brig. Gen. Glover was with Washington at Valley Forge, and the monument there bears a tablet dedicated to his memory.

We have given a small amount toward purchasing the necessary articles for mending the soldiers' clothing at Camp Devens. This work was entirely carried on under the supervision of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

The quota toward Liberty Loans and for the Tilloloy fund has been paid, and later we gave extra money, in view of the fact that more members had been taken in during the time which had elapsed.

Our illustrious namesake had a star in his honor sewed onto the Boy Scout flag, which travelled so far last year, in its effort to arouse patriotism. The star was put on at Marblehead, where fitting exercises were held, admission being 1 Thrift Stamp.

A Chapter meeting was devoted to Miss Margaret R. Piper, one of our members and sister of our Regent, Mrs. Mary Vose Potter.

During the year patriotic education has gained in prominence. The committee in charge has purchased 100 copies of "America's Creed," to be distributed; is preparing to hold classes in English, which shall be open to the foreign population of the city, and is also paving the way for conducting story-telling to children in the public library, in order that historical stories may increase the patriotism of the little ones, and at the same time acquaint them with our heroes.

Another project well under way is the foundation of a Children of the American Revolution Chapter in connection with our Chapter. The name decided upon is the "Flower of Essex," because on September 18, 1675, 70 men from Essex County were massacred at Bloody Brook, and a monument bearing a tablet to the "Flower of Essex" was erected at Deerfield, Mass. Some of these men came from Lynn, so it seemed fitting to name our children's Chapter for them.

The Chapter has done a great deal of knitting for soldiers, has entertained at headquarters in Boston, and has incorporated many new ideas in its monthly meetings. Among these is the reading of America's Creed, the singing of war camp community songs, and the reading of comments by the President General from the

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. We devote one meeting each year to conservation, having some official person talk on scientific and reconstructive conservation. We still adhere to the rule of tea and crackers for refreshments.

RUTH BURBANK PENNELL.

Historian.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter (Roanoke, Va.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 7th. In the 25 years the work of the Chapter has covered all patriotic opportunities presented to it. Its work in the public schools has been continuous and consistent—presentation of flags, Great Seals, Declarations of Independence, portraits, medals for papers on historical subjects; libraries started in 2 schools and many books given to other schools. The Chapter has spent over \$2000 in patriotic school work.

The grave of Gen. Andrew Lewis has been marked, and the Chapter cares for it; also the grave of a granddaughter of Patrick Henry, an honorary member of the Chapter.

The Chapter has presented two gifts to the Virginia Room in Memorial Continental Hall—one in memory of our Chaplain, Mrs. Peyton L. Terry, the other in memory of Gen. Andrew Lewis. Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, our Chapter Regent for 9 years, State Regent for 7 and Vice-President General, was honored by having a pair of candlesticks that were used in Monticello during Jefferson's lifetime, given the Virginia Room.

The Chapter has encouraged educational work in the mountains of Virginia. It has given over \$6000 for patriotic purposes. During the present war it coöperated with the Red Cross, worked in Liberty Loans, equipped a soldier, helped the War Bureau, entertained a machine gun company, adopted 22 friendless Virginia soldiers and followed their careers with helpful interest. Mrs. Ernest Baldwin, a member, organized the first Godmother's League in this country. Five hundred Testaments were given soldiers leaving for camp.

The Chapter has adopted 5 French orphans. It has founded a chicken farm in devastated France, to be named after our city. Its Knitting League has sent 2789 garments to soldiers. Mrs. James Reese Schick, our Regent for 10 years, has held the ideals of the D. A. R. ever before our eyes, and she has made the Chapter a power in the community.

We now turn from war problems to peace problems—educational work, helping new citizens to be Americans, simplifying and en-

nobling our life, crystallizing our ideals into daily actions and guarding as a sacred trust a sane freedom for all.

MRS. THOMPSON WEST GOODWIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Conn.). On January 13, 1919, a large audience of members and invited guests filled the seating capacity of Olivet Congregational Church to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Chapter.

There were 21 eligible women who met in the Historical Rooms of the Barnum Institute, January 15, 1894, and agreed to send their lineage papers to Washington and become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and form a Chapter in Bridgeport. Two months later a local Chapter was firmly established, and its name was Mary Silliman, in honor of one of the foremost women in this section during Revolution days. With the Mary Silliman Chapter originated the idea of holding a Chapter Day celebration each birthday.

The Chapter Day of this year—1919—proved to be no exception, for upon the platform, beautifully decorated with our American and Allied flags, were our Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Barney Buell; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Bissell, and Vice-President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. A gracious and cordial welcome was extended by our efficient Regent, Mrs. Joseph J. Rose, after which we listened to splendid patriotic addresses from our State and National Officers.

From the 21 charter members of the Mary Silliman Chapter, has grown the present membership of 379.

The call came for filling out blanks for the kind of service which could be rendered by the individual members if the country needed the women. Three hundred and ten were filled at once and sent to Washington through our State Regent. On the next call the Chapter sent 810 newspaper clippings, 209 magazine articles, 880 books, 2 games, 90 phonograph records, 300 packs of playing cards, 84 glasses of jelly. Thirty-six sets of knitted garments, of 6 pieces each, were sent to the sailors of the battleship *Connecticut*. Connecticut Daughters agreed to furnish knitted garments for the aviators at the Mineola, L. I., station, and our Chapter purchased wool amounting to about \$200 and knitted 52 complete sets of 6 garments each for this quota. Many garments were given for Belgian sufferers. Over 25 French orphans were adopted. The clerical work at the War Bureau was D. A. R. service. Through the Red Cross home service section our members aided, and systematic campaigns in each call

found Daughters as leaders. Members of our Chapter sold \$3829 in Thrift Stamps and \$8792 in War Savings Stamps.

When the special call came for women workers in munition factories, members followed the example of French and English sisters, and Bridgeport having 2 of the largest ammunition and gun factories in the country made this call imperative to get local workers. A member is serving as a nurse overseas. One member organized 61 Red Cross auxiliaries, and a member serves daily as Red Cross Chairman. For 5 weeks members served daily at the canteen and as nurses during the influenza epidemic.

Figures of interest also include gifts of \$200 for purchase of Chapter Liberty Bonds, and individual reports of \$189,440 purchased during the four Liberty Loan campaigns. The Chapter gave \$379 to the National Society for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. The Tilloloy fund gift was \$189.50. Two hundred and sixteen members reported with 6218 days of 8 hours at Red Cross work. The knitted garments are 499 helmets, 1089 sweaters, 199 wristlets, 78 pairs trigger mitts, 812 scarfs, 1197 pairs socks, 93 trench caps, 418 eye bandages, and 75 capes made for orphans. One member gave her home for Red Cross Auxiliary and collected 300 canes for the injured.

The Chapter realizes that it cannot relax yet, but must continue its work in the reconstruction time, and with the firm determination to continue our efforts, Mary Silliman Chapter starts off another year of endeavor.

MRS. ORVILLE RECTOR,
Historian.

Ruth Sayre Chapter (Manistee, Mich.) has had a busy year. We have only 16 working members and did not maintain a D. A. R. Red Cross room, but worked with the local Red Cross. Mrs. Ellsworth O'Neil was the Chapter Secretary for Manistee County, with 2500 members and 6 auxiliaries. She gave 3 hours a day for 1 year and 6 months.

Our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Edward Wheeler, was Chairman for the canteen in the county and personally saw that 580 box lunches were prepared for departing soldiers. She also had an adopted soldier, which she outfitted entirely, including officer's uniform.

Mrs. William Wentz, a former Regent, gave in behalf of the Chapter, \$25 toward the restoration of Tilloloy, sent 8 layettes to French refugees, besides knitting numberless socks for Red Cross and the destroyer *Paul Jones*. Mrs. William Woodhead has made a great many hospital garments, Mrs. H. B. Pierson was Chairman of the surgical dressing work at the Red

Cross rooms, and spent more than 1000 hours of her time directing the work, besides a great deal of knitting.

Mrs. William F. Baker was Chairman of the clerical work, instructor in garment making, and also had an adopted soldier, whom she outfitted. Miss Pearl Hard did clerical work and drove an automobile for the Red Cross. Miss Josephine Muenscher, a former Regent, gave books, also clothing to refugees. Miss Alice Woodhead worked in the community kitchen during the epidemic, made scrap-books for sick soldiers and did clerical work. Mrs. C. N. Russell did clerical work and knitting without end. Miss Cora Louise Nuttall adopted a French soldier, whom she completely outfitted.

We furnished more than 250 books for the American Library Association; gave \$55 to Belgian relief; 60 towels to Camp Custer; \$2 for chocolate fund; \$1 for Christmas oranges; 1 box of books to the Starr Commonwealth; 51 glasses of jelly, 10 scrap-books, 12 hospital pillows, property bags and comfort kits to Custer hospital; made 7 dozen trench candles and about 300 hospital garments.

Individual members bought \$22,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. Mrs. Belknap gave \$12 to teach a soldier how to cook. Much of the work of our Chapter has never been recorded. We have not tried to do our "bit" but our "best."

(MRS.) ELLEN GILLETTE BAKER,
Regent.

John Corbley Chapter (Waynesburg, Pa.). In December, 1918, the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with less than 20 charter members. Twenty-seven have paid dues and are now enrolled.

This Chapter is named for one of the "Minute Men" of the Revolution, the Rev. John Corbley, who removed from Virginia to what is now the southwestern-corner county (Greene) of the Keystone State. He organized the Goshen Baptist Church at Garvard's Fort, on Whiteley Creek, in 1773, which was the

first church building erected in Greene County.

A few years later, on a Sunday morning while his family were on their way to this historic church, they were massacred by the last band of Indians who travelled the old war path extending through this county from the Monongahela River on the east to Wheeling Creek on the western boundary.

The name of this church is now John Corbley Memorial, and it is situated not far from the historic Fort.

Our Chapter is planning to erect a D. A. R. marker at this old Fort. A short distance northeast of the fort a Revolutionary soldier, Abel Jones, located with his family and erected the only powder mill ever built in that section.

He had learned his trade at his old home in Wilmington, Del. He is buried across the river in Fayette County, and the D. A. R. marker on his resting place is a mute, but eloquent reminder of the seventeen unmarked graves already located in Greene County, Pa. About six miles east of John Corbley Church is the old home of Albert Gallatin, "Friendship Hill," which is a treasure house for those who honor a great statesman. Our Chapter has planned to visit there and invite the Fayette County D. A. R. to meet them and arrange to mark the place.

We have just endorsed the movement for a Greene County historical society, which will help us preserve the history, tradition and legend of Revolutionary men and women.

To summarize our year's work.—Adoption of a French Orphan; a Liberty Bond purchase; our share Tilloloy fund; Red Cross and war activities, \$36; enlarged our subscription to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; meet regularly and with special programs. Our officers comprise Mrs. R. W. Downey, Regent; Mrs. B. H. Lewis, Vice Regent; Mrs. J. A. Knox, Registrar; Miss Josephine Zahniger, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. T. J. Wisecarver, Treasurer.

(MRS.) MARY SAMMONS PARRY,
Historian.



D. A. R. MAGAZINE INDEX PUBLISHED

Those desiring the Index to Volume LII, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE can secure copies by applying to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.



D. A. R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT



Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
Is *your* work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT

Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

California. In Sierra Alta Chapter, Los Angeles, Cal. (Mrs. Frank W. Searle, Regent), \$1200 for an ambulance was given in memory of John Haupt by Mrs. C. D. Haupt.

Idaho. Mrs. Lue Adams Kress, State Regent, with a membership of 6 chapters, has contributed \$862 for Tilloloy and \$2025 for Red Cross.

Illinois. Mary Little Aleere Chapter, Moline (Mrs. Harry Anisworth, Regent), has knitted 1185 garments for the army. Went "over the top" for Tilloloy and D. A. R. Liberty Loan funds. The building and equipment required for Red Cross rooms as well as expense of same was furnished by one member, Mrs. William Butterworth.

Indiana. Anne Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville. Sixty members, purchased a Liberty Bond, \$50; went "over the top" with \$100 for D. A. R. Liberty Loan; donated \$95 to Red Cross, Ambulance Fund, Y. W. C. A. and United War Work Campaign; formed naval auxiliary to supply knitted garments for sailors on battleship *Indiana*; sent magazines to soldiers quarantined in Jeffersonville; gave \$5 for best collection (5 quarts) of fruit or vegetables canned by high school pupils (the collection later being donated to Old Ladies' Home); has a committee in charge of work of collecting all material in any way relating to Clark County's activity in the late war, which will be used later in a war history. In October a "party," consisting of music and refreshments, was given to members of 301st Wagon Company. Mrs. Janet H. Whiteside, Regent.

Missouri. Missouri Daughters (Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regent) will aid incapacitated war heroes through the D. A. R. Loan

Fund, a fund of \$5000 having been created for this purpose.

There is generally a period of from 4 to 8 weeks elapsing between the discharge of a soldier from a reconstruction hospital and the time when his first monthly allotment from the Federal Government is received. This period of financial need will be met by this D. A. R. fund. The money, not to exceed \$50 to any man, is to be loaned without interest, the principal to be repaid in small monthly installments when the regular allotments from the Federal Government commence to arrive.

The Missouri Daughters are working in cooperation with the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, District No. 9, comprising the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. This board welcomes this work of the Daughters. No money will be loaned except upon recommendation of the Federal Board.

National Society. Bulletin 43 mentions kitchen kits for France. The "kits" have now been standardized in Quartermaster's Department, Washington. Let us adopt a slogan—"Kitchen kits from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Daughters of France." Five dollars pays for a kitchen kit of 22 pieces. All money for "kits" should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., with instructions to forward same to American Committee for Devastated France.

Oklahoma. One chapter adopted a "Battery," providing it with piano, victrola, book case, etc.

Oregon. One Daughter kept Spruce camps supplied with new magazines.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL



N interesting meeting took place in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on February 22, 1919, when the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, gave their fifth joint celebration in honor of the birthday of George Washington. Every seat in the auditorium was filled when the exercises opened. The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Green gave the invocation.

After the reading of America's Creed, the presiding officer, Mr. Elmer M. Wentworth, of Iowa, Past President General, S. A. R., opened his address with the words: "By our own choice we have linked ourselves with the past. The very names of our societies show our desire to honor and perpetuate the memory of those who gave us our heritage of liberty. It is a national duty, as well as a personal pleasure, to recall the high purpose, the integrity, heroism and devotion of the men and women whose ambitions and accomplishments made possible our national ideals."

Brig. Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., President of the S. A. R. in the District of Columbia, read extracts from letters of Washington of timely interest, after which Mr. Galliard Hunt presented a gold medal from the District S. R. to Willis Ballinger, of the Central High School for his prize essay.

The presentation was followed by an

address, "Our Great Inheritance,"* by the Hon. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany. Doctor Hill advocated most earnestly the national observance of "Constitution Day"; September 17, 1787, being the date on which Washington, as President of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, placed his signature to the draft of the Constitution, which Doctor Hill stated, "marks the crowning achievement of the American Revolution, the consolidation of its purpose, the realization of its aspirations, and the lasting glory of the great work of Washington—the dream of a new era in the history and destiny of mankind. And it remains for us, my compatriots, in this moment of emergency, to preserve, for ourselves and our posterity, this great inheritance."

The next event on the program was the presentation of a flag for the patriotic U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting Service. The flag was presented by Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and accepted by the Rev. Dr. Randolph B. McKim. Singing of national and patriotic airs by the audience was followed by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. James M. Nourse.

* Doctor Hill's address, "Our Great Inheritance," has been published in pamphlet form, and free copies can be secured by applying to the National Association for Constitutional Government, 716 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.—EDITOR.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6350. RAGSDALE.—Wanted, the ancestry of Rhoda Todd Ragsdale, b 1794, m William Davidson, of Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1815, in Granville Co., N. C.; d 1846, in Petersburg, Va. Rhoda Todd Ragsdale's parents are supposed to have died when she was quite young, as she was adopted by her maternal uncle, George Todd, of Granville Co., N. C. Did she descend from Matthew Todd, the Rev soldier?

(2) ALFORD.—Wanted, the dates of b and m of Thomas Alford and Elizabeth ———, also Elizabeth's maiden name. Thomas Alford was living in Montgomery Co., Va., abt 1800 and had 3 ch, John, m Elinor Hoge, Elizabeth, m Joseph Baker, Jr., 1793, and Moses. Perhaps Thomas Alford formerly lived in Amherst or Buckingham Co., Va.—E. H. D.

6351. EMERSON-COSSEN.—Col. Walter Emerson was b Jan. 30, 1775, and d Sept. 3, 1858, buried in Wayne Co., Ky., where he was a man of prominence. Was in the Ky. legislature with Henry Clay. Came from Va. to Ky. M Albina Roe Cossen, who was b Aug. 21, 1797, and d Dec. 12, 1854. Where was he b and who were his parents? Would like all genealogical data in regard to this branch of Emerson and Cosson families.

(2) HART.—Lethe Hart, dau of Childers Hart, of Wayne Co., Ky., m Sam'l Simpson. They d young, leaving 2 small ch, Thomas Childers and Lucy Margaret (b 1830). Would like dates of b, m and d of Letha Hart and Sam'l Simpson, and all genealogical data of the Hart family. Was Lethe Hart related to the wife of Henry Clay?—V. E. Y.

6352. MARTIN.—William (or Peter) Martin came from eastern Va., or enlisted from there

in the Rev; was at Valley Forge, and at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, and had 5 ch, Nancy, 2d wife of Martin Fox, son of Joseph Fox (who served under Gen. Wayne, both in Indian and Rev Wars), Dorcas, Caroline, sons William and Peter. Rev data desired, also dates, and who each son and dau m, and parents and wife (or wives) of Wm. or Peter Martin.—Q. D. E.

6353. PECK.—Did Darius Peck, of Lyme, Conn., render patriotic service during the Rev? He was b Sept. 11, 1733, m Elizabeth Beckwith in 1757. He d in Lyne, Conn., in 1797.

(2) BLACK-MOORE.—Capt. James Black lived in Chester, Mass., during the Rev. The family afterwards moved to Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y. The place of his b and the names of his parents desired. He m Mary Moore abt 1767, dau of Lt. Joseph Moore, of Simsbury, Conn. (She was b May 8, 1749).—E. V. C.

6354. ROBERTS.—My ancestor, Darcy Roberts, was b in the town of Bethlehem, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 29, 1790. His father, Amos Roberts, was said to be a soldier in the Rev, and probably lived at that place at the time of his b. Can you give us any information and the Rev record of this Amos Roberts?—G. R. L.

6355. ELY.—Rev service desired of Ezra Cullick Ely, b Jan. 22, 1728, d 1793, 1751 m Sarah Sterling, d 1759. Ezra, son of (Deacon) Richard Ely, b 1697, d 1777, and Elizabeth Peck, d 1730. Richard was son of Richard Ely, b 1656, and Mary Marvin, b 1666. Richard (b 1656) was son of Richard Ely, b abt 1610, d 1684, and Joane Phipps, d 1660.

(2) STERLING.—Who were the parents of Sarah Sterling, and did her father serve in the Rev?—L. H. W.

6356. KEY.—John Key was the first-born male child in Philadelphia. Want all genealogical data and Rev records of his descendants.—E. V. C.

6357. CONOVER.—Who were the parents of Joseph CONOVER or Covenhoven, who lived in Franklin Township of Somerset Co., N. J.? I have a copy of Joseph Conover's will, probated in 1814. This Joseph Conover was the father of Capt. John Conover, b July 4, 1771, d July 23, 1837. Rev record of said Joseph Conover desired.—L. C. S.

6358. MARTIN.—First name and Rev record (if any) of ——— Martin, father of Mary Martin who m Samuel Todd, a drummer in Rev. from Rowley, Mass., in 1783.

(2) MOSHER.—Does any one know of one William Mosher, whose son, Calvin Mosher, b in York State abt 1785, m Sally Todd (2d), of St. Albans, Vt., abt 1812. Was this Wm. Mosher a Rev soldier? Where and when was he b? Any information acceptable.—M. E. P.

6359. WOODS.—Was William Woods, b 1706, of Albemarle Co., Va., the father of Andrew Woods who m Mary McGee in Mercer Co., Ky.?

(2) TURNER.—Who was the father of William Turner, b 1778, possibly in Mercer Co., Ky.? William Turner m Elizabeth Crooks abt 1803 and came to Mo. abt 1839. It is possible that Thomas Turner and Catherine Smith, who came from Va., and settled on the Yadkin River in N. C., later moving to Ky., were his parents.—L. J. R.

6360. HENRY.—Did John Henry, father of Patrick Henry, have any bros? If so, was there a dau among them, named Nancy? Nancy Henry m John Warley and lived in Va. during Rev. Would like to know her parentage.

(2) CASS.—Is there record of the parents of Jonathan Cass, who served in the Rev from Exeter, N. H.?—C. D.

6361. BRADFORD.—Information desired concerning the will and names of wife and 6 sons of Samuel Bradford, who d at Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 17, 1777, aged 47, while on a furlough and whose youngest son was named Josiah.

(2) KIMBALL.—Information regarding descendants of Elijah Kimball, b at Boxford, Mass., in 1778.—P. B. K.

6362. BUTLER-MAYHEW.—John Butler, b Sept. 16, 1775, m July 27, 1797, Fear Mayhew, b May 29, 1777. Parentage of each desired, also what patriotic service, if any, did their respective fathers render. Tradition states, resided in Mass., in or near Martha's Vineyard, and later moved to Burtonsville, N. Y. State, and d there, leaving 2 sons, Jeremiah Mayhew Butler and James Parker Butler or Parker James Butler. Fear's father was named Jere-

miah Mayhew. This information I gleaned from the old record in the N. Y. State (Burtonsville) family Bible. Data gathered from "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors" gives patriotic service to 3 men of the Mayhew family named "Jeremiah," 2 of them were captains. One of whom, b 1706, had a wife named Fear, and they were members of the Church at Chilmark, Mass., 1788. (Hist. and Gen. Reg., Vol. 59, p. 195.) Again (p. 258, Vol. 59) it is recorded on Oct. 26, 1792, Capt. Jeremiah Mayhew of New Medford, m Peggy Mayhew, who d on Sept. 21, 1795.—C. D. H.

6363. MITCHELL-BURNS.—Information and Rev service, if any, desired of the parents of Robert Mitchell and Rhoda Burns. Robert Mitchell was b in Halifax Co., Va., in 1760, served as corporal in Rev, m Rhoda Burns (b in Halifax Co., Va., in 1769). Issue, John, William, Robert, Thomas, Nancy, Martha, Sarah Anne and Mary Jane.

(2) POLLARD-PETERS.—Information and Rev service desired of William Penn Pollard, from Va., who is supposed to have served as capt. in the Rev. He was m twice, 1st to ———, had John and Rose Pollard; 2d to Hannah Peters, in 1801. Issue, Susan, Hannah, Julia, Margaret, George, James, Madison. Parents of Hannah Peters desired.—J. D. M.

6364. LOVEGROVE.—Information desired regarding the service of Hampton Lovegrove, who is said to have left his home at an early age and served in Rev in Vt. abt the time of the battle of Bennington. Hampton Lovegrove was son of Edw. Lovegrove and Dorcas Fillmore Lovegrove, b in Yerwich, Conn.—S. P. K.

6365. MCPHERSON - KINCHELOE - SMALL.—Daniel McPherson m Susan Kincheloe. Supposed to have settled in Penn., moved to Tenn. Their ch were: Barton, Charles Lewin, George, Horton, a dau, who m John Lauren, and Elijah, b 1789, m Sarah Small, 1826, served in War of 1812. Is there Rev record in this family? All genealogical data desired.—M. A. B.

6366. BEDELL.—Information concerning Marquis De Lafayette Bedell, who was b in Va., Mar. 15, 1752, d in Ga., June 3, 1845, private in Rev.—M. R. G.

6367. SMITH - GREEN.—Jeremiah Smith m Miss Green in Ky. or Va., 1779. Lived in London, Lamel Co., Ky., 1830. Had the following ch: Dr. William, David, Young, Mitchel, Polly and Cynihia. Who were the parents of Jeremiah Smith and his wife, and did they render Rev service?—L. S. C.

6368. CALL.—Nathan Call was my great-great-grandfather. His wife, whom he m abt 1791, was Joanna Buell, of Somers, Conn., and Newport, N. H., dau of Capt. Matthew Buell, who served in the Rev. Their ch were: Lucy,

who m Oliver Buell, Stephen, who m Polly Dunham, Calvin, who m Eliza Brockway, Sophia, who m Jeremiah Stanward, and Eunice, who m John Wilmarth. What was Nathan's father's given name, also his mother's full name?

(2) CHADWICK-BARKER-ARMSTRONG. — My great-grandfather was John Chadwick, who m Lucretia Barker, living for a time in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and later in Madison Co. He had 1 sister, Sophy, who m Thomas Wilson, and 2 bros, Isaac and Sylvester. What was their father's name and did he have Rev service? Lucretia Barker, who m John Chadwick, was b in 1797, the dau of William Barker and Betsy Armstrong. Their other ch were Ara, Hannah, Silas, Joseph, Martin, Betsey, Lydea and John. Did William Barker have Rev service? Who was the father of Betsey Armstrong, and did he render Rev service?—J. B. O.

6369. WALTON.—Desired of Edw. Walton, b 1736 or 1737, in Wales, m Frances ———, and had 2 ch, possibly more. Newell m Agnes Woolfolk, and Polly m ——— Claburn. Edward's wife's name desired. She was b in Hanover Co., Va. Was Edward a Rev soldier? Our family Bible says, "Newell had father and two bros killed in battle."

(2) WYATT.—Francis Wyatt m Miss Haden, of Va., and had issue 9 or 10 ch, and moved to Mt. Sterling, Ky. Did he receive a pension for Rev service, or his heirs receive bounty land for his service?

(3) WHITEHEAD.—Rev service desired of Nathan Whitehead or Wm. Whitehead, b in Halifax Co., N. C. William was a private in 10th Regt. Continental Line. Who was Wm.'s wife, when b, when m, and date of d?—M. W. G.

6370. BUCKNER.—Wanted, the names of the ch of John and Dorothy (Scrosby) Buckner, who were m in 1785 and lived in Gloucester Co., Va.? Dorothy Scrosby, the wife of John Buckner, lived in Middlesex Co., dau of James Scrosby and Anne Mathews, his wife. I am trying to place Baldwin Mathews Buckner, b in Gloucester Co., Va., in 1790 or '91. He m Eliza Anderson of the same co., and had ch, William, Walter, Robert, Maria Jane, Ellen, Ida and perhaps others.

(2) ANDERSON.—Eliza Anderson Buckner, the wife of Baldwin Mathews Buckner, was the dau of Elizabeth Camp, and a Mr. Anderson, of Gloucester Co. Eliza Anderson was b abt 1790; her mother, Elizabeth Camp, was the dau of Capt. John Camp, of the Rev. Elizabeth Camp's mother was Dolly Seawell, dau of Jane Boswell and John Seawell, of Gloucester Co., Va. Jane Boswell, who m 1st a Thornton and

2d John Seawell, was the dau of Major Thomas Boswell, of the Rev. I am anxious to know the given name of the Mr. Anderson who m Elizabeth Camp, of Gloucester Co., Va., abt the yr 1788 or '89. This Mr. Anderson, d young, probably, as his wife Elizabeth m 2d a Capt. Holiday, of Gloucester Co.—C. B. D.

6371. SIBERT.—Francis Sibert (Seibert), b in Va., 1760, d 1850. M Mary Ann Riddle and was son of ——— Sibert and Elizabeth Jennings. Was in the cavalry during the Rev. Wanted, Rev record.

(2) HENRY.—Martha Henry m Christian Gleim, 1805, said to be a cousin of Patrick Henry. Has any one such record?—M. G. M. S.

6372. WATKINS.—Information desired of Reese Watkins, who lived in Wilkes Co., Ga., d abt 1840. His father was also named Reese and came to Ga. from Va.—P. H. W.

6373. ROSE-WHEELER.—John Rose, Rev soldier, enlisted at Salisbury, Conn., b 1740, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., d in Lisle, N. Y., Dec., 1822, m Rachel Dutcher, 1764-5, in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. Issue: Albin, Salmon, Leonard, William and Rachel. 2d wife, Katherine Wheeler, d Nov., 1822, in Lisle, N. Y. Issue: Lucy, John Jr., Elijah, Katherine, Dennison, Sally, Polly, Alda and Serepta. All b in Vt. or N. Y. Who were the parents of Katherine Wheeler, where was she b, where and when m to John Rose? All data and history of John Rose and Katherine Wheeler solicited.

(2) ELDRIDGE - HUNTINGTON. — Dennison-Robinson Rose, son of John, m Hannah Eldridge, b 1789, in Sharon, Vt., d 1868, in Detroit, Mich. Hannah's mother (Mary) d when she was quite young and she was raised by her grandparents, ——— Huntington, Quakers. To what Huntington family do they belong?—G. R. L.

6374. WEEKS - SNOW. — My grandfather, Charles Sherman Weeks, b 1802, d Jan. 31, 1874, m Abigail Snow, b in 1806 and d July 3, 1870, in Feb. 29, 1824, and had 16 ch: Amasa Weeks, Abigail, Maryetta, Benj. D., Mason, Feildir, Charles D., George S., Sophronia, Louisa, David, Sarah, Carolina, Emma Rosette, George Merrill and Chas. Edward. My grandparents both came from Conn., and d in West Winfield, N. Y. Abigail Snow was said to be descended from Pocahontas and Charles Weeks to be related to Wm. Tecumseh Sherman. Wanted, ancestry of each, with all genealogical data and Rev record.—A. W. W. B.

6375. TREES.—John Trees, a Rev soldier, b in Germany, settled in Penn., enlisted in this state, later moved to Ohio. Wanted, name of wife, with date of b and d. Also date of John Trees' b, d and m.—M. M.

6376. GREENE - ROUNDS. — Sanford Greene,

1786-1851, of R. I. or Stonington, Conn. m Barbara Rounds, of R. I. Later moved to St. Law Co., N. Y. Sanford Greene had bros and sisters, Jacob, b 1787, Patience, 1790, George, 1791, Ara, 1793, Pardon, 1795, Wm., 1798 Richard, 1803, Lillias, 1804, Croford, 1805, Gardner, 1809. If genealogy is published, where can it be procured?

(2) GREENE. — Was Sanford Greene descended from John Greene, surgeon, who emigrated to this country in 1635?—J. E. G.

6377. INGRAHAM. — — — — Ingraham, m, Wethersfield, Conn., lost at sea. Had issue, Mary, b Jan. 31, 1780, d Oct. 26, 1848, m Jan. 20, 1805, Arthur Andrews. Issue: Mary, Burton, Irene, Arthur, Elizur, Burton. The given name of Ingraham is not known, nor is the name of his wife. His wife is believed to have m after his d, a man by the name of Hall, by whom she had Prudence. The mother d when the 2 girls were very young and they were brought up by a Whittelsey (?), of Wethersfield, probably guardian of Prudence Hall, who had some inheritance from her father.—D. A.

6378. CASTLEMAN.—David Castleman, 1823-1875, Methodist minister in Penn., son of Joseph Castleman, who d abt 1824 in Taneytown, Md. David had an uncle, David Castleman, who lived in Va. Further data concerning this family requested.—F. M. H.

6379. POWELL. — Rev ancestor William Powell, who came from England in the early centuries and settled in Powell valley, opposite or near the Juniette River. Tradition states, William Powell lived near Braddocks field at the time of the defeat and his wife was Nancy Myers Powell.—W. T. P.

6380. EMERSON - COAD. — Wanted, information of the descendants of the Emerson-Coad marriage at Alex., Va., Nov. 26, 1818; also the ancestry of said Mrs. Drady Coad.

(2) LANE. — Wanted, information of the Lane family of Pr. Geo. Co., Md. Eleanor Lane m Jas. Forbes, grandson of Jas. Forbes, a member of the Continental Congress.

(3) FORD. — Is there any record of Rev service rendered by the Ford family of Md.?—M. C.

6381. CARGILL - HOWARD. — Capt. Benjamin Cargill, b Apr. 21, 1737, d July 26, 1813, m Mary Howard, b Aug., 1740, d Dec. 25, 1803. Ch: (1) William, b 1759, d 1798. (2) Lucy, b 1762, d 1830. (3) Asenath, b 1764, d 1810. (4) Benjamin, b 1768, d 1822. (5) Rhoda, b 1771, d 1806. (6) Phila, b 1773, d 1820. (7) Ithiel, b 1775. (8) Sally, b 1777, d 1851. (9) Polly, b 1779, d 1841. (10) James, b 1782. (11) Charles, b 1783, d 1808. Sally Cargill m Rev. Abiel Williams, b Raynham, Mass., Mar. 16, 1775, d Dudley, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850. He

graduated at Brown University, 1795, Providence, R. I. Wanted, the parents of Benjamin Cargill and of Mary Howard, and the place of residence. Did Capt. Benj. Cargill serve in the Rev?—H. W. W.

6382. JOHNSON.—Wanted, names and data concerning the wife of Asahel Stiles, Jr., and her parents. She was a Johnson, her father, from Vermont, enlisted at age of fourteen and served until close of war.

(2) STILES.—Proof of service of Asahel Stiles, Sr., who enlisted in Col. Moore's Regt., raised in N. H., for service in Canada. His bro John was one of the Minute Men, and another bro, Samuel, served 4 yrs, 9mos. in Rev. Was a maj.; also served in War of 1812. He was b in Colchester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1758, and m a Sarah Rose.

(3) JONES.—Information concerning the parents of Sarah Jones, wife of Asahel Stiles, Sr. Her father was a Welshman, a Presbyterian minister, who, with his 7 sons, fought in Rev, one son falling in the battle of Bennington.—A. Z. P.

6383. REDMAN.—Wanted, wife's name and the ch of Conrade Redman, Berks Co., Penn. B, d, and m dates of Conrade Redman.

(2) KING.—Wanted, wife's name and the ch of Joshua King, London Co., Va. Dates of b, m, and d of Joshua King.—N. S. M.

6384. MORROW-SPARR.—Genealogy of James Morrow and his wife, Elizabeth Sparr, of Hardy Co., Va., desired. He was in the battle of New Orleans.—R. C. W. T.

6385. HAMPTON - PIERCE.—John Hampton (3), b May 28, 1727, d 1794, in Fairfax Co., Va., m 1st Mary Gunnell, May 1, 1746, m 2d Margaret Pierce, dau of William Pierce, of Westmoreland Co., Va. Date desired of the m of Margaret Pierce and John Hampton, also all genealogy data and Rev records in the Pierce family. Tradition says that these were descendants of the Jamestown Colony Pierces. Did John Hampton serve in the Rev?

(2) REID-RUST.—Elizabeth Reid, b Loudoun Co., Va., May 25, 1792, m Henry S. Halley, Sept. 26, 1816. Dates desired of the m and b of her parents, Agnes Rust and Capt. Joseph Reid, of "The Green Banks," Westmoreland Co., Va. Wanted, all genealogical data and Rev records.—M. C.

6386. PARKER.—The ancestry of Capt. Nicholas Parker, of the War of 1812, my great-grandfather, desired. I wish to establish Rev service, with full proof of the same.—S. P. S.

6387. FINLEY.—In his will, dated July 28, 1781, William Finley mentions the following ch: John, Ann, Caldwell, Mary-Davison, Rose Gilespey, William, Robert and Jean, of Augusta Co., Va. Was (2d) William's father a

Rev soldier This son, Robert, m Rosanna Steele. They lived in Va., and were the parents of 17 ch. The youngest ch, Robert, was b 1790 in the same house in which his father was b. He had a sister Mary (Polly), who never m and d Mar. 10, 1866, in her 90th yr. Her father, the Robert mentioned in the will of Wm. (2d), was a Rev soldier. This Aunt Polly used to tell my father of how her father fought in the Rev. Once he carried an important message for George Washington. (Library of Congress, Washington): "Findlay-Robert, Private, Commander in Chief's guard, Washington, March 2, 1783." Date of b and d of Robert Finley desired; also his m record and the names and dates of b of his ch.

(2) HART.—James Hart, b in Antrim Co., Ireland, abt 1750. He came to America before the Rev. James and John Hart were sons of their father by his 1st wife, Hugh and William being sons by the 2d wife. James Hart lived in Penn. and in Rockbridge Co., Va., until they came to Ky., in 1832. He and his wife are buried at South Lebanon, O. He m Elizabeth Hopkins, who was either a dau or a sister of Col. John Hopkins. The 12 ch. of James and Elizabeth Hart were as follows: John, lived and d in Warden Co., O.. m Jane Farquer, and their 6 ch were: Eliza, Nancy, Mary, Sarah, George, John Abernathy. James, m Mary Tilford, May, 1801, near Georgetown, Ky., 10 ch. Hugh, d in 1804 or '05, m Elizabeth Tilford. David, d of plague in 1814, in Warren Co., O. Nancy, m James Bone. William, d in 1803, unm, Deerfield, O. Samuel, m Jane Bigham. He was an Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister, who preached in Rome, Ind., for a number of yrs, and d in Jeffersonville, Ind. Sarah, m Absalom Runnion. Margaret, d young. Mary, m Wm. Heaton. Elizabeth, m Wm. Haney. George, m Martha (Patsey) Slesmon. James Hart d at the age of 84. He was private in the Rev. Was present at the surrender at Yorktown. His son George had a dau, Elizabeth Hopkins Hart, who m Erastus Finley. The latter were my grandparents. Information desired of the date of b and d of James Hart, also the date of his m and the number of the company in which he enlisted. Was his regt from Penn. or Va.?—N. V. F.

6388. FOX.—Who was Laney Fox's father? Did he serve in the Rev? All dates regarding her father desired. She m Tenus Flander.

(2) OVEROCKER.—Who was Hannah Overocker's father? Did he serve in the Rev? Dates of b, m and d desired. She m Cornelius Cronkhite.—A. F.

6389. FRANCIS.—Wanted, dates of b, d and m of Richard Francis, private in 1st Penn. Regt., Continental Line, from Jan. 1, 1777, to

Jan. 18, 1781, father of Ruth Francis, b 1772, d 1849, m 1795 to Jonathan Knapp.

(2) KNAPP.—Dates of b, d and ch, etc., of Joel Knapp, private in Capt. George Comb's Co., Lt. Col. James Hammond's regt. of Westchester Co. Militia, N. Y. He was the father of Jonathan Knapp, b 1771, d 1849, and m Ruth Francis in 1795.—F. D. C.

6390. BROWNING.—Wanted, Rev record of Capt. John Radford Browning, b in 1757, in Culpepper Co., Va., d 1844, in Ark. Capt. John Radford Browning served in the Seminole War after removing to Thomas Co., Ga. His bro, Capt. Francis Browning, served as courier to George Washington. Also wanted, the record of their father, John Browning, b in Culpepper Co., Va., in 1728, d in 1803. I have evidence that he served in the Rev.—M. L. P.

6391. POLLOCK.—Can you tell me if the name of James Pollock appears as a soldier of the Rev or if he gave service of any kind in connection with the War of Independence? James Pollock was b in Coleraine abt 1728, and settled in Ligmier Valley, West Moreland Co., Pa., at what is now Greensburg, abt 1773. He m Mary Heron, abt 1770. He was appointed 1st justice of the peace in that part of the state, having taken his commission from the Governor, Feb. 27, 1773. He d in 1812.—E. P. M.

6392. BISHOP-GILLETTE.—My great-great-grandfather, Richard Bishop, was b in Salisbury, Conn., 1759, and d in Perry, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1829, and served throughout the Rev. His wife, Marcy Gillette, was b in Salisbury, Conn., 1761, and d in Perry, N. Y., in 1861. She was the oldest child of Nathan Gillette, whose family consisted of 8 dau and 1 son. Did the father of Richard Bishop serve in the Rev? All genealogical data of the Bishops and Gillettes desired.

(2) BLEWEOS.—My great-grandparents were Charles and Rachel Bleweos. Charles Bleweos was the son of John Nausock, who served in the Rev. When young Charles was adopted by a family of Bleweos. Rachel Bleweos d Feb. 23, 1861. Their ch were: Maeriah, b May 9, 1806, Catherine, b Nov. 5, 1808, Jane, b June 20, 1810, John, b June 22, 1812, Hannah, b Dec. 3, 1815, Charles b Jan. 14, 1819, William, b Jan. 31, 1821, Abraham, b May 11, 1822, Live, b Apr. 29, 1826, Moriah, b Aug. 29, 1828, Margaret, b Sept. 12, 1831.—M. E. R.

6393. SCHENCK.—Rev. Wm. Schenck said to have been a chaplain in the Rev. Can any one tell me in what company? He was a member of a Masonic fraternity, and as there is no record found of his having received any of the degrees within the jurisdiction of any of the states, could it be he was made a Mason in

one of the army lodges known to exist in Washington's army? In 1772 he was preaching at Allentown, N. J. In 1777 he and his family were driven out of N. J. by the British and went to Bucks Co., Penn. Again in Apr., 1780, he was in Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J., and from there went to Ballston, near Saratoga, N. Y. In June, 1793, he went to Huntington, L. I. Is there a Schenck genealogy other than the one compiled by A. D. Schenck, U. S. A.?

(2) CUMMING.—Ann Cumming, b at Monmouth, N. J., May 3, 1750, m Rev. Wm. Schenck, Mar. 7, 1786, d at Franklin, O., June 23, 1838. What was the name of her father, also her mother? Did her father render Rev service? Is there a Cumming genealogy?

(3) POTTER.—Dr. Gilbert Potter, b in Huntington, L. I., Jan. 8, 1725. Said to have been a col. of militia during Rev. Where can I find authority for this statement? Is there a Potter genealogy? His dau Sarah m Capt. Wm. Rogers, b in Huntington, L. I., Nov. 10, 1741. Capt. Rogers commanded an armed vessel during the Rev and captured a British vessel. Is there a Rogers genealogy?—A. T. S.

6394. LANGDON.—Samuel Langdon, b July 25, 1764, probably at Langdons Corners, town of Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y. He d at Langdons Corners, June 19, 1822. Ancestry and Rev service desired.

(2) EVERETT.—His wife, Jane Everett, b July 10, 1771, birthplace unknown. She d at Langdons Corners, Dec. 1, 1844. Ancestry desired.

(3) MILLER.—Louisa Miller, wife of Henry Darling Langdon, b at Langdons Corners, Feb. 26, 1807. He d July 12, 1892. She was b, perhaps at or near Providence, R. I., Oct. 16, 1814, and d at Langdons Corners, July 12, 1887.—J. B.

6395. FIELD.—Lydia Field (McKissin), no ch. John Field had issue: (1) Phoebe Ann Hall, (2) Clark Field, (3) Jack Field. Jeremiah Field had issue: (1) Israel, (2) Vincent. Isaiah Field, b May 9, 1786, m Esther Field, b Mar. 24, 1798, my great-grandfather and mother. Ch: Levina Field, 1816. John Field, 1818. Esther Ann Field, 1820, m to Isaac Booth, Mar. 25, 1841, in Harrison Co., O. Samuel Field, 1823. Valentine Field, 1826. Elizabeth Ann Field, 1829. Susann Field, 1831. Isabella Field, 1834. Michael Field, 1836. Nancy Jane Field, 1838. Isaiah Field, Jr., 1841. Tradition states from Va. or N. J. Genealogy and Rev service desired.—N. D. B.

6396. LISTER-LYSTER.—Information desired of Lister or Lyster family. William Lister was Burgess in Va. in 1704. Richard Lee m Ann Lister. Is the Va. family of Listers the same

as Edward Leister, who came over in the *Mayflower*, later going to Va.? Cornelius Lister, Justice of Peace in Va., came over in the ship *Bliss*, abt 1687. Are the Listers of Va. (Halifax), the same family as the N. C. family of Listers? Rev data of Listers desired.—T. A.

6397. CRANE.—Matthias Crane, of Elizabeth, N. J., b abt 1705, m and had issue: Capt. Jacob Crane, b 1745, d July 25, 1811, m his cousin, Phebe Crane, 1770. Did Capt. Jacob Crane serve in the Rev? His record wanted. The name also desired, of the mother of Daniel Crane, of Elizabeth, N. J., b 1672, d Feb. 24, 1724, m Hannah Muller. Had 5 sons, one Stephen, b 1709, d June 23, 1780, m Phebe ——. The genealogy of the Crane family states he was one of the leading patriots of N. J. during the Rev. A member of the first Continental Congress. The engraving, "The First Prayer in Congress," contains his portrait. Would a descendant be eligible to the D. A. R.? Name of his wife desired.—M. J. C.

6398. READ-REID.—Can some one tell me when Col. Robert Read, of Dublin, Ireland, and his son, Maj. John Read, came to America? Where did they land, and if either or both had Rev service? Maj. John Read m 1st Miss Kinnedy, it is supposed, of Oxford, O. Had 1 dau, Ellen Read, who m ——— McCron, and d abt 1881, in Mentor, Campbell Co., Ky. M 2d Nancy Neville, at Batavia, O., May 12, 1818, Rev. G. W. Light, being the minister. Moved to Callaqua Co., Mo., and d 1859. (Eyles Pennsylvania Genealogies says): "Nancy Neville, m Major John Read, of the U. S. A." I will greatly appreciate any information relative to the history or Rev service of these gentlemen.—G. F. B.

6399. PRECISE-SUTHERLAND.—Mildred Precise m Daniel Sutherland, and had issue: Uriah Logan, b 1814, m Margaret J. Harris. Thos. Bailey. Mary Ann, m Mr. Armstrong. Lucinda, m Mr. Hamlin. Jane, m Mr. Hall. Louisa, m Mr. Cloverstreet. Harriett. Mildred Precise d Jan., 1860, and was buried in Logan Co., Ky., by the side of her mother. Ancestry and genealogical data of the Precise family desired.—E. E. W.

6400. WALKER.—John F. C. Walker was b in Prince George Co., Md., Dec. 25, 1763. Enlisted in London Co., Va., and served in Capt. John Henry's Co., Col. Alexander's Regt. of Va. He d in Monroe, Ga., June 19, 1836. The slab at the head of his grave says, among other creditable things, that he stood high in the councils of his state, Ga. Can any one tell me who his parents were and where they lived?—M. N. Y.

ANSWERS

4404 HART-SCOTT.—The following is abstract of a will of Valentine Hart, Rockbridge Co., Va.: Will filed, July 3, 1792. Son Leonard Hart, son Moses Hart, son Benjamin Hart, son Valentine Hart.—*Mrs. Wm. D. Claroye*, 466 Ferry Road, Winnipeg, Can.

5125. HOWARD-HAYWARD.—I also have been looking for the parents of Jonathan Howard or Hayward. Jonathan Hayward m Lydia Davison, Nov. 15, 1775 (Early Cum. Marriages). He had sons, Nathan, Jonathan, Zephniel, b Oct. 13, 1788 (my great-grandfather), Amasa, Stephen and Palmer. He also had 3 daus. I cannot prove that Jonathan served in the Rev. I have the Davison line, but no Rev service.—*Dora P. Worden*, 109 Cornell St., Ithaca, N. Y.

5136 PERRY-TITTUS.—I find, "Ezra Perry, of Rehoboth, m Jemima Tittus, Apr. 29, 1762." (Early Mass. Marriage, Vol. 3, p. 186.)—*Dora P. Worden*, 109 Cornell St., Ithaca, N. Y.

6050. PRATT.—If you have the genealogy from Nathaniel Pratt, do you have any record of Abel Pratt who m Jemima Butler? They had 1 son b 1818 by the name Nathaniel? I am trying to locate the place in Mass. where Abel Pratt and Jemima Butler were m. Their married life was short, abt 6 or 7 yrs, when she m her cousin, Austin Butler, 1824.—*R. H. Butler*, Warsaw, Ind.

6068. ELLIS.—My half-sister is a descendant of one Henry Ellis, of Pa., and would be glad to correspond with Ellis descendants of that state.—*Winona Bleakney Peterson*, Box 23, University Place, Neb.

6142. BANCROFT.—In regard to the families of Samuel Bancroft and John Foster, cf Reading, Mass. You are evidently following up the lines in which I am interested. I find in my research several marriages between the Bancroft and Foster or allied families of Stow, Ball and Spellman. These families I find in Granville, Reading, Worcester, Lynn, and Berkshire Co., Mass., and also in Middleton and Preston, Conn. A Samuel Bancroft d in Granville in 1788, aged 77 yrs. James Foster m Elizabeth Bancroft in 1765. Daniel Williams m Comfort Williams, 1796. Alvan Stowe m Lucy Bancroft. These marriages were in Granville. Isaac Phelps, of Granby, m Rhoda Bancroft. Thos. Bancroft Delham removed to Reading, 1653. In Springfield, Capt. John Bancroft, Samuel, Thomas, Rhoda, Lydia, etc., Sam Bancroft served in Rev from E. Windsor.—*Bertha Stevens*.

6153. MACDONALD.—Flora MacDonald did live in N. C. She had direct descendants, Mrs. Flora MacDonald Donnelly and Miss Flora

MacDonald Bewiels (m Feaner). If you write to Miss Louisa M. Feiten, 67 East 15th St., Atlanta, Ga., who is a sister of Mrs. Donnelly, she may know of any Mockay connection.—*Mrs. Gale Kyle Riley*, Eatonton, Ga.

6154. MOREHEAD.—I am interested in the Morehead genealogy, they intermarried with the Bleakney family. James Bleakney m Agnes or Nancy Morehead, and their oldest ch was b in 1789. The Bleakneys lived in Southern Pa., near Gettysburg or Chambersburg. I know there is a genealogy of the Moreheads of Carolina or Va.—*Winona Bleakney Peterson*, University Place, Neb.

6178. PRUITT-PREWIT-PRENET.—Two brothers, Henry and William, came from Scotland and settled in Va. The first record we have: Henry Pruitt and John Fiels, 440 acres. 1687, Book 7, p. 569, Henrico Co., Va., vol. 4, Va. Co. Records. Henry Pruitt m Mary Ross, Apr. 13, 1702. Issue of this marriage, John, Daniel and William. John, b 1717, d about 1820 in Warren Co., Ala., age 103. In Stubbs Early Settlers of Ala. there is a sketch of the Pruitts, and mention is made of the extreme age of John Pruitt and Jane, his wife. William moved from Caroline Co., Va., about 1770-1772, to what was then Fincastle Co. He was appointed constable at the first county court of Bottslourt Co., held Feb., 1770-1773. Martin and William Pruitt's names are on a petition from United Congregation of Ebbing and Tinkling Springs on Holston River, Fincastle Co., to the Rev. Charles Cummings, minister of the Gospel at the Revolutionary Presbytery, at Hanover Sitting and Tinkling Springs, p. 139-140, History of Southwest Va., Washington Co., by L. P. Summers. Martin was a spy in the Rev and was allowed a pension. Write to Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., for proof of his service. From the Pruitt family record made by grandfather Jacob Pruitt, of Tex., I find Martin was a bachelor, b m after Rev, either in Ky, or Va. Later he moved to Ind. William settled in Ky. I do not know the names of the wives of Martin, but William m Ellender ——. William Pruitt, of Caroline Co., Va., was a son of John Pruitt, of Shenandoah Co. William, b 1740, m 1759, Mary Martin. Issue: William, Martin, Fallen, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and 3 daus. William, Martin, Abraham and Isaac were in Ky. about 1785. Abraham was killed by Indians in Barren Co., Ky., at a place called Pruitt Knob. William and one brother, Isaac, moved to Ala., and later to Miss. Martin, as our records tell, moved to Ind.

6179. KEYES.—I suppose you refer to the book "Robert Keyes, of Watertown, Mass., 1633; Soloman Keyes, of Newbury and Chelmsford, and Their Descendants; Also Others of

the Same Name." I am a descendant of both Robert and Solomon Keys, the two lives coming together in my great-grandparents. Israel Keys m Dorothy Temple.—*L. C. Brown*, Box 243, Fort Scott, Kan.

6185. REYNOLDS. — Write Miss Fannie Holmes, Westerly, R. I., 53 Elm St., for data on the Reynolds family. There is a "Reynolds Family Association" meets every year; the association also publishes an annual.—*Edith P. Head*, 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6188. (2) BALLARD. — Daniel Ballard did not sign the Assn. Test in N. H., and his name does not appear on the N. H. Rev. rolls, though there are several other Ballards. His name does not appear on the Vt. Rev. roll. Possibly he served in Mass. or N. Y. There was a Daniel Kelly or Kelley, who signed the Assn. Test in N. H. from Sandown, but no Daniel Kelly is on Vt. Rev. roll. Possibly the fathers of these parties signed the test. Have you looked for them?—*Mrs. Wallace D. Smith*, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6191. (2) POST.—The father of Ephraim Post was Joseph, b Apr. 22, 1754, d Nov. 8, 1831, m Oct. 15, 1775. The mother was Anna Hoppin, d Oct. 15, 1781. Their ch were, Jernicia, Ephraim and William. Joseph Post m (2) Susan Munson and they moved to Washington Co. from New Jersey, and raised a large family. Joseph Post served in the Rev from N. J.—*Helen F. Daily*, Aurora, Ill.

6239. AYERS.—The Benjamin Ayers who served in Middlesex Co., N. J., Militia during Rev was b about 1765, son of James Ayers and Hope Bloomfield. He m Rebecca Ayers. His brothers and sisters were: Jacob; James; Samuel; Nathan; Hulda, b July 14, 1765; Benjamin; Rhoda; Rachael, and Arisba. Benjamin Ayers, son of John and Mary Walker, d May 3, 1732, as shown by his tombstone in old Presbyterian Cemetery at Metuchen, N. J. The Nathaniel Ayers, of Somerset Co., who served in the Rev was probably the son of Moses and grandson of John and Mary. This Nathaniel was b 1728 and d at Basking Ridge, Sept. 17, 1806. First wife, Elizabeth Worth, d Oct. 25, 1801, 2nd wife, Sarah, Sept. 17, 1807. Have no record of brothers or sisters of this Nathaniel.—*L. D. Carman*, 1351 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

6242. ALLEN.—Joseph Allen m Mary Baker, 1736. Ch: Ethan, b Jan. 10, 1738; Heman, b Oct. 15, 1740; Lydia, b Apr. 6, 1741; Heber, b Oct. 4, 1743; Levi, b Jan. 16, 1745; Lucy, b Apr. 2, 1747; Zimri, b Dec. 10, 1748; Ira, b Apr. 21, 1751. Gen. Ira Allen m Jerusha Enos, Jr. Issue: 1st, Ira Hayden Allen, b July 19, 1790, d Apr. 22, 1865; 2nd, Zimri, b 1792, d Aug. 22, 1813; 3rd, Maria Juliet, b 1794, d Aug. 18, 1811. Ira

Hayden Allen m Sarah C. P. Parsons, Jan. 13, 1842, d 1844, town of Irasburg, Vt.; he 2nd m her sister, Francis Eliza 1848. *Heminway's Gazetteers*, vol. i and iii.—*Mrs. W. Robinson*, South Hero, Vt.

6243. RICHARDS.—The Richards family from Va. removed to Rogersville, Tenn. Miss Fannie Hale is living there, whose mother was Somerville Richards. They had old aunts living at, or near, Fredericksburg, Va., and may have the family history.—*Mrs. Gale Riley*, Eatonton, Ga.

6245. MOORE.—The names in your query suggest that your Moores were of Louisa Co., Va. Samuel Ragland, of Louisa, Va., made a will in 1796, in which he mentions his dau, Lucy Moore, wife of Bernard Moore, and dau Martha Overton, wife of Waller Overton. Jean Ragland was a cousin of Martha Overton and Lucy Moore. Lucy Moore's 1st husband was Joel Terrell. The name Moore, Overton, and Jean all being names in this family, suggests that your Moores were of Louisa Co., Va.—*Agnes I. Bullock*, El Paso, Ill.

6255. BOONE.—I notice your inquiry concerning Daniel Boone and his relation to the Wrights. In my line one Pamela Wright, b Dec. 18, 1775, m one Edward Thomas, and d near Attica, Ind., Mar. 11, 1851. The tradition in our family is that Daniel Boone was a distant cousin. Can you give me any information concerning the parentage of this Pamela Wright?—*Alice Lawry Stephenson*, 202 Allen Bl., Kalamazoo, Mich.

6261. LINN.—Inquire Pennsylvania Archives for trace of Adj. Jos. Linn if not in New Jersey Archives. There was a very prominent family of Linn in the Cumberland Valley at an early date. Rev. John Blair Linn, the poet and historian, descended from this family. Rev. Wm. Linn, his father, lived in Chester Co., Pa., some time before the Rev War.—*Dr. E. M. Hiestand Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6262. SCHENK.—The parents of John Winston Schenk were Cornelius Schenk, an early merchant of Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va., who located there soon after the Rev, and his wife, Rebecca Winston, of Hanover Co. He d in 1810, and wife d a little more than a yr later. Their ch were: Peter Lott, Eleanor Winston, Mary, John Winston and Richard F. Schenk.—*Henry Strother*, 421 May Ave., Ft. Smith, Ark.

6263. HUGHES.—Robert Davis Hughes, b in Henrice, Va., Oct. 19, 1790, it is said: "He came to St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1810, m Martha Alexander." I was b in St. Clair Co., Ill., 1838, near Millstadt. My father was Joshua William Hughes, b 1808, in Powell's Valley, Washington Co., Va., and migrated through Tenn. down

to St. Clair Co., Ill. There were 4 bros who came from Wales and settled in Powhattan and Goochland Cos., Va., abt 1730. In land grants that I have located in Va., one was Robt. Hughes, of Henrico Co., 400 acres on the south side of the James River and on Muddy Creek, Aug. 17, 1725; also another land grant in Goochland Co., of 1000 acres, dated June 26, 1731. The Robert Hughes family seem to have been an earlier family than the bros Orlando, Lenader, William, and John, who came, as I have said, in abt 1730, and settled in these cos., and I take it that the Robert Davis Hughes referred to in the query would be a descendant of these early families. There were some other Hughes in St. Clair Co., Ill., possibly a John D. Hughes. My paternal grandfather was William Hughes, who had a bro Rice, and Rice Hughes had land grants and settled in these early Va. cos. in 1650 or thereabouts, and if information could be had as to the Rice Hughes of this early date and his connection with my father, I would be very grateful.—*F. T. Hughes*, Y. M. C. A. Building, Keokuk, Iowa.

6264. BRYAN.—Account of Bryan family written by Mrs. Dumming Josephine Bryan: "There were three brothers, French noblemen, who, being Huguenots, fled from Havre to avoid religious persecution. They went to England, one brother remained in Liverpool and became a wealthy silk dealer and ran for Parliament (he wished to adopt my uncle Guy, being refused, all intercourse between the families ceased). The other bro, William, came to N. J., from whom we are descended, in a short time went to Bucks Co., Pa., and there his and his wife Rebecca's wills are probated. While in England he m a Welch woman, whom, I suppose, was Rebecca; there were many ch, but only 2 sons have I knowledge of. James, my grandfather, was a Rev soldier, and after the war had a large farm in Bucks Co., near Snakerstown, there his 13 ch were born. In 1812 he sold his farm and bought a tract of land on Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co., Md. Five of the sons settled side by side on small farms, and the 6th son was Dr. Guy Bryan. Joseph and Susan Mason Bryan had 5 ch: Emily E., Thomas Mason, Richard Hugellett, Josephine (the one who wrote this), and Charles Avery (my husband's father)." William Bryan's other bro settled in Va., I think his name was Joseph. Guy Bryan (James' bro), lived in Philadelphia, was a rich man, m a dau of Timothy Mathicks, a man of note and whose portrait is in Independence Hall. Mary Bryan, the only sister I know about, was beautiful. When the poet Thomas Moore wrote, "Farewell to the banks of the Schoolkill," she was the one mentioned. She m a Mr. Morrison, and her

dau m John P. Kenneky.—*Mrs. John K. Bryan*, 205 St. Charles Ave., Natchez, Miss.

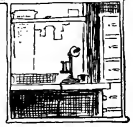
6268. WOOLFOLK.—John Woolfolk, Jr., and Sr., were Rev soldiers. John Woolfolk, Sr., m Elizaveth Lewis. I can give you this line complete from a Lewis history.—*Mrs. Eugene C. Pigg*, Windsor, Mo.

6280. BANKS.—Charity Lyon, b Sept. 28, 1760, m Apr. 9, 1778, Samuel Banks, d Dec. 2, 1848, was a dau of Israel Lyon, b Dec. 20, 1734, at Bedford, N. Y., d Dec. 28, 1816. He m Abigail Husted, b July 14, 1734, d Jan. 14, 1815. Israel Lyon served in the Rev as a private in Col. Richard Lackitt's Co. of Grenadiers, and in Capt. Noses' St. Johns Co., also in Capt. Josiah Milter's Co., 1778-1780. All under Col. Thomas Thomas' Westchester 2d or Middle Regt., formed in 1776. (Berthold Fernow's New York in the Rev, p. 84. D. A. R. lineage Book, vol. 4, p. 167, No. 3506.) "Ye History of Ye Town of Greenwich" (compiled by Edwin C. Banks, of Port Chester, N. Y., and Spencer P. Mead, LL.D., Greenwich, N. Y. Pub. 1911, Knickerbocker Press). "Lyon Memorial" (3 vols., by R. B. Miller and A. B. Lyon. Pub. 1907, Detroit. Vol. 3 contains the N. Y. families).—*Florence S. B. Meuges*, 136 Circular St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

6283. WILLIAMSON.—"The Sharpless Family" book refers to Hiram and Sarah Evans Williamson and gives this residence as Darby Township, Chester Co., Pa. (now Delaware Co.). The inference is that the James Williamson of the same place was his father, rather than Capt. John Williamson, who lived in a distant part of the county. "The Sharpless Family" book in tracing the lines of Johnathan E. Williamson (son of Hiram and Sarah), and whose wife was Mary A. Nuzum, a descendant of John Sharpless, emigrated 1682, gives the following account of the first Williamson in Penn.: "Daniel Williamson came to Penn. from Bradhead, Cheshire, England, 1682, in company with Robert Taylor, of Little High," from whom he received 50 acres of land in Marple Top, Chester, now Delaware Co., Pa., "for services rendered." Daniel's sister Mary, wife of John Howell, and a 2d sister Ellen, wife of Bartholomew Coppock, came over in the Unicorn in 1684 with Robert Taylor's wife and ch. Daniel m 1684, Mary Smith, from Cheslieve, who came to Penn., in company with the Howells and Coppocks. All of these emigrants were members of the Society of Friends. Daniel and Mary Williamson's ch were Robert, Daniel, Thomas, Joseph, and Abigail. The genealogy states that Hiram and Sarah Evans Williamson emigrated from Pa. to Ind., where there was a large settlement of Friends from Chester Co.—*Mrs. Elleanor Fairlamb Gibson Sheldon*, Iowa.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, February 4, 1919

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, February 4, 1919, at ten A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, spoke of two wonderful sermons she had lately heard, one referring to God's comfort, the renewal of the spirit promised, and the other, the Puritan vision of God, and read for the first subject selected verses from Isaiah 1-5, 9-17, 28-31; from II Corinthians, Chap. 1, 3-5, also 20-22; on the Puritan Vision of God, verses from Revelation, Proverbs—"where there is no vision the people perish," that is, cast off restraint. In her prayer Miss Pierce voiced the sorrow of the Board in the death of the Historian General, whose presence was sorely missed. The Chaplain General dwelt on February as the month of the birthday celebrations of two of America's great heroes, whose ideals and vision of God inspired them to do great things for this country. The members of the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, showing the following members present: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regents*, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Barrett.

Letters and telegrams were read from members who were prevented for one reason or another from attending the meeting. A telegram was read from Mrs. Moss, State Regent of Missouri, announcing an additional payment of \$619 on their Liberty Loan Fund, and \$677 for French orphans.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

When last we gathered together on October 17, 1918, how little did we think that the Armistice would be signed in less than a month, the signing of which would bring to an end the greatest war in the history of the world. So intense and world-wide had been the business of war that peace came like an unsubstantial dream and found the nations half incredulous in their rejoicing.

We all know that in the days of peace and prosperity there had always been sorrow and tragedy, as incidental to our stage of civilization, yet we had a wide diffusion of comfort. The war came and then everything worth while was at stake. The war demanded complete concentration and energy was aroused to an extent never before known in the history of the race. Everything was done to bring the war to a successful end. And, I know of no group of women who gave more substantial aid to this purpose than the Daughters of the American Revolution, who entered whole-heartedly into this work. Now that peace has come, are the forces which you Daughters have stimulated and have united under public control to be at once dissolved and turned back to normal conditions? No, I feel sure that those aroused energies in you will expand themselves into efforts of one kind or another to help carry on the necessary work of reconstruction which must of necessity follow in the wake of this war. This period of reconstruction will require almost as much self-sacrifice, anxious toil and guidance as has the war period itself. There will be leadership needed in education, industry and social effort of all kinds—more now than ever before. But, this will be a building up, giving us incentive to go on and on, while war of a necessity carries with it the discouragement that must always go with the process of violence and destruction.

The new period will not be one of ease and self-indulgence as formerly but it will appeal to the enthusiastic and hopeful. This will be a time in which great things can be done quickly

because "the world has become accustomed to boldness of design, rapidity of action and unlimited expenditure for desired ends. The public motive has made the private and selfish motive as unpopular as it is unworthy." Now that peace has come the *public* motive will still dominate. Private objects must be made to fit in with new standards of public good. Even as in war time, so now in the period upon which we are entering, all resources for the supreme effort in a public cause will exert themselves through their own chosen agencies for obtaining a common end. Fortune indeed will be the country which prefers order to chaos and is able to readjust itself to new conditions in this time of vigorous assertion, an uncensored press, political equality and the power of labor control, and, which will listen to moderate counsel; keep itself sane, sober, industrious, while at the same time holding firmly to the high principles for the vindication of which the war was fought. Again I affirm that the members of our great Society stand ready to do their part. With the coming of peace there will be a tendency to forget what the boys have done in this war. On my way East but recently I overheard a cynic remark, "Already a uniform looks different"—and to him it probably did. But to the great mass of Americans it does not and it must not. We must not let our ardor for the soldiers cool off. They are still our soldiers, they are still entitled to all the consideration, to all the love, to all the affection they would be entitled to if the war were going on this very moment. But it must be confessed there is a tendency to forget. Few of us remember the bridge that bore us across the stream after we have safely crossed. Deep down in our hearts we can resolve that we shall not forget the uniform, nor treat it with less respect when a peace treaty is signed than we did in the dark days when the boys went marching away. Daughters, I do not believe you will forget the last words uttered by Theodore Roosevelt, uttered with no thought that they were to be his last. "There can be no divided allegiance. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag. We have room for but one language here and that is the English language. And we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is the loyalty of the American people. There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over."

Assuming that you will be interested in the movements of the President General since the meeting of the Board on October 17th, may I relate that I remained in Washington until

Friday, October 25th, when with Mrs. Aull, Vice President General of Nebraska, I left Washington for Boston, expecting to make official visits to a number of chapters and the State meeting of Massachusetts, as well as the Conference of New Hampshire? Mrs. Aull and I, in company with Mrs. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, attended a meeting of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Saturday afternoon, October 26th, in Cambridge, Mass.

On Monday we had expected to go to Brattleboro, Vermont, to meet with some of the Vermont Daughters, but as the ban on public gatherings during the epidemic of "flu" which was at that time sweeping the New England States had not been lifted, we were not able to go to Brattleboro as we had planned but reached Greenfield, Massachusetts, Monday evening, where the Massachusetts State meeting was to be held the next day, Tuesday, October 29th. I wish it had been possible for every member of the Board to have been present at that most inspiring meeting, as I feel sure each would have been inspired to greater effort for our beloved organization.

Early Wednesday morning we had the great pleasure of visiting, with the Massachusetts delegation, the historic village of Deerfield, which is only a few miles from Greenfield. After a hurried stay in Deerfield in company with Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Ellison we motored from Deerfield to Concord, New Hampshire, to be present at the State Conference of New Hampshire. We arrived in time for the afternoon session, though late, our lateness being caused by rain and a "blow out." We remained in Concord until noon of the next day, when all returned to Boston, where we parted company with Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Buel, they returning to Connecticut.

Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Aull and I visited on Friday morning the Warren and Prescott Chapter of Boston which met in the famous home of General Otis, now being restored by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

After the morning meeting we motored to Attleboro, Massachusetts, to be present at a luncheon given by the chapter in their old Chapter house and later in the afternoon we attended a most interesting meeting of the Chapter. Saturday afternoon found us starting again on another pilgrimage to Providence, Rhode Island, where we were the guests of the Gaspee Charter of that city. We spent a most delightful afternoon meeting many members of the Gaspee Chapter at an informal tea afterwards. We had dinner with Mrs. Calder, State Regent of Rhode Island, and returned

to the Ellison home late that night. At noon, November 3d, Mrs. Aull and I left for the West, Mrs. Aull going to her home in Omaha and I on to Dallas, Texas, to be present at the State Conference which was held November 7th, 8th and 9th. I reached home the morning of the 11th, the day the Armistice was signed. With the exception of a hurried visit to Chicago to attend the "White Breakfast" of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, December 10th, I remained home until December 28th when I left for Washington, arriving in a downpour of rain on January 1st. From that date until January 27th every minute of my time was devoted to matters concerning the Society here in Washington.

The past week has been a busy one, as it included visits to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In New Jersey Miss Crowell and I attended the celebration of the Twenty-second Anniversary of the organization of Haddonfield Chapter and the few hours spent under the State Regent's hospitable roof with the members of the Chapter and the Regents of many of New Jersey's chapters were most enjoyable.

From Haddonfield we went to Harrisburg to participate in the State Conference. We were here joined by Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Howell and other members of our National Board.

The two days spent with the Pennsylvania Daughters were full of interest. In the well-planned program, replete with interest, the labor and the enthusiasm of this big state were well demonstrated.

Dr. William F. Slocum, of New York, in his address to the Daughters on Wednesday morning struck the keynote of true patriotism and the uplift of his inspired words will long be felt.

It had been my privilege to hear Doctor Slocum last October when he addressed the Massachusetts Daughters and I am glad to state that he will be one of the speakers at our Continental Congress in April.

The reports presented by the State Chairmen and Chapter Regents showed that the Pennsylvania Daughters are thoroughly awake in almost every line of patriotic endeavor.

From Harrisburg, in company with Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hume and Miss Crowell, we went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and the two days spent there were most delightful. A very conspicuous feature of this Conference was the youthfulness of the delegates. I have never before seen so many young women representing their chapters at a conference. It speaks well for the growth and perpetuation of our Society in West Virginia, where so many of its younger

members have become active. We look for great things from their enthusiastic coöperation with the older members.

West Virginia has promised not only to redeem its obligation of one dollar per capita for the Liberty Loan but the state has raised an additional \$200 for that Fund.

I am frank to say that I feel repaid for the time it has taken and the expense incurred in the knowledge I have gained, thus enabling me to have a better understanding of the conditions and the work done in these states and chapters. I feel sure that a keener knowledge of our Society and a better understanding of our aims are brought about by these personal visits of the President General, and it is because of this fact that I shall leave on Thursday, with the State Regent of Massachusetts, for the Pacific Coast to attend the State Conferences in California, Oregon and Washington. I am confident that good results will come from the visit. Mrs. Fowler, our Librarian General, is already in California and will attend these conferences. I only wish it were possible for every member of the Board to be present.

In the new work that is before us, that of Americanization, I am most anxious that the Daughters enter heart and soul. Never in the history of our country has the necessity been so great as now of making thorough Americans out of the Aliens in our midst.

And, while we are so grandly coming to the front in helping to care for the French war orphans, do not let us forget in our D.A.R. reconstruction the care of the American war orphans.

I am extremely anxious to have every Chapter see to it that the men in its county are listed who went into the Army or Navy and in case of any having lost their lives to investigate the condition of their families, and unless the children have decided means of being cared for to the limit of receiving a good education to see to it that they are provided for in this way. And if there is no Chapter in a county use your influence to raise a fund for this work.

What better safeguard to our country could we have than thoroughly developed good citizens and how better could we show our appreciation for the fathers of these children, who gave their lives that we might enjoy all the liberties of a free country, than by developing them?

Another line of work which needs to be pushed on vigorously is the publicity of the Creed, the American's Creed, and the placing of the Constitution in public places. We have done great work in the publicity of the Flag Code—let us now do as well with the Creed

and the Constitution. They will be read if placed in prominent places in both large and small cities and towns, and when read surely will leave an enduring impression.

In this great undertaking of creating a new Americanism in this era just opening, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should stand out more prominently than any other organization because this is the primary cause of our existence. Let us be awake to our opportunities.

During the interim since our last Board meeting we have been called as a nation to mourn the death of our illustrious ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt, admired and mourned alike by adherents and opponents.

Sorrow, still nearer, has entered our own fold, in the very sudden death, on January 15th, of our beloved Historian General, Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, whom we shall all greatly miss from these meetings of the Board and at the Congress. Just previous to the death of Mrs. Clarke we were shocked to learn of the death of one of our gifted ex-Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Truesdall, of Ohio. Then followed the death of Mr. A. Howard Clark, Judge Shackelford, Mr. Kent Hamilton, husbands of former officers of our National Society, and the mothers of Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Spencer. Our deep sympathy goes out to these, our sorrowing fellow officers, in their bereavements, as well as to all members of the Society who have been called upon to pass under the rod.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was received with applause.
Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The routine work in the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the regular Board meeting of October 17, and of the special meetings of November 22 and January 8, were duly turned over to the editor of the magazine and proof-read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all officers, and the notifications cards to the new members admitted by the Board at these several meetings were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence in connection with the meetings were duly sent out.

Congress having voted to recommit the revision of the Constitution, promptly on receiving from the Revision Committee the new

draft of the proposed revision, the material was placed in the hands of the printer and the copies turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General to be mailed to the National Board of Management and the chapters within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

All notices to members of the several Board meetings, Executive Committee meetings, and the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee were sent out within the proper time.

Certificates of membership have gone to all members admitted in October and November, aggregating 2003, and those for the January meeting are well under way.

The by-laws of many chapters have been carefully gone over to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and By-laws.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
November 22, 1918: That a temporary loan to pay current expenses, not to exceed \$10,000, be authorized.

February 3, 1919: The following increases in salaries, effective November 1, 1918, Registrar General's Office: Miss Edith Sullivan, from \$65 to \$70 per month; Miss Heinbuch, from \$60 to \$65 per month. Historian General's Office: Mrs. Brown, from \$60 to \$75 per month. Treasurer General's Office: Miss Scarborough, from \$60 to \$70 per month.

That Miss Ardele Payne be employed as clerk for War Relief Service Committee, she to give the afternoon of each working day to the Committee at the compensation of \$50 per month.

That Miss Hall be named as Clerk to the Curator General, she to divide her time between the offices of Corresponding Secretary General and Curator General, at the compensation of \$70 for December, 1918, and \$75 per month from January 1, 1919.

That Miss Jackson of the Corresponding Secretary General's office be given an increase in salary of \$5 per month, effective December 1, 1918.

That Miss Bessie Bright be transferred from the office of the Registrar General to the Business Office, and made assistant clerk of the business office in charge of magazine work, her salary to be \$85 per month.

That Miss Alice E. Whittaker, who has been temporarily in the office of the Registrar

General, be transferred to the office of the Librarian General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Wilson, at a salary of \$85 per month, she to have charge of the Block Certificate work and to assist the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lecture Committee, in addition to the work assigned her by the Librarian General.

That the vacancy existing in the office of the Registrar General be filled under the usual rules with a clerk satisfactory to the Registrar General.

That Miss Fernald be paid \$25 per month during January, February, March, and April, as Clerk of the Credential Committee.

That rule No. 20 covering the compensation for special work be rescinded.

The adoption of my report, together with the recommendations of the Executive Committee as read, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Acknowledgments of letters of sympathy sent from the Board were read by Miss Crowell, who was requested also to write letters of sympathy to others referred to by members of the Board as having suffered bereavement.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 515 applications presented to the Board and 584 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia 1018, ancestral bars 253, and recognition pins 1144.

Papers examined and not yet verified: Original, 85; supplemental, 56. Papers returned unverified: Original, 159; supplemental, 186. New records verified, 574.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my report, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 515 applicants for membership was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 515 applicants, and the President General declared them elected to membership in the National Society.

The President General introduced Mrs. Burleson, Vice Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, who came before the Board in regard to a resolution adopted the day before by the War Relief Service Committee as

to sending a cablegram for more direct information about Tilloloy. Mrs. Burleson reported that she had succeeded in securing permission for the sending of the cablegram, and discussed the value to the project of a personal visit to Tilloloy by Mrs. Scott's daughter (Mrs. Vrooman), accompanied, it was hoped, by Mme. Jusserand and Mrs. Lansing. Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Guthrie, and carried, *that the Board of Management, N.S.D.A.R. give a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Burleson for the service she has rendered the War Relief Service Committee in obtaining for them the permission to send a cablegram to Mrs. Carl Vrooman.*

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present the resignation of Mrs. Clark W. Heavner as State Vice Regent of West Virginia and ask you to confirm the election of Mrs. Robert J. Reed, of Wheeling, who was elected State Vice Regent to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Heavner. She was elected at the State Conference of West Virginia held in Wheeling, January 30-31.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Orlean Maloney, Monticello, Ark.; Mrs. Mary Buckner Giddings Rece, Sterling, Colo.; Mrs. Elethea May Moore Adair, Nampa, Idaho; Mrs. Lillian E. Loughead Burch, Rockwell City, Ia.; Mrs. Sara W. Lee-Mortimer, Boston, Mass.; and Mrs. Nellie Blanchard Sabin, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

The National Board is asked to authorize a Chapter at Dardanelle, Arkansas.

The resignation of Mrs. Edith M. Winslow as Organizing Regent of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, has been reported by her State Regent.

The re-appointment of the following are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, and Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson, Kissimmee, Fla.; Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow, Lavonia, Ga.; and Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, New York. The Montezuma Chapter of Goldfield, Nevada, wishes to be officially disbanded.

The following chapters have organized since the November 22 Board meeting: Carter Lexington at Baltimore, Md., and Mt. Pleasant at Pleasantville, New York.

Officers' lists written for 125.
 Officers' lists received, 510.
 Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 19.
 Charters issued, 14.
 Permits for National Officers' insignia, 5.
 Permits for Regents' and ex-Regents' insignia, 32.
 Chapter Regents' lists issued 13; 10 to Chairman of National Committees, and three sold by permission of the State Regents.
 The correspondence of the office has been attended to and also the additional work incidental to the Directory.

Admitted membership January 8, 1919, 143,610.
 Actual membership January 8, 1919, 105,150.

Respectfully submitted,
 ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer General as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1 to December 31, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1918..... \$4,307.89

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$6359; initiation fees, \$1583; certificates, \$4; copying lineage, \$.73; D.A.R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$12.02; directory, \$1.15; duplicate papers and lists, \$92.25; electric current, \$.5; exchange, \$.75; hand books, \$36.85; index to Library books, \$7.57; index to Lineage books, \$.5; interest, \$100.61; lineage, \$90.27; magazine—subscriptions, \$2026.20; single copies, \$44.65; advertisements, \$1250.57; contribution, \$10; proceedings, \$3.10; remembrance books, \$2.17; rent from furniture, \$3.96; ribbon, \$3.68; rosettes, \$.15; stationery, \$6.76; sale of waste paper, \$2.23; War Relief Service markers, \$13.43; Refund of Lafayette birthday celebration, \$21.94; Auditorium events, \$110. Total receipts 11,797.04
 Notes Payable, National Metropolitan Bank 10,000.00

\$26,104.93

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, \$373; initiation fees, \$41..... \$414.00
 Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$599; engrossing, \$13; Regents' list, \$96.65; cards, circulars, models and parchment, \$202.38 911.03
 Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$580; Committee and Officers' lists, \$261.78; paper, \$2.92; repairs to typewriter, \$.25; telegrams, \$2.01 846.96
 Certificate: clerical service, \$255; certificates, \$151.33; engrossing, \$158.88; tubes, seals and paper, \$121.77; binding book, \$8.70; postage, \$180 875.68
 Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$395; envelopes and book, \$12.30; stamp and repairs, \$3.25; postage, \$60..... 470.55
 Registrar General: clerical service, \$2462.52; binding records, \$24; cards, folders, pencils and permit books, \$83.98; postage, \$100; lists to Caldwell, \$15 2,685.50
 Treasurer General: clerical service, \$2540; book, blanks, cards and paper, \$103.30; repairs to typewriter, \$.2; telegrams, \$1.42..... 2,646.72
 Historian General: clerical service, \$507.50; repairs to typewriter, \$.65. 508.15
 Director General C.R.S.I.: indexing 20th report, \$25; blanks, \$49.40... 74.40
 Librarian General: clerical service, \$570; accessions, \$111.18; book plates, cards and paper, \$53.50; repairs to typewriter, \$.70; telegram, \$.30 735.68

Curator General: clerical service, \$70; cards, \$7.25.....	\$77.25
General Office: clerical service, \$315; clerical service, magazine, \$80; messenger service, \$87.50; postage and stamped envelopes, \$134.64; supplies, \$600.58; repairs, to bicycle, \$7.50; telegram, \$1.18; wreath, \$10	1,236.40
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$30; telegram, \$1.35; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—clerical service, \$5.55; slides, \$57.20; Finance—clerical service, \$30; Patriotic Education—3 cups, U. S. Naval Academy, \$174; War Relief—clerical service, \$81.34; cards, circulars, paper, envelopes and printing, \$197.40; postage, \$3.	579.84
Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, \$1527; electric current and gas, \$36.16; 25 tons coal, \$191.25; towel service, \$8.86; repairs to roof and furnaces, \$125.50; water rent, \$2.36; supplies, \$267.95; evergreens and seed, \$110.50; hauling dirt and ashes, \$6.....	2,275.58
Printing Machine: printer, \$117.50; supplies, \$12.55.....	130.05
Magazine: Committee: clerical service, \$35.50; traveling expenses, \$156.92; cards, envelopes, leaflets and paper, \$88.19; postage, \$41.55; repairs to typewriter, \$2.10; telegrams, \$7.15; Editor—salary, \$450; patriotic articles and photos, \$237; stationery and folders, \$12.05; telegrams, \$.70; copies of magazine, \$9; Genealogical Editor—Exp- ense "Notes and Queries," \$90; printing and mailing September, October and November issues, \$3248.43; cuts, \$364.43.....	4,743.02
Auditing accounts	250.00
Auditorium events: refund, \$100; labor, rent of moving-picture machine and current, \$48	148.00
D.A.R. Reports: postage	7.00
Furniture and Fixtures: electric fan and filing cabinets.....	151.00
Hand Books: 5000 copies and print.....	1,001.50
Interest	22.22
Lineage: refund, \$1; old copies, \$44.50; postage, \$20.....	65.50
Proceedings: 2000 copies	1,990.60
Remembrance Books: 2000 copies, \$259.62; clerical service, \$43.12; envelopes, \$14	316.74
State Regents' Postage	106.05
Stationery	171.35
Support of Real Daughters	712.00
Telephone	96.19
Twenty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee—circulars and blanks.	63.50
 Total disbursements	 \$24,312.46
Balance	\$1,792.47
 PERMANENT FUND	
Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1918.....	\$1,019.14
RECEIPTS	
Charter fees	\$40.00
Life membership fees	150.00
Continental Hall contributions	323.82
Insignia	5.10
* Liberty Loan contributions	12,169.56
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	51.06
Commission on Recognition Pins	91.70
Interest, Chicago and Alton Bonds	45.00
Rent from land	813.50
 Total receipts	 13,689.74
	\$14,708.88

* \$350.00 in U. S. Liberty Bonds contributed.

DISBURSEMENTS

Fourth U. S. Liberty Bonds	\$10,200.00	
Interest, notes payable	735.57	
Painting, Room, Cal.	78.00	
Glass top for table, Room, Del.	17.50	
Painting, Room, Iowa	98.00	
Electric fixtures, Room, N. J.	25.50	
Chair and case, Museum	174.00	
Refund Continental Hall Contributions:		
Major L'Enfant Memorial Fund, D. C.	\$50.00	
Handrail, Stairway, Vt.	7.40	
		57.40
Total disbursements		\$11,385.97
Balance		\$3,322.91
Petty Cash Fund		\$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Balance at last report, September 30, 1918	\$2,267.94	
Interest	30.24	
		\$2,298.18
Disbursements	2,298.18	

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN

Balance at last report, September 30, 1918	\$130.49
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PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$1,532.15
Disbursements	1,532.15

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D.A.R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, September 30, 1918	729.37
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PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, September 30, 1918	\$3,264.54	
Receipts	51.87	
Interest	48.20	
Balance		3,364.61

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, September 30, 1918	182.00
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RED CROSS

Receipts	\$33.00
Disbursements	33.00

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, September 30, 1918	\$17,152.33
Receipts	30,844.44
	\$47,996.77

Disbursements	\$27,644.49	
Balance		\$20,352.28
Total special funds		<u>\$24,758.75</u>

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 9-30-18	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 12-31-18
Current	4,307.89	\$21,797.04	\$24,312.46	\$1,792.47
Permanent	1,019.14	13,689.74	11,385.97	3,322.91
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
American International College	2,267.94	30.24	2,298.18	
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	130.49			130.49
Patriotic Education		1,532.15	1,532.15	
Patriots' Memorial D.A.R. School	729.37			729.37
Philippine Scholarship	3,264.54	100.07		3,364.61
Preservation of Historic Spots	182.00			182.00
Red Cross		33.00	33.00	
War Relief Service	17,152.33	30,844.44	27,644.49	20,352.28
Totals	<u>\$29,553.70</u>	<u>\$68,026.68</u>	<u>\$67,206.25</u>	<u>\$30,374.13</u>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank	\$3,322.91
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	26,551.22
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	<u>\$30,374.13</u>

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	61,000.00
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund—In Permanent Fund	1,517.79
Philippine Scholarship Fund:	
In Permanent Fund	\$1,130.00
In 4 per cent. Liberty Bonds	300.00
Total Investments	<u>\$66,262.63</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 (old)	\$22,158.93
(Due \$2000 February 23, 1919; \$2000 February 23, 1920, and \$18,158.93 February 23, 1921.)	
To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 23 to 28 (old)	10,000.00
(Due December 31, 1919.)	
To National Metropolitan Bank (new) for purchase of Lots 12 to 16. No mortgage (due on demand)	38,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank (new) Current Fund (due on demand)	10,000.00
To Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund (old)	1,517.79
To Philippine Scholarship Fund (old)	1,130.00
Total indebtedness	<u>\$82,806.72</u>

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of October, November and December vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$52,827.20, of which \$27,811.31 was expended for War Relief. The other large items were for:

Clerical service	\$8,459.86
Magazine	4,692.75
Employees of Hall	1,824.50
Patriotic Education	1,532.15
Real Daughters	712.00
Postage	632.69

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

A report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

National Board of Management:

The Auditing Committee has carefully examined the report of the Treasurer General for the months of October, November and December, 1918, and has had the same checked up and audited by the American Audit Company and finds the same to agree and to be in proper form.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried.

The Treasurer General reported total number of members deceased since last meeting, 63; resigned, 35; dropped, 992; reinstated, 24. There being no objection, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 24 persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society.

The following recommendations were presented by the Treasurer General:

Recommendations of Treasurer General

I recommend that after the \$2000 due February 23 is paid that the next amounts paid on the permanent fund debt be *viz.*:

1. The amount due Philippine Scholarship Fund, \$1130, and that the entire amount in

said fund be invested in the next issue of Liberty Bonds.

2. The amount due Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund, \$1517.79, I also recommend that the status of this Fund be investigated to ascertain if the same may be used for any purpose, and if it may not be, that the entire amount be invested in Liberty Bonds of the next issue.

3. I recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to transfer to the Permanent Fund—such an amount as she may deem advisable—the same to be applied on the indebtedness due from the Permanent Fund.

4. Owing to the fact that our Safety Deposit Box is too small to hold all the valuable papers belonging to the Society, I recommend that authority be given for the renting of a larger Box.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

After some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, and carried, *that Recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General be accepted.* Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce also moved the adoption of *Recommendation of Treasurer General (as stated by her) that the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Lecture Fund be invested in Liberty Bonds.* Seconded by Mrs. Talbott and carried. After the explanation had been made that on account of holding the February Board meeting so early in the month it was impossible for the Treasurer General to know exactly how much might be spared to transfer to the permanent fund, *the adoption of Recommendation No. 3 was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried.* Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that a larger box be secured at the safety box deposit for the use of the N.S.D.A.R.*

The Recording Secretary General read a brief report from the chief clerk of the Historian General's office, giving the progress of the work on the Lineage Book to date. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, *that the report of work done in Historian General's office be accepted.*

The President General appointed the following committee to draw up appropriate resolutions on the death of the Historian General to present to the Board before adjourning; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chairman, Mrs. Pulsifer, and Mrs. Talbott.

The following report of the Librarian General was read by the Recording Secretary General, who followed the usual custom of reading only the totals:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Accept greetings for the New Year from sunny California and my regret that I cannot be with you for this Board meeting.

Although three thousand miles away, Miss Griggs keeps me supplied with lists of books needed, and I do my usual amount of writing to secure in some way volumes for the library. In my October report a list was given of the States that had elected Librarians. In some unaccountable way, Michigan was omitted from that list, although one of the first to respond to my request. Michigan, I humbly apologize.

Since October the following additions have been made to the library:

Books

History of Holden, Mass., 1684-1894. By David Foster Estes. Worcester, 1894. Presented by Capt. John Webb Chapter.

History of Martha's Vineyard. By Charles Edward Banks, 2 volumes. Boston, 1911. Presented by Martha's Vineyard Chapter.

History of the Midway Congregational Church, Liberty Co., Georgia. By James Stacy. Newnan, 1899. Presented by the Georgia "Daughters."

History of Pittsfield, Mass., 1876-1916. By Edward Boltwood. Pittsfield, 1916. Presented by the Peace Party Chapter.

Early Records of the town of Providence, R. I., volumes 19 and 20. Presented by the City Sergeant of Providence, through Miss Lucy Sweet.

History of Clinch County, Ga. By Folks Huxford. Macon, 1916. Presented by the Georgia "Daughters."

Memorial of the 100th anniversary of the town of Middlefield, Mass., 1883. Presented by Mrs. M. T. L. Gross.

Annals of Mendon, Mass., 1659-1880. By John G. Mendon. Presented by the Old Mendon Chapter.

Chronicles of Cape Fear River, N. C. By James Sprunt. Raleigh, 1916. Presented by the author.

History of the town of Andover, N. H., By John R. Eastman, Concord, 1900.

History of the town of Mason, N. H. By John B. Hall, Boston, 1858.

History of the town of Jaffrey, N. H. By Daniel B. Cutter. Concord, 1881.

History of Charlestown, N. H. By H. H. Saunderson. Claremont, 1876.

The last four volumes purchased from the Ammon fund.

Rushford, N. Y., and Rushford People. By

Helen J. W. Gilbert, 1910. Presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General.

Augusta County, Virginia. By Boutwell Dunlap. Frankfort, 1918. Presented by the Kentucky State Historical Society.

Spafford, Onondaga Co., New York. By George Knapp Collins, 1917. Presented by the author through his daughter, Mrs. Helen Collins Megrew.

Twenty years at Pemaquid, Maine, Sketches of its history and its remains. By J. Henry Cartland, 1914. Presented by the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.

History of the First Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Pa. By Conway P. Wing. Carlisle, 1881. Presented by the Cumberland County Chapter.

Early History of Jackson County, Ga. By G. J. N. Wilson. Atlanta, n.d. Presented by Mrs. Cliff Ward.

Bottle Hill and Madison, N. J. By William Parkhurst Tuttle. Madison, 1916. Presented by Miss Gertrude Tuttle in memory of her father, the author.

History of town of Wellesley, Mass. By Joseph E. Fiske. Boston, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Mary E. Guthrie, Regent Old North Chapter.

Pioneer History of Medina County, Ohio. By N. B. Northrup, Medina, 1861.

Silas Woods' Sketches of town of Huntington, L. I. Edited by W. S. Pelletreau, N. Y., 1898.

Pioneer History of Clarksfield, Ohio. By P. E. Weeks. Clarksfield, 1908.

History of Franklin Co., Ky. Frankfort, 1912.

History of East Boston, Mass. By W. H. Sumner. Boston, 1858. Presented by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter.

Pilgrim Memorial and Guide to Plymouth. By William S. Russell. Boston, 1855. Presented by Miss Louisa E. Samson.

Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Mass. 1629-1818. By Thomas B. Wyman, Boston, 1879. 2 volumes.

Births, marriages and deaths, town of Malden, Mass., 1649-1850. By Deloraine P. Corey. Cambridge, 1903. The last three volumes presented by Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

Story of Natick, Mass., 1856. By Oliver N. Bacon. Boston, 1856. Presented by Natick Chapter.

History of town of Oxford, Mass. By George P. Daniels, Oxford, 1882. Presented by Gen. Ebenezer Learned Chapter.

History of town of New London, N. H. By Myra B. Lord, Concord, 1899.

Vital Records of Stoneham, Mass. Salem, 1918.

Vital Records of Carlisle, Mass. Salem, 1918.

Vital Records of New Ashford, Mass. Boston, 1916.

Vital Records of West Newbury, Mass. Salem, 1918.

Barlow Genealogy—Ancestry and descendants of Jonathan Barlow and Plain Rogers of Delaware County, New York. By George Barlow, New York, 1891.

Bromley Genealogy, being records of descendants of Luke Bromley. By Viola A. Bromley, New York, 1911.

Bellows Genealogy. By Thomas Bellows Peck. Keene, 1898.

History, Genealogical and Biographical, of the Eaton Families. By Nellie Zada Rice Molyneux. Syracuse, 1911.

Wentworth genealogy; English and American. By John Wentworth. 3 volumes. Boston, 1878. The last seven volumes presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General.

Genealogy of the Brownings in America. By Edward F. Browning. Newburgh, 1908.

The Rehoboth branch of the Carpenter family. By Amos B. Carpenter. Amherst, 1898.

Descendants of Robert Francis of Wethersfield, Conn. By Charles E. Francis, New Haven, 1906. Presented by Miss Mary Francis.

Gordons in Virginia. By Armistead Gordon. New York, 1918.

Montgomery Family Magazine, Vol. 1. New York, 1915-1916. Presented by William Clemens.

History of the Reed family in Europe and America. By Jacob W. Reed. Boston, 1861. Presented by Mrs. Mary Reed Goodhue.

Reminiscences and genealogical record of the Vaughan family of New Hampshire. By George E. Hodgdon. Rochester, 1918. Presented by the author.

Historical genealogical register of John Wing of Sandwich, Mass., and his descendants. By Conway P. Wing. Carlisle, 1881. Presented by Cumberland County Chapter.

Gen. John Glover and his Marblehead Regiment in the Revolutionary War. By Nathan P. Sanborn, Marblehead, 1903. Presented by Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter.

A Diplomat's Helpmate. How Rose F. Foote, wife of the first United States Minister and Envoy Extraordinary to Korea, served her country in the Far East. By Mary V. Tingley Lawrence. San Francisco, 1918. Presented by the author.

Portrait and Biographical Record of the 6th Congressional District of Maryland. New York, 1898. Presented by Mrs. William H. Talbot.

Genealogy, a Journal of American Ancestry.

Edited by William M. Clemens. Vols. 6-7. New York, 1916-1917.

Publications of the American Jewish Historical Association. Vol. 26. Baltimore, 1918. Presented by the Society.

Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Vol. 23. Albany, 1918. Presented by the Society.

National Year Book of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution. Washington, D. C., 1918.

Historical sketches of Franklin County, New York and its several towns. By Frederick J. Seaver. Albany, 1918. Presented by Adirondack Chapter.

History of Rumford, Oxford Co., Maine, 1779-1890. By William B. Lapham. Augusta, 1890. Presented by Oberlin Chapter.

History of Rehoboth, Mass. Its history for 275 years, 1643-1918, in which is incorporated the vital parts of the original history of the town published in 1836 and written by Leonard Bliss, Jr. By George H. Tilton, Boston, 1918. Presented by the author through Miss Lucy Sweet.

Ladies' Repository. Boston, 1856-1858, vols. 25, 27. Presented by Miss Alvira Hathaway through the Iowa, D.A.R. State Librarian.

Proceedings of the 27th Continental Congress, N.S.D.A.R., April 15-20, 1918. Washington, D. C., 1918. Presented by the Society.

Private Journal kept during a portion of the Revolutionary War, for the amusement of a sister. By Margaret Morris, of Burlington, New Jersey. Philadelphia, 1836. Presented by Mary Isabella James Gozzaldi.

My Beloved Country. By Isabella Remshart Redding. Savannah, 1918. Presented by author through D.A.R. State Librarian of Georgia.

The Firclands Pioneer. Vol. 20, Norwalk, Ohio, 1918. Presented by John Laylin.

Proceedings of the 20th (War) Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N.S.D.A.R.

Proceedings of the 19th Annual Conference of the Iowa, D.A.R.

Valley Forge, a Chronicle of American Heroism. By Frank H. Taylor, 1916.

Historical and Topographical Guide to Valley Forge. By W. Herbert Burk. Norristown, 1916. The last two presented by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln.

The Corwin (Curwin, Curwen, Corwine) genealogy in the United States. By E. T. Corwin. New York, 1872.

Gillson and Jillson family. By David Jillson. 1876.

Genealogical and Biographical sketches of the New Jersey Harris family. By Mrs. S. J. H. Keifer, 1888.

Lake family of Great Egg Harbor in Old Gloucester Co., in New Jersey. By Arthur Adams and Sarah A. Risley. 1915.

Descendants of Major Samuel Lawrence of Groton, Mass. By R. M. Lawrence. 1904.

Plumer Genealogy. Francis Plumer, of Newbury, Mass., and some of his descendants. By Sidney Perley. Salem, 1917.

Records of the name Rawlins or Rollins in the United States. By John R. Rawlins. 1874.

Shuey family in America, 1732-1876. By D. B. Shuey. 1876.

The Hull family in America. By Col. Weygant.

Spalding Memorial; a genealogical history of Edward Spalding of Massachusetts Bay and his descendants. By S. J. Spalding, 1872. The last ten volumes presented by the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler.

History of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 1752-1887. By John F. Norton, New York. 1888.

History of Raymond, N. H. By Joseph Fulerton. Dover, 1875.

History of Richmond, N. H. By William Bassett. Boston, 1884.

Life of Joseph Brant, Thayendanegea, including the Border Wars of the Revolution. By William L. Stone. New York, 1838. Two volumes.

Life of George Washington. By Washington Irving. 5 volumes. New York, 1856-1862.

The last seven volumes were presented by the Philadelphia Chapter.

History of the Brigham family. By W. L. Tyler Brigham. Edited by Emma E. Brigham. New York, 1907.

Index to the Abstracts of Wills and Marriage Bonds contained in volume 1 of the North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Gaius Brumbaugh. Typewritten.

History of Block Island, R. I., 1514-1876. By S. T. Livermore. Hartford, 1877.

History of Woonsocket. By E. Richardson. Woonsocket, 1876.

History of Bristol, R. I. The Story of the Mount Hope Lands. By Wilfred H. Munro. Providence, 1880.

Gleanings from Parker records 1271-1893. By William Thornton Parker. Haverhill, 1894.

The Peaslees and others of Haverhill and vicinity. By E. A. Kimball. Haverhill, 1899. The last five volumes presented by the Rhode Island D.A.R. Book Committee.

PAMPHLETS

Ancestry of Miss Lydia D. Peck of Attleboro Chapter. By Amelia Daggett Sheffield; typewritten. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet.

Descendants of Benjamin Pitman—with his

ancestry to John Pitman of Rhode Island. By Charles M. Thuston, 1868, continued 1915 by Theophilus T. Pitman.

Richard Seymour of Hartford and Norwalk, Conn., and some of his descendants. By Seymour Morris. Presented by the author.

Inscriptions from East Groton and Gibbs, New York, cemeteries, with names of the first members and list of Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, New York. Copied and presented by Mrs. Dora P. Worden.

Sketch of the life of Gen. John Burrows of Lycoming Co., Pa., by himself. Presented by N. B. Bubbs through K. D. Burrows.

Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany. By Frank H. Stewart, Nos. 1 and 2. Presented by the compiler.

Records from family and church cemeteries of Jackson and Gloster Parishes and Shreveport, La. Typewritten records from the bibles of Shreveport and vicinity families. Typewritten. The last two copied and presented by Carrie Avery White.

History of Mays Lick Baptist Church. By Z. T. Cody. Presented by Mrs. Wallis Mathews.

Song Book of the commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1918. Presented by Col. John P. Nicholson.

Record of Proceedings of Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution, 1904-1918. Presented by Mrs. C. W. Pursell.

Family Records; a collection of mounted newspaper and manuscript genealogical data. Compiled and presented by Mrs. G. E. Lamb, and Mrs. G. W. Ripley.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE November, December, January, February.

Genealogy, January.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, October.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, April.

Maryland Historical Magazine, December.

Michigan History Magazine, October.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, October.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October.

New York Historical Society Quarterly, January.

New York Public Library Bulletin, November, December.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin, October.

News-Letter, N.S.U.S.D. of 1812.

South Carolina Historical Magazine, July.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Nos. 2 and 3, Vol. 6.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, October.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, January.

The above list comprises 102 books, 13 pamphlets, and 22 periodicals. Eighty-five books were presented, 4 received in exchange and 13 were purchased. The 13 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES W.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The adoption of the report of the Librarian General was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General and as Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the progress in the work of the Museum during the past four months.

The members of the Revolutionary Relics Committee are responding to the requirements of their offices, and now that the hostilities of War are over, there is every probability of a greater interest in collecting articles for the Cases.

The need of chairs for the Museum is most urgent—to furnish the room properly there should be twenty (20); at present four (4) have been donated, three have been previously reported.

During the month of October the State Conference of Michigan donated a chair in honor of Mrs. Lucius E. Holland (Jennie Choate), State Treasurer, 1914-1918.

In November the State Conference of Virginia donated a Wall Cabinet in honor of Miss Alethea Serpell, the retiring State Regent.

The Society of Kentucky Women of New York, Mrs. Bedell Parker president, has presented a fine tall clock to the Kentucky room, through Mrs. Alfred Cochran, Vice Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee.

A table used by General Nathaniel Green while Commissary General, at the Battle of Monmouth, 1778, presented by his grand-niece, Mrs. Rachel A. Beckley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following accessions have been received: *Massachusetts* (Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman).—Perfume bottle of amber sandwich glass, presented by Mrs. Frank D. Ellison. Staffordshire, blue and white bowl, presented by Mrs. Lora E. Hadley. Glass cup plate, unusual design, presented by Mrs. Frank H. Warren.

Silk Badge, bearing a miniature of Lafayette, and used during his visit to this country in 1824, presented by Miss F. Josephine Ellis. Silver teaspoon, presented by Mrs. E. C. Brown. Silver teaspoon, presented by Mrs. Albert Bliss. Pocketbook, presented by Mrs. L. W. Jenkin. Prayer Book, printed in 1735, presented by Mrs. Edward E. Syngue.

Nebraska.—A pair of knee buckles, brilliants set in silver. One small breast pin, brilliants set in silver. Eight dessert spoons. One sugar tongs. One teaspoon. A pair of salt spoons. One white silk needle book. One string of fine black beads. One crochet hook. Silhouette in gilt frame. Copy of miniature. Christening robe of stuffed raised embroidery—these articles represent Yardley How, Clayton, Borden and Woodruff families, and were presented by their descendant, Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, Omaha, through Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General, Nebraska.

New Jersey (Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman).—Powder horn, presented by Mrs. Humphrey Swain. Gray cloth cushion worked in wool, in gay colors, presented by Miss Juliette More.

Maine (Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman).—Fluted bowl of old blue glass, presented by Miss Mary E. L. Hall. Fireside bellows, decoration of bronze lustre, presented by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer.

District of Columbia (Miss Dorinda Rogers, State Chairman).—One Stiegel tall salt cellar, presented by Miss Fannie Fisher. Quill Holder of old blue glass, presented by Miss Hilda Fletcher.

Indiana (Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, State Chairman).—One Shoe Buckle, brilliants set in silver, pointed ends, donated by Mrs. George T. Tuttle, from the collection in the old Delord Mansion, near Plattsburg, New York. One shoe buckle, brilliants set in silver, rounded ends, donated by Mrs. George T. Tuttle, from the collection in the old Delord Mansion, near Plattsburg, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

As Custodian of Flags, Miss Barlow read also the following report:

Report of Custodian of Flags

As Custodian of Flags, I have the pleasure to report on the silk flag sent by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the women of Islay, Scotland, in recognition of their kind offices to the American soldiers

who lost their lives by the torpedoing of the S.S. *Tuscania*.

The silk American flag was approved by the Board of Management at the meeting in June, and it was delivered to the State Department in July. The Flag was consigned to Mr. Hugh Morrison, and from him have been received two letters, expressing the appreciation of the women who made the flag used at the burial services at Islay.

Two flags, for day service on Memorial Continental Hall, have been purchased from the proceeds of the sale of first flag pole gavels.

The two silk flags used during the session of the Board of Management presented by Mrs. Theodore C. Bates in 1910, Honorary Vice President General of Massachusetts, have been replaced by new ones, an additional evidence of Mrs. Bates' generosity.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Custodian of Flags.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Theodore Bates for replacing worn flags in Board Room was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried. By request of members of the Board, the letters from Mr. Morrison were read and the pictures taken in Islay shown, and the statement made that these would be filed in the Museum.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our meeting in October the following supplies have been issued from my office:

Application Blanks	11,622
Leaflets "How to Become a Member" ..	1,044
Leaflets of General Information	1,134
Transfer Cards	846
Constitutions	260

Ten hundred and twenty-nine letters have been received and nine hundred and nine answered.

It has been our custom until a short time ago to include with the application blanks a copy of the Constitution and By-laws, and to forward upon request any number of copies which the chapters might ask for. Inasmuch as the Constitution is to be revised at this next congress, and as our supply of Constitutions containing the amendments adopted since the present edition was printed is low, it has been thought best to limit the number sent out, explaining to the chapters when we did so the necessity of this curtailment.

Copies of the Proposed Revision to the Constitution have been mailed to the National

Board of Management and to the different chapters, making nearly 1800 copies in all.

I was very much pleased and interested to receive a letter from a distinguished Frenchwoman, whose great grandfather fought under Lafayette in our war of Independence, and who expressed a desire to become one of our members. This request typifies the widespread interest in our organization, and it was with real pleasure that we responded to it by sending her the necessary blanks and literature.

Miss Mary E. L. Hall, who for more than a year has been employed in my office as second clerk, has been transferred to the office of the Curator General with the understanding that she give a portion of her time to the work of the Corresponding Secretary General's office.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. The Corresponding Secretary General also read letters of sympathy from various chapters to the Board on the death of the Historian General.

Miss Crowell, in an informal report of the work of the Printing Committee, spoke of the new hand-books of the Hall, which it was hoped the members of the Board would be interested in and would take some of them home to show to their members. The supply of the old books having been exhausted, the new one had been issued. While the bill might seem excessive the books were no expense to the Society, but showed, on the contrary, a slight profit.

Mrs. Minor gave the following report as Chairman of the Magazine Committee:

Report of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Chairman reports the carrying out of the regular routine work of the business of the MAGAZINE.

Our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, are doing their work satisfactorily, fulfilling their contract according to agreement—producing a magazine on good paper—good to look at, good to feel, and with good illustrations.

Miss Lincoln, our Editor, is tireless in her endeavor to obtain good articles and poems by both new and also well-known writers and has succeeded in making us proud of the literary value of our magazine—while the reports of Board meetings, Committee meetings, State Conferences and Chapter activities have been of unusual interest.

No Daughter can afford to miss the page of

Comments by our President General—it contains a message to every member of our organization. To receive these messages telling of our work and our aims is alone worth the price of the magazine, \$1 per year, or only 8⅓ cents per copy.

Mrs. Hodges, our Genealogical Editor, is carrying on her department faithfully, helping many Daughters find lost ancestors.

Although the amount of advertising is not as much as we wish, your Chairman was able to send about November 1 to the Treasurer General, a check from the J. B. Lippincott Company, who have charge of the department, the sum of \$1210.57 for advertising from April 1, 1918, to October 24, 1918—there was at that time still due \$278.76 which Lippincott assured your Chairman were good accounts and would be paid in time.

Our total subscribers to date are 8246. There were expirations in January amounting to 243—in February there will be 204—and in March 343. We had 703 renewals and new subscribers in December and 883 in January.

Your Chairman has visited the State Conferences of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, besides many chapters in other states and in Connecticut, speaking in the interests of the magazine, trying to create a new interest in it and to increase the subscriptions. She has also visited our publishers in the interests of our business and has taken up the matter of advertising with several firms with whom our Society does much business, endeavoring to procure advertisements.

In the *February magazine, which is just out*, we have published an Honor Roll for the magazine, which we want to continue each month, thus showing the membership and number of subscribers in each state. There every State Regent may find just how her state stands magazine-wise. New York state has the distinction this month of being the banner state on subscriptions, having 946—about 100 more than Connecticut, but as Connecticut has but 5233 members while New York has 12,575—Connecticut has the largest ratio.

Only 8246 women out of a total membership of over 100,000 women, take their society's own organ, dedicated to past history and present-day patriotism.

Your Chairman knows that splendid work has been done by State and Chapter Chairmen all over the country and we have more subscribers now than we had at this time last year, but the result will be disappointing if no more are obtained out of our large and growing membership. She suggests to State and Chapter Regents that a special effort be made to

appeal to every new member at the time when she enters the Society, when the interest which impelled her to join is still fresh and she would be as likely to want the Society's magazine as she would its certificate and insignia. Suggestions from State Regents would also be welcomed by your Chairman as to the best method of reaching the membership in her state or catering to its needs in the kind of articles published.

Our magazine is on the road to success, but we must keep driving along, else we can not reach the goal of self support.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried.

Miss Lincoln made an informal report as Editor of the Magazine, mentioning some of the articles and their writers which have appeared in recent numbers, and told of the promising features that would be brought out in future issues, and of the attention the Magazine has been attracting in official circles. Her report was received with applause.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

During the past four months the Building and Grounds Committee has held its regular monthly meetings. Both the building and grounds are at the present time in excellent condition, the only exception being the roof, our ever-present trouble, which is being kept in temporary repair by the Superintendent, the permanent repairs being at present prohibitive on account of the high cost of labor and material.

During these past months the Board may be interested to know that the lawn in the rear of our Hall was the scene of the presentation of a loving cup to Mr. Bernard Baruch by the employees of the War Industries Board, and the rear of our building appears as the background in the moving pictures of this event. Our auditorium has also been the scene of the presentation of War Service medals to the employees of the Red Cross Society.

Several letters have been received from officers of the Red Cross expressing great appreciation of assistance rendered to that organization by our Society. In a letter from Miss Mabel Boardman, dated November 13, 1918, she writes: "You have always been so kind, and I can't tell you how much we appreciate the help that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been to us."

Two events of a more serious nature have

occurred which should cause us to take up the consideration of providing adequate protection for the windows and doors opening upon the north and south porticos, and in regard to the use of our auditorium by other than our own organization. The members of this Board will recall that in her first address before this Board as President General in April, 1917, Mrs. Guernsey called attention to the necessity for suitable iron grills at the portico doors and windows for the protection of our Memorial Continental Hall and its contents. In accordance with this suggestion, the Building and Grounds Committee submitted to the following Board Meeting in June designs for such grills. As our country was just then entering into the world war it was not deemed advisable to enter into such additional expense at that time, and no action was taken in the matter.

On the night of December 16, while the inside watchman was making his required rounds of the building and the outside watchman was on duty on another side of the building, an entrance was effected into the building from the outside by shattering one of the small panes of glass in one of the doors of the museum. The intruder made a hurried search of the museum and desks of the Treasurer General's office, but apparently carried nothing away with him. While the visit has caused a change of plan in the inside watching of the building, there still remains the necessity for additional protection as first recommended.

The second instance referred to is that after a recent government war service event held in the auditorium, at which women as well as men were included among the speakers and the audience, a quantity of cigarette and cigar stubs were found scattered about the floor or laid up on the mouldings, some of them still "alive." Had it not been for the prompt inspection of the auditorium and galleries by the Superintendent and his assistants, we might have had a serious experience.

The securing of employees for the care of the building still remains a difficult issue to meet. Shortly after the October meeting the head janitor resigned, and later the second janitor was promoted to that position. On the recommendation of the Superintendent, your Committee recommends that this present head janitor, Michael Dawson, be given an advance in salary from sixty to seventy dollars per month. The Superintendent also recommends that this increase date from November fifteenth. We also recommend, at the request of the Superintendent, that Frank Chutterback be placed on the permanent roll at \$60 per month, also to date from November fifteenth. This

still leaves us short of our regular force in the number of house employees, and even with our full quota it may be of interest to the members of the Board to know that in proportion to size of the building, floor space, etc., to be covered and cared for, the upkeep of our building is costing less than for any of the neighboring buildings of the same grade.

Your Committee also recommends at the request of the Superintendent, the purchase of a small hand vacuum cleaner to be used in the daily care of the rugs and floors. This will facilitate the work and save the rugs from much of the present wear in cleaning.

Late in October a request came to the Committee from the Editor of the Magazine for a filing cabinet suitable for photographs, papers, etc., similar to the one then in use in the office of the Recording Secretary General. An examination of the records showed that this filing case in the office of the Recording Secretary General had been purchased by the National Society and not by the State of New York, and was therefore independent of the State furnishings of that room, and furthermore as it did not harmonize with the furniture of that room, and a smaller case would meet the needs of the Recording Secretary General; it was thought advisable to secure a new filing case for the office of the Recording Secretary General and transfer the one then in use by that office to the Editor's office. Usually it has required three or four months for the delivery of an order of this kind from the factory, but a cabinet was found in stock, the immediate delivery of which saved an advance in price which went into effect November 1, and served the convenience of the two offices. Your Committee, therefore, asks the confirmation by this Board of this purchase.

Tennessee has had its room occupied by the Treasurer General repainted and decorated.

The Building and Grounds Committee has submitted to the Art Committee, and secured therefrom a decision on several works of art sent to us, the Art Committee in its decision, however, offering a suggestion that on account of the character of our building and of the limited wall space, in future pictures should be restricted to scenes from American History. This report and its suggestion has been placed on file.

A letter has been received from the State Regent of Pennsylvania authorizing the committee to proceed with the painting and decorating of the vestibule and which will be paid for by the State of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 1 of Chairman of Building and Grounds was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. The acceptance of Recommendation No. 2 was moved by Miss Fletcher seconded by Mrs. Talbott and carried. Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried, that a small vacuum cleaner be purchased for the rugs in the building. Mrs. Talbott moved that the action of the Building and Grounds Committee in purchasing a filing case be approved. This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried. There being no objection, the report of the Building and Grounds Committee was accepted.

At one o'clock the Board took a recess for luncheon, to reconvene at two o'clock. The suggestion was made by the President General that the members avail themselves of the cafeteria maintained by the Red Cross.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.10. The President General referred to the joint celebration of George Washington's birthday, and asked the authorization of an advance of \$150 to defray one-third of the anticipated expense of the celebration. Authorization of payment of \$150 for our share in expense of joint Committee of Patriotic Societies for celebration of February 22 was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried.

The Organizing Secretary General presented to the Board the case of an ex-Regent of a Chapter in Michigan, who, in retiring from the office of Regent, refused to surrender her Regent's pin (the gift of her husband) to the Chapter in exchange for one having the words "ex-Regent" instead of "Regent," thus preventing the Chapter from having a regent's pin for its present regent. After some discussion, and the statement that the matter had been taken up without success by the State D.A.R. authorities and the Insignia Committee, it was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried that this Board send instructions to the said ex-regent that she exchange her regent's bar for an ex-regent's bar. In order to avoid the possibility of Chapter regent's pins remaining in the possession of individuals instead of becoming the property of chapters, Mrs. Fletcher moved that the office of Organizing Secretary General shall be authorized to issue a pledge card to all officers of chapters requesting a permit for regents' bars, said pledge cards to state that the pins so obtained shall be the property of the Chapter, and shall be signed by the Regent, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Reynolds referred to the proposed

acquisition by the North Carolina D.A.R. of the old house in Halifax called the Constitution House, which purchase necessitated the incorporation of the Society in that State. She therefore moved that the D.A.R. of North Carolina have the privilege of being incorporated so that they may hold the Constitution House in Halifax, N. C. Seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

The President General outlined to the Board some of the arrangements for the program of the coming Congress, of which two evenings were to be given to the reports of the State Regents. The drawing of seats would be proceeded with in accordance with the rules of Congress, the Recording Secretary General drawing for those states not represented, and the numbers drawn would, as last year, not only represent the seating in the Congress, but would indicate the order in which the State Regents would give their state reports. The drawing resulted as follows:

Alabama	11
Arizona	37
Arkansas	41
California	19
Colorado	18
Connecticut	13
Cuba	31
Delaware	27
District of Columbia	38
Florida	49
Georgia	7
Hawaii	9
Idaho	28
Illinois	17
Indiana	42
Iowa	6
Kansas	4
Kentucky	29
Louisiana	43
Maine	30
Maryland	32
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	22
Minnesota	3
Mississippi	44
Missouri	51
Montana	45
Nebraska	8
Nevada	10
New Hampshire	33
New Jersey	7
New Mexico	52
New York	25
North Carolina	16
North Dakota	15
Ohio	14
Oklahoma	5
Oregon	1

Orient	21
Pennsylvania	23
Rhode Island	48
South Carolina	50
South Dakota	40
Tennessee	20
Texas	24
Utah	26
Virginia	46
Vermont	47
Washington	36
West Virginia	34
Wisconsin	39
Wyoming	35

the District Directors and State Regents to the Chapter Regents :

Bulletin No. 40: Tilloloy, Our Pledge to France.
Bulletin No. 41B: A Questionnaire to be filled out and returned to State Regents.

Letter from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, regarding Bulletins 41 A and B.

To each State Regent 3 Bulletins 41A.

Letters from Chairman of Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and Publicity Director, Mrs. William H. Wait, regarding Bulletins 41 A and B.

At the request of the President General a report is to be made by the Publicity Director at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress of the entire war work of the organization.

To this end, your Publicity Director compiled Bulletin 41, a questionnaire embracing the three phases of our war work.

1. From the time when as neutrals we worked for National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross.

2. Through the period from our Declaration of War to the Armistice.

3. Since the Armistice to the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.

A Rally Call has been sent to the entire organization to make this Report complete, an accurate Record of our War Work to be filed with the United States Government as our War History, and to be kept in our archives as our Record of Service for our Country in the World War. The following plan has been carried out: In December, each District Director wrote the State Regents in her District telling them this Questionnaire was coming in January, urging them to prepare their chapters for it, and impressing on them the importance of furnishing this data to the National Society. The questionnaire sent out December 27 was accompanied by a letter from the President General to the Chapter Regents, urging their coöperation in the plan, and a letter from the Publicity Director to the State Regents asking their support in making the report. February first a follow-up letter from the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Scott, leaves this office for the State Regents, reminding them of the importance of having the questionnaires filled out and returned to the Publicity Director. Many of the State Regents have written most urgent letters to their Chapter Regents emphasizing the necessity of filling out the questionnaire accurately and promptly.

Following a discussion as to the advisability of filling the vacancy in the office of the Historian General, which, according to the official parliamentary, the constitution made optional with the National Board, and which could not be filled according to the constitution until the meeting just before the Congress unless a special meeting were called for the purpose, it was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, *that the vacancy of the office of Historian General be not filled until the Congress in April*. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the President General be authorized to sign the vouchers for the office of the Historian General*.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication just received from Mrs. Heath stating that the Twenty-first Report had just that day been sent to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and that she trusted to bring to the Congress in April a fair report of her work.

In the absence of the Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee and of Mrs. Wait, the Recording Secretary General read the following report:

Report of Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee

Madame President General and Members of the Board:

By ruling of the Board, no report of our War Work is to be made at this meeting of the Board, so I submit only the report of the routine work of this office.

Since our October meeting, the following Bulletins and Letters have been issued through

Will not every member of this Board make it her *duty* to keep this matter a live issue in her State, so that we may have the satisfying experience of having *every* State represented in this National Report of our War Work? The Reports of our War Work have been gratifying as far as they have gone, but never have we had our entire number of states reporting. Let us make one *heroic* effort to have the work of *every* state included in this, the last opportunity to write our War History.

There are about ready to leave this office for the Chapter Regents, through the offices of District Directors and State Regents, two more Bulletins.

Bulletin 42, The Exhibit at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.

Bulletin 43, Reconstruction in France.

The directions for Bulletin 42 were written after consultation with a photographer who is making War Pictures for the United States government. The results of the plan, if carried out by the chapters, will be most desirable, insuring uniformity in size and in mounting of pictures, facts which will make possible the binding of the pictures into a permanent pictorial record of our war work. I enclose a copy of Bulletin 42 with this Report.

Bulletin 43, Reconstruction in France, a copy of which I enclose, was written after consultation with the President General and the American Committee for Devastated France and opens to us a field for further work in France.

The enclosed appeal from the Women of France, the Resolution from the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law, and the Pledge Blank to be filled with women's signatures explain themselves.

APPEAL OF THE WOMEN OF FRANCE TO THE WOMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES

Among the solemn protests which the whole world is making against the deportation of Belgian and French women, French women wish to make their voices heard.

How can they help trembling with indignation as they learn that, under the German yoke, there disappears all respect for the family and its ties? They learn that the women of France, of Belgium and Serbia and others have been or are to be torn cruelly from their husbands and children whenever the invader needs them for service of his officers or mills or trenches.

Among all the enemy's crimes not one so chokes with anxiety the heart of woman. Is it not around the woman that every civilization has grouped the family? Is it not the long patience of woman that, through the centuries, has defended the intimacy of home, the weakness of childhood, the morality of youth?

This is why we invite women—all women—to join in our protest. All are enlightened, not one can be ignorant of international laws slowly wrought for the safety of non-combatants; and none can be ignorant that, by the very avowal of those responsible, such laws have been trampled under foot.

The stirring protests of the highest political, social and religious authorities have been unable to stop these brutal dispersions. The criminal governments pursue them, counting on the fear or apathy of the peoples.

Are they to have the support of women's silence? Shall women forget that respect of another's right is the surest guarantee of our own right, and that—should history in its returns expose to like danger other generations and other peoples—they and their daughters could lift up their voices neither to complain nor in maledictions.

To whatever country she may belong—ally, neutral or enemy—each woman must acknowledge her responsibility. To be silent is to absolve the soldiers who violate home and arrest passers-by to choose their victims, is to become their accomplices. To be silent is to forever renounce all appeals to treaties and to right, all demand that to private or public action there shall be given the authority of a moral foundation.

Who is the woman who will refuse to hear our appeal and judge savagery?

Let all whose homes are respected unite in one movement of justice and compassion. From the height of their anguish and sorrow our sisters, victims of force, can now hope for help only from the conscience of the world.

(Signed) National Council of French Women (150 societies),
 French Union for Woman's Suffrage, (80 regional groups)
 Society for the Improvement of Woman's Lot
 Fraternal Union of Women,
 Society of Women's Suffrage (representing more than a million French women).

(Published in the New York *Evening Post*, February 3, 1917, in letter of its Paris correspondent, Mr. Stoddard Dewey.)

I quote from the *Brooklyn Eagle* of November 10, 1918. The extract explains the formation of the "Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law":

"From the pulpit of Plymouth Church appeals were made last night by women of France, Belgium, Serbia, Italy and Poland in behalf of the profaned womanhood of those countries which have been devastated by the armies of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. All of the speakers made it plain that the Central Powers have waged the war drawing to a close, not only against the Allied armies, but against the womanhood of those nations with which America has allied herself.

"Plymouth was crowded to the doors. The pleas were perhaps the most far-reaching in importance uttered from the pulpit of that edifice since Lincoln, Garibaldi and Beecher spoke there.

"Mme. St. Croix spoke for France, Miss von der Clite for Belgium, Sgt. Ruth Farnum for Serbia and Signora Amy Bernhardt for Italy. Poland's plea was made through Countess de Turcznowicz in a letter, which was read by Mrs. William C. Beecher.

"As a result of the meeting strong resolutions were unanimously adopted urging upon those who will dictate the terms of peace the infliction of the severest punishments against those who have outraged womanhood on such a wholesale scale. The meeting was arranged in response to the plea of the National Council of French Women and has resulted in the formation of a 'Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law'."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth's pastor, described the objects of the French Council as the care and restoration to health of those countless women who have broken in body, mind and spirit through the brutality of the Huns and their allies. "Thousands and thousands have committed suicide guiltless of any wrong," he said.

Mrs. Beecher, who is the chairman of the Committee on Protection of Women under International Law, told of the purposes of the French Council of Women and described the objects of the committee of which she is chairman. A national convention of the American organization will shortly be held in Chicago, where delegates will be selected to go to an

international convention to be held in Paris.

If you wish to join in this movement for the honor of the war-abused women of our Allies, please sign your name in *ink*, and after the blank is filled with names, please send it to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Eagle Building, Brooklyn, New York, Chairman of State Extension Committee of the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law.

Already 2,000,000 signatures of American women have been received and a committee of women has been appointed to carry this petition to the Peace Conference.

A petition is enclosed with this Report and the following recommendation offered:

Recommendation No. 1. That the National Board of Management respond to this appeal of our sisters in France by signing the enclosed Blank with our names and official titles and forwarding same immediately to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Eagle Building, Brooklyn, New York, Chairman of State Extension Committee of the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law.

As an organization we have been honored by the brave Daughters who have crossed the seas to give themselves to their country's flag and to humanity's freedom—the first time in the history of the world that women have left their native shores and crossed the seas to help wrest victory from a World Enemy. Therefore the following Recommendation is presented:

Recommendation No. 2. That a Roll of Honor containing the names of all Daughters who have served their country across seas be made and framed, the unveiling of it to follow in Continental Congress the reading of the Report of our War Work, as the Report will close with the reading of their names. It is further suggested that the names of those Daughters who have paid the supreme price be lettered in gold. As all data must be in the hands of the Publicity Director by March 11, there will be a month in which this Roll of Honor can be made.

Much as we dislike to face the possibility, we may reach Congress with our two funds, Tilloloy and Liberty Loan, not completed, and to meet this situation, the following recommendation is made:

Recommendation No. 3. That we have a Rally for these two funds (if they are not raised by the opening of Congress), the Rally to follow the unveiling of the Roll of Honor, and to be known as the Victory Rally.

In the light of the volume of work the Daughters of the American Revolution have done, and the financial aid we have given our country in our hour of peril, the following recommendation is offered for your consideration:

Recommendation No. 4. That we prepare a petition to our Government to be sent the proper authorities with our War Record when it is completed in April, asking that some definite phase of Reconstruction Work be assigned the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that the National Board endorse the recommendation of Mrs. Wait in regard to the movement of French women for the unfortunate women of France and Belgium. The adoption of Recommendation No. 2 was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, that Recommendation No. 3 be adopted.* After some discussion, it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that action on Recommendation No. 4 be deferred.* There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The President General told at some length of the numerous conferences she had held here and elsewhere with officials as to actual conditions and the possibilities for Tilloloy and of the work of Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of North Carolina, an ex-National Officer, who had offered to make a personal investigation on her return to France. Through Mrs. Patterson the President General came in touch with a member of the French High Commission in Washington, whose home was not far from Tilloloy and who could talk at first hand about the village, and the French High Commission offered to cable to France to know exactly what it was intended should be done about reconstruction in that section. This reply not having been received at the time of the holding of the meeting of the War Relief Service Committee the day before the motion had been adopted by that Committee to send a cablegram to the daughter of Mrs. Scott, then in Paris, requesting that she personally investigate conditions and endeavor to have Mrs. Lansing and Mme. Jusserand accompany her—the lat-

ter on her return to this country with the President and his party might be induced to appear at the Congress in the interest of Tilloloy. Since that meeting a letter had been received stating that a part of the French army had been set to work levelling the ground and preparing for the rebirth of the towns and villages that had been wiped out of existence by the tortures of war, and urging the Society to go ahead as quickly as possible with its plans, offering the services of the Commission for any information that would be of assistance to the Society, and appointing one of its general secretaries to take special charge of this work. In the discussion that ensued it was pointed out that notwithstanding the assistance to be rendered by the French High Commission, a personal report from one of the three ladies mentioned would do much to inspire the Congress to complete the amount to be raised in the event it was not all in hand at that time. It was therefore moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, *that the cablegram in regard to Tilloloy, proposed by the War Relief Service Committee, be authorized and sent.* It was further moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, *that Mrs. Lindsay Patterson be given a letter from this Board authorizing her to investigate conditions in regard to Tilloloy.*

The Recording Secretary General read the following resolution submitted by Mrs. Bond, Chairman of International Relations Committee:

Resolution.—The Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, believing that existing international relations, such as those developed during the war and those in existence previous to the war, prove the value of greater coöperation among nations for the security, justice, and freedom of all, endorse the establishment of a League of Nations at the Peace Conference.

A copy of this should be sent to each Branch of Congress, also to the President.

Moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, *that we endorse the resolution as presented by Mrs. Bond.*

Miss Crowell read the following resolution adopted by the Connecticut Chapter Regents at their meeting at Hartford, January 11, to be presented to the National Board at its next meeting:

WHEREAS: England and America have been

fighting shoulder to shoulder in the World War against German authority for the same great principles of liberty for which our ancestors, the Patriots of the American Revolution, fought when they resisted the tyranny of George III, a German king on England's throne; and

WHEREAS: The two great English-speaking peoples of the same ancestry, heirs of a common language, literature, law, ideals of life and Anglo-Saxon freedom, have been once more united in a common struggle for the preservation of these ideals; English men and Americans laying down their lives together that freedom might live; be it

Resolved. That we, the regents of the fifty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut, assembled in special meeting, in Hartford, January eleventh, nineteen hundred and nineteen, do declare it to be preëminently fitting that we, the descendants of those Americans who fought against the principles of German tyranny which threatened to overwhelm the liberty of the English people in the days of 1776, should be among the first to welcome and promote friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries too long separated by ancient strife and prejudice but now united in a common cause; and that we do all in our power as a Society to increase the present sentiment of mutual good-will; and

Resolved. That we request the National Board of Management through our State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, at its next meeting to take such steps as may seem practicable and expedient to transmit these sentiments in behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to King George, Queen Mary and the people of England; be it further

Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be sent to our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to the National Board of Management and to our State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

(Signed)

(ANNE ROGERS) MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD
MINOR,

(EDITH W.) MRS. HUBERT M. SEDGWICK,
(EVA V. M.) MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL.

Unanimously adopted,

January 11, 1919.

ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL, *State Regent.*

FLORENCE S. MARCY CROFUT, *Secretary*
Pro Tem.

The endorsement by the National Board of the resolutions sent in by the State of Connecticut favoring the promotion of friendship between England and America and the carrying out of the resolution was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Cook, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read also a communication from a member of a local Chapter, forwarded through the Corresponding Secretary of the District D.A.R., with regard to the spread of seeming dangerous propaganda. No action was taken by the Board.

Miss Crowell presented resolutions from the Washington Chamber of Commerce relative to the erection in Washington of an arch of triumph in commemoration of the world victory and American heroism. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that these resolutions be referred to Legislative Committee.*

The President General took up with the Board for action at some future date the question of the price of the insignia as called for in our contract with Caldwell & Company, which the manufacturers had shown, by reason of the high price and scarcity of the materials and the greatly increased cost of labor, was being furnished at a considerable loss to them, and as it was equally impossible for other manufacturers to furnish these pins at the present low price, Caldwell & Company were asking the Congress to take some action for their relief by raising the price at which the emblem should be sold. The President General read the following letter, and asked the members to consider the question until the next meeting of the Board.

MY DEAR MRS. GUERNSEY:

We are writing this letter to lay before you very frankly the situation in which we find ourselves with respect to the cost of the emblem for the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the consideration of your National Board of Management to relieve us from the hardship of a situation for which we are not in any way responsible and which we feel quite sure, if the matter is properly brought to the attention of the members of the Board, they would be disposed to relieve.

The present price for the emblem was fixed by contract dated April 22, 1904, and of course was based upon prices and labor cost prevailing at that time. Up until the present time we have

never questioned this price or asked for any modification, although you can readily imagine that, with the gradual increased costs even before the War, any profit which we might have had originally has disappeared.

At the time the Government prohibited the use of platinum in the making of jewelry, of course it became impossible for us to furnish any additional emblems and we now have on hand, approximately two thousand orders which have not been filled, but which are in process of manufacture and are being delivered as rapidly as possible in the regular sequence in which the orders were received. We are, at the present time, booking quite a few orders per day, which will be taken care of in regular course.

The Government restriction on the use of platinum has now been raised, but the cost of materials and the cost of labor is so much higher than before the War, we find that the actual cost of these emblems is more than the price fixed by the contract. Our estimate of cost is as follows:

3½ dwts. precious metal.....	\$2.88
Striking, polishing, enamelling, gilding, labor, etc.	2.39
Engraving25
Special D.A.R. case.....	.14
Outside mailing box01¾
War tax15
	\$5.82¾

This estimate does not include any profit whatsoever either in our factory or sales department. Very frequently also, when we receive orders, the remittance for postage is not included and when this occurs there is an additional cost of 5 cents for mailing and insurance. Neither does this figure include the cost of mailing back and forth for permits, the stationery we furnish the Society nor the many hundreds of letters which we have to write to the various members in regard to orders received from them. Nor does it include any charge for clerical services, overhead expenses, insurance on dies or the cost of renewal, which is required after each fifteen hundred emblems have been made.

The War tax is based upon the existing Bill and if this tax is increased, as seems probable, of course the estimated cost will be increased accordingly.

In view of these facts, we feel that it would be a manifest hardship to expect us to continue to furnish these emblems at the contract price of \$5, which is less than their actual cost to us, and that the price ought to be increased to \$7 and a new contract made on that basis.

We have stated the facts with entire frankness and accuracy because we feel that if the members of the Society fully understand the situation, they will be broad enough to appreciate that we are victims of an unfortunate situation, for which we are in no way responsible and will appreciate the fairness of this suggestion.

Very truly yours,

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following Supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General
Applications to the Board, 325, making a total of 840.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my supplemental report and that the Secretary cast the ballot for 325 applicants for membership was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General having announced that the ballot had been cast, the President General declared these 325 applicants members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented a plan for keeping the membership records which would show day by day the exact number of members in each Chapter, explaining in detail the working out of the plan and pointing out the help this would be to the Credential Committee as well as to every State Regent in the Society, the initial expense for purchasing the required books (which would not have to be duplicated for some years) amounting to something in the neighborhood of \$600. The system would require the employment of an extra clerk who would also serve as clerk to the Credential Committee, the expense for this clerk being offset in large part by the saving of extra help in making the count for the credential work every year. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the plan for keeping membership records as proposed by the Treasurer General be adopted.*

Mrs. Fletcher having been called away from the meeting, her supplemental report was read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The State Regent of Washington reports the resignation of Mrs. Mary Day Denniston as Organizing Regent of Anacortes, and requests the reappointment of Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick of Castle Rock, Washington.

The Great Meadows Chapter of Uniontown, Pa., and the Victory Chapter of Washington, D. C., have been officially recorded organized.

The request for the authorization of a Chapter at Searcy, Arkansas, has been received from the State Regent.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania requests the confirmation of the appointment of Mrs. Lena M. McCloskey, as Organizing Regent at Renova, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, as Chairman, read the following resolutions. Miss Fletcher moved that the Board rise to receive the resolutions in regard to the death of Mrs. Clarke. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried by the rising of the Board.

WHEREAS: God in His wisdom and mercy has called to Himself our beloved Historian General Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke; and

WHEREAS: By her death on the fifteenth of January the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution has suffered an irreparable loss;

Be it hereby *Resolved*, That the National Board of Management now in session desire to record their loving sympathy with the family of Mrs. Clarke, and their appreciation of her willing and efficient service to the Society as Historian General.

We believe her to have embodied the bright ideals of Christian Patriotism to which this organization is committed. Too high a tribute cannot be paid to her strong and gracious character. "She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her." May her inspiration be ours for further service to God and Country.

Respectfully submitted,
ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Resolutions Committee.

The President General announced that these would be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the family of Mrs. Clarke.

On motion of Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Buel, it was carried, that the Executive Committee be empowered to transact the necessary business in the interval until the next regular meeting of the Board.

The motions, as passed, were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion, were accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



REMEMBRANCE BOOK

The January, 1919, issue of the Remembrance Book, containing obituary notices received by the Chaplain General between July and December, 1918, and the alphabetical list of deceased members whose names had been reported to the National Board of Management since

July, 1918, has been sent to all Chapters and members of the National Board of Management. Copies may be obtained by addressing Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, price ten cents, post-paid, to any address in the United States.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY
PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 5

MAY, 1919

WHOLE No. 322

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



THE twenty-eighth annual Continental Congress was formally opened by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1919, at half-past ten o'clock.

The President General's forceful address evoked round after round of applause from all the delegates and alternates. She said:

It is with much pleasure that I again greet and welcome the officers and delegates, as well as all others, in attendance at this Twenty-eighth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Much of world importance has taken place since last we met in this Memorial Hall just one year ago. How little did we then think that the Armistice would be signed in less than seven months, the signing of which would bring to an end the greatest war in the history of the world! More great events have occurred during the past five years than during the preceding century. It seems as if it were hundreds of years since August 1, 1914. Already we are living in a new world. Hardly anything seems as it did a few years ago.

The war is over. The Old World lies in ruins. We are living in an entirely new age.

We have entered into a new world of democracy. Yesterday we were in the habit of saying, "Autocracy is doomed." To-day we say with jubilant hearts, "Autocracy is dead." In one week last November twenty-two kings and kinglys toppled from their thrones and twenty-two crowns toppled from their heads. The old days of the "Divine right of Kings" are gone forever. Our Government is now regarded by the civilized peoples of the earth as the "premier of the world." It has been pathetic to see the many age-long crushed peoples of Europe turning to us as a savior, to aid them into settled freedom. The old map of Europe is dissolving into a new one, the frontiers of the countries still only dimly outlined. There are only three kings of any importance now left in Europe: King George, King Albert and King Emmanuel. And all three are more firmly entrenched in the affection of their people than before the war. It is because they are kings of a free people, and their governments are thoroughly democratic.

It is not a surprising thing to one familiar with the history of nations, that the Prussians and Russians have gone headlong into anarchy. Any people crushed under the tyrannical heel of autocracy will, when the power above them is suddenly removed, leap to the other extreme and rush out of autocracy into anarchy. They face many difficulties, and it may be years

before they come to an agreement as to any stable form of self-government.

It will not be difficult for the great democracies, such as those of the United States, England, France and Italy, to adjust themselves to the new political world. We live in a new world of ideals. No longer do material might and material wealth and material fame dominate the thinking of thoughtful men. Truth, justice and righteousness are the ideals which dominate legislation and all human relationships. Our Government does not need to make any internal changes. Its chief task will be to learn how properly to relate itself to the rest of the world. We who have been so long known for our parochialism must learn how to be citizens of the world. Our Nation has suddenly been shaken out of its complacency. It has come to take its place among the world powers, and has come to understand that no nation liveth to itself as "No man liveth to himself," and we, as Americans, must come to understand that in any righteous league that shall bind the nations together, we must give as well as take.

It was once questioned whether the world was growing better or worse, and to answer that question correctly one had to look back along centuries. Comparing decades was confusing and misleading. Our civilization has been a slow evolution. But during the past five years the wheels of progress have been thrown into "high gear" and we have leaped forward with unprecedented progress. It would seem as though God had grown impatient with our slow, dull progress and so He permitted this world war to shake us out of our complacency and fit us for larger and finer life. Thus already we find ourselves possessed of new sensations; nobler ideals attract us; loftier impulses control us.

A little reflection will show us how far we have traveled from our old position; how much nobler the life is which we are now living.

In the first place, there has come to us a new sense of human relationship. It was a difficult lesson for the old Jew to learn—that lesson taught by the story of the "Good Samaritan," the lesson that no man should lose his sense of humanity in the presence of an alien's need. "The Jew had no dealings with the Samaritans." A high wall separated them. But in like manner did the Greeks think of the Barbarians, and the Romans of their captured slaves. After many centuries of Christian civilization nations stood over against nations, and all relationships changed at national frontiers.

Slowly through the years nations have grown less provincial—and extended friendly

relations to their neighbors near and distant. And yet how slow has been the growth of human brotherhood!

Each nation has held itself in higher esteem than its neighbors and felt it must ever be on the alert to guard against any encroachment upon its own individual rights and privileges. Down to our time we have had "hermit" nations. Nations have maintained their own peculiar speech and customs. They have clung to their own forms of faith and worship. They have worshipped their own tribal Gods. Each nation supposed itself favored by its own peculiar deity. This is the tragedy and crime of Germany to-day.

It is the national conception of superiority which has killed in the whole blinded and enslaved German people the idea of God's universal Fatherhood and man's universal brotherhood.

The chief task of the Allied nations to-day is to lead the German people to see that they are not superior to other folks, and that their German God is the devil of the civilized world. The dehumanized slaves of a royal brute must learn that other peoples have rights which they are bound to respect, and that their national boundary lines stop at their neighbor's frontier.

This war has done what is worth all it has cost, in producing among the nations of the world (the Central Powers alone excepted) the sense of universal brotherhood. That fine feeling which Tennyson expressed in his "Hands All Around" (written long years before the present war) concerning the relation between Great Britain and America, is coming rapidly to be the feeling which exists between all well-meaning nations—his words are those of a prophet:

"Gigantic Daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood;
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?"

"Should war's mad blast again be blown
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone;
But let thy broadsides roar with ours,
Hands all around!
God the tyrants cause confound!"

That cry, "Hands All Around," is coming to be the tocsin of the civilized world.

This fact is also shown in the sweeping tide of democracy which dominates mankind. The old figment, "the Divine right of Kings," is going. Every autocrat is doomed. Thrones unfounded on constitutions which recognize the ultimate authority in the people are crumbling.

We have come to see how near we were, only

a few years ago, of gaining the whole world of material wealth and losing the nation's soul. We have awakened from a deadening stupor—we are to-day breathing the pure air which blows on us from the mountains of high unselfish ambitions. We have taken our place among the free peoples of all the world, and have been freely granted leadership amid such companionship as we had never dared to expect. No longer will America be called the Nation whose god is the Almighty Dollar.

Even that old saying, once uttered with pride, "My country, right or wrong"—the implication being that one's own country must never be criticised and that the state can do no wrong. Much as we love our land and proud as we are of our own Nation, we have risen above that meanness of mere nationalism which steals its heart and withholds its hands when its own frontiers are crossed.

We recognize that he who does not love his own best can love no man well. But we no longer think in terms of clan, county or country, but in terms big enough to take in all our human race. I am not now referring to some sort of irresponsible Bolsheviki internationalism, such as that which has betrayed Russia and disgraced Germany, and threatening to overrun other countries, but I am trying to say that our fine young America has grown tall enough to look over the petty prejudices which too long have divided the human family and to see the fine traits and qualities which belong to others than ourselves.

But the time has come when all constructive forces in the land must make contributions to aid the United States in performing her part of the new world order.

All institutions having only selfish national ideals in view, must change their objectives. Many agencies hitherto efficient for their pre-war programs must cease to exist. They have no place in this new era. Our Society must now face this new world. Fortunately it has been recognized by the Government as an institution of great value, both in times of peace and war.

We have always sought to hold in high regard the memory of our forefathers, and we have always sought to exercise our influence in creating in the rising generation a fonder love of country and a deeper devotion to its institutions. We must continue to magnify our appreciation of our past history as a country, but we must be brave enough to take into our love and friendship all the new-found members of our common Father's great family.

The new era upon which we are entering does not require any governmental resolutions. Our needs are not to be met by legislative

changes. Our democratic republic needs no political tinkering or patchings. Our problems will not grow out of our form of government. There is no excuse here for the Russian and German Bolshevism. Our democracy has proved adequate, even in such a crisis as this world upheaval. The ex-Kaiser vainly boasted of the strength of the autocracy in times of war, and scorned the weakness of the republic in a national and international crisis. The answer to that claim is the present condition of Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, as compared with the free democracies of the Allies.

Our Society, in this crisis, will continue to teach proper reverence to the heroism and noble deeds of our forefathers because our Society is peculiarly adapted to carry on an educational propaganda. Our Patriotic Education Committee has for its object the Americanization of all strangers within our gates. Owing to the fact that the Government of the United States recognizes our Society as a vital institution necessary for the proper training of our American youth, we will be expected to carry on some definite work, having in view the training of our youth, and all who come as strangers to our shores, in all the fine lessons of patriotism.

I wish, in this connection, to emphasize one task for which our Society, through its Patriotic Education Committee, is peculiarly fitted, namely, the development of an American Consciousness in all our people, but especially in those of foreign birth and parentage.

The American Consciousness will not grow in an alien atmosphere, nor on foreign soil. It is like a plant, its development depends upon the elements which environ it and the forces which are within it.

I wish first to speak of the importance of a proper atmosphere for the immigrant candidate for American citizenship. Nothing will be so effective for good as the friendly and sympathetic treatment of the foreigner by the American people with whom he comes in contact. The welcome given him at the very threshold of the country will largely affect his whole attitude of mind and the character of his conduct. If he is met with the spirit of welcome, and not of suspicion; if he finds at once that he is not regarded as an intruder but as a new candidate for citizenship, coming with a high expectation of freedom and brotherhood, he will gladly respond to leadership and instruction. Kindly and courteous treatment will at once inspire a love for the adopted land. Yet, how frequently the lonely and homesick immigrant is an object for ridicule, and is insulted and laughed at.

His strange costume, his unfamiliar appearance, his peculiar speech and his furtive, embarrassed manner somehow challenge the sneer of the average man he meets. Children laugh at him and older folk take advantage of him. Is it not a wonder that he ever comes to have any love for such a people, or to feel at home in so unwelcome a land?

Never again will he be so open to instruction and so ready to take on the ways of his adopted country as in the first days of his arrival, when his heart is so tender and his mind is so receptive. Thorough neighborliness is what he most craves at this time.

There need be no surprise that foreigners ever remain aliens and refuse to coalesce with the native population, and seek fellowship only with their own little groups, when they are made to feel that they are something less than human. Bitterness and hate have too often been planted in the breasts of people who came here all aglow with a fine enthusiasm concerning the new and promising country, of which they heard so much, and to which they have come, leaving everything they held dear behind them in their far-away native lands. An American consciousness never will develop, never can develop, in an atmosphere of suspicion and ill-treatment. No wonder there are "Little Italys," "Little Polands" and "Little Germanys" and similar foreign groups scattered all over the country as well as in the cities, and new candidates for citizenship, from the unfriendly approaches of those who seem to have no further interest in them other than to exploit them, flee on landing at once to the groups of their own nationality and continue to speak the language, breathe the spirit, and live the same life they did in the motherland.

I know of nothing so potent to grow an American consciousness in one of foreign birth as the kindly spirit of brotherliness and neighborliness which greets the new arrival at the nation's threshold and gives him to know that he is welcomed as a friend and will be treated as a brother.

The fine idealism in the breasts of most of those who have had the initiative and courage to break from the old ties and come to the new world of hope and promise, is too often killed at the first contact with the new life in the new world. Hate and suspicion are engendered at once, and the heart closes against the folk who seem only to seek their exploitation. One kind word spoken, one unselfish hand extended on that first strange and startled day, when he puts foot on the soil of his future home, will do more to inspire in his heart a love for America and everything American than anything which may occur in later days. Just as many a good

horse is spoiled in the breaking, so many a useful American citizen is ruined the first day he reaches our shores. He never recovers from the shock of unkindness and the laugh of thoughtless and heartless derision.

However, in spite of what I have been saying, the American Consciousness may be developed, even in such an atmosphere as I have been describing, if only one will firmly resolve to forget these things which are behind and to press forward to the things which are before. Almost everything depends upon one's own purpose to grow an American soul in his own bosom. That growth will depend upon certain well-defined processes. Let me outline them:

In the first place, there must be a positive purpose to become a real American, 100 per cent. pure. The first step towards citizenship must be taken at once. The intention to become an American citizen should not be delayed.

So-called "First Papers" should be taken at the earliest date possible. Then as soon as the law will permit he should become a full-fledged citizen, and fore swear all past affiliations and proclaim allegiance only to our flag and nation. He must acknowledge no dual allegiances nor retain any dual citizenship. He must never think in terms of the hyphen. He is not now an Irish-American nor a German-American; he is an American. You can never grow an American soul so long as you use a hyphen.

The very next requisite is to learn the American language. It has been tragically demonstrated that no man can grow an American consciousness so long as he speaks a foreign language. He needs the new language more than he needs the native tongue. The sooner he forgets the language of his native land the better for his Americanism. It is not a theory with which I am dealing. It has been demonstrated that one of the greatest barriers to patriotism is a foreign language. This war has taught us that the supreme mistake in all our educational methods has been right here. The use of a foreign language in our public schools has been almost an act of treason. We might just as well have been teaching Sanskrit as German, and far better; for Sanskrit would not have kept American youth from growing American souls.

The most essential element in the development of the American consciousness is the total exclusion of all languages but one, and that one English.

How mistaken we have been. We thought we were making Americans out of foreigners, all the time permitting them to speak a foreign language, read foreign newspapers, hear sermons in a foreign tongue, transact business at

foreign banks and stores and teach a foreign language, which they asserted would some day supplant the English speech.

You might as well try to grow roses in the Arctics as to develop an American consciousness while speaking a foreign language.

Coöperation of the entire nation in spreading to the alien population of the country the spirit and truths of Americanism, and in ending illiteracy among the native-born population, was urged by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, at an Americanization dinner in New York, marking the formal opening of a campaign to be conducted by the Government through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, looking to that end. Asserting that the war had brought home to America the imperative need for Americanization work, the Secretary said:

"What should be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent. of the adult population cannot read the laws which they are presumed to know?"

"What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?"

"What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of native-born children to be taught in foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?"

In 1918, the Secretary declared, there were more than 7,000,000 persons in the United States above ten years of age who could not read or write English. Eighteen per cent. of the children of school age did not attend school. Out of the first 2,000,000 men drafted there were 200,000 who "could not read their orders or understand them when delivered."

Asserting that "Americanization" as it is known in the past has "meant only the boycott," Mr. Lane declared the time has come when a new meaning should be given to the word, if the ideals of America were to be preserved.

"We want it to mean help, sympathy, largeness of view," he said. "We want it to mean, not patronage, but largest human fellowship. We want that word to be translated into terms of wages for men, of living conditions for men, of an America that will mean something to the man that comes across the water from the other side, who has come to us with a different understanding of the word liberty from that which we have had."

We are strangely affected by the clothes we

wear. Witness children at play. Their very manners are affected by the grown-up clothing they have borrowed or purloined. Garments create a mental and social atmosphere.

What can we hope for the Americanism of a man who insists on employing a London tailor? Ten to one he will say "bawth" for bath, "bean" for been, and "ither" and "nither," in violation of the best usage both in England and America.

One's very food affects his Americanism. There is a grocery store in Chicago which has made its owner rich, which has for sale only such articles of food as it has imported from Germany. Thousands of Chicago Germans have supplied their tables with only such food as came from their fatherland. What kind of an American consciousness can grow in the atmosphere of sauerkraut and limburger cheese, or what can you expect of the Americanism of the man whose breath always reeks with garlic?

I am insisting that one's very food affects his consciousness. Again I aver that nothing has been so vital to the growth of an American Consciousness as the segregation of people of like nationality.

If I had my way I would transport thousands of Minnesota Scandinavians into the Southern States and I would scatter thousands of Wisconsin Germans into New England, and I would compel hundreds of thousands of New York Jews to find homes in the Far West. How can you grow an American soul in a New York Eastside tenement house or develop an American consciousness in a Dakota Menonite community? American neighbors are needed by every one of foreign birth or ancestry.

It is quite important that all forms of social entertainment, including music and dramatic representations, shall combine to create a *new* appreciation of everything American. The children of the foreign-born should be steeped in our American literature. They should be thoughtfully informed of our National history.

All membership in societies and organizations seeking to retain allegiance to one's native country should be prohibited. The foreign youth should be taught always to be alert to discover favorable comparisons between the country of their adoption and the land of their birth. All foreigners should be compelled to cease telling how they used to do it in their native country. The children should constantly be reminded that they are Americans. One day last October I was heartened when I said to a little Italian on Bunker Hill: "You are an Italian, aren't you?" With great indignation he replied, "No, I'm an American." All youth, especially those of foreign birth or ancestry, should be constantly led to possess a sense of

proprietorship in everything that is American.

What I have been trying to say is this: The Daughters of the American Revolution are already organized in such a way as to enable them to go about a strongly constructive method to cultivate throughout our land in the breasts of all foreigners or those of foreign parentage a genuine loyal American consciousness, and never before has there been so great a need for such an organization as is ours. In the name of our Society I wish to pledge all our energies and varied talents to the one great business of making every dweller in our land the proud possessor of an American Soul.

The keynote of the address, "Americanism," found ready endorsement among the hundreds of delegates who crowded the auditorium. The Congress, last year smaller on account of war conditions, had returned to its normal size, and representatives from chapters in every section of the country with their Regents and state officials were among the delegates.

An incident of the Congress was the introduction of Madame Breshkoosky, grandmother of the Russian Revolution, whose brief address aroused much interest and applause.

The first report heard was that of Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Chairman of the Credentials Committee; she was promptly followed by Mrs. W. C. Barnes, who presented the report of the Program Committee. On its acceptance a recess was taken.

The President General was the first National Officer to report at the afternoon session. She was followed by the Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; then came the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma Crowell, who reported:

I take pleasure in stating that it has been the earnest endeavor and constant aim of my office to record and transmit through the proper channels the rulings and wishes of the Society as ordered by the Continental Congress and the National Board of Management.

Immediately following the Twenty-seventh Congress copies of the various resolutions adopted by that body having to do with legislation in the United States were sent to both houses of Congress, and all Congressional

rulings were sent to the various officers, chapters and members affected by them.

Carrying out the wish of Congress, a letter and copy of the resolution on the subject were sent to Mr. Hugh Morrison expressing the appreciation of the Daughters to the women of Islay for their loving sympathy manifested in the making of a United States flag for our soldiers who lost their lives when the *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk off the Scottish coast at that place. Mr. Morrison's reply and several pictures of the funeral cortege were received and turned over to the Custodian of Flags to be filed with her correspondence on the same subject.

Notices of the regular and special meetings of the Board, seven in number, have been sent to all members at least two weeks in advance of each meeting. The meetings have been reported, minutes prepared for the magazine and proof read, and all rulings of the Board sent to the various offices and to members affected thereby.

Notices for meetings of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee in October, February and April were sent, although only two have been held, the one called for October having to be omitted because of the influenza epidemic.

Notification of the meetings of the Executive Committee have been sent, the meetings reported, and the action decided upon in each case presented to the Board for confirmation.

The President General's appointments on all National and Congressional Committees have been listed, notification of such appointments sent, the letters received in reply filed, and the lists of their committees sent to all chairmen. Notification of admission to membership in the Society have been sent to 5695 members.

The ruling of the President General that all reports presented to Congress must be in proper form to be printed and sent to the Recording Secretary General's desk before the close of the Congress greatly lightened the task of preparing for the printer the Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Congress, the strict observance of this rule making it possible to have the manuscript ready and in the hands of the printer before the first of June. It was through no fault of the Recording Secretary General that the book was not received by the members early in September, the delay being caused by the inability of the publisher to retain his printers because of the second draft and the demand by the Government for such workers.

For the first time in the history of the Society the certificate division reports its work up to date, all certificates having been sent to the members entitled to them up to and including all members admitted in February. Since the

last Congress 17,862 certificates have been issued, 10,873 of the past administration and 6989 to members admitted in the past year.

By-laws of chapters and states, when submitted, have been carefully scrutinized to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and By-laws. While the Recording Secretary General has nothing to do with the drawing up of these state and chapter by-laws, suggestions have been made to those submitting them when it seemed that such suggestions would be helpful.

The revision of the Constitution and By-laws offered to the Twenty-seventh Congress and recommitted by that body, was again prepared for the printer in this office, the proof read, and the completed copies placed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing to the chapters.

The work of classifying, filing, and cataloging all the records of the Society which should be in the custody of the Recording Secretary General is progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that in future it will be less difficult to locate all information desired on any given subject.

The New York Room, which is the office of the Recording Secretary General, has received several additions to its furnishings this year. A beautiful Colonial mirror has been presented by the Philip Schuyler Chapter and is in place over the mantel given by that Chapter several years ago. The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has been most generous. Immediately after the Twenty-seventh Congress that Chapter gave the room a large mahogany bookcase, made especially to match the one already in the room, and within the last month they have ordered a handsome Colonial crystal chandelier and four wall-bracket lights, the addition of which will make the New York Room one of the most beautiful in the building. The Recording Secretary General desires to express her appreciation to these chapters for their gifts.

While the year just passed has been a very busy one for the Recording Secretary General, it has also been a very happy one, because of the spirit of harmony and intelligent coöperation prevailing in her office.

Miss Crowell was followed by the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, whose report was received with applause, as was that of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General, told in her report of the continued growth of the National Society, stating:

The great world war has passed into history, and despite all predictions to the contrary, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has neither gone backward nor remained stationary in the interest of the women of our country. War activities may have absorbed much of the energy of women not already members of the organization, but the desire to be permanently identified with the great patriotic Society of America is still prevalent among them. From Oregon, Idaho, Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana and the Dakotas come indications of a special awakening of interest, and letters from the Regents of these respective states report a greatly increased number of chapters and applications for membership in process of completion. The other states show a continuous increase of membership, but New York remains the banner state for total membership and increase in membership during the year. Mothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, grandmothers and grandchildren of members continue to be enrolled, and we now note as a special feature that we are beginning to admit the great-granddaughters of the early members of our Society. Seven thousand and thirty-five applications for membership have been approved during the past year, and 1717 supplemental papers have been verified in addition, making a total of 8752 papers verified, 1710 of these added new Revolutionary service records to our files.

The new papers being received are much more complete as to necessary data than formerly, thus showing a better coöperation on the part of the Chapter Registrars with the National Office; a fact greatly appreciated by the Registrar General and her clerical force, as it means a saving of time, labor, postage, correspondence, and delay in acceptance. This means, also, a corresponding decrease in the number of papers returned from the office unverified, of which there has been during the past year 494 original and 498 supplemental.

In returning papers unverified from the National Office, one copy of the papers, together with copies of all correspondence, is placed on file in what is known as "Returns," so that if later any additional data is received that will enable us to complete the papers, the applicant can be immediately notified to return the copy sent back to her in order that her application may be approved. Frequently these papers wait several years before the necessary information can be obtained, but not a week passes

but information is received which enables us to take from these files and complete them. The papers being received from children and grandchildren of early members when the application papers did not require dates for each generation, are also supplying this deficiency, consequently the records of the National Society are becoming more and more valuable as to the genealogy and history of our nation.

Of papers in the office, other than returns, awaiting additional information written for, there are 141 originals and 102 supplemental. This is the smallest number of this class of records remaining at the close of any year's work.

There have been issued: permits for insignia, 2957; permits for ancestral bars, 1033; recognition pins, 3026.

This Congress may be interested to know that the total number of permits issued since the founding of the Society has been 58,303 for insignia, 29,674 for ancestral bars, and 26,059 for recognition pins, while our total enrollment of membership to date is 146,400.

The record of correspondence of the office shows 12,248 letters and 7084 postals written.

During the past year the office has lost by death from its faithful working force, Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer, for fourteen years the efficient Genealogist; two clerks resigned to accept government positions and one clerk was transferred to the position of clerk to the Magazine and assistant in the Business Office.

During the "flu" epidemic the office was much hampered by illness among the individual clerks and in their respective families, but owing to the *esprit de corps* and efficiency of the force the work of the National Society has not suffered, and all papers, including applications are being taken up as promptly as they are received each month.

The report of the Treasurer General was listened to with deep attention and frequently brought forth much applause. The report follows:

Some adopt the slogan, "Watch us grow," and in most instances it is a very good one, but should your Treasurer General adopt it she would immediately be called to account by the Registrar General for infringing upon her prerogatives; therefore, in the interests of self-preservation, one equally as important to us has been selected, "Watch us pay."

We entered Congress a year ago owing \$84,806.72; to-day we owe but \$58,158.93, a reduction during the past year of \$26,647.79. The first mortgage, covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11, amounting to \$2000, has been paid

and released. Two thousand dollars of the second mortgage covering these same lots has been paid. The mortgage of \$10,000, covering Lots 23 to 28, has been paid in full, and the Release of same will soon be a matter of record.

The amount borrowed from the Philippine Scholarship Fund—\$1130—has been paid, as has also the amount borrowed from the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund—\$1517.79.

The balance of our heritage of the Magazine indebtedness of \$10,000 has been paid, and while it was a great waste of money, I trust the lesson will not be lost upon the Daughters, and the next time they feel inclined to throw away \$90,000 they will stop and consider. Our indebtedness at the present time consists of one demand note of \$38,000, being the balance of the purchase price of the lots directly back of our building and being rented to the Government for such a period as it may see fit to occupy it, and three notes amounting to \$20,158.93, secured by mortgage on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11. It has not been easy to make this reduction and not hamper the work of the Society, but it has been done, and in the printed report you will find much to be proud of.

We have \$61,300 invested in Liberty Bonds, all bearing 4¼ per cent., and we have, as you will see by examining the report, quite an amount on hand for the next issue.

The entire contribution to this fund, state by state, will be found in the back of the report, and I trust each state delegation will carefully scan the amount given by its state, and if the full quota has not been met, make a determined effort at this time to do so. The entire contribution to the Tilloloy Fund is also given in the same way, and with a small effort on your part the full amount for this can be raised.

The amount contributed, during the past year only, for support of French orphans is tabulated state by state, and each state has reason to be proud of its efforts. During the coming year it is to be hoped the interest in this wonderful work will not abate.

The subscriptions to the Magazine show a material increase over last year—but it still deserves more whole-souled support. If you could read the letters of commendation coming to us from prominent educators and others whose opinions are worth while concerning the value of the Magazine from educational and historical standpoint, many of you would feel ashamed of yourselves for the unconcerned attitude you adopt regarding subscribing for what you should consider *your* Magazine.

You will no doubt notice a large increase in

expenses in the Certificate Division of the office of Recording Secretary General. In considering this fact it should be taken into consideration that this covers not only the handling of all Certificates issued during the past year, but 11,436 left over from the previous Administration, and which the last Congress authorized the signing and distribution of; with the increase in postage-price of seals, mailing tubes, etc., this has increased the expense of this division at least \$2000.

The matter of the amount due the originator of the Block Certificate plan—one long discussed—was after a full investigation of the same settled for \$1500, and after inspecting the amounts expended in the work by Mrs. Block, it is no more than an act of justice that this Congress extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. Block for this generous settlement.

At the risk of being accused of "talking shop," I wish to call the attention of chapter treasurers to a receipt book published by our official stationers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, and would suggest that they investigate the merits of it. In my estimation it would save much confusion regarding dues if the use of the same were more generally adopted. A sample will be on exhibition at the time of the conference between the chapter and state treasurers and Treasurer General. I also suggest that chapter treasurers more generally adopt the idea of keeping a set of books for a record of financial transactions of the chapter with members and the National Society—your head is not the proper place for such records.

It is quite necessary that the Board proceedings reach all National Officers, state and chapter regents, as well as the various committee members. Even though they attend the meetings, it is essential that this information be accessible at all times. To publish this and distribute it after each Board meeting would entail an expense to the Society of at least \$5000.

All this is published in the Magazine, and it seems hardly fair that the Society should reap the benefit of this and not credit the medium through which this information is decimated, with the amount it would cost if handled otherwise. If the space used for this purpose in the Magazine were available for advertisements, the Magazine could make a much better showing. I therefore recommend that \$5000 be appropriated from the current fund and placed to the credit of the Magazine as recompense for publishing and distributing the Board proceedings.

After a full investigation of the source from which the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund was derived, it has been found that the major part of this fund consists of contributions made

for the use of our building with the accumulated interest on same. Of necessity it is not possible to use the money for the purpose for which the fund was created. I therefore recommend that the amount in this fund be transferred to the Permanent Fund, where it properly belongs.

A debt is a debt, but it is not quite so appalling if it is not connected with a mortgage. In days gone by this organization could not borrow money upon its note without security but we have outgrown that, and have reached the stage where we are rated as a "safe risk" and can borrow on the note of the Society. We have but one remaining mortgage, and in order that we may have all our holdings clear from mortgages, I recommend that this Congress authorize the procuring of a loan for such an amount as will cancel the indebtedness in the form it now is.

This money can be secured at the same rate as our other indebtedness and payable upon demand, enabling us to make payments as we see fit. With proper economy we can—at the longest—in three years be entirely out of debt and in shape to make plans for an office building properly equipped for convenience and efficiency in carrying on our work.

For the convenience and information of Congress, a tabulated list of the voting strength of Congress under present rules and under the proposed revision has been placed at the close of the printed report. These figures are based upon the supposition that every member in every chapter is in good standing; unfortunately that is not the case. This information is given you in order that you may vote understandingly upon the representation question when it is presented to you. If further information is desired, it will be given upon request.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended me by my fellow-officers, and I also desire to express publicly my thanks to my efficient office force. I should be lost without "My Girls," and my one wish is that you will appreciate their conscientious efforts to please everybody all the time. That is not an easy thing to do, but they strive to do it.

The Treasurer General was followed by the reports of committees, given by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Chairman of Finance; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Chairman of Auditing; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution.

The committee chairmen were followed by two National Officers, the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, whose report of the development of the library at Memorial Continental Hall was enthusiastically received, and the Curator General, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, whose notable work has done much to make the Museum of great value and interest. Miss Barlow said in part:

"The gifts donated are improving in character . . . the requirements of a museum in a woman's organization naturally call for articles of the home or the personal possessions of women. The gifts this year total 141."

The evening session on Monday was unique in that the speakers were all women. The program comprised:

Bugle Call.

Entrance of Pages escorting the President General.

Music: "Songs of the Old Folks" (Lake)—The Marine Band, Wm. Santelmann, Leader.

Invocation: Bishop John W. Hamilton, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

Song: "The Star Spangled Banner"—Mr. E. A. Lang, Leader.

Address: "Woman's Relation to the League of Nations"—Mrs. Philip North Moore, President National Council of Women.

Vocal Solo: Selected—Mrs. F. Shreve-Heart-sill.

Address: "A Woman's View of the War Zone"—Mrs. George Barnett.

Cornet Solo: "When the Boys Come Home" (Smith)—Mr. Arthur S. Witcomb.

Address: "To Have and to Hold"—Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker, War Camp Community Service.

Vocal Solo: Selected—Mrs. F. Shreve-Heart-sill.

Address: "The Effect of the American Revolution on the History of the Serbian Nation"—Madame Slavko Y. Grouitch, wife of the Minister from Serbia.

Song: "America"—Mr. E. A. Lang, Leader. Benediction—Bishop Hamilton.

The voting strength of the Congress was announced to be 1035.

(The account of Congress for the week will be concluded in the June magazine.)



HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES

Major Fred J. Wood's fifth installment of his series of articles on "Historic Turnpike Roads and Toll-Gates" will appear in the June, 1919, magazine. In this installment Major Wood describes the turnpikes in Vermont and Rhode Island, and uses many photographs taken by himself.

That Major Wood's articles are arousing widespread interest is testified by the letters of praise received.

Little is known of the old turnpikes, but with the nation-wide agitation to improve transportation facilities throughout the country these roads are again coming into prominence and the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is fortunate in securing for its readers articles by such an authority on the subject as Major Wood.

EDITOR.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

How true the following:

There's many a trouble would burst like a bubble, and
into the waters of the Lethe depart, if we did not rehearse
it and tenderly nurse it, and give it a place in our heart.

There's many a sorrow would vanish to-morrow, were
we but willing to furnish the wings; so sadly intruding and
quietly brooding, it hatches out all sorts of terrible things.

* * * * *

For the first time since I have been your President General I omitted in the April magazine my page of Comments.

When that issue went to press I was on the Pacific Coast, visiting the State Conferences of California, Oregon and Washington. In February it was my pleasure to visit these Conferences—the first time in the history of the Society that a President General ever visited a State Conference in any of these states.

Although these members are so far from the national headquarters, they are fully alive to their responsibilities as Daughters of the American Revolution, and are the leaders in their communities in all that stands for real patriotism.

* * * * *

The Continental Congress is a thing of the past, and we, as a Society, are again facing the coming of another year. What is our attitude? Are we going to fortify our strength, concentrate our energies and lay such plans as will bring about results worthy of our best efforts; or are we going to dissipate our strength, scatter our energies, and make no plans, but, like Micawber, just wait for something to turn up? Do not yield to the temptation of simply remembering the work that has been accomplished and let months slip by without definite plans formulated. Commence at once to lay the foundation for constructive work, the accomplishment of which will bring the same feeling of satisfaction and pride as did the work just laid down. Unless the work of the Chapter is conscientiously planned, capable committees appointed, interest aroused and an eternal vigilance maintained by the Regent and a faithful coöperation by every member, remembering always the duty to both Chapter and the National Society, the Chapter is of little value to the individuals comprising it, the National Society of which the Chapter is an important part, or the community where it is located.

* * * * *

The active work of the War Relief Service Committee created at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress was brought to an end at the close of the Congress just past, and the great problems now confronting us are in connection with the real Americanization of both the foreigners in our country and our own native born. The solutions of these problems are an imperative duty, and our great opportunity.

The one regret in connection with our splendid war work has been that it was not done through our own organization. Let us see to it that our work of Reconstruction and Americanization is done through our own Society.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which has fostered and developed the truest patriotism and love of country for over twenty-eight years, with its well-established organization extending from our National Headquarters to the Chapters in every state in the Union, is ready to begin and fitted to continue the new plan recently outlined by Secretary Lane without any loss of time necessary in developing any new society. Do not let us again sink our identity in other organizations just created, no matter how worthy their aims. Rather let us make our influence so potent that the army of enthusiastic women throughout the land will work with us in this campaign for real American citizenship.



THE FIRST STEAMSHIP TO CROSS THE OCEAN

By Isabel L. Smith

FO Savannah, Georgia, "the Forest City of the South" belongs the honor of sending the first steamship across the Atlantic Ocean, just one hundred years ago.

The *Savannah*, of 350 tons burthen, built at Corlear's Hook, New York, was at first intended for a sailing packet between that port and Havre. When on the stocks, she attracted the attention of Captain Moses Rogers, who had been associated with Fulton and Stevens in commanding the *Clermont* and several others of the earliest steamboats on inland waters. On his advice the vessel was purchased by Messrs. Scarborough & Isaacs, a wealthy Savannah shipping firm, for the purpose of

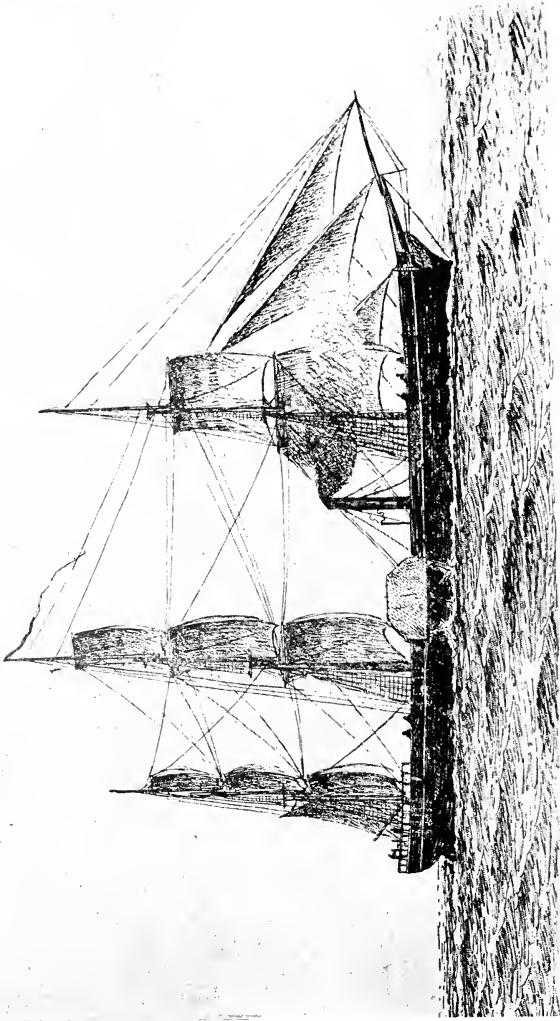
fitting her with engines in order to give that city—then one of the most important American seaports—the credit of being the first to start a line of transatlantic steamers. Hence the name given to her by the firm. The *Savannah* was rigged as a ship, but with no sails higher than top-gallant-sails, steam apparently being intended as an auxiliary in calms or with light head winds. Her mainmast and foremast were more widely separated

than on ships designed for sail alone. The former, in fact, stood considerably more aft than it is ordinarily placed in sailing ships, as will be seen in our woodcut, evidently to facilitate the placing of the boiler, engines, and coal bunkers in the middle of the ship and still forward of the mainmast.

Her engine was built by



CAPTAIN MOSES ROGERS, OF THE SHIP *SAVANNAH*



THE SAVANNAH, PIONEER TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP, 1819.

SAILED FROM SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, FOR LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, ON MAY 22, 1819, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Off 11 th	Remarks on board Wednesday 16 th June 1819 These 24 hours begin with light breezes and cloudy at 8 P.M. Calm and a heavy sea got Steam up and set the wheel to going took in all sail at 9 ^h M Lee Mizon head on Ireland bearing East 6 leagues distant at 9 took on the wheels and set sail at Meridian light breezes and pleasant Variation $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Westward Lat by Obs $51^{\circ} 22'$ North
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Stephen Vail, afterwards associated with Morse in the invention of the telegraph, at the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown, New Jersey. It was similar to our present marine engines, being direct-acting and low-pressure. It had, however, only one cylinder, of forty inches in diameter, with a six-foot stroke. Her boilers could carry only a pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch, and one description of them states that they were constructed only to burn wood, that is, "Tamarac," used by steamboats on the Mississippi. Another account speaks of seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five tons of wood having been taken on board for fuel, and in her log reference is made in one entry to her being short of coal. This was on June 18, 1819, when the log records that at "4 P.M. Corke bore west to S. 5 leagues distant," and that at "2 A.M. calm, no cole to git up steam." Several boilers were rejected before one was found that would stand the tests made by Captain Rogers. There was such a considerable delay in completing the engines, owing, as it was said at the time, to their unusual size, that it was very late in the winter of 1818-1819 before her machinery was in working order.

The paddle-wheels of the *Savannah* were of wrought iron, and comprised eight radial arms, held in place by one flange, and so constructed as to enable them to be closed together like a fan. They were furnished with a series of joints, so that they could be detached speedily from the shaft and taken on deck, when a storm or other circumstances required this to be done; the shaft had a peculiar joint at each end arranged for the purpose. The shipping or unshipping of the wheels was

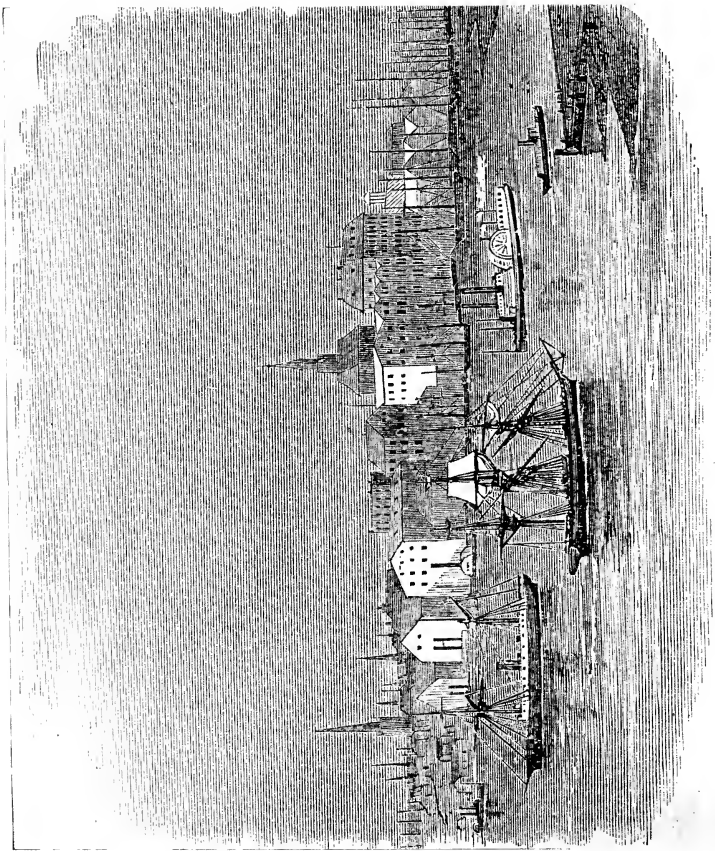
easily accomplished in twenty minutes. Under sail alone the speed of the vessel was, with a fresh breeze, from nine to ten knots an hour; but under steam we have been able to secure no exact information as to what it was.

The space allotted for her cabin was divided into two saloons—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen—and were handsomely furnished, we are told, with "imported carpets, curtains and hangings, and decorated with mirrors. Her thirty-two state rooms were provided with what was then considered luxuriant comforts for a sea voyage." In fact, her cabins were described as resembling those "of a pleasure yacht rather than those of a steam packet."

This historic ship left New York on March 29, 1819, for Savannah, where she arrived on April 8th. *The New York Mercantile Adviser* of March 27, 1819, gave the following notice of her departure on this her trial trip:

By an advertisement in this day's paper it will be seen that the new and elegant ship *Savannah* is to leave our harbour to-morrow. Who would have had the courage 20 years ago to hazard a prediction that a ship of 350 tons burthen would be built in the port of New York to navigate the Atlantic propelled by steam? Such, however, is the fact. With admiring hundreds have we repeatedly viewed this prodigy, and can also bear witness to the wonderful celerity with which she moved through the water. On Monday last a trial was made of her speed, and although there was at no time more than an inch of steam upon her, and for the greater part only half an inch, with a strong wind and tide ahead, she went within a mile of the anchoring ground at Staten Island and returned to "Fly Market Wharf" in 1 hour and 50 minutes. When it is considered that she is calculated to bear 20 inches of steam and that her machinery is entirely new, it may be easily imagined that she will, with ease, pass any of the steamboats upon our waters.

The log-book of the *Savannah* gives us the particulars of this, her first



SAVANNAH.

CITY OF SAVANNAH IN 1819
REPRODUCED FROM AN OLD PRINT

voyage to sea. From it we ascertain that the vessel "got under way for sea with the crew on board at ten A.M., Sunday March 28, 1819," and that the pilot left the ships off Sandy Hook Light three hours later, "with fresh breezes at N. W." It is evident that the vessel left under sail, for no mention is made of steam in the log. At four P.M., the sailing master records that "with fresh breezes and clear" the "Hilands of Never Sink bore N. b. W. 16 leagues distant, from which I take my departure." "Thus," an American writer observes on this entry in the log, "the sailing-master of the pioneer Transatlantic steamship, with a little crew of daring seamen, made the first record in a vessel's log-book of the day and hour in which he last saw land in New York harbor as he took his departure for a distant port."

At eleven A.M. the log records the fact that they "got steam up and began to blow fresh; we took the wheels in on deck in 30 minutes." On April 3d, it states that the weather was calm and pleasant, and that at three P.M. they "stowed the wheels and started the wheels, fired all sail."

The vessel came to anchor at Savannah at four A.M. on April 6th, eight days and fifteen hours (207 hours) from Sandy Hook, during which the engine was used only forty-one and a half hours.

The *Savannah Republican* of April 7, 1819, thus announced her arrival and the popular interest it excited:

The steamship *Savannah* arrived at our port last evening, after a boisterous passage of seven days from New York. On her approach to the city, hundreds of citizens flocked to the banks of the river, and, while she ascended, saluted her with long and loud huzzas! The utmost confidence is placed in her security. It redounds much to the honor of Savannah, when it is said that its was owing to the

enterprise of some of her spirited citizens that the first attempt was made to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a vessel propelled by steam. We sincerely hope the owners may reap a rich reward for their splendid and laudable undertaking.

President Monroe, the members of his Cabinet, and other distinguished men made a trip to Savannah to see the new steamer. They were the guests of the "Merchant Prince," William Scarborough, who arranged a trip on the *Savannah* to Tybee Island at the mouth of the bay.

Here a public dinner was given in a booth erected for the occasion. The booth was ornamented with branches of laurel and wreaths and at the head of the table was an arch beautifully decorated with roses so arranged as to form the name of James Monroe.

Many toasts were offered and responded to by the President, and John C. Calhoun, the Secretary of War; Major General Gains, U. S. Army, William Bullock, Colonel James E. Houston and others.

The toast, *The Constitution of the United States—framed by the wisdom of sages—may our Statesmen and posterity regard it as the National Ark of political safety never to be abandoned*, was drunk with all standing.

In the *Savannah Republic* we have the following advertisement on the 19th of May following:

FOR LIVERPOOL

The steamship *Savannah*, Captain Rogers, will without fail, proceed for Liverpool direct, to-morrow, 20th instant. Passengers, if any offer, can be well accommodated. Apply on board.

No passengers, however, offered themselves, probably from a fear either of the ship being set on fire by her furnaces or blown up by the explosion

of her boilers; and, we have reason to believe, carried no freight. Nevertheless, the *Savannah* weighed her anchor two days later than the day advertised, and sailed for Liverpool.

The captain of an American schooner which arrived at Newburyport reports having sighted the *Savannah* on the 29th of May, in lat. 27° 30', long. 70°. She was then ahead to eastward, with volumes of smoke issuing from her. Concluding it was a ship on fire, he stood for her in order to afford relief; "but," observes the captain, "found she went faster with fire and smoke than we could with all sail set! We then discovered that the vessel on fire was nothing less than a steamboat crossing the western ocean, laying her course, as we judge, for Europe, a proud monument of Yankee skill!"

The *London Times* of June 30, 1819, thus announced her arrival:

"The *Savannah*, a steam-vessel recently arrived at Liverpool from America—the first vessel of the kind which ever crossed the Atlantic—was chased the whole day off the coast of Ireland by the *Kite*, revenue cruiser on the Cork station, which mistook her for a ship on fire."

The sailing-master, Stevens Rogers, thus described her arrival off Cork on June 17th, in a communication to a Connecticut paper, after the arrival at New York on April 21, 1838, of the *Sirius* and *Great Western*:

She (the *Savannah*) was seen from the telegraph station at Cape Clear, on the southern coast of Ireland, and reported as a ship on fire. The admiral, who lay in the Cove of Cork, despatched one of the King's cutters to her relief; but great was their wonder at their inability with all sail set, in a fast vessel, to come up with a ship under bare poles. After several shots were fired from the cutter the engine was stopped, and the surprise of her

crew at the mistake they had made, as well as their curiosity to see the singular Yankee craft, can easily be imagined. They asked permission to go on board, and were much gratified by the inspection of this novelty.

On June 18th the sailing-master announced, as already quoted from his log, that when off Cork there was "no coal to git up steam." This must have been a great disappointment to Captain Rogers, who, after his chase by His Majesty's cutter, would doubtlessly have wished to run up channel under steam. We find, however, that "with all sails set to the best advantage," the *Savannah* hove to, at two P.M. "off the nar for the tide to rise." The log then states that at "5 P.M. shipped the wheels, fird the sails, and running to the river Mercer at 6 P.M., came to anchor off Liverpool with the small bower anchor." This made the run twenty-nine days and eleven hours from Savannah to Liverpool, during which the engine and the wheels were in use only eighty hours."

While the *Savannah* lay to, waiting for the tide to cross the bar, she had colors flying, and a boat from a British sloop-of-war came alongside and hailed her. The sailing-master ran on deck and held the following laconic conversation with the officer:

"Where is your master?" inquired the officer.

"I have no master," was the reply.

"Where is your captain, then?"

"He's below. Do you wish to see him?"

"I do, sir."

The captain, who was below, then put in appearance, and asked the officer what he wanted with him.

"Why do your wear that pennant, sir?"

"Because my country allows me, sir," answered the captain.

"My commander," replied the officer, "thinks it was done to insult him, and if you don't take it down he will send a force that will do it."

The captain then called out to the engineer, "Get the hot-water engine ready!"

"Although," adds the sailing-master, "there was no such engine on board the vessel, it had the desired effect, for John Bull paddled off as fast as possible."

On approaching Liverpool the shipping, piers and roofs of houses were thronged with persons cheering the adventurous craft. Several naval officers, noblemen, and merchants from London came to visit her, and were curious to ascertain her speed, destination, etc. Soon after her arrival Jerome Bonaparte offered a large reward to any one who would rescue his brother from St. Helena, and the *Savannah* was suspected of having some such object in view, consequently during her stay of twenty-five days at Liverpool she was jealously watched by the authorities.

On the 23d day of July the *Savannah* sailed for St. Petersburg, getting under way with steam and a large fleet of vessels in company. Copenhagen and Stockholm were "touched" on the way; and, at the latter place, His Royal Highness, Oscar, Prince of Norway and Sweden, came on board. While here the *Savannah* was also visited by "Mr. Huse (Christopher Huse), the American Minister, and Lady, all the Furran Ministers and their Ladies." And when she sailed she had as a passenger Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedock, of England.

The sailing master informs us that

on the passage he expressed a wish to see the vessel brought from steam to canvas, and that his Lordship "held his watch and noted the time, fifteen (15) minutes, and was so delighted that he exclaimed, 'I blame no man born in the United States for being proud of his country, and were I a young man, I would go there myself'."

The *Savannah* left Stockholm on the 5th of September and on the ninth she reached Cronstadt, having used steam the entire trip. Upon the invitation of our Ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, when the vessel arrived there, the Russian Lord High Admiral, Marcus de Travys and other distinguished Naval and Military Officers tested her superior qualities by a trip back to Cronstadt and return to St. Petersburg.

On the tenth of October, the *Savannah* again steamed out, but this time with her bow towards home. Captain Rogers carried with him a substantial reminder of the success of his voyage, a massive silver gold-lined tea-kettle, upon which the donor had engraved the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Moses Rogers of the Steamship *Savannah*, being the first steam vessel that had crossed the Atlantic, by Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedock, a passenger from Stockholm to St. Petersburg, September 15, 1819." Rogers was the recipient of many other valuable gifts, among them a beautiful gold snuff-box from the Emperor of Russia.

The *Savannah* arrived at her home port on the thirteenth of November and was once more turned into a sailing vessel and put upon the old run between Savannah, Ga., and New York City.

On the fifth of November, 1821, under

Captain Holdridge, she encountered a severe storm off Moriches on the south shore of Long Island and became a total loss. Her machinery which had been removed was bought by James Allaire. At the opening of the exposition of the Crystal Palace, London, in 1856, the cylinder of the old steamship and the log were placed on exhibition and are still to be seen there, the only known part of the steamship in existence.

Our British cousins claim for themselves the honor of having introduced steam navigation on the High Seas.

In Passage Churchyard, near Cork, Ireland, there is a monument to Captain Richard Roberts, of the British *Sirius*, with the following inscription:

This stone commemorates, &c., the merits of the *first* officer under whose command a steam vessel ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean (!)—undaunted bravery exhibited in the suppression of the slave trade, &c., recommended him for the arduous service.

The thousands that shall follow in his trade must not forget who it was that taught the world to traverse, &c., the highway of the ocean (with steam).

Yes, but the world *must* remember it was the American, Moses Rogers, who first accomplished this feat, and not the British Richard Roberts, and in 1819 instead of 1838.

The following extract from the archives of official papers furnishes proof to silence hereafter the misrepresentation:

OFFICIAL DESPATCH NO. 76

From the U. S. Minister to England, Richard Rush

To the Department of State

Sir: On the twentieth of last month arrived at Liverpool from the United States the steamship *Savannah*, Captain Rogers, being the first vessel of this description that has ever crossed the seas, and having excited equal admiration and astonishment as she entered the port under the power of steam.

She is a fine ship, of three hundred and twenty (320) tons burden, and exhibits in her construction no less than she has done in her navigation across the Atlantick—a *signal trophy of American enterprise and skill upon the ocean*. (This clause is especially and respectfully recalled to the consideration of the Joint Select Committee.)

I learn from Captain Rogers, who has come to London and been with me (hence not a "myth," as declared by Woodcroft), that she worked with great ease and safety on the voyage, and used her steam full eighteen days.

Her engine acts horizontally, and is equal to a seventy-two horse power. Her wheels, which are of iron, are on the sides, and removable at pleasure. The fuel laid in was fifteen hundred bushels of coal, which got exhausted on her entrance into the Irish Channel.

The captain assures me that the *weather in general was extremely unfavorable*, or he would have made a much shorter passage; besides that, he was five days detained in the Channel for want of coal.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,

RICHARD RUSH.

Minister Rush also wrote of Captain Rogers as an enterprising, intelligent, and patriotic mariner of our country, and expressed himself as most anxious that he should have every opportunity to advance the interests of American shipping.





SKETCH OF A REAL DAUGHTER

By Mrs. Jessie Lockhart

Chairman of the South Dakota Real Daughters' Committee

MRS. Charlotte Warrington Turner, who enjoyed the distinction of being South Dakota's only Real Daughter, died March 15, 1918, at Yankton, South Dakota, in her eighty-second year. At her death one of the few remaining links was severed which connected the present with the historic past.

Mrs. Turner was born December 31, 1836, in Delaware County, Ohio. She was the daughter of Sergeant William Warrington, of Virginia, a member of Washington's body guard and a close friend of that noted general. Sergeant Warrington was married four times and Mrs. Turner was the only child of his last wife. She was born on a farm near Cincinnati and here her early girlhood was spent.

Her parents were of the first families of Delaware County and the little Charlotte was spoken of as a more than ordinarily bright pupil while attending school and college.

When less than eighteen years of age she was married to Albert Turner, October 26, 1854, at her home in Ohio. She was the mother of two daughters and in later years adopted a son, Edward Turner, who died several years ago. One daughter, Mrs. William La Mont, of Rapid City, S. D., died January, 1917, leaving two children. The other daughter, Miss Lettie Turner, of Newark, Ohio, is still living—a woman past sixty years of age.

In November, 1885, Mrs. Turner, then a woman of fifty, came as a pioneer to South



MRS. CHARLOTTE WARRINGTON TURNER AT SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE

DAUGHTER OF SERGEANT WILLIAM WARRINGTON, REVOLUTIONARY HERO AND A MEMBER OF WASHINGTON'S BODYGUARD

Dakota, accompanied by her daughter, and settled on the Indian Reservation at Medicine Creek, half way between Pierre and Rapid City. For two years she had charge of the meal station there for the North Western Stage Company, and many graphic stories she has related of her life on the reservation. She became an expert horsewoman and could hunt and shoot with the best of marksmen, but her life at this time was one of privation and loneliness, and often in danger from prowling Indians.

In November, 1887, she moved to Rapid City, where she lived until within two weeks of her death. At this place she maintained and supervised a small milk farm and was known as the "Black Hills Dairy Woman," until failing health from overwork and exposure compelled her to retire. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. For several years she had received the eight dollars per month pension given by that organization, and the societies of the D. A. R. and S. A. R. of South Dakota have cared for her to a certain extent during the past three years.

In October, 1917, she expressed the wish to revisit her old home and see her daughter in Ohio. Through the efforts of the D. A. R. chapters of the state, her request was granted. She remained but a few weeks and becoming homesick returned to Rapid City, where she had lived for over thirty years. Feeble and ill in health, the once active mind became dim, and her condition growing rapidly worse, she was placed in the hospital at Yankton, where she could have medical attention and care. She only survived two weeks. She was tenderly cared for and laid to rest in

the cemetery at Yankton by the Daniel Newcomb Chapter of that city, with fitting and appropriate services for the occasion.

Recorded in a "History of the Revolution" we find the following sketch which pertains to her father:

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO

Among the many who won for themselves imperishable names during the Revolutionary struggles and whose valorous deeds have justly been recorded, is that of Wm. Warrington, a man who was patriotic and brave to a fault and whose earthly glory was crowned with a life which ended near the century mark.

William Warrington was born in Accomac County, Va., April 29, 1754, and served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and as a member of General Washington's bodyguard. He enlisted in Accomac County, Va., February 14, 1776, where four companies of volunteers were raised. He entered the service of the patriots as a private in Captain Thos. Snead's Company, Ninth Virginia Regiment, with Colonel Charles Flemming in command. In December, 1776, his company joined the main army at Morristown, N. J.; during March, 1777, he was, with his company, stationed at Newark, N. J. Later he was transferred to General Washington's bodyguard, commanded by Captain Caleb Gibbs, and promoted to sergeant.

"As a personal bodyguard for General Washington and his baggage, organized in 1776," so runs the order "the height of the men must be from 5 feet 8 to 5 feet 10; age from twenty to thirty; men of established character for sobriety, fidelity and bravery. They must be American born and natives of Virginia."

During the memorable winter (1777-1778) when the Continental Army

under General Washington was in camp at Valley Forge, Sergeant Warrington was one of the resolute soldiers who stood firm and steadfast, and predicted victory when the fortunes of the patriots were at the lowest ebb and all hope had seemingly vanished. When Sergeant Warrington was mustered out of service and returned to his home in Virginia he bore with him, during the remainder of his life, a love and devotion for General Washington that was akin to reverence. It was his delight to narrate to his family and friends anecdotes of his General. One of these relates to an incident in which Martha Washington figured. She was with the General at Headquarters and had occasion to go outside the lines. Upon her return, having forgotten the countersign, Sergeant Warrington, who was acting as the sentinel at Headquarters, refused to permit her to pass. Mrs. Washington pleaded, but all in vain. The only suggestion he would consider was to inform the General of the predicament of the "Lady of Gracious Memory." General Washington went to her rescue and laughingly whispered the password to his wife and she was



SERGEANT WILLIAM WARRINGTON, OF WASHINGTON'S
BODYGUARD

PORTRAIT PAINTED BY R. Z. MENDENHALL AND NOW OWNED BY
MR. CHARLES GREER, OF NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE, AND
REPRODUCED BY HIS COURTEOUS PERMISSION

permitted to pass by the obdurate sentinel. In telling this story Sergeant Warrington was wont to say: "It was the only time I ever heard General Washington laugh heartily."

Sergeant Warrington was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He escaped bullets, shot and shell and met with no accident during his entire period of service in either war.

He was a man of strong opinion.

When General Lafayette visited the United States as a guest of the nation, Sergeant Warrington and his family resided at Maysville, Ky. When Lafayette visited that city, great was the honor paid him. A carpet was laid from the boat to the wharf and a royal welcome was extended to the distinguished guest. A ball was also given in his honor and Sergeant Warrington and his daughters received invitations to attend. He did not approve of the elaborate celebration so refused to go or permit his daughters to do so, saying that entirely too much homage was extended to Lafayette, and declared that General Washington would not have accepted such demonstrations in *his* honor. With him Washington was

ever first and he resented anything which savored of a division of that honor.

His daughter, Mrs. Turner, said of her father: "He was patriotic, courageous and brave; a large, strong and hearty man, with a heavy head of hair, and blessed with a life of robust health for almost one hundred years.

"My mother, who was born in 1791 and died in 1874 at the age of eighty-three, was his fourth wife. They were married February 12, 1836. I was born when father was in his eighty-third year, being *his* seventeenth child. Father died May 25, 1852, in his ninety-ninth year and was buried in Delaware County, Ohio."

Mrs. Turner had a life-size oil portrait of her father in his Colonial suit, the epaulets showing him to have been an officer on General Washington's staff. It was painted by R. Z. Menden-

hall, in February, 1850, two years before his death, and shows him to good advantage. She said she remembered well his bringing it home and saying: "Here is something to remember me by!" During the year 1876 this painting was on exhibition in the State House at Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Turner was invited by state officials to take it to the Centennial at Philadelphia and act as its custodian, but declined the invitation. This painting is now owned by Mr. Charles Greer, of New Castle, Pa., and it is one of few, if not the only, oil painting still preserved in good condition of a member of General Washington's bodyguard. Mr. Greer very generously presented to the MAGAZINE the photograph of Mrs. Turner and her father, which are here reproduced by his kind permission.



AS A DESCENDANT OF THE

Patriots of '76

I DESIRE TO SHOW MY LOYALTY TO THE
Finest Patriotic Society in the World

BY ENROLLING MY NAME AS A SUBSCRIBER TO ITS ORGAN

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine

And request that my subscription begin with _____ Number

Signature in full _____

Address _____

_____ Chapter

ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL

A NEW JERSEY REAL DAUGHTER



MRS. MARY WALTON, daughter of Cornelius Suydam, a private of Middlesex County, New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War, lives with her daughter, Mrs.

James Davison, in Millbridge, N. J. She is a member of the Jersey Blue Chapter of New Brunswick.

Mrs. Walton's father is buried in the churchyard of the Reformed Church at Spotswood, New Jersey. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

Cornelius Swidam
Died March 17,
1851, aged 89
years, 11 months,
11 days.

This life's a
dream, an
empty show,
But the bright
world to which
I go

Hath joys sub-
stantial and sin-
cere,

When I shall
wake and find
me there.

Cornelius Suydam was married three times. His third wife, Margaret Perrine, whom he married in Cranberry, N. J., when he

was an old man, had a large family, and Mary Suydam Walton was their youngest child. At the time of his marriage Cornelius Suydam lived at Middlebush, but moved to the large farm located on both sides of Matchaponix Creek when Mary was about five years old. This tract, it is believed, was in the possession of the Suydam family at the time of the Revolu-

tion, since portions of a desk made in 1772 of wood grown on the place is still in existence. A deserter from the British army sought refuge with the Suydams, and being a cabinet maker by trade, he made the desk, with the date inlaid, in gratitude for the protection he received.

Born in 1761, Cornelius Suydam was but a boy when he took up arms in defense of his country, but he did a man's part and left to his descendants a memory of which they may well be proud.



MRS. MARY WALTON

THE ONLY SURVIVING REAL DAUGHTER ENROLLED IN THE D. A. R. SOCIETY IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY. DAUGHTER OF CORNELIUS SUYDAM AND MARGARET PERRINE, HIS WIFE



WAR PAINTINGS BY SOLDIERS OF FRANCE



HOSE privileged to view the notable collection of war paintings by soldier artists of France, which are being shown in the United States under the auspices of the French High Commission, cannot but be impressed with the unconquerable spirit of that gallant nation. There are sketches made in the trenches at two paces from the enemy, in the mud, amidst the roar of cannon; more ambitious compositions executed behind the lines, sometimes in hospitals or German prison camps. There are satirical drawings, ample proof of the Frenchman's flexibility of spirit which never deserted him, even in the face of death, while other paintings depict the *poilu* and American "Yank" fighting shoulder to shoulder—as in the days of 1776—for the freedom of the world.

These soldier artists have visualized as no others could the suffering in the trenches, the bitterness of cold, hunger, mud, vermin, the anguish of gas attack, bombardment—and final *Victory*.

Sergeant Robert Lortac who, with M. Ludovic Leblanc, is the delegate of the French High Commission in charge of the exhibition of paintings, wrote as follows in *The New France*:

"French Art is truly in mourning. . . . But France may be proud of the way her sons left their brushes to take up their rifles to defend her.

"The French Government did not put its artists into swivel-chairs. Even if it had wished to do this, they would not have accepted.

"Numbers of our artists, whose age put them beyond the limits of conscription, volunteered at the very beginning of the war; although more than fifty years old, like André Devamber, who was wounded by more than 190 shell splinters, or like Jean Veber the celebrated painter of fantasies, who for 4 years was in the first line trenches, enlisted as a common soldier and who is to-day a captain. Certainly, he never could have had occasion to paint from nature more fantastic subjects than those he had before his eyes during this war without precedent. And you will have the proof of this, looking at his interesting works in our exposition.

"I now arrive at a point that I wish to emphasize. Upon becoming soldiers, the French artists have not ceased, in the trenches, to be painters. A day that they have 'the blues,' they pull out of their knapsacks a sketch-book and a pencil. And they look with deepest interest,



Lortac
1918

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LIAISON AGENT

DRAWING BY SERGEANT LORTAC, PAINTER AND CARTOONIST ON THE STAFF OF THE PARIS PUBLICATION, "LA PRESSE"
DECORATIONS: MEDAILLE MILITAIRE, CROIX DE GUERRE, WOUND INSIGNIA



AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS IN LIAISON AT CHATEAU THIERRY
DRAWING BY LUCIEN JONAS. APPOINTED PAINTER OF THE ARMY MUSEUM



"RISE UP, YE DEAD"

DRAWING BY LIEUT. GEORGES SCOTT. OFFICIAL PAINTER TO THE FRENCH ARMIES. DECORATIONS: LEGION OF HONOR, CROIX DE GUERRE



GAS ATTACK
LITHOGRAPH BY JEAN VEBER. AT THE FRONT SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AS ADJUTANT MACHINE GUNNER.
DECORATIONS: LEGION OF HONOR, CROIX DE GUERRE

at the formidable and intensely picturesque drama that unrolls itself around them. And they note the different aspects of this with an intensity of emotion that only soldiers plunged in the crucible of battle can feel.

"For it is evident that only fighting men can translate with truth the phases of the war. It is especially true for this war, in which strange engines, modified from day to day, were used. And to depict the life of the soldier it is necessary, first of all, to have lived it—to have supported the weight of the knapsack, endured the anguish of bombardment, the nervous waiting before the assault, the horror of the fighting in close-quarters; known the suffering of hunger and thirst, of cold and of mud, without forgetting the cooties, which have, also, entered into history, and which a lady, the other day, in the War Exposition, asked me where they were exhibited—feeling afraid, probably, that it would be in my beard!

"It is because we are sure that only soldiers can paint the war, that Mr. Leblanc and myself have assembled this collection. And it was not easy. When, a few

months ago, in Paris, we sent eight hundred circulars to the artists at the front, we obtained only a hundred affirmative answers. Some were missing or prisoners, and the letters came back to us. Others answered that they were in a hospital or in a heavily bombarded sector, and had no leisure to occupy themselves with such things.

"An officer of my battalion, to whom I had written, answered me, after the battle of Chateau-Thierry, textually these words:

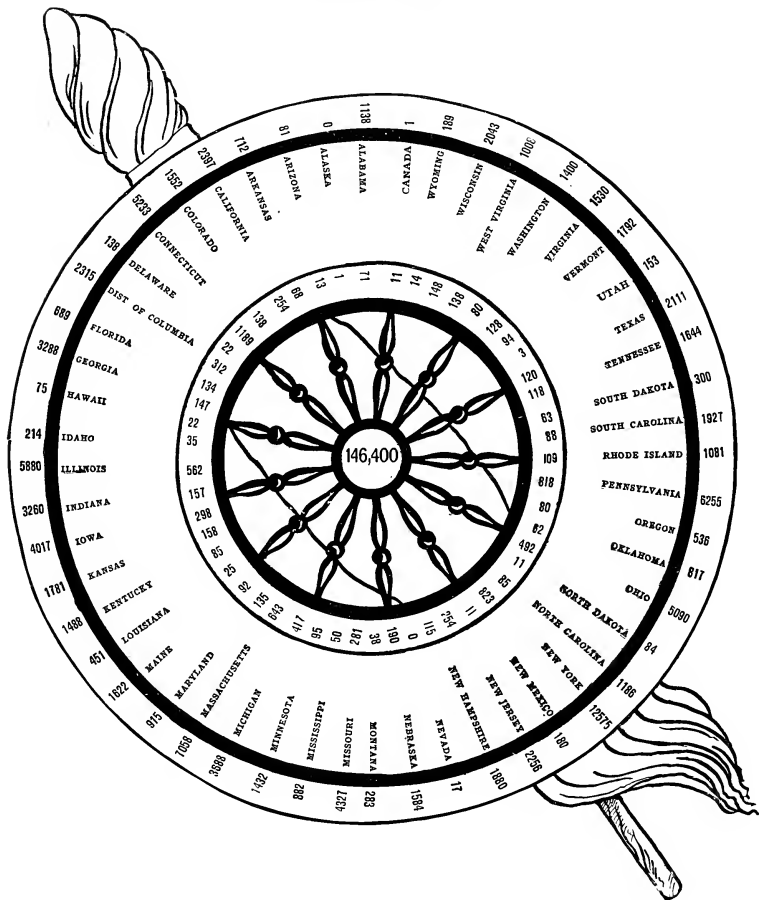
"'Of the three artist painters that I had found for your exhibition in America, two are killed, and the third is in the hospital. I do not know if the only survivor of the trio will still think of sending.'

"I must add, that, in order to aid my comrades, who, for the greater part, *received only five cents a day for four years, as private soldiers*, all the paintings are for sale for the benefit of the artists who produced them."

The war has entirely suppressed the exhibition of paintings in France and the French artist will have no opportunity to sell his paintings in his own country for a long time.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA,
PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 1089 subscribers

STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the California Daughters of the American Revolution was held in San Francisco, February 13th and 14th, at the Palace Hotel. Mrs. C. C. Cottle, the State Regent, presided.

The occasion was one of particular interest, as Mrs. Guernsey, the President General, was a welcome guest, as was also Mrs. Ellison, the State Regent of Massachusetts.

On the day before the Conference the North and South Board entertained Mrs. Guernsey at luncheon at the Fairmount Hotel, and afterwards attended in a body a reception and tea given by the Northern Daughters at the Fine Arts Building.

This Eleventh Conference is the first in the history of the California Daughters which has been attended by a President General, and Mrs. Guernsey's forceful talks on both days did much toward drawing the East and the West together, and in stimulating fresh interest in the organization. Beautiful baskets of spring flowers were presented to Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Cottle.

There was a strong delegation from the South, and the general attendance on both days was good, in spite of a light rain which prevailed. The excellent programs and splendid vocal and instrumental music held the attention of the audience throughout both sessions.

On the 14th, the Reciprocity Luncheon was attended by about 200 members, and Mr. Henry Morse Stevens, of the University of California, spoke most convincingly of the duty of this nation toward other countries of the world.

The State Regent's report, given on the first day, was a very splendid one and showed untiring work on the part of the Regent, and fine coöperation by the Daughters. The work has grown by leaps and bounds, owing partly to the demands of the war. There are in the State forty-six Chapters and 2029 members; the service flag shows 819 stars, with thirteen gold stars; every Chapter has appointed a War Relief chairman and all but two have turned in a report. Many Chapters furnished blanks to members to keep individual records, which in the main they seem willing to do. Total amount of money for War Relief work,

\$46,391; bonds and thrift stamps, \$843,920. Many Chapters are 100 per cent. on Tilloloy fund and the Liberty Loan; an ambulance has been given; ninety-seven orphans taken care of, and much other work done and many gifts made.

Besides overseeing all this War Relief work, Mrs. Cottle has represented the Daughters on many committees, furnished itemized reports for the State, County, and City Council for Defense, besides the reports for the national organization, and found time for doing much toward perfecting the state organization.

The Year Book contains much valuable information which is of inestimable help to the Chapter Regents. The work of the different State Committees has been so regulated that duplication has been avoided as far as possible. A card-index system has been instituted with the names and addresses of every Daughter in the state.

The monthly luncheon which takes place every third Tuesday is the day also for the Regent's Council meeting, as well as the Executive Board meeting—a busy day for the State Regent.

The Regents' Council was instituted as a regular monthly meeting by Mrs. Cottle, and is very popular with the Chapter Regents as a means of obtaining information and thrashing out problems.

The monthly luncheons have done much toward promoting a friendly feeling between the Daughters of different Chapters, and are always well attended.

A State Historian's book has this year been started and completed to date by Mrs. Stowell, the past State Historian; the work involved was immense, but Mrs. Stowell calls it a labor of love. It contains a complete history of the state organization, the history of each Chapter and a record of its work.

Mrs. Cottle has been ably assisted in her work by Mrs. Wilbur Labry, the State Corresponding Secretary, who is a devoted member of the Daughters and an expert typist.

There were many other interesting and valuable reports read at the Conference and one-minute talks by the Chapter Regents.

The report of Mrs. Llewellyn Banks, the Vice State Chairman of patriotic education in



THE MOTHERS' CLASS

ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED BY THE LOS ANGELES AND HOLLYWOOD CHAPTERS

the South, was not read but placed on file. It contained an account of the splendid Americanization work done in the South. A mothers' class in connection with the school in the Italian and Spanish quarters has been maintained by the Chapters of Los Angeles and Hollywood; over twenty automobile loads of furniture, clothes, etc., have been taken there throughout the year, besides money and personal help given. Other Southern Chapters have held patriotic meetings, stimulated attendance at night school, hired home teachers, presented flags and tried in every way to gain the confidence and friendship of the alien. The South is also educating a number of mountain girls. Americanization gave way largely in the North to war work.

The reports of other State Chairmen were excellent and showed advance all along the line. The magazine chairman showed a gain of 66 per cent. in subscriptions to the magazine. The new chairman of international relations showed that much study along that line had been done by the Chapters.

A talk was given by Archbishop Hanna, who is a member of the State Immigration Commission, on Americanization. Mr. Sidney Coryn's subject was: "Is the World Safe for Democracy?" Mrs. Aurelia H. Rinehart, President of Mills College, spoke of the great part women may play in this work of reconstruction. All were listened to with close attention showing the earnestness with which the

Daughters are taking up the duties and problems of this marvelous new era in the history of the world.

The Convention closed with the reëlection of most of the old officers, and a stirring rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner."

There was a mutual feeling of good fellowship, a pleasant renewal of interest and friendship between the North and the South, and the comforting feeling prevailed that another year would find us together again.

On the return of Mrs. Cottle to Los Angeles, a large reception and tea was held in her honor, by the Daughters at the Hotel Alexandria. About 375 attended, many Daughters from all parts of the United States being present. The fact that Mrs. Guernsey could not be present was a great disappointment but her message was given to the assembled Daughters by Mrs. Cottle.

MRS. JAMES W. MORGAN,
State Corresponding Secretary.

IOWA

The Twentieth Annual Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution convened at Sheldon, Iowa, the 19th, 20th and 21st of March. As Sheldon is in the extreme northwest corner of the state, the gathering was a great disappointment, but her message though the company was small, the work accomplished was great.

Of the State Officers, only the Historian

and the Corresponding Secretary were absent. Our National Officers, Mrs. Johnston, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Howell, Vice President General, were also absent, both too busy, the latter having to remain in Des Moines to help our State emblem find a habitation and a name. Our emblem, designed by Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt, former State Regent, is dear to the heart of every Iowa Daughter, and it is the hope that it may really become Iowa's own banner.

We had with us, however, Mrs. Bushnell, of Council Bluffs, our Honorary Vice President General, and, in a little speech such as only Mrs. Bushnell knows how to make, she told us how glad she was to be with us, proving her words by the statement that of eighteen state Conferences she had missed only two.

There was present one real Granddaughter, Mrs. C. F. Brown, of Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo.

Committee work took up Wednesday, the 19th, the evening of which was given over to an open session at the First Methodist Church. At this, there were the customary addresses of welcome, greetings, responses, etc., one of which merited very particular mention. Visitors were greeted by Franklin Fairbank, President of Drummer Boy Chapter, Children of the American Revolution. Sheldon has always been a high light in the annals of the C. A. R., and surely Master Fairbank, with his manly bearing and earnest manner, was a splendid representative of their fine organization. He reported that Drummer Boy Chapter, itself, purchased \$1000 in Liberty Bonds and sold \$5000 more. A fine talk on "Thrift" was given by Mrs. F. C. Whitley, of Webster City, former Chairman of the Womens' Committee Council National Defense for Iowa.

The last speech of the evening was by Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, State Regent, on the "D. A. R. and Uncle Sam." It was a forceful plea, eloquently delivered, for more reverent memories of yesterday, more thoughtful work to-day, and more practical dreams for to-morrow.

Thursday A. M. the Conference was called to order by Mrs. Mann and business began. Telegrams were read from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey; from Mrs. Gebhardt and Mrs. H. R. Howell. Reports given by the State Officers were all full of interest, but it was the report of the Treasurer, Miss Amy Gilbert, of State Center, that recorded best the activities of the Society. Iowa is, alas! not yet 100 per cent. on the Liberty Loan, but has oversubscribed her allotment for Tilloloy, and has received \$15,549.89 for the French Orphan Fund, supporting 445 children.

The State Regent, in her report, spoke of the unveiling, at Council Bluffs, of the mammoth boulder that marks the end of the old Mormon Trail; of the attempt, unsuccessful on account of the price asked, to purchase the historic Sharp Cabin at Lake Okoboji. These were later reported at length by Mrs. Bushnell, of Iowa Trails, and Mrs. Bliss, of Historic Spots Committees.

Mrs. Eleanor Biggs, who has worked so untiringly and successfully for the French orphans, was unable to be present, but her fine report of work accomplished was given. Of the 445 children supported by Iowa, 127 belong to Sheldon, twenty-four to Mary Ball Washington Chapter itself, and the other 103 through their loyal effort.

On Thursday afternoon the Memorial Hour for Daughters who have gone out with the tide of the last year was followed by the unveiling of the Roll of Honor. This Roll of Honor, a most artistic arrangement of names and Regents of Chapters that are already 100 per cent. on both Tilloloy and Liberty Loan, was designed and executed by Mr. E. P. Schoengen, of Council Bluffs, and will hang in the Iowa Room at Continental Hall. Mary Ball Washington Chapter heads the list.

Then each Chapter that had contributed at all to the two War Funds received a beautifully engraved diploma from the State Regent. Addressed to the Chapter and its Regent, and signed by Mrs. Mann, these diplomas expressed her deep appreciation for coöperative work.

The State Regent's Prize of five dollars for Chapter having the most DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscriptions in proportion to membership was awarded Pilot Rock Chapter, of Cherokee.

One of the most interesting reports made was that of Mrs. Henry Wallace, Regent of Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, on her visit to the Mountain Schools, Martha Berry, Dorothy Sharp and Berea. She brought back from the Martha Berry School a strip of cotton weaving which was cut into four table covers and sold at \$10 each. A coverlet brought from the same place was sold to the Conference for \$1 per share, netting about \$68 more. The \$100 thus raised was sent to the Martha Berry School for two one-year scholarships, and a further canvass raised a total of \$37 for the Dorothy Sharp School. When she had finished her report, Mrs. Wallace, with the approval of the Conference, presented the coverlet to Mrs. Mann.

Mrs. Prentis, of Iowa City, State Registrar and our "Flag Lady," made one of her usual interesting reports of work done for the D. A. R. flag. Many Chapters have made money

on the sale of the flag, and when it becomes the authorized Iowa Emblem, we hope it will be a source of real income, for every household should have the state banner.

The Conference conferred the title of Honorary State Regent upon Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston and Mrs. Dixie C. Gebhardt.

The budget system was discussed and passed on favorably by the Conference, but will be referred to Chapters before ratification.

The election resulted in the following officers: Mrs. A. W. Mann, of Onawa, State Regent; Mrs. E. P. Schoentgen, of Council Bluffs, State Vice Regent; Mrs. George Clark, of Des Moines, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, of Sheldon, State Recording Secretary; Miss Amy Gilbert, of State Center, State Treasurer; Mrs. F. B. Thrall, of Ottumwa, State Historian; Mrs. Lue B. Prentiss, of Iowa City, State Registrar; Mrs. G. H. Bliven, of Sioux City, State Auditor.

A most valuable collection of historical relics was in charge of Mrs. Abbie D. McMillan, of Onawa.

That was the business of the Twentieth Annual Conference of Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, and now one word must be said for Mary Ball Washington Chapter. Along with much record breaking, such as French Orphans, G. A. R., and so forth, Sheldon has disproved the fallacy that a small town cannot entertain a state convention. The Conference was splendidly taken care of in every particular. A pleasant diversion from work was the reception given to all visitors by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frisbee, the latter Regent of the hostess Chapter.

The Twenty-first Conference will be held at Clinton in 1920.

(MRS. F. L.) LENA E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman.

MISSOURI

The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution held its Nineteenth Annual Conference at Jefferson City, October 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, by invitation of the resident Chapter, Jane Randolph Jefferson.

On Tuesday, October 1, an enthusiastic and expectant throng waited in the corridors of Missouri's State Capitol, the new House of Representatives, for the first notes of the march. The procession consisted of National Officers, State Officers, Honorary State Officers, State Chairmen, hostess Chapter officers and pages, escorted by the Monticello Society, Children of the American Revolution.

After the musical rendition of "America," the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, of St. Louis. After the invocation by the Rev. George L. Barnes, the audience sang with unwonted meaning "The Star Spangled Banner."

An address of welcome was delivered in the cordial manner and frank wholeheartedness of Governor Frederick Gardner, followed by an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens by Hon. A. T. Dumm. Greetings on behalf of Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter were extended by Mrs. W. W. Graves, Regent of the Chapter, who voiced the warmth of hospitality felt by the delightful Daugh-



MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS
STATE REGENT OF MISSOURI

ters of our beautiful Capital City.

It was with sincere regret that we were apprised of the unavoidable absence upon this occasion of our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.

On this first day of our Missouri Conference, I would note an event of unusual importance, *viz.*: The presentation and dedication of two large service flags by our State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. The larger flag symbolized the Missouri D. A. R. sons, fathers and brothers in the service of their country in the great war. The other flag was for our own members in service.

As the beautiful banners floated above us we thought of Francis Scott Key and of Ft. McHenry, and of our boys and friends beyond the seas. Following the impressive presentation ceremonies, Mrs. E. A. Norris, of Joplin, offered in memoriam an eloquent tribute to the members whom death had called in the past year.

A patriotic reception by Governor and Mrs.

Gardner at the Executive Mansion came at the end of a perfect day.

On Wednesday, following the reading of reports of State Officers, the bugle's note reminded us of the hour of silent prayer for the victories of our armies and in memory of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice over there. A soldier's prayer was effectively read by Mrs. Samuel McKnight Green, Vice President General from Missouri, after which conference adjourned for a visit to the state penitentiary.

Later the conference was entertained at a buffet luncheon at the home of Mrs. W. R. Painter, whose charming hospitality will be long remembered.

On Wednesday afternoon the state chairmen gave interesting details of achievement in their respective lines of activity.

The record is one of great results in War Relief and Red Cross work, in matters historic and educational, and along all lines of endeavor. The Chapter reports also rendered excellent account of the work in hand.

Wednesday evening, following an address by Mrs. George Edward George, State Vice-Regent, two tablets were presented, one from the Kansas City Chapter D. A. R. (Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, Regent), bearing the names of 282 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Missouri. The presentation was made by Mrs. Milton Welsh, Chairman, Tablet Committee.

The presentation of a Daniel Boone tablet was made in an address by Mrs. J. H. Cutten. The tablets were accepted for the State by Hon. E. W. Stephens.

A notable feature of the conference was the discussion in a whole session given over to it by the State Regent, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, of the plan of reconstruction and rehabilitation of our disabled soldiers. The later establishment of the Loan fund and the manner of its administration is being announced to the eighty Chapters in the monthly "News Letter" of the organization.

In the automobile drive of Thursday the ever-thoughtful hostess Chapter gave its guests the opportunity of viewing, in the vicinity of the State capital, the glorious landscape for which the capital is noted and which Bayard Taylor most eloquently pronounced "the most magnificent landscape he had ever beheld."

A patriotic evening was that of Thursday, with music, salute to the flag, solo by Mrs. W. A. Dalmeyer, address by Z. B. T. Phillips, of St. Louis, music by Community Chorus, address by Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary of World Association, Y. M. C. A.,

and concluding with the national anthem by the audience.

Most happy was the State organization in enjoyment of the royal reception and entertainment of its Nineteenth State Conference by the hostess Chapter, Jane Randolph Jefferson. The Conference closed at noon on Friday, October 4th.

(MRS. W. L.) MABELLE BROWN WEBB,
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The Twenty-eighth Annual State Meeting of the N. S. D. A. R. of New Jersey was held in Trenton, Tuesday, March 18, 1919, Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, of Haddonfield, State Regent, presiding. There was a large attendance, almost all of the Chapters in the State being represented. The Regent, in her address, spoke of the changed condition of the country since our meeting one year ago, and reminded us of the great problems and work of reconstruction ahead of us. The reports of Mrs. Joseph K. Lippincott, State Secretary, and of Mrs. Maurice A. Blake, State Treasurer, showed that the Daughters in the year passed had been actively engaged in practical patriotic efforts, and had given unstintingly of their time and money.

The beautiful service flag, representing the sons, grandsons and brothers of the Daughters, covered with 319 stars, twelve of them being gold, was voted to be placed in the New Jersey room, Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Mabel S. Douglass, Dean of the College for Women, gave a most interesting address after luncheon. The college is located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, thirty miles from New York and sixty miles from Philadelphia—this being the first effort for a woman's college in the State, the need of which is greatly felt. It is the wish that the Daughters become Founders by the payment of \$500.

The meeting, as a whole, was most satisfactory, and showed most pleasing results of the year's work.

ANNA H. DUNBARR,
Secretary.

OREGON

The Sixth Annual State Conference of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, February 18 and 19, 1919. We were especially favored this year by having with us as our guests of honor the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and the State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank Dexter

Ellison. We expected also to have with us the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler, but were disappointed to learn that she was detained elsewhere. The assembly room was attractively decorated with United States flags, greenery and cut flowers. Mrs. Guernsey said she felt at home with us because every flag was hung properly.

The first session was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Francis Marion Wilkins, and opened with the ritualistic prayer, all joining in the Lord's prayer. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the pledge to the flag was led by the President General. The State Regent welcomed the guests of honor and Oregon Daughters to the Conference, and expressed the hope that the official deliberations might be worthy of the times in which we live. The Credentials Committee reported forty-seven delegates. Mrs. Guernsey remarked that, out of the thirty-two Conferences she had visited, this was the only one where every Chapter was represented.

The guests of honor and state officers were entertained at luncheon on Tuesday by the Regents of the two Portland Chapters.

The afternoon session was opened with invocation by Rev. W. W. Youngson, Superintendent of the Portland district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is a close friend of Mrs. Guernsey's brother. The State Regent's report showed plans for the formation of several new Chapters. She urged that "a part of our work is to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and to help in the work of Americanization," using our Insignia as an illustration of our ideals and lines of work.



MRS. FRANCES MARION WILKINS
STATE REGENT OF OREGON

The main feature of this session was the address by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. She brought a real message to the Oregon Daughters, and we understand and feel more keenly than ever before our relationship to the National Society. She also brought printed leaflets containing the splendid address given at the Twenty-seventh Congress by Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor, entitled "The Deeper Meaning of Our D. A. R. Organization." Mrs. Guernsey urged that the Chapters go 100

per cent. on Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds.

Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison brought greetings from 7000 sisters in Massachusetts.

After four long years of effort, through the instrumentality of the Oregon Daughters, Washington's Birthday has, by an act of the Legislature, been made a legal holiday. Following immediately on the passage of this bill, Mr. O. M. Plummer turned over 100 pounds of black walnuts grown on his trees, the seed for which was brought by him from Mount Vernon. With the gift went the suggestion that the planting of the nuts be made a part of the Washington's Birthday exercises in the public schools of the State. This was done throughout the State.

Two markers have been placed during the year. The first one was dedicated July 4, 1918, and marks the point where, in the summer of 1846, the first wagon drove through to Oregon City, the only place much known at that time west of the Cascades. It consists of two natural boulders linked together and stands about five feet high. The second one was erected on the site of the first Court House in Polk County, built in 1850. The shaft is three

feet or more high and stands at the intersection of Orchard Avenue and Salem Road.

For patriotic and benevolent activity, the year just closed was by far the most successful in the history of the eleven Oregon Chapters, as was evidenced by the reports of the Regents given at the Conference. The total membership of the State is 536.

The evening session was presided over by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. Mrs. James B. Montgomery was presented as the first Organizing State Regent of Oregon, and Mrs. John F. Beaumont as the organizer of the first State Conference. Mrs. A. H. Workman presented Children of the American Revolution.

The President General gave a very forceful and instructive address, entitled "Culture of an American Consciousness." She sounded the dominant note of the future plans of the organization by urging a systematic and thorough Americanization of all foreigners.

Several musical numbers added greatly to the evening's programme, after which an informal reception was held for visiting Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution.

It was unanimously voted that each Chapter contribute toward the purchase of a chair for Memorial Continental Hall and have it ready for the next session of Congress.

The following Conference officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. F. M. Wilkins; Vice Regent, Mrs. W. F. Burrell; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Bertha Comings; Recording Secretary, Miss Edith E. Benedict; Treasurer, Miss Anne M. Lang; Historian, Mrs. R. F. Walters; Auditor, Mrs. G. A. Harding; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. P. A. Young; Chaplain, Mrs. Aggie M. Gould.

EDITH E. BENEDICT,
State Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

Clear skies and fair weather greeted the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution as they gathered at Churchill House in the city of Providence on the morning of March 3d, for the Twenty-fifth Annual State Meeting. In looking over the groups of smiling faces one could but give a thought to those who had passed on during the quarter of a century now closing. Every Chapter was represented. One new Chapter having been organized during the past month through the untiring efforts of the Honored State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d.

The morning session was opened with a short address by the State Regent, followed by the Lord's Prayer by the assemblage, the

singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the flag.

Mrs. Matthias W. Baker, Regent of the Rhode Island Independence Chapter, the hostess Chapter, extended a kind and cordial welcome to the members, which was responded to by the State Regent in a few well-chosen words. The reports of the State Officers and various committees occupied the morning hours, giving a detailed account of the amount of work accomplished by the Chapters, and the majority of them reported having adopted a French war orphan.

At 1 P.M. a very attractive and enjoyable luncheon was served, and the hostess Chapter proved to be royal entertainers. The Rhode Islanders were greatly honored by having with them at the luncheon and the afternoon session Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General N. S. D. A. R., also of Connecticut, and Mrs. George B. Hale, Vice President General N. S. D. A. R., of Massachusetts.

The afternoon session was opened by the State Regent, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Clarence M. Gallup. Woonsocket Chapter having nominated Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, for State Regent and Miss Edith May Tilley for Vice State Regent, they were unanimously reelected for the ensuing term. They received several beautiful bouquets. After expressing her appreciation of the honors received, Mrs. Calder gave a report of the State work, and the Vice Regent, Miss Tilley read an extended report of the work done by the Chapters for the Red Cross and War Relief. Music was pleasingly rendered by "The Matthews Trio," after which Mrs. Calder introduced Mrs. Minor, saying she would tell how she had made the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE a success. After a few felicitous remarks Mrs. Minor gave some of her experiences in trying to achieve that end, and gave interesting accounts of the magazine's life and progress.

The next speaker was Mrs. Buel, and she held her audience with close attention while she told them of the critical conditions which still endangered our country. After the singing of the D. A. R. State song, "Dear Rhode Island," by Mr. Ray A. Gardiner, who had recently returned from "over sea," Mrs. Calder introduced Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, who never fails to interest and inspire his audience. He spoke at some length on the "Americanization of the Foreigner."

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rhode Island State Meeting of the D. A. R. closed

with the salute to the Flag, led by members of the Boy Scouts; the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and a reception, that all present might meet the State Officers and distinguished guests.

NETTIE C. LEWIS,
State Historian.

WASHINGTON

The eighteenth annual assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution was made memorable by the presence of the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. Washington has been fortunate in having two Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Addison G. Foster and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, and has twice been visited by Presidents General, Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Story, but never before has a President General been present at an Assembly. Virginia Dare Chapter, of Tacoma, was the hostess chapter and well deserved the resolution of thanks passed by the Assembly.

The Assembly was opened by a procession led by the bearer of the Star Spangled Banner and made up of the President General and State Regent, Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis; Mrs. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Mrs. George Goble (Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane), State Regent-elect; Bishop Frederic W. Keator and Judge O. G. Ellis (formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington), who took the place of the Mayor of Tacoma; and the officers and members of the State Board of Management.

A beautiful ceremonial marked the opening of the program. The Star Spangled Banner was displayed, and Mrs. Henry McCleary (ex-State Regent), led the Salute to the Flag, and the Assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner," led by "Everybody Sing" Lyon, one of the song leaders of Camp Lewis. Then the Belgian flag was displayed, and Mrs. Stephen Penrose (second Vice Regent) paid a tribute to Belgium, and the Belgian Hymn was sung, in Flemish, by Albert Deyegg. The flag of France came next, and Mrs. Edmund Bowden (ex-State Regent) recited Dr. Henry Van Dyke's poem to France, and Constant Sigrist, a returned soldier, sang the "Marseillaise," in French. The British colors were shown and the tribute to Great Britain by Mrs. Frank Horsley (Board Member) was read by Mrs. Ellis, following which Mrs. W. W. Newschwander sang "God Save the King." Then the Italian flag was shown, and Mrs. Sterling Price Keithly (State Vice Regent), paid tribute to Italy, and Harry Santo, a returned soldier, sang the Italian National Hymn, in Italian.

A prominent feature of the Assembly was the beautiful music provided; for, besides the national anthems, there were vocal solos by Constant Sigrist, Harry Santo, Chaplain Haup, Mrs. Diltz, Mrs. Newschwander, Mrs. MacDonald and Captain Shaw; violin solos by Mrs. Paul T. Prentice, and a quintet composed of Mmes. Tallman, Thompson, Tripple and Duncan, and Captain Shaw sang Henry Haddley's "A Night in Granada."

A most impressive number on the program was Mrs. S. B. L. Penrose's "Memorial to Deceased Members," which was prefaced by the singing of Bishop Hows' hymn, "For All Thy Saints Who from Their Labors Rest," by Mrs. Newschwander.

A largely attended reception in honor of Mrs. Guernsey was given at the Hotel Tacoma Tuesday evening. Mr. Robert Sanders, retiring president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mr. Welch, president of the Washington Sons of the American Revolution, were in the receiving line. An "official luncheon," which was attended by 197 of the Daughters, was given Wednesday noon.

A report which stirred the Assembly and won for the maker an invitation to address the National Congress, from Mrs. Guernsey, was the report of the Standing Committee on "Americanization," made by the chairman, Mrs. N. E. Walton.

Two important measures passed by the Assembly were the changing of the name "Assembly" to "Conference," to conform to the general custom, and the acceptance of a resolution providing for the calling, by each Chapter, of a special meeting to discuss "A League of Nations to Enforce Peace."

The reports showed that there are twenty-two Chapters, D. A. R., in Washington and 1400 members. The meeting was attended by sixteen chapter regents, forty-four delegates and eleven alternates.

The following were elected: Mrs. Henry McCleary (Mary Ball Chapter), Vice President General, to be elected in 1920; Mrs. George H. Goble (Esther Reed Chapter), State Regent; Mrs. William A. Johnson (Marcus Whitman Chapter), State Vice Regent; Mrs. J. M. Corbet (Esther Reed Chapter), Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert E. Small (Raimier Chapter), Treasurer; Mrs. George H. Tarbell (Sacajawea Chapter), Recording Secretary; Mmes. B. J. Williams (John Kendrick Chapter), N. B. Lewis (Merriwether Lewis Chapter) and George Estey (Seattle Chapter), Board Members.

MARY L. MALKOFF,
State Recording Secretary.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York, N. Y.) There should have been recorded a couple of years ago in the magazine of our National Society a very unique and interesting ceremony which took place in the summer of 1917 on the precipitous side of a majestic mountain rising above the shores of beautiful Lake George, New York. It was the marking of the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, at the small hamlet called Hulett's Landing, by the Regent and members of our Chapter.

These graves had been neglected and forgotten for more than fifty years. Hidden from view by tall weeds and wild bushes, they were accidentally discovered the summer previous by Professor Frederick M. Pedersen, of the College of the City of New York, and the husband of a member of the Chapter. Professor Pedersen was pursuing his duties as chairman of the Forest Committee of the Lake George Association when by chance he discovered two tombstones with their very interesting inscriptions, which are as follows:

"David Hulett

Died Oct. 3rd 1832 AE 70

A Soldier of the Revolutionary War of 1776"

"Levi Pratt
died

Feb. 26, 1839. AE 79 yrs. 11 mos.

He served five years in the Revolutionary War."

Professor Pedersen began immediately a research of the official records at Washington, D. C., and opened a correspondence with the descendants of the honored dead.

Mrs. Florence Hulett Bevan, who was born in the old farmhouse, still standing at Hulett's Landing, wrote from St. Augustine, Florida, her regret not to be present at the ceremony in honor of her ancestors—for the son of David Hulett married the daughter of Levi Pratt, which made her the great-granddaughter of both soldiers.

Professor Pedersen read at the exercises a most interesting and instructive sketch of the

campaign of 1776 in and around New York City, in which these two soldiers took part, giving in detail the names of their regiments, etc.

Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, the Regent of the Chapter, who had come from her home in New York City to be present for the occasion, made a very appropriate address, presenting the tablets to the community in the name of the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. H. Crosswell Tuttle, Historian of the Chapter, and Dr. Frank LeMoyne Hupp, a Son of the Revolution, from Wheeling, W. Va.

Then followed the unveiling of the markers, which were covered with the American flag, this act being reverently performed by three grandchildren of Mrs. Albert B. Vorhis, a member of the Chapter. They were Frederick M. Cook, Jr., Elizabeth Cunningham and Caroline Eldredge, all belonging to the Children of the American Revolution.

After the singing of the National Anthem, the Rev. J. Condit, of Nutley, N. J., accepted the tablets on behalf of the community, and offered a prayer for the preservation of our country.

Just as the sun was descending into the shimmering waters of Lake George, the ceremonies were closed by the sounding of "Taps," given by two buglers of the Boy Scouts, Masters Nicholas Danforth and Danforth Starr.

Quietly we walked away, leaving our heroes still sleeping in the mountain—now no longer forgotten and unhonored—awaiting the heavenly reveille to summon them to awake and arise once more.

MRS. H. CROSWELL TUTTLE,

Historian.

The Muskogee (Oklahoma-Indian Territory) Chapter has held during the past year eight regular meetings, three called meetings and four all-day meetings during February, at which the members made refugee garments for the Red Cross.

We celebrated Flag Day by sewing all day in

the surgical dressings room at the Red Cross. During the period of the war we worked Tuesday and Thursday of each week in the Red Cross rooms at a table reserved for the D. A. R. members.

We have sixty-six Members, forty-eight resident and eighteen non-resident. We have gained six new Members and lost three by transfer to other Chapters. One birth and three marriages have been recorded. We have five war mothers, six war wives and one war grandmother.

The printed programs were dispensed with, and the literary part of the program was selected by the leader from the Daughters of the American Revolution and Red Cross magazines.

We celebrated Washington's Birthday as the guests of one of our members who gave a delightful tea.

Our members have worked untiringly in all war activities. At a meeting November 22, 1918, it was decided to start a fund to erect a suitable memorial to the Muskogee County boys who had so valiantly done their part in this war. A business men's lunch in December, the sale of Christmas cards and novelties and a dance in February netted us a total of \$196, which has been deposited on interest as a nucleus for this fund.

The following donations have been made: Yarn, \$60; canteen fund, \$10; surgical dressings, \$7; Tilloloy Fund, \$24.50; Red Cross, \$7; National Liberty Loan, \$2; magazines for battleship *Oklahoma*, \$3.50; Old Folks' home, \$5.50; other gifts, \$10.75; total, \$129.75. To Post Adjutant at Fort Sill: Eleven helmets, four sweaters, one pair wristlets. To local canteen: Twenty glasses of jelly.

(Mrs. W. L.) LUCY G. LINDHARD,

Regent.

The Elizabeth Montfort Ashe Chapter (Halifax, N. C.) was organized on the 9th of May, 1912, so will soon be seven years old, and this is our first contribution to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We have fifty-three members enrolled, but have only seven resident members to carry on the work of the Chapter. For the year now coming to a close our work has been principally war relief along various lines. The members have given several hours each week to work in Red Cross sewing room; have also knitted socks, sweaters, etc.

During the year 1918-1919 we beg to report the following: Contributed to the Red Cross, \$500; Council of Defense, \$20; Ambulance Fund, \$25; Y. M. C. A., \$40; restoration of Tilloloy, \$10; Liberty Bonds bought and sold,

\$65,000; War Savings Stamps bought and sold, \$5000; contributed to Martha Berry School, \$2; War Relief Campaign Fund, \$5; contributed to National Society Liberty Bonds, \$30; French orphans adopted, eight; canned goods sent to Allies, 100 pounds.

Our Regent has faithfully compiled and framed the names of all our soldiers, both volunteer and selected, leaving this country, and will place them in the Hall of History, Raleigh, our state capital.

From a review of our year's work, we feel we have met our obligations faithfully and with willing hands and sad hearts have done our bit.

We are undertaking for our 1919-1920 year's work the restoration of what is known in our historic old town as the "Constitution House," the house in which was framed the Constitution of North Carolina, November 12, 1776. The plan of the Chapter is to make the restoration of this memorial to North Carolina pioneer patriots of American Independence complete and to furnish it in the style of 1776; to make it a Chapter House and Rest House for those who pass on the highway, and for pilgrims who are seeking fresh inspiration from such a birthplace of American liberty. This work we feel is a patriotic duty, and the restoration of this building should be the desire of every loyal North Carolinian, it matters not where they may be, and to them we are going to look for financial support.

Under the leadership and guidance of our faithful Regent, Miss Ursula M. Daniel, we feel assured we can carry on this work of restoration to a successful completion. We have annual elections each May, and while other officers have been changed from time to time, we have always re-elected our Regent, who organized our Chapter and is a most enthusiastic Daughter.

FLORENCE DICKEN WILLCOX,

Secretary.

Northampton County Chapter (Cape Charles, Va.). Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. James W. Wilson, the Chapter closes a most interesting year. Interest and opportunity for work have been abundant; the members had their "spindles and distaffs" ready, knitting sweaters and trench caps, and sending jellies to the Base Hospital at Camp Lee.

Twelve of the Chapter members have served as chairmen of the Red Cross and other patriotic organization committees, and much individual Red Cross work was rendered.

The work includes: For the restoration of the village of Tilloloy, France, \$12; for

the National Society D. A. R. Liberty Bond, \$24; solicited and contributed to the Red Cross, \$482.12; United War Work, \$10. Contributed to the State Orphan Fund, or District Cornerstone, Jefferson bust in Memorial Continental Hall and Cherrystone Naval Base Christmas entertainment. The Chapter has a \$100 Fourth Liberty Bond and ten War Savings Certificates. From the patriotic picture film, "Pershing's Crusaders," we realized a little over \$600. We have placed our valuable DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the C. C. H. S. Library.

The Chapter has a membership of twenty-four, thirteen of whom are non-residents. Our meetings are held the last Tuesday of every month. Having no Chapter House, the meetings are held at the homes of the members, a history of the ancestry of each member, or some article of interest, being read at the meetings. Twelve of the members are subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

We hope to do more, as time passes, to make our Society one to be remembered by its deeds.

ELISE M. EVANS FLETCHER,

(MRS. RICHARD D. L.) *Historian.*

The Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.), whose membership now numbers eighty-six, has spent the past year in activity and service in all branches of war relief work.

Despite the fact that we had no regular meeting until January, owing to the influenza epidemic, the work accomplished has been substantial not only in the amount done, but also



BRONZE TABLET AND GRANITE MARKER ERECTED ON SUGAR CREEK ROAD, NEAR CHARLOTTE, N. C., TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR JOSEPH GRAHAM, BY THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE CHAPTER, D.A.R., WITH ASSISTANCE FROM NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, AND FROM THE DESCENDANTS OF MAJOR GRAHAM, UNVEILED MAY 20, 1918. MAJOR GRAHAM WAS AN EYEWITNESS TO THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MAY 20, 1775

in its far-reaching results. Yarn was bought by the Chapter, from which 134 garments were knitted and sent to the Navy, and 457 were knitted for the Army. For the Red Cross 4966 articles were completed, and the services in the Red Cross sewing and gauze rooms amounted to 8569 hours. For the building and furnishing of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club \$143.75 was given, in addition to a pianola, with 100 records, and a Morris chair. Over 200 boxes of cookies, fruits and candy were given to the canteen, and the hours of service totaled 1425. On November 25, 120 glasses of jelly and canned fruit

were sent to the United States Naval Hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo. Ninety-eight scrap books were made by one member of the Chapter and sent to the Army. Through the Patriotic Committee, 558 books and 386 magazines have been collected and sent to the soldiers, together with \$225 in cash.

Last summer, through the efforts of our members, the Radcliffe Chautauqua was brought to Pueblo, and a splendid "Wake Up, America" program was given. In money, we have donated \$235 for the Americanization of the alien and \$100 to the Boulder Extension Course for conducting night classes for foreigners. Another of our activities is the work in the Whittaker House, a settlement where girls are taught to cook and sew, and thus fitted for good home-makers. The success of the work is due largely to the untiring and faithful efforts of the chairman of the Conservation of the Home Committee.

Annual prizes of \$10 have been given to the two high schools of our city, to be awarded to

the pupils having received best grades in American history.

A beautiful service flag was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Alva Adams at the February meeting. This flag contains twenty-nine stars. An avenue of trees is to be planted this spring as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of Pueblo County.

As a Chapter, we have \$1100 in bonds; as individuals, \$20,000 was subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan and \$27,175 to the Fourth Liberty Loan; while \$3879 in war savings stamps have been purchased. We have sent \$80 to Washington, which was our part of the \$100,000 subscribed by the National Society to the Third Liberty Loan. We have also sent \$40, our assessment, to help restore Tilloloy, France.

Five of our members serve on the Governor's War Board, while many others have helped in all war drives; \$4691 is the aggregate amount given to the relief of the various war-stricken countries.

(Mrs. S. D.) CORA S. BROSIUS,
Historian.

West Augusta Chapter (Mannington, W. Va.), with a membership of thirty-one—twenty resident Members and eleven non-resident Members, as a patriotic organization, has earnestly striven during the year to give the service which our nation has a right to expect of us, for again we have been engaged in the struggle for liberty and justice for all.

Expensive year-books were dispensed with, in order that the money might be saved for war charities.

Last April the Chapter presented the Mannington Public School with a handsome service flag, containing seventy-eight stars, each star representing a boy who had at one time attended the public school here and is now in the service of his country. This flag now waves from the main building, and no one can view it without a thrill of pride.

Five dollars was given to the repairing of the West Virginia room in Continental Hall, at Washington. Ten dollars was given by our Chapter to the N. S. D. A. R. in its pledge to buy \$100,000 of the Third Liberty Loan Bonds. Individually, our members have purchased Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, and contributed liberally to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. drives. Our Chapter gave \$5 to the last United War Fund drive and \$5 to the Red Cross. Our members have been very active in the local Red Cross Chapter and have devoted much time and labor to its noble work. At present one of our members is Chairman of the Mannington Red Cross, and another formerly Chairman; others of our members have served it in different capacities: one as

treasurer and head of the Comfort Kit Committee, and another as chairman of the Yarn Department. We are proud to say that all the Daughters have knitted indefatigably and tirelessly for the sailors and soldiers.

We have knitted a convalescent robe and presented it to the American Red Cross Hospital at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. This robe has a large red cross in the center, knitted entirely by one member. This cross lies on a gray field. Three of our members wear service pins for sons in the Army and Navy; while one of our youngest members had enlisted for canteen service in France, and was only awaiting her call when word came that no more workers would be sent for some time.

Our meetings were suspended during July, August and September, to be resumed again in October, but the influenza epidemic made it necessary to wait until November. A large box of jelly was packed and sent to Walter Reed General Hospital, at Washington, D. C.

JOSAPHINE ELIZABETH FURBEE,
(Mrs. G. S.) *Regent.*

Udolph Miller Dorman Chapter (Clinton, Mo.). During the year the Chapter met twenty-five times. We have forty-six members; added three, and dropped three for non-payment of dues, and have two papers in Washington and several others nearing completion. Two marriages and one birth reported during the year.

The year's work began by the observance of Missouri Day, when it was decided among other things to contribute \$25 to the Missouri Ambulance Fund. In November the Chapter entertained its friends with a very interesting programme, and dainty refreshments were afterward served.

A Tag Day on a snowy December day gave us \$102.35. In December a Red Cross Unit was organized, and two bolts of gauze were purchased by us and made into surgical dressings and given to our local Red Cross Chapter. We were credited with 700 Red Cross memberships in the Christmas drive for members. The Chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross.

On February 22d our Chapter gave a Martha Washington tea, the Daughters, as hostesses, dressing in Colonial gowns. At this time we exhibited the Belgian layettes we were making for the Red Cross. Refreshments were served and a silver offering of \$45 was received. We made twenty of the layettes at a cost of \$107.63.

In May a war film was shown under the auspices of the Chapter, and \$25 of the proceeds was given to the French Surgical Society. A lawn fête in June netted the Chapter \$63. An enjoyable programme was rendered on

Flag Day at the home of a member. Delicious refreshments were served. Our Chapter has adopted one French orphan, \$36.50, and four are being supported by Chapter members, \$146. We contributed \$46 to the D. A. R. Liberty Loan, and to the Tilloloy Fund \$23; to the Y. M. C. A., \$20. We have fifty glasses of jelly for the hospital when called for.

We have met every demand of the Government in the conservation of all foods. As a Chapter we have donated \$123.26 to the Red Cross and made individual gifts of \$550, and worked 6420 hours in the workrooms, and knitted 121 garments for the soldiers. We bought the yarn and knitted 19 garments for the Navy and sent them to Mrs. Painter.

Another Tag Day, in September, brought us \$117.10. We sent Mrs. Buel \$40 for Victrola records and books for "the boys over there," Mrs. Welsh \$50 for the Community House Fund for the boys in camp, and Mrs. Barbour \$10 for the Furnace Fund for the Ozark School.

We are giving the county a service flag, a star to represent every boy that enters the service from the county. Am sorry to say we will have several gold stars. Mrs. Goss is giving the Chapter a service flag. We have twenty blue stars and one gold one.

We are collecting books to give the boys in camp. Our plan is to give every boy that leaves home a book, and he, in turn, is to give it to the Y. M. C. A. after he has read it. We have spent a very busy year with the various war work, and are ready to continue as long as we are needed; but we hope the need for such drastic measures will soon be a thing of the past.

In the window of one of our business houses we have a large "Treasure and Trinket" pot, where we are collecting old gold and silver. The proceeds from this are to be used for comforts and hospital equipment for our American aviators.

(Mrs. J. L.) CLOE DODSON GOSS,
Regent.

Silver Bow Chapter (Butte, Mont.). Our D. A. R. war work may really be said to have begun March 16, 1916, when a committee was named to draw up resolutions on "preparedness." Mrs. Olivia H. Hopkins and Mrs. A. B. Keith acted as the committee, and the resolutions were forwarded to our representatives in Congress. Senator Henry L. Myers presented them to the United States Senate, and they were printed in the *Congressional Record* of April 4, 1916.

Next, under the able leadership of Mrs. E. J. Strasburger, then Regent, 1000 Belgian flags were sold, netting \$182 for the relief of starving Belgians. April 19, 1917, after our own

country had lined up against Germany, resolutions favoring universal service were adopted and copies sent to our representatives in Congress.

We have by no means a complete record of articles knitted by Chapter members. Some went to the Patriotic Association (a local organization, afterwards absorbed by the Red Cross), some went to the Red Cross, some went to individual soldiers and sailors. A partial list shows: Sweaters, 67; wristlets, 33 pairs; helmets, 23; mufflers, 25; socks, 111 pairs; wash cloths, 6; knitted slippers, 1 pair.

In October, 1917, Mrs. E. J. Strasburger and Mrs. C. A. Blackburn gave a card party, at which \$43 was netted. With this sum, material for a hospital unit was purchased, and the Chapter members made the garments and presented the same to the Red Cross. They included: Sheets, 6; pillow slips, 4; bed shirts, 4; pajamas, 3 suits; bath robe, 1; convalescent cap, 1; bed socks, 3 pairs; woolen socks, 6 pairs; knitted slippers, 1 pair; knitted wash cloths, 4; handkerchiefs, 6; hand towels, 3; bath towels, 3. The Daughters received a letter of thanks from the Red Cross, and were greatly complimented on its excellence.

With the balance remaining from the card party receipts Mrs. Strasburger and Mrs. Blackburn made, filled and sent eight Christmas bags to the soldier boys at Camp Lewis.

As a Chapter, we made for the Red Cross 26 suits of pajamas, 12 convalescent robes and 12 bed jackets. This work was distributed by the regent, Mrs. Keith. Working as individuals for the Red Cross and Patriotic Association, members have reported making 117 convalescent caps, 200 buttonholes, 12 housewives, 340 slings, 70 towels, 48 suits pajamas, 89 bed socks, 12 abdominal bandages, 51 refugee garments. And remember this point: dozens of garments and other articles made were never reported to the Regent.

So much for the work of our hands. Now, other ways in which we helped win the war: We bought a \$100 Liberty Bond of the first issue; a \$50 bond of the second issue; a \$50 bond of the third issue; a \$50 bond of the fourth issue, and I hope we will complete our record and buy one of the fifth (or Victory) issue, to be floated in April. It is probable that nearly every member of the Chapter, as an individual, purchased bonds of the various issues, but we have no record of the number or amount.

Silver Bow Chapter also paid \$5 on the state D. A. R. Liberty Bond of the second issue and \$5.10 on the state D. A. R. bond of the fourth issue. We paid \$22 on the N. S. D. A. R. \$100,000 bond. We have sent \$27 to help rebuild the French village, Tilloloy. We gave \$1

monthly to the Butte War Chest—\$8 in all. (This was for combined war relief organizations.) We gave \$10 on the first call by the Y. M. C. A. for war recreation fund.

Our Chapter and the Woman's Club of Butte were the first two organizations to sell Thrift Stamps. In the first six days of selling we disposed of \$1903 worth of stamps. Members have given days at a time to Liberty Bond selling, War Chest work, Thrift Stamp selling, and our teacher members have devoted hours to writing questionnaires.

Fruit and jelly were sent to sick soldiers in Butte in December, 1917. We donated the use of our Chapter room in the Library Building to the Red Cross as an office for the period of the war.

We cut down our refreshments to wafers and tea or coffee, to please Food Administrator Hoover, and all members signed conservation pledges. Magazines, books and a few Victrola records have been sent to soldiers and sailors.

In fact, dear fellow members, as your war Regent, and in consideration of the fact that nearly half of our membership is non-resident, I feel a great deal of pride in the war work accomplished by Silver Bow Chapter.

BERTHA TAFT KEITH,
Regent.

The Maryville Chapter (Maryville, Mo.) reports late, not from neglect, but because hearts and minds were busy at work that could not wait. In our busy surgical dressings unit both teacher and captain were members of our own Chapter. Many of the Daughters were leaders in local Red Cross work, one a county inspector of surgical dressings, another county inspector of garments, and a goodly number were instructors.

An electric cutting machine was presented by the Daughters to the Red Cross, purchased with money from the sale of tickets for the play "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Ten dollars was also donated to Red Cross. The money we formerly used to buy flowers for special occasions was voted to war relief work.

A Tag Day added \$50 to the Belgian Relief Fund; \$29.50 was sent to the National Society to aid in the restoration of Tilloloy, France; \$48 was donated to our own State D. A. R. Ambulance Fund, \$35 to united War Work, \$25 to Y. M. C. A. The sum of \$20 was gladly given to the "Camp Mother's Fund." Liberty Bonds to the amount of \$98.50 were purchased by the Chapter. A beautiful American flag was presented to the Home Guards.

Upon her retirement from office, our Regent, Mrs. Charles T. Bell, after paying the first year's expenses, gave to the Chapter for their adoption the French orphan, Suzanne Coloner,

eleven years old. The Chapter gladly accepted the charge and immediately planned and sent the little girl an attractive and useful Christmas box. Due to the efforts of the Daughters, on October 7th a "Minute of Prayer for Our Boys" was instituted, the church and school bells ringing the hour at high noon. Our Betsy Ross Club was not intended for permanent organization, yet we noticed many more flags displayed in the homes than ever before, due, in part, to the influence of the "club." Very decided indorsement was given the movement to have only the English language taught in our secondary schools.

Although war relief has been our slogan, local work has not been neglected. The old cemetery within our city limits, our special charge, has been cared for, and an amount given toward the upkeep of the public rest rooms. Since the last report thirteen members have been added to our Chapter and two lost by transfer.

A most comprehensive report from the National Congress was given by our delegate, Mrs. E. D. Mills. It was presented in book form, with many interesting pictures and clippings, and the Chapter voted to place it among the archives.

In 1918 memorial service was held in the Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. S. A. Coile, officiating, all patriotic orders attending in a body. In 1918 memorial service was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Gilbert S. Cox, and was made especially impressive by the attendance of all patriotic organizations, including the new Home Guards, and, most interesting of all, our returned soldiers were there. It was a service not to be forgotten. Many were there whose hearts were full of gratitude because their loved ones were safe at home; sad hearts were there, too, because some have not returned, and never may.

Our annual "parlor bazaar" brought \$56 into the treasury, and was an event of pleasure as well as profit. Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. H. Connelly, of Kansas City, who wrote the prologue of the movie "Betsy Hall," we were able to present the play for Washington's Birthday entertainment, giving us \$79 and the enjoyment of a delightful evening.

Miss Olive DeLuce, of the State Normal Faculty, and one of our Daughters, has been honored with the chairmanship of the committee on "Biographical Data and Service Record of Soldiers and Sailors of Nodaway County."

MRS. C. C. CORWIN,
Historian.

The Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) far exceeds the combined glories of past

achievements attained by its active participation in important local, national and international efforts.

The Chapter has maintained one of the largest Red Cross branches in Chicago. Under the management of Mrs. Thomas H. Shaughnessy, the Red Cross chairman with her many assistants was able to turn out, to date (March, 1919): Surgical dressings, 56,834; knitted goods, 2447; hospital garments, 700; refugee garments, 100.

A large number of Daughters contributed several hundred comfort kits and hundreds of Christmas packages for our soldiers. Two hundred dollars was contributed to the Red Cross by our Chapter. One Daughter purchased \$250 worth of yarn, which she gave to crippled knitters, making it possible to contribute 110 knitted articles.

Total of Liberty Bonds bought by members, \$502,000; total sold by members, \$176,000. Through the Daughters were bought and sold for 1918 Liberty Bonds totalling \$678,000. We were presented by the Bond Committee with the honor flag for bond sales.

The Chapter gave a party, and the proceeds, \$500, was donated to the State Council of National Defense. The Chapter voted to give Americanization \$15 per month. Twenty-five dollars was donated to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.; \$20 for flowers; a large number of playing cards, records, thirty games, pictures, miscellaneous articles. One hundred books, magazines, jellies and marmalade were also sent.

Mrs. Wilhelm A. Meyer, Chairman of Historical Spots, and her committee, have sent to the Treasurer General, for the Chicago Chapter, \$700 for a Tilloloy, France, cottage and furnishings. There will be a bronze tablet placed upon the cottage, with the following inscription: "Erected by the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in honor of their Honorary State Regent, Mrs. George A. Lawrence." Two French orphans have been adopted by the Chicago Chapter. One member adopted ten French orphans. Four French soldiers and one Belgian soldier have also been adopted. A large number of useful garments have been sent to Belgians.

The Chapter membership has been steadily increasing the past year, through the efficiency of Mrs. T. Henry Green, Chairman of the Membership Committee. March, 1918, there were enrolled 784 members; March, 1919, the membership had increased to 803 members.

Our Flag Day, last June, was a most delightful celebration, with a patriotic reception at the Art Institute. Three Chapters, *viz.*, the Henry Dearborn, Kaskaskia and the De Witt

Machlin, were invited to celebrate with us. The guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Lowden and the commanding officers of the Army and Navy. Mrs. Frank Rivilo Fuller, Regent of our Chapter, was most charming in her cordiality to her Daughters and guests. She little dreamed (nor did her friends) that a tragedy was so soon to enter her then happy life, which would deprive her of an only son. We learned later that she and her little daughter had gone to California. In February the board received her final resignation, accepting it with deep regret.

Mrs. T. Henry Green, First Vice Regent, who had been Acting Regent during the whole year, succeeded to the Regency.

The honor roll of the Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., is made up of 105 sons. Aside from these, there are 10 brothers, 5 husbands, 11 nephews, 10 grandsons, 12 sons-in-law and 3 sisters, making 156 stars on our service flag. Four of these brave blue stars have been touched with the magic wand and changed to gold. We have four silver stars. One of our Daughters heroically gave to our country two of her sons (her all), who made the supreme sacrifice. One aviator got a Distinguished Service Cross. Ten boys from the Sons of the Republic, "George Washington Club," are in service. One has received a Croix de Guerre. One star is for Miss Alice Pratt, a member of Hospital Unit No. 11, and one for Miss Gail Meyer, reported called to France.

A reception and Victory Luncheon was given in honor of the anniversary of George Washington's Birthday at the La Salle Hotel.

The Chapter had an Americanization Day, with appropriate addresses and music, in February. A charter member, Mrs. W. S. Everett, celebrated her eightieth birthday with a large reception, March 1, 1919, to which the board and many friends were invited.

Sixty-eight members of the Chapter have reported as taking the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Mrs. James A. Lowry presented the Chapter with beautiful hand-made flags of our Allies, which, with our American flag, make a most wonderful stand of colors to display at our monthly meetings.

ESCALINE WARWICK BAKER,
Historian.

Colonial Daughters Chapter (Farmington, Me.). The annual meeting of our Chapter was held Tuesday, May 28, 1918, at the Normal School building, when reports were submitted and accepted and officers for the ensuing year chosen. The officers are: Regent, Mrs. Geneva Presson; Vice Regent, Mrs. Wilma C. Dolbier; Secretary, Miss F. Evelyn Butler; Treasurer,

Mrs. Maud Goodwin; Registrar, Miss Isie Linscott; Historian, Mrs. Katherine Dascombe; Chaplain, Miss Nellie Farmer.

Flag Day and the anniversary field day was held June 25, 1918, at Hillcrest. The Asa Whitcomb Chapter, of Kingfield, and Jonathan True Chapter, of Phillips, were invited to attend. Dinner was served in the summer dining room, at 1 o'clock, for forty-three guests, forty-two members and one visitor. After dinner the Regent, Mrs. Geneva Presson, welcomed the invited guests, and then turned the programme for the remainder of the afternoon over to the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

It was reported that about ten graves are decorated in town each year, and between twenty and thirty around town. Mrs. Harriet Keyes gave a brief sketch of the twenty or thirty Revolutionary soldiers who had lived and been buried in and near Farmington, after which the guests were taken in autos over a route leading past several of the historic places to which Mrs. Keyes had referred in her sketch. Upon their return to Hillcrest, all assembled on the spacious porch and listened to reports. These reports showed that war work in some form has been the principal business of the Chapters.

The Colonial Daughters voted to send a message of sympathy to the families of soldiers from Company K who have lost their lives in the war. Also, to send a greeting to the two oldest members of the Chapter, who were unable to be present, Mrs. Mary Butler Norton and Mrs. Henrietta Wood Fairbanks. Both these esteemed members died during the year, Mrs. Norton on August, 30, 1918, at the age of ninety-five years, and Mrs. Fairbanks, February 20, 1919, aged ninety-three years. A brief sketch of the lives of both these aged ladies has been sent to the Remembrance Book for publication.

It may be of interest to state that the November meeting of Colonial Daughters was held with Mrs. Fairbanks, in her apartments at Hotel Willows, Farmington, and was much enjoyed by all, Mrs. Fairbanks taking her usual keen interest in the work of the Chapter and in greeting her friends.

The Daughters of Colonial Chapter have identified themselves closely with the work of the local Red Cross Chapter, and have confined most of their activities in war work to this organization, several having served as officers or given faithful and efficient service in other ways.

The Chapter has appropriated money for the National Liberty Loan and to the restoration of Tilloloy fund. Five dollars has also been

sent to the Martha Berry School, and a French war orphan has been adopted for one year.

The Chapter has lost five members by death during the year, and one demit has been granted.

KATHERINE DASCOMBE,
Historian.

Saint Paul Chapter (St. Paul, Minn.) has the honor of being the first formed in the State of Minnesota. This was in 1891, with Mrs. Reese M. Newport as Regent. It is also the largest Chapter in the State, having a membership of 235, with a gain of forty in the past two years.

The annual meeting of our Chapter was held last year at the home of one of our members, Mrs. Alexander Milne. After the election of officers, Mrs. Huldah Harold Bain spoke to us very entertainingly on the subject of Mexico and the Orient. At this meeting we voted to send a check for \$100 to our local Red Cross for use in their noble work.

The June meeting was held at the Town and Country Club, where we were entertained by a delightful talk by Doctor Abbott, of Boston, which, conducted under the auspices of our Chapter, netted us the welcome sum of \$448, later invested by the Chapter in War Savings Stamps. Much credit is due Mrs. E. W. Osborne, one of our sincere workers, who had secured the services of Doctor Abbott for the purpose.

The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. L. Welch. Mrs. C. A. Severance spoke to us on the subject of war work, and it was decided that we give a thousand glasses of jelly to the boys at the aviation camp and at Fort Snelling.

We celebrated the signing of the peace armistice by a Liberty Meeting, November 18th, at the University Club, which meetings will become a part of the schedule of the year. Mrs. George C. Squires, one of our ex-State Regents and member of our Chapter, and Rev. M. Cross, of St. John's Church, were the speakers on this occasion. The musical programme arranged by Mrs. E. C. Leedy, our Chairman of Programme Committee, was entirely patriotic in its character and was greatly enjoyed by all. The words of one of the songs were written by Mrs. George C. Squires, the title being "Fight On, Fight On."

On December 10th we held a called meeting at the Wilder Building to discuss the proposed memorial to the Minnesota boys who had served in the war. On the motion of Mrs. Henry Nichols, Vice Regent, we voted to cooperate with the city in a fitting memorial.

The Chapter has been most zealous in its war work. Among its accomplishments are \$448 in War Savings Stamps, a large flag given

to the Girls' Home School by the Regent, Mrs. Edward Feldhauser; forty large woolen afghans sent to French wounded through the Red Cross. Mrs. George C. Squires was the starter and manager of the Red Cross Lane, a salvage shop, which netted the Red Cross, in the short space of ten weeks, \$10,775.

The Regent of the St. Paul Chapter was the Chairman of the D. A. R. Red Cross Shop, one of the largest Red Cross Units in St. Paul, where the Daughters of the Chapters of St. Paul and their friends performed their Red Cross duties. The number of compresses made by the St. Paul Chapter in this unit, and with their churches, was approximately 250,000. Machine-made articles made by the Chapter, 6000. Of knitted articles: pairs of socks, 3800; sweaters, 410; helmets, seven, and wristlets, two pairs.

We have a Special Service Committee, of which our ex-State Regent, Mrs. William Liggett, is the chairman, assisted by Mrs. D. M. Emmons and Mrs. E. W. Osborne. The committee have been most assiduous in their efforts to entertain, welcome and make it as comfortable as possible for our boys in uniform.

On Washington's Birthday the Daughters of the Twin Cities entertained 1600 men at Fort Snelling. Mrs. William Liggett was General Chairman for St. Paul, Mrs. Frank H. Jerrard was Chairman of Decorations, and Mrs. D. M. Emmons was chairman of costumes. These ladies represented the St. Paul Chapter, assisted by the members of the board. The Chapter

contributed fifty cakes, thirty pounds of fine candy and \$55 in money toward the expenses of the entertainment.

The St. Paul Chapter has contributed its full quota towards the National Society's Liberty Bonds, \$230. One of our members, Mrs. R. W. Osborne, has presented the Chapter with a large service flag, having fifty stars, one of which is a gold star in honor of George Squires, the brave young aviator, son of our beloved member, Mrs. George C. Squires, who lost his life May 13, 1918. He was first lieutenant of the 17th Aero Squadron, United States Army.

The Regent, Mrs. Feldhauser, is a member of the Belgian Relief Society, and has adopted one Belgian orphan.

Three of our members have served with the Red Cross in France during the past year.

The Chapter has given \$25 to Comforts Kits Section of the Red Cross, and owns, as a Chapter, six Liberty Bonds. Liberty Bonds taken by individual members, \$23,500, and many members of the Chapter not heard from. One of our members, Mrs. F. C. Kendrick, presented the Chapter with a \$100 Liberty Bond.

The St. Paul Chapter has, in fact, completed a strenuous year, and is planning to do much in the way of Americanization under the leadership of Mrs. C. Treat Speer, who has given years to the study.

GOODE KING FELDHAUSER,
Regent.

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE

By William Collins

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To deck the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall a while repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there!





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6400a. ROGERS.—Mathew Rogers lived in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1745, later moved to Hampshire Co., Va. Wanted, name of his wife with dates of b, m, d and Rev record, he having been a pensioner, according to "Rev Soldiers of Va." Did William, son of Mathew Rogers, b. Mar. 6, 1768 (?), render service in the Rev?

(2) BRAKE.—John Brake was a Rev pensioner, was twice married, (1st) Elizabeth Wetherholt, (2d) Catharine Shook. Wanted, Rev record with dates of b, m and d of John Brake and wives, also would like to get in touch with some one who can and will give me a biographical sketch of him and his wives, especially the last wife.

(3) SOLES.—William Soles was a Rev pensioner from Va. Would like to know if he had a son Peter. If so, would like his Rev record with all necessary data.

(4) PARKS.—Parks m Elizabeth Newman, and lived in Highland Co., O., early in the last century. Would like name and Rev data.—C. B. S.

6401. COX.—There is a William Cox on record as having served in Rev, in an organization of Maryland troops. Who did he marry and what were the names of his children? Tradition states he lived in Baltimore Co., Md.—L. P.

6403. WORLEY.—There is a record of one John Worley having served in Penn. Reg., Capt. Bordes' Co., Col. Francis Johnston's Reg., 5th Penn., Rev War. Who did he marry and what were the names of his children? Was he a native of Pa.?—L. K. D.

(2) JONES.—There was a Benjamin Jones, who m Elizabeth Foster and lived at Wilkes-

bow, N. C., after the Rev. He had a bro, Geo. Jones, who m Phoebe Foster, sister of Elizabeth. This family of Jones were supposed to have moved from Orange Co., Va., abt 1784. Can anyone tell if this Benjamin Jones served in Rev War? Also the dates of his b, d and his father's name. Elizabeth Foster Jones d Sept. 13, 1848.—M. B. W.

6404. KERCHER.—The Pa. Archives give the names of Christian, Fredrick, Geo. Fredrick, Jacob, John and Martin Kercher as having served in Rev War. An ancestor of mine, Gotfried or Godfrey Kercher, m Margaret Nanchpough. He was b March 7, 1732. He had son named John Michael, b April 26, 1764, who served the last two years of Rev. I have not been able to find record of service under name of Michael, as he was generally known. Think he might have been the "John" mentioned above. Can anyone tell if these men were brothers or give the record of Godfrey Kercher's marriage or service in Rev?—L. P.

6405. BATCHELDER.—Wanted, parentage of Hannah Batchelder, b March 29, 1766, d Nov. 10, 1853, m Daniel Post, of Post Mills, Vt.

(2) WILLIAMS.—Wanted, parentage of Ruth Williams, of Rocky Hill or Wethersfield, Conn.; she d 1806. M Capt. John Riley, of Wethersfield.—L. J.

6406. CROCKETT. — James Crockett, of Wytherville, Va., was b in 1750, died Feb. 10, 1826. M Mary Drake, dau of Samuel Drake and his wife, Mary (or Polly) Cox, in 1771. He was a son of John William Crockett, who emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, in 1732, and his wife, Esther Thompson, of Donegal, Ireland, a Presbyterian Minister to Colonies. His sister, Ann Agnes Crockett, m John Montgomery, Nov. 28, 1853 (Bible record). Did

either James Crockett or his father serve in the Rev? If so, official proof of service is desired.

(2) RICE.—Holman Rice was b Feb. 28, 1758, m Jane Morris, Oct. 19, 1780. He was b in Va., some say in Prince Edward Co., others in Albemarle and others near Richmond. Was he in the Rev? Had a son, Theodoric Bland, and was an ardent Presbyterian.—M. O. G.

6407. GORDON-HAYNES-BROOKS.—John Gordon, b in N. C., Feb. 12, 1745, just north of Albemarle Sound, m 1773, Anne Haynes, sister of Thos. Haynes (one of Marions' men), and lived in Halifax Co., Tenn., or N. C. After the Rev, John Gordon moved to Hawkins Co., in East Tenn., then to Smith Co., Tenn., then to Trigg Co., Ky., where he and Ann d (1815). Their son Thomas m Elizabeth Brooks, Apr. 30, 1812. The names of John Gordon's father and mother desired. Did they come direct from Scotland? Give brothers' and sisters' names. Who were the parents of Anne Haynes and of Elizabeth Brooks?

(2) FIELD.—William Field, b June 3, 1808, d 1861, m 1835, Mary Young, b 1815, d 1880, dau of Dr. Henry Young, of Trimble Co., Ky. He m Ellen Kirby. Did Dr. Young serve as surgeon in Rev War? Give proof.—N. F. H.

6408. LAMBERT.—The Lambert genealogy requested, and Rev service, with proof.—L. R. L.

6409. WATKINS.—Information desired abt Samuel Watkins, name given in the History of the Old Cheraws Indians. He was under Amos Wuedham, year 1782. My family of Watkins came from Wales and first settled in Va. One m a woman named "From Veal." Our branch emigrated from Eastern Va. to N. C., settling in the Co. of Bath. My great-grandfather was Levin Watkins, and we have a copy of a deed he and his wife executed in 1773 in Edgecombe Co., N. C. He m second the dau of John Becton, and lived in Duplin Co., N. C. Levin Watkins had bros, Peter and Mitchell. He was a member of the convention at Fayetteville, representing Duplin Co., in 1789. He was in the N. C. Senate from 1790 to 1803. He was probably b in the Co. of Bath or Pitt or Edgecombe, N. C., abt 1750, and d abt 1815.

(2) WILLIAMS.—How can I find proof that my great-grandfather, Robin Williams, from Duplin Co., N. C., was in the battle of Moores Creek, during the Rev War? A cousin, Black Cot, of Warsaw, N. C., told me he remembered hearing his mother tell, "After the battle of Moores Creek, Williams' horse came home; all gave him up as dead, but next day up walked Robin." Robin Williams came from Wales.

(3) ISLER.—The Colonial and State records of N. C., Vol. 4, p. 884, William Isler is

recorded as Lieut. of Militia, commission dated Jan., 1755. William Isler m Hester, the sister of Col. John Pugh Williams, of the Rev. My father was Thaddeus Hargett Watkins; my mother, my father's 3d cousin, was Hettie Cooper. My grandmother was Ann Isler Simmons, her parents were George Washington and Hester Kornegey Simmons. His father was Daniel Simmons and his mother Penelope Hargett—also Hester Kornegey Simmons' (wife of George Washington Simmons) mother was Hester Hargett, and Hester and Penelope Hargett's father was Peter Hargett and their mother was Ann Isler. Ann Isler's father was William Isler, of military fame.—J. R. E.

6410. DEYGERT.—Can anyone tell me the names of the parents of Marguaret Deygert, who m 1781, De Wold Dietrich, a Rev soldier, buried at Frankfort, N. Y., who was one of the defenders of Cherry Valley, during Walter Butler's Raid?—C. W. H.

6411. McNABB.—William McNabb's record is found in Pa. State Library. William McNabb, private in Capt. John Brisban's Co., Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Author St. Clair, Col., from Jan. 5 to Nov. 25, 1776. The name next appears as a private in Capt. James Mercer's Co., Fifth Battalion, Lancaster Co. Militia, commanded by Col. James Crowford, Jan. 9, 1777. He also served as a private in Capt. Wm. Skiles' Co., Lancaster Co. Militia, and in Capt. Henry Kendrick's Co., East Side Lampeter Township, Lancaster Co. Militia, year not stated. He was mustered out of Wm. Skiles' Co., on May 28, 1789. See page 101, Vol. 2, Penna. Archives, Fifth Series, and pages 85, 460, 656, Vol. 7, Penna. Archives, Fifth Series; also Penna. Archives, Vol. 3, p. 561, Sixth Series. Am very anxious for information regarding this Rev soldier.—C. G. S.

6412. GARWOOD.—Ancestry and descendants desired of John Garwood, of Culpeper Co., Va. The descendants, most of them at least, emigrated to Ohio and later two sons came to Perry Co., Ill. Did he serve in Rev War? Is there a Garwood Genealogy?

(2) DAVIS-MUSSIE.—Wanted, ancestry, father, mother and brothers of Lucy Davis (1760-1827), who m Thomas Mussie (1762-1832). They were b and m in Albemarle Co., Va., and d in Ky., Adair Co., where they emigrated (1817). Will was probated at Columbia, Adair Co., Ky., Apr. 2, 1832. They had eight children.—M. G.

6413. BASSETT.—Did Henry Bassett, of Westfield, Mass., render any patriotic or military service during the Rev period? Henry Bassett m Mary Percy, Nov. 13, 1769. Wanted, dates, of b of each, and record of their children.—J. B. S.

6414. LEWIS.—Wanted, ancestry and family of Esther Lewis, b May 28, 1744, who m Abijah Wood, March 22, 1764, and lived in Draent, Mass. Abijah Wood served in the Rev.

(2) WILKINS.—Ancestry desired of Hannah Wilkins, who m John Washer, March 3, 1735, Middleton, Mass. Is there Rev service in this line?—M. H. W.

6415. KIRKPATRICK.—Hugh Alexander Kirkpatrick was b in Sumner Co., Tenn., 1774. M Isabella Stuart, b 1777, whose father was Archibald Stuart, supposed to have been from Va. Genealogical information desired. Did either of their fathers render patriotic service?—H. T. S.

6416. CURTIS.—Zachariah Curtis lived in Chesterfield, Hampshire Co., Mass. Both he and his son Zachariah Curtis, Jr., rendered service during the Rev War. Can anyone give me the dates of Zachariah Curtis, Sr., b, d, m, and wives' maiden name, and the names of his children?

(2) KELSO.—Hugh Kelso lived in Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., and served from that town during the Rev War. Did he have a dau, Susannah, who m Francis S. Black on Feb. 23, 1796, in Chester? Any information about the Kelso-Black families is desired.—C. A. C.

6417. ANDERSON.—James Anderson, b in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents, settled in Penna. When a young man m a Miss McLanelian, native of Pa. In 1725, went to Augusta Co., Va., on an exploring expedition, and returned to Pa. for family and settled near old stone church, Agusta Co., Va. A son, James, fought in the Continental line. Wanted, Rev record. He m Isabel or Isabella King. And John, wife Frances Clarke, dau of Joseph Clarke and Mary Reynolds, served in War of 1812. Rev and War of 1812 services wanted and other family history.

(2) CHRISTIAN.—John Christian's dau, Isabella Christian, m John King. Isabella Christian's name spelled Isabel and Eysabellow. Wanted, any information pertaining to Rev services or family history of Christian in Va.

(3) KING.—John King, son of Robert King, John King m Isabel Christian (Isabella, etc). Isabel King m James Anderson. John King attended Lin Kling Spring Church, Fisherville, Va. Rev service of John King, with family history, wanted.—E. P. H.

6418. BOARDMAN.—Information of one Elijah Boardman, of Wethersfield, Conn., who served in the Rev War (date of enlistment and discharge) is desired. His family received money and land from U. S. Government. Later he m Miss Nancy Deming, of Wethersfield, Conn.—N. N. B.

6419. RUSH.—I am trying to establish my

ancestry from Chas. G. Rush, of Ala., to Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence.—E. R. H.

6420. MILLS.—Corporal Edw. Mills was killed at Fort Griswold, Conn., 1781. When, where and whom did he m? He left a widow and son, Edward. His widow afterwards m a Mr. Smith and moved to N. Y. This son, Edward Mills, m Locina Stewart on the Delaware in N. Y., when? Who was Locina Stewart's father? Is there Rev service there?

(2) TAYLOR.—Eben Taylor m Clarissa Stout, a descendant of Richard and Penelope (Van Princess) Stout. Was a son of Elihu Taylor and his wife Sarah. Eben Taylor was b in N. Y. State. Elihu's father was Samuel Taylor. Dates and Rev data desired.

(3) WRIGHT.—The Chieftain of the Clan MacGregor fled to America under the name of Wright; said name was kept by the family. They moved from N. Y. to Penna., among the Quakers. One branch, Gabriel Wright or his father, moved to Ky. Gabriel's children were: Sarah m Stephen Cory, Jonathan, John, Job m Polly Cook, David, Roda m Stephen Cory, Hosea and Caleb, who m Mary Ann Sleeth, a descendant of Lord Leet, or Leith, of Eng. Caleb was in the War of 1812. Wanted, dates for Gabriel's wife, her name and his father's name. Was it Gabriel or his father who fought in the Rev?

ANSWERS

2802. TOULINSON.—I am descended from Wm. Toulinson, of N. C. Tradition states they were Scotch. A town clerk in Rockingham Co., N. C., found that a family of that name had lived there, and gave me a list containing the names Wm., Thos., Alex. and Wildey or Willey Toulinson. Our line was Wm., who had sons Thos. and Wildey, who removed to Ky., and from there to Brownsville, White Co., Ill., in the late 1700's or early 1800's. Their dau, Catherine Toulinson, when very young, m a Mr. Hammond, and had ten sons. After his death, she m a Mr. Blackstone. She is buried here on the old Blackstone farm.—*Jannette Burlingham*, Shullsburg, Wis.

2896. BLUE.—My troubles begin with a Fannie or Frances Blue, who was probably about the age of her husabnd, Zador Howard, who was b 1787 or 1789. Great-grandmother Fannie Blue was supposed to have been b in Va. (but may have been b in Ohio). Her husband was b in Pa., and they lived in Fayette and Athens Co., Ohio. Fannie's children were Wm. (our ancestor), James, Andrew Jackson, Philip; Nancy, m Baumgartner; Sarah, m Donovan; Elizabeth, m Reed; Rachael, m Cullern; Priscilla, m Oates; Eliza, m Bucks; Susan, m Jewett. Can you put me

in touch with anyone who has records of the Blue family?—*Jannette Burlingham, Shullsburg, Wis.*

4074. WALMESLEY-ROBINSON.—I have the service of McKinney Robinson, verified, and will be glad to share it.—*Mrs. D. G. Powell, 1405 Washington Ave., Parkersburg, W. Va.*

4448. FOOTE.—The parents of Sylvanus Foote, b in Lee, Mass., Mar. 17, 1811, were Sylvanus and Abigail (Bradley) Foote. If the questioner cared to know, I could give the history of two of the brothers of Sylvanus (Jr.), who went west and had a romantic and tragic history. Their names were Francis and Jared Bradley Foote.—*Mrs. R. H. Kinney, 1112 Oberlin Ave., Lorain, Ohio.*

4547. JACKSON.—I am tracing the Middleton line back to Rev service, through the Jackson family. Am sure I can assist you.—*Mrs. Robert Ferris, Laddonia, Mo.*

4618. CARR.—Am trying to get the record of John Carr (my g-grandfather), who served in the Rev War, as a member of the 3d S. C. Regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson. He enlisted Jan. 4, 1778, according to report of the adjutant general of the War Department. Genealogical record of said John Carr requested.—*Mrs. J. F. Boyd, 111 Holston Ave., Johnson City, Tenn.*

4825. SMITH.—Captain John Smith removed from Franklin Co., Va., to Montgomery. This family of Smith intermarried with the Hatchers, Haines, Tefwich, Jeters and other well-known families.—*Mrs. R. M. Rowland, 2525 6th Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.*

4998. WOODS.—The "Woods-McAfee Memorial," by Rev. Neander Woods, gives the second as William, son of William and Elizabeth Bustard, of Albemarle Co., Va. William Bustard, Jr., lived in Wythe Co., and m Jane, dau of Michael Jr. and Ann Woods. Michael Jr. was son of Michael and Mary (Cambell) Woods; Michael Woods, Sr., was the son of John and Elizabeth Worsop Woods. They were English-Irish, and I have the names of the families to the year 1534.—*Mrs. Childs.*

5172. ALLEN.—Regarding Ethan Allen's brothers' Rev service: I am a descendant from Elizabeth Allen (b Dinwiddie Co., Va., July 3, 1773, m Abraham Spain), supposed to have been a niece of Ethan Allen, but I do not know which of his brothers was her father. She and her husband moved in 1813 to Rutherford Co., N. C., and in 1815 to Knox Co., Ind., moving in 1819 to Gibson Co., Ind., where they remained. Ethan Allen's brothers saw service in the Rev, except Levi. He was associated with the Green Mountain Boys, prior to the Revolution, but his sympathies during the War seem to have been largely pro-British. He joined British forces in S. C., and

made journeys to Southern States for land speculation. He had a dau in Bethlehem School, Penna. He d in Burlington, Vt. Can trace the Allen ancestry to Queen Elizabeth's time in England. There are works which would be helpful. "Descendants of Samuel Allen, of Windsor, Conn.," by Orrin P. Palmer, deals with his family, and "A Biographical History of Litchfield Co., Conn.," by Payne K. Kilbourne, contains genealogies of some of Ethan's brothers. Such works are rare, and can be found only in genealogical collections. I have some data concerning Ethan's other brothers.—*Mrs. G. W. Beattie, Highland, Cal.*

6020. SIMS.—There are three branches of the Sims family in the U. S., probably not related to each other. One branch, from Wetram Towers (sometimes spelled Yetram Towers), a small town on the Scottish border. The first Sims of this Branch was Beuth Sims, killed in the battle of Hastings. The first Sims of this branch who immigrated to America was John Sims. Cannot connect them with our branch of the family. Another branch came from England, probably as Mormon converts; I cannot connect them with our family. Another branch came from Scotland, possibly from the Highlands; this seems to be our branch of the family. William Sims, Sr. (great-great-grandfather), was living in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1740, with his wife, Martha. No record of his children, except as noted below. One brother, James, was a wealthy slaveholder in Ky. Another brother, John, was a member of Congress from same State. An uncle, Thomas Sims, was killed in the Rev War. William, Sr. was probably b in Scotland. His son, William Sims 2d (great-grandfather), b in Culpeper Co., Va., May 14, 1760—15 years before the Rev War. Wife's name was Amelia Russell. Children: Larkin, Mary, Joshua, James, William (3d), Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Thomas, Ann, Martha, Lewis. William Sims, 2d was a soldier in the Rev War, and was drawing a pension when he d in Indiana in 1844. His son, William 3d (grandfather), b in Culpeper Co., Va., March 3, 1787. Children of William Sims, 3d: Page, Wyley, William Ortz, John Strange, Elijah (my father), Ann, Mary. Extracts from the "Pension Office and War Department" show that one William Sims served as private in Captain Andrew Wallace's company, 12th Va. Regiment, Rev War. He enlisted March 1, 1777, to serve three years, and his name last appears on a roll dated Dec. 24, 1777, with remark, "Missing since battle of Oct. 4." He is reported on the rolls for Sept. and Oct., 1777, as "Absent, wounded." Further: "The records of this office show that one William Sims enlisted Feb. 12, 1778, in Capt. Charles Flemming's

company, 7th Va. Regiment. He was transferred to Lieut. Col. Wm. Heath's company, 3d and 7th Va. Regiment, in June, 1778; to Maj. Webb's company, 5th Va. Regiment, in May, 1779. Was promoted to sergeant, Feb. 16, 1778; re-enlisted as a private Jan. 16, 1779, to serve during the war, and his name last appears on the roll, dated near Morristown, Dec. 9, 1779, which bears the remark, 'Com'd South.'" We have no evidence that William Sims, Sr. was in the war, hence the conclusion William Sims 2d enlisted, and after being wounded in Oct., 1777, must have been mustered out of the service, and again enlisted.—*M. Z. Sims*, 249 N. Hayes Ave., Pocatello, Idaho.

6064. (5) McDONALD.—Alexander R. McDonald (McDaniel), b Nov. 23, 1789, probably near Hillsburg, Orange Co., N. C., d Sept. 12, 1852, in Andrew Co., Mo. Was a soldier (a sergeant) in the War of 1812, probably serving with Orange Co. (N. C.) troops. In the year 1833 he resided in Parker Co., Ind., and later removed to Andrew Co., Mo. He may at one time have resided in Ky. His first wife's name was Baker. It might have been "Ann Eliza," as that seems to have been a family name. By this marriage there were two children: (1) Nathaniel Greene, who d in Oregon. (2) Eliza Margaret, b Feb. 10, 1817, d Mar. 31, 1847, in Andrew Co., Mo. M Daniel Underwood, May 26, 1836, in Parder Co., Ind.; removed during the 40's to Mo. Her husband was b in Chatham Co., N. C.—*Mrs. Luella Britt*, 1608 Coening Ave., Parsons, Kan.

6077. HIRST.—I am a descendant of John Hirst, through his dau Judith, who m Edward Cunard, of Loudon Co., Va., June 9, 1772. Have you been able to procure a history of the Hirst family or find any Rev service? Have you the dates of the b, m and d of John Hirst and his wife, who came to America in 1737?—*Miss M. A. Copeland*, Round Hill, Va.

6081. PIERSON.—My g-grandmother, Eliza Pierson, m Hood, lived in Cumberland Co., N. J. One dau of this marriage was my grandmother, who m Adrian Moore, son of Hosea Moore, who lived in Bridgeton, N. J. Adrian Moore and family went west to Cincinnati, O., to live abt 1838 or 1839, and Great-grandmother Hood, then a widow, with them. Later Grandfather Moore moved to Davenport, Iowa. When I was a child Great-grandmother Eliza Pierson Hood lived at my home at intervals, also with another dau. I remember, while at my home, she visited relatives in

Indianapolis, Ind., whose name was Pierson, or where the wife was Pierson before marriage. There was a bro, John Pierson, and, I think, another, whose name was Newman Pierson. My grandmother, Jane Pierson Hood Moore, died when my mother was 3 years old. The other dau, Lizzie Hood Auet, d after I was old enough to remember her. She has a dau living, so far as I know, and I hope to hear from her soon regarding many of the details of which I am ignorant. My mother d three years ago. I am inclined to think Capt. Azel Pierson is my great-grandmother's father. She was abt 95 when she d; was b abt 1785. I have letters written from Bridgeton, N. J., by my great-grandfather Moore to his son Adrian, then living at Davenport, Iowa. One is dated Nov. 24, 1851. He was a school master in his younger years and a surveyor. There must be records in Cumberland Co., to substantiate facts.—*Mrs. F. D. Martland*, Cherokee, Iowa.

6084. WHIPPLE.—Information can be obtained of Thomas and Nellie Whipple from the Genealogical Record of Capt. John Whipple, known as John the First, of Providence, R. I. The record can be found in the public library at Providence and Boston. Capt. John also lived in Mass., and is buried at Dorchester. I have a complete record of my branch of the Whipple family from Mathew Whipple, 1616, of Beking, Essex, England, but there is no mention of a Thomas or Nellie.—*Mrs. I. G. Rosella Whipple Sims*, Rooms 37, 38 and 39, Bimel Block, Portland, Indiana.

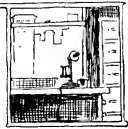
6104. SANFORD-WRIGHT.—James Wright, mentioned in the Congregational church records of Milford, Conn, m Hannah Sanford, of that place. They had several children, Joseph, b Nov. 1, 1713, in Durham, and m Eleanor Seward. Their son Joseph m Anna Camp, Dec. 27, 1776, and their dau Nancy, b 1817, m my great-grandfather, Newell Day, and came to Ohio, in 1823. I know nothing of the first generations of Wrights mentioned, nor their wives' families. The Sanfords are an old Nulford family.—*Mrs. Edward J. Douhet*, 9810 Dennison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

6111. HAYNES.—I entered the D. A. R. on the record of Peter Haynes, Rev soldier, through John Haynes, his son, and John Haynes, his grandson. I do not know who was the father of Peter Haynes.—*Mrs. Frank T. Holt*, 301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va.





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, Wednesday, February 26, 1919

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of Chapters was called to order by the Recording Secretary General in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, February 26, 1919, at 3 P. M. Mrs. Talbott, Vice President General from Maryland, was elected Chairman of the meeting, in the absence of the President General.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read Psalms 144 and 145, and the following prayer by Martin Luther:

"O Thou, my God! Do Thou, my God, stand by me, against all the world's wisdom and reason. *Oh, do it! Thou must do it!* Yea, Thou alone must do it! Not mine but Thine is the cause. For my own self I have nothing to do with these great and earthly lords. I would prefer to have peaceful days, and to be out of this turmoil. But Thine, O Lord, is this cause; it is righteous and eternal. Stand by me, thou true Eternal God! In no man do I trust. All that is of the flesh and savors of the flesh is here of no account. God, O God! dost Thou not hear me? Art Thou dead? No. Thou canst not die: Thou art only hiding Thyself. Hast Thou chosen me for this work? I ask Thee how I may be sure of this if it be Thy will; for I would never have thought, in all my life, of undertaking aught against such great lords. Stand by me, O God, in the name of Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ, who shall be my defence and shelter, yea, my Mighty Fortress through the might and strength of Thy Holy Spirit. *God help me! Amen.*"

After a prayer by the Chaplain General, the members of the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording

Secretary General and the following members noted as being present: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston; *State Regent*, Miss Fletcher.

Before any reports were read, Miss Crowell touched on a question which had been raised as to the future requirements for Chapters already authorized or to be authorized if the proposed revision regarding the formation of Chapters should be adopted by the Congress. She stated that, as there seemed to be some doubt whether organizing regents, appointed previous to the Congress, would be permitted to organize with only eight new members if Congress should adopt the requirement of twenty-five new members in towns where another Chapter already existed, or if they must organize under the requirement in force at the time their organization was completed. As Recording Secretary General she took the matter up with the Parliamentarian, who agreed that the question was well put and it might be interpreted either way, and who recommended that the Board refrain from any further appointments of organizing regents until the proposed revision could be acted upon by Congress. Mrs. Pulsifer offered the following resolution: *In view of the fact that the requirements for the formation of Chapters may in all probability be changed during this coming Congress, Be it resolved, That no organizing regents be appointed at this meeting. The adoption of this resolution was moved by Miss Crowell. A vote by roll call was requested, the result being as follows: Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, aye; Miss Crowell, aye; Mrs. Fletcher, aye; Mrs. Johnston, aye; Mrs. Pulsifer, aye; Miss Grace M. Pierce, aye; Miss Fletcher, no. There being no tie, the*

Chairman did not vote. Six in favor of the resolution and one opposed.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 640 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer and seconded that the report be accepted and the Secretary cast the ballot. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 640 applicants, and the Chairman declared these applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported deceased since the last meeting, 251; resigned, 172; reinstated, 18, and moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 18 reinstated. Miss Crowell announced the casting of the ballot and the Chairman declared these former members reinstated. The Board rose in memory of the members reported deceased.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Nellie Farrow Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville,

Fla.; Mrs. Inez Hobart Parks, Garnett, Kan.; Mrs. Virginia Pocahontas Gray White, Flat River, Mo.; Mrs. Lelia Chapman Burgess, West Winfield, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson, Forman, and Mrs. Zella Palmer Young, Bowman, North Dakota; Mrs. Hetty Beatty Hagan Low, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. Annie Sawyer Jones, North, S. C.; Mrs. Marcia H. Fraser, Calvert, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Jackman Dana, New Haven, Vermont; Mrs. M. Ethel Kelley Kern, Richmond, Va.; and Mrs. Imogene H. Field, Ripon, Wisconsin.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment:

Commodore Joshua Barney, Baltimore, Md.; Richard Henderson, Memphis, Tenn., and Wyoming, Wyoming, Ohio.

The following Chapters have been officially recorded organized since the February 4th Board meeting:

Esek Hopkins, at Providence, R. I.; Ellen Hardin Walworth, at New York City, N. Y.; Madam Rachel Edgar, at Paris, Ill.; Robert Rosamond, at El Dorado, and the Chapters at Little Rock and Searcy, Arkansas; Ponca City, at Ponca City, Okla.; Willows, at Willows, Cal., and the Chapter at Girard, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of this report was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and carried.

The minutes of the meeting, on motion, were adopted, and at 4:05 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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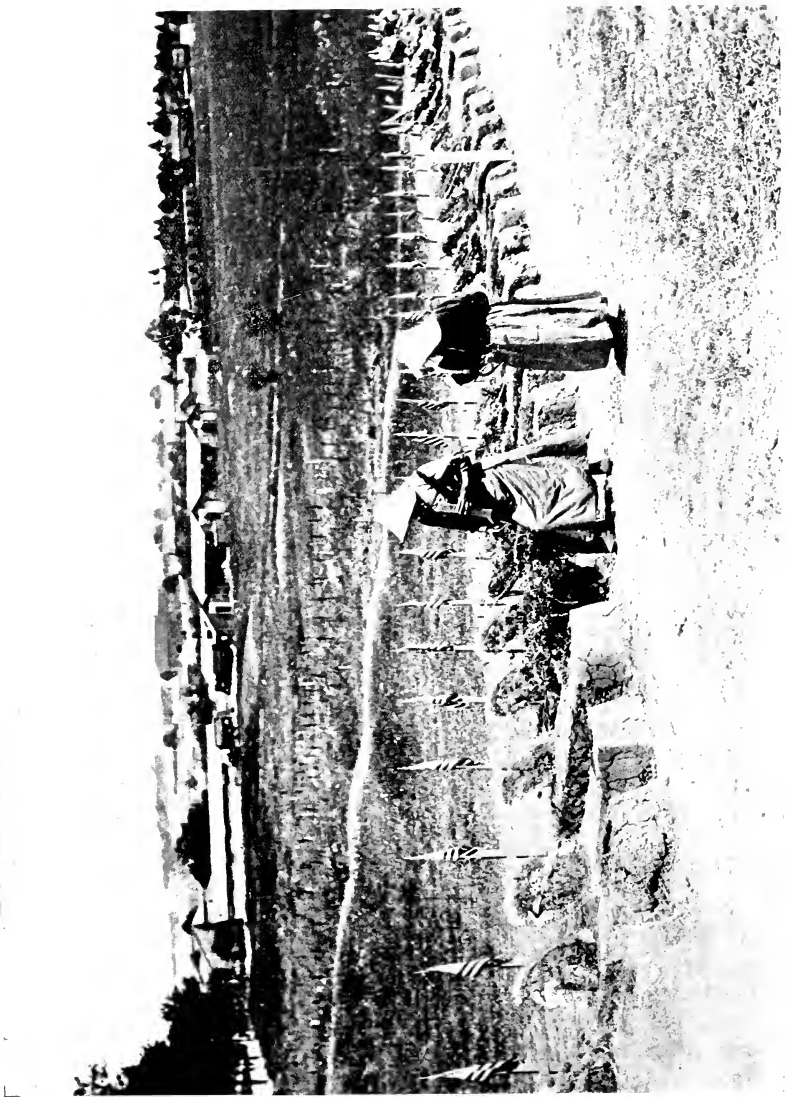
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FRENCH MOTHERS PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE SONS OF AMERICAN MOTHERS ON MEMORIAL DAY

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 6

JUNE, 1919

WHOLE No. 323

THE WRECKAGE AND SALVAGE OF WAR

By Lelia Montague Barnett

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the distinguished Major General Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, has written of her experiences in battle-scarred France with a graphic pen. Seldom has an exceptional opportunity been more cleverly related, and the Magazine voices its thanks for her contribution to its pages.—EDITOR.



LAST October when General Barnett went to France on a very important mission there was never a suggestion that I could go with him. That was impossible, and it was not until word came to me of his severe illness in Paris that I felt I *must* go. I asked to be sent to him if they valued his life, the life of the man who had trained and directed the Devil Dogs, those Marines who were to help save the world. And, because those in authority recognized his great value, they let me go to him.

I sailed in November, before the armistice and with the submarine peril ever

present. A strange, eventful voyage it was, full of incident, and unlike any other experience of my life. Suddenly, one day, came out of the air the wonderful message: "The armistice has been signed." It was a strange way for it to come in to this No Man's Land to us who had lived for so many months in a war-time environment, and it was a long time before we could grasp its meaning. Then we celebrated, and boldly sailed into Bordeaux with the ship's lights ablaze and its flags flying. And, all the way to Paris, we talked Blessed Peace.

A few days after my arrival, when General Barnett had been pronounced



FROM A HILL OVERLOOKING THE RUINS OF CUISY AN AMERICAN OBSERVER SCANS THE HORIZON FOR SIGNS OF RETREATING BOCHE.
NOTE THE OLD TRENCHES THAT SCAR THE HILLSIDE AT THE EXTREME RIGHT



THE ARGONNE FOREST

ILLUSTRATING ONE OF THE TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTIES THAT FACED THE AMERICANS IN THE ADVANCE IN THE ARGONNE. THIS IS A GENERAL VIEW OF A PART OF THE FAMOUS ARGONNE FOREST WHERE GERMAN MACHINE GUNS WERE TANGLED IN THE THICK UNDERBUSH AND THE TERRAIN WAS HARD GOING FOR TANKS AND YANKS

convalescent, I was given my wonderful trip by that splendid officer and gentleman, Major General Harbord, who commanded the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of United States Marines in their immortal fight at Belleau Wood in the Chateau Thierry sector. The proudest moment of my life was when he called me a "good Marine" and offered to send me where my "sons" had fought so gallantly. And so, in a car given me by General Harbord, and accompanied by several of his officers of the Marine Corps, I was sent to all the battlefields where our glorious men had fought.

So far beyond all former wreckage and wastage of war is the present devastation of France that it makes previous accounts of ruins pale into feeble and inept description. I have visited Pompeii and Herculaneum, and find portions of both of these ancient cities less destroyed than the once smiling towns and villages of modern France.

En route to Chateau Thierry our military automobile went swiftly along the always famous and now sinister Paris-Metz Road. The road wound through tiny towns and villages untouched by war, apparently just the same as for centuries past. Now and then it suddenly became a village street, lined on either side with stone and plaster houses, which seemed for some reason to have been visited with a strange disease, leaving them pock-marked, shaky and exhausted. A few buildings had succumbed, and many leaned against each other in weakness of spirit. This was at first rather amazing until one realized that shells had begun to reach these environs of Paris—even these little villages had known the iron rain of the Hun. Some two hours from Paris the ruins became more marked, more definite and more terrible. The

road was in good repair, far better than most of our best. It had been lined with magnificent trees, centuries old, and they were pathetic in their ruins. Bomb and shell had laid them low, direct hits had shattered them into the semblance of palmettos and tropical plants, and great gaps in their noble ranks had brought desolate fields close to the road.

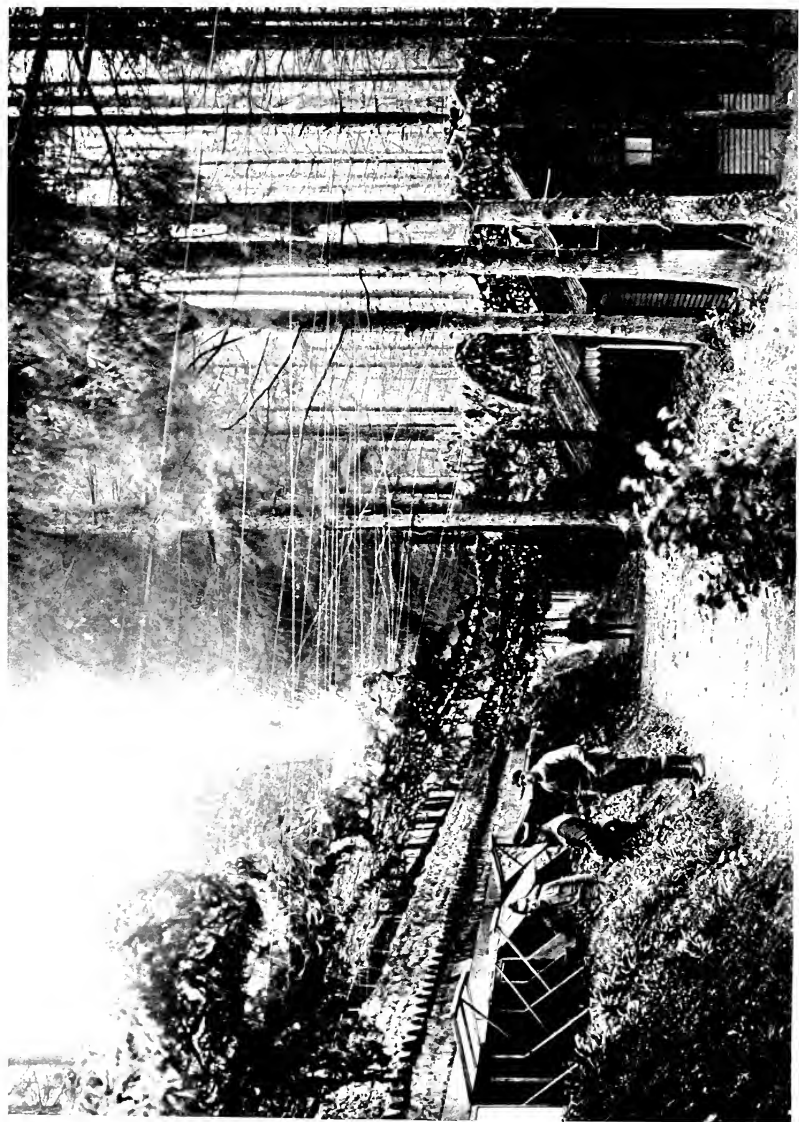
But hundreds of poilus were at work replacing them, poilus in stained blue uniforms, heavy packs upon the ground, battle-scarred, weary, but plucky. They were planting baby trees. And, with the wonderful and complete economy of France, they had gathered the shattered wood and stacked it by the roadside, trunks of trees, cordwood, firewood, small fagots, twigs, nothing to be wasted, all salvaged, all to do some good—and this was less than a week after the signing of the armistice. It was the epitome of the spirit of France.

Only a few turns of the steering wheel and further ruin stared us in the face. Through many tiny towns, which now appear on new maps as "Site of Town of ———," we passed, awe-struck. The French towns usually contain one long, straight street with houses built close to the road on either side. They are of stone or plaster, with very thick walls and deep windows. In larger towns the side streets lead into the market places, and generally the Church dominates the community and keeps watch and ward over her simple and beloved people. Through these towns, through Montreuil-aux-Lions, Le Thiolet, Bouresches, Lucy-le-Bocage, Torcy and innumerable others, utter ruin was on every side.

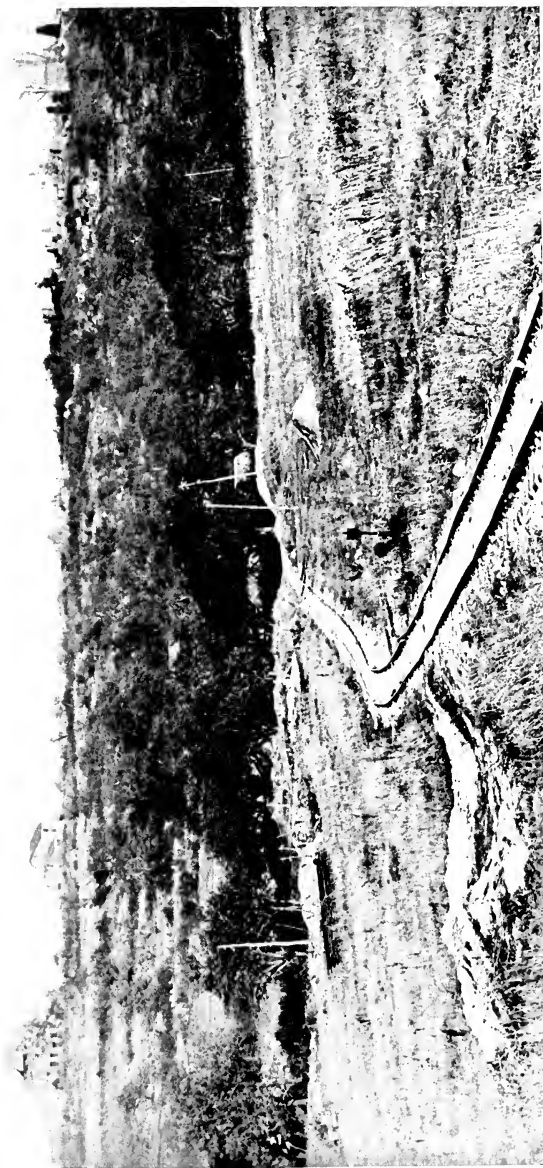
At Lucy-le-Bocage we met a strange sight. The lovely old Gothic church was gone except one pointed, arched alcove, and there, resting on a beam, hung a



BRIDGE AT CHATEAU THIERRY CROSSING THE MARNE WHICH WAS BLOWN UP BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS TO PREVENT THE GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS



CAMOUFLAGED HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION, A. E. F.



TOWN OF MONTEAUCON, SITUATED ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF THIS REGION, IS ONE OF THE BEST OBSERVATION POSTS ON THE WESTERN FRONTS. IN THE CHATEAU ON THE LEFT AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE TELESCOPE USED BY THE CROWN PRINCE DURING THE VERDUN OPERATIONS WAS CAPTURED BY TROOPS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION, A. E. F.

life-sized figure of Christ upon the Cross, almost entirely uninjured, save for a wound in the face, and pitifully regarding the ruined and devastated world about Him. It is a strange fact that there are many of these Crucifixes, wayside shrines and Calvarys alone erect and uninjured in the most dreadfully devastated parts of the battlefields.

Lucy-le-Bocage has been entirely destroyed, but a few well-built cellars remain, and from one of these came three old, old people, bowed and broken and worn. At sight of my Red Cross uniform they fondled my hands and clung to me and cried for help. When they learned that I was the wife of the Commandant of the Marines they told me inspiring tales of what our wonderful lads had done. They spoke a curious patois, hardly intelligible to me, but I could understand Greek or Choctaw if spoken in praise of the Marines whom I love so well! They asked me if we would help to rebuild their town. I told them I was sure America would aid them. I hope we are going to make good!

We went from ruined town to ruined town. Sometimes what was left after the shelling had gone to make over the destroyed and necessary road; sometimes the front of a house, with remnants of fluttering lace curtains, showed that *there* had been a home. No animal life was left—an occasional eerie cat only intensified the absence of life.

So accustomed had we grown by this time to devastation that it was rather a surprise on entering Chateau Thierry to find a city remaining there. Only the bridge and the railroad station and outlying parts had been destroyed. The shell holes and shattered windows which remained in the damaged houses were now quite an ordinary sight. There was no

glass left in Chateau Thierry, but the oiled paper in the windows is a very good substitute, and the French with their innate artistic ability had made it very pretty with diamond panes, scroll work and other attractive designs. La Fontaine's house had been destroyed, but his statue was not much injured.

It was a sacred pilgrimage for me into the Bois de Belleau. I was allowed to go there, so that I might see where the Marines had fought so superbly and find the graves of some of those dear to me. Many descriptions have been given of the "Wood of the United States Marines," as the French have named it, and it was an evil place. Broken and tangled barbed wire still hung around and about it. Shattered trees, torn underbrush, shell-torn ground, rocks blown from their foundations, and sacred graves marked this historic ground.

How shall I tell of what I felt when I went into this haunted forest, where our dear lads fought so valiantly to save the world? Eight thousand of our Marines went into Belleau Wood, and our casualties, dead and wounded, reached the appalling total of 5199.

Many of these Marine dead were buried where they had fallen in that awful fighting, and I found scores of those graves, some still undisturbed, marked by rough but loving crosses, rudely pencilled, wreath-hung with forest leaves—all mutely telling that even in that corner of hell there lingered Love, Pity and Regret. Let no mother feel that her boy was unmourned; for each one who fell there was sorrow and a sense of loss. Many of the bodies, forever precious to our Country, were being carried to the newly made Military Cemetery, and were being laid away together in companionship of man and officer,

and as I looked at the "crosses, row on row," and read the names, I thought it very beautiful that those officers—lads, most of them—so pitifully young—should lie at the end of those long rows, still watching over their faithful and trusted men who had followed them to the death.

The Military Cemeteries are well cared for. In many places there are tall sentinel trees, while all are fenced in with rough but quaint artistry. Each grave has its cross with silently appealing arms, asking for the prayer which none would withhold. On each cross is a metal disk with the American flag and a laurel wreath; underneath is another metal tag with the man's name and regiment. There must be many dead, of course, who, buried in shell holes, share unknown graves with scores of others in the fellowship of Eternity, but most of the American dead are at rest in well-marked and well-cared-for graves.

The ravages of war are still visible about and around Chateau Thierry and became even more marked as we went farther on to the old town of Châlons, the only place in the locality where it was possible to spend the night. Châlons was one of the "not so badly injured towns" (the comparison is made possible only by the excessive destruction of the others); it had been more bombed by the planes than shelled by the guns. The people were back in their homes, the sad, grave, weary people, and the little inn was hospitably ready to receive us.

The little inn was but a shadow of its old self. A full third of the building had been torn away, shell marks and bullet holes were commonplace, the outer walls were nicely propped up with heavy retaining beams, but native ingenuity had risen above the disaster and a charming

French dinner, prettily served by the mistress of the house, was ready for us. We even had butter and cheese—not to be had at the Ritz Hotel in Paris, and a cheerful little fire was very cozy and welcome. I slept soundly that night in a bomb-torn room where the hole in the floor was neatly though breezily covered with a rug, and the omnipresent oiled paper did little to keep out the cold. Still it was shelter and I was very tired, and I "lay me down with a will." The torn places and cracks in the walls were artistically repaired with evergreens and vines.

The little inn is now a friendly shelter and rendezvous for all passing through the battlefronts, and many strange and distinguished guests does it hold. Its tribulations are over for this war at least, and it can spare the time to realize the thrilling high lights of its historic red-letter moments. The first night that I spent there, by a curious coincidence, saw two other guests arrive—one a Frenchman, one an American exactly resembling the ex-Kaiser, and our President Wilson. The likenesses were remarkable.

The next morning we left by motor for Rheims, which is only a short run. Here the desolation is appalling; it seems to cry aloud to Heaven for retribution.

The cathedral is in so dangerous a condition that visitors are not allowed, but our military passes let us in, and the old soldier in charge was very glad to talk to us. He told us that they could rebuild it in fifty years, and he added that he hoped our President would come to see it. The inns, hotels and municipal buildings which formerly clustered around the cathedral are gone and the bitter jest of the "Open House" is amply shown there. Beautiful Rheims is dead.

The country around Rheims and Soissons is chalky deposit, which has been

turned up thoroughly some five times, I am told, by shell fire, so that now it presents a perpetual snow landscape. All white, all uneven, with strange mounds, strange excavations, weird and desolate beyond description. In many ruined districts vines and weeds have commenced to cover the ruins, but here nothing can grow and all is desolation.

At Sommepey, in the Champagne district, the scene was a revelation. The Germans had held the post headquarters at Sommepey for three years, until our Yanks swept up and drove them away, and so hurriedly had they gone that they had left countless articles behind them.

Imagine many miles of battlefield still covered with deserted guns, ammunition, aeroplanes, cannon, clothing, canteen packs, equipment of all kinds! Picture to yourself the dug-outs hastily left by their former occupants, and the artistic and extremely well-built log cabins, with pictures and mirrors upon the walls, and substantial furnishings still intact. The refuse was the refuse of a large, populous and prosperous town, for the clothing and equipment were all good, the great heaps of champagne bottles, generally opened by breaking the neck of the bottles, and the vast piles of "feldpost" boxes, in which those at home had sent supplies to their men in the field, told of great lavishness. Everything we found there was of good quality, except that in the field dressing station I found only paper bandages. They were well rolled and packed in neat burlap bags, and system was evident everywhere, *but the bandages were paper.*

The road from there to St. Meneshould and on to Montfaucon and Verdun is like none other in all the world to-day. "A Lunar Landscape," I have heard it called. It is certainly a completely reversed one, nothing standing up, no trees, no object

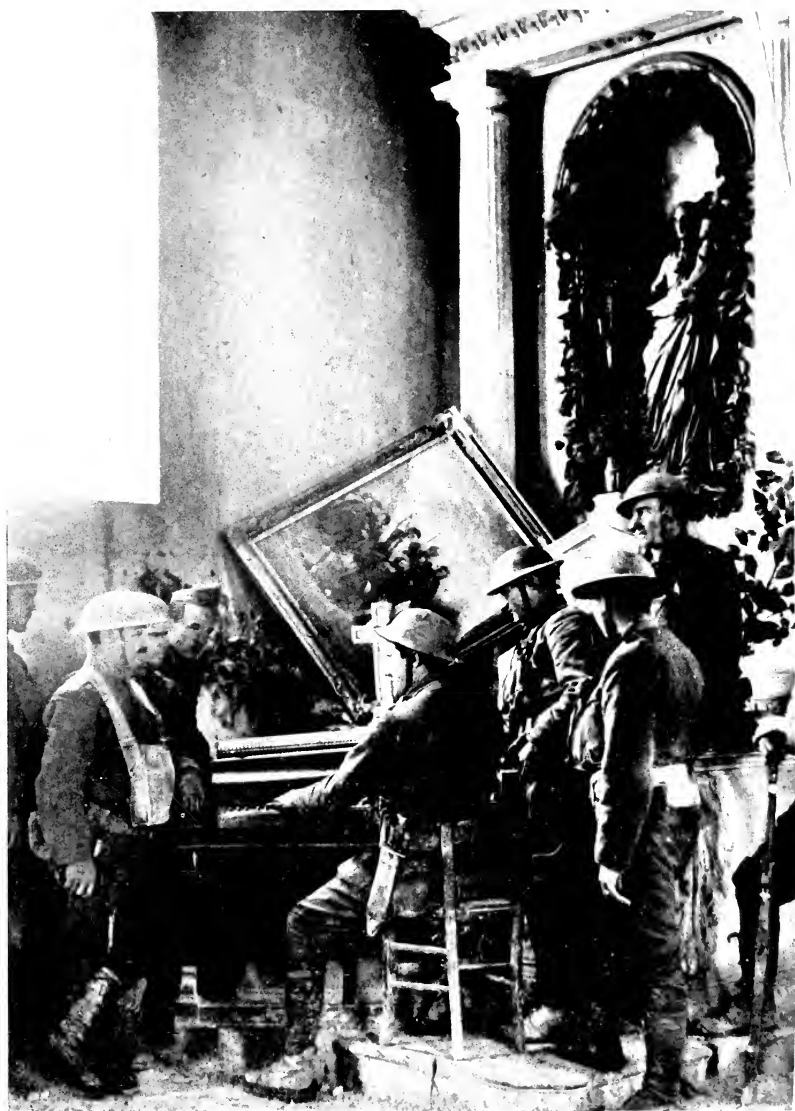
higher than the mounds of earth thrown up by the burrowing shell, nothing but the dear, solitary crosses, some with their helmets upon them, some with their stacked arms, some bare, but none silent—all eloquent and appealing.

At Montfaucon we found the town completely razed. It must have been a lovely place once. The hill is very high and was crowned by a church, rather a pretentious church, I fancy, and from here was a wonderful view of Verdun and the surrounding country. Verdun lying, as some one has said, "like a lump of sugar in a saucer."

The Crown Prince of Germany had his headquarters at Montfaucon, and there his father came to cheer his army on to victory. I remember reading of his presence, and pictured him on those heights in full view of his admiring troops. But Kaisers do not do things that way. On the far side of the Montfaucon hill is a chateau, and a sub-cellar was made there and lined with corrugated iron, set with a periscope and a wonderful and valuable telescope. From that safe vantage ground the Kaiser looked upon his battling men. Fate has decreed that this heroic stronghold should remain, though all else in the devoted town is gone.

A few tottering remnants of houses are left in Montfaucon, and from the cellar of one of these grotesque ruins I heard youthful, gay voices. I looked down and found three doughboys cheerfully cooking what they fondly hoped would be their last meal there. A chorus of surprised cries, "Gee, boys, there's a girl!" "Where did you come from?" made me introduce myself.

We had a very nice, happy time together, while my other companions explored the ruins. When I demurred against entering the dug-out on account



CHURCH RUINS IN EXERMONT, ARDENNES U. S. MARINES PLAYING ORGAN



BELLEAU WOOD

of cooties, I was quite reassured by being told that mustard gas salve would help immensely. So they gave me some in a paper, but warned me that it would do no good for German fleas, which, like their original owners, were pests and hard to get rid of. My new friends told me that they had been there for many weeks, and were hoping to move on to Luxembourg soon. They were gay, cheerful youngsters, and made no complaints of the dismal cellar in which they had been living for weeks. Two bunks, a makeshift cooking stove, some grimy blankets, a rough box or two—that was home; but they were in good spirits and polite and very, very glad to see me. I was the first woman who had been along that way, and I crowed just a little over the dough-boys by telling them that it was because I was a Marine, and therefore just naturally “first.” But they admitted me to comradeship all the same.

The men asked me if I wished to see

a strange sight, and took me to the quaint old cemetery which had surrounded the church on the top of the hill. Here was the most perfect example of the vandalism of the Huns which I had seen. Military men say that when observation posts are needed nothing is sacred, but here they had even wantonly opened the graves, no doubt in search of loot, and had thrown bodies out upon the ground, and committed unspeakable atrocities and indignities.

Lying in a curious cedar wood coffin was what was left of a woman's skeleton, clad in a strange old-world robe of red-brown velvet with a little cap, fallen from her head, long red tresses on the fleshless skull, and the look of an unknown age which belongs to the stage scenes of Shakespearean times. It was startling beyond words.

I left this desecrated holy ground with its mutely protesting crosses, “*Ici reposent en paix,*” and its dedication to God,

with a deeper feeling of horror than had yet come to me. The open world for a battlefield! Yes, if necessity calls; but not God's acre!

The way to Verdun is through torn and devastated country. Here we encountered the only bad roads of the entire trip. No words of mine can tell of the horror of the Argonne Forest regions!

To take or to save life were the two great objects in those horrible days of the Argonne. The great forest became a hell of dreadful fire, each tree seemed "to give birth to a man of death." Men died of sheer exhaustion, and others, sorely wounded, lay for many hours unattended, the great road so choked that the ambulances could not get through.

The forest looks to-day like a giant's game of Jack straws. The trees are lying aslant and in every grotesque posture, and yet the French are working there salvaging. There will be no rotting tree trunks, no wastage of limb and log as

with us. And there will be a new Argonne Forest.

Some miles out of Verdun we left our military car and took to the trenches, where we walked for several hours. Graves were everywhere, in the ditches, in the trenches, in the fields, in No Man's Land, in collected rows—and here and there I saw, most pitiful of all, the grinning skulls of some who fell so long ago—three years now—that the earth has given them back.

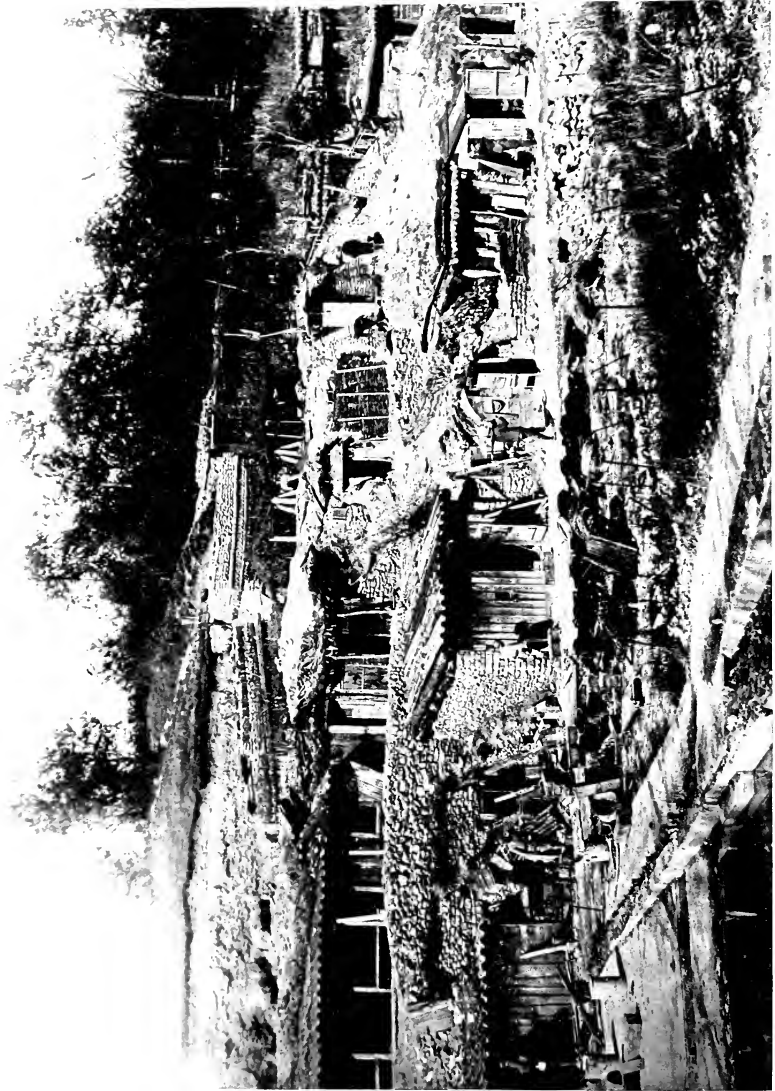
Here I saw our poor dumb heroes, our tortured, patient horses. It was a sad sight for an animal lover. I met many burial parties—one man told me that he had buried fifty-seven horses that morning, a herculean task. But there they were, lying in every position possible to imagine. One artillery team had bolted into a wire entanglement and had died there; one magnificent charger lay in the ditch, fully saddled, bridled and equipped.

The French take much better care of

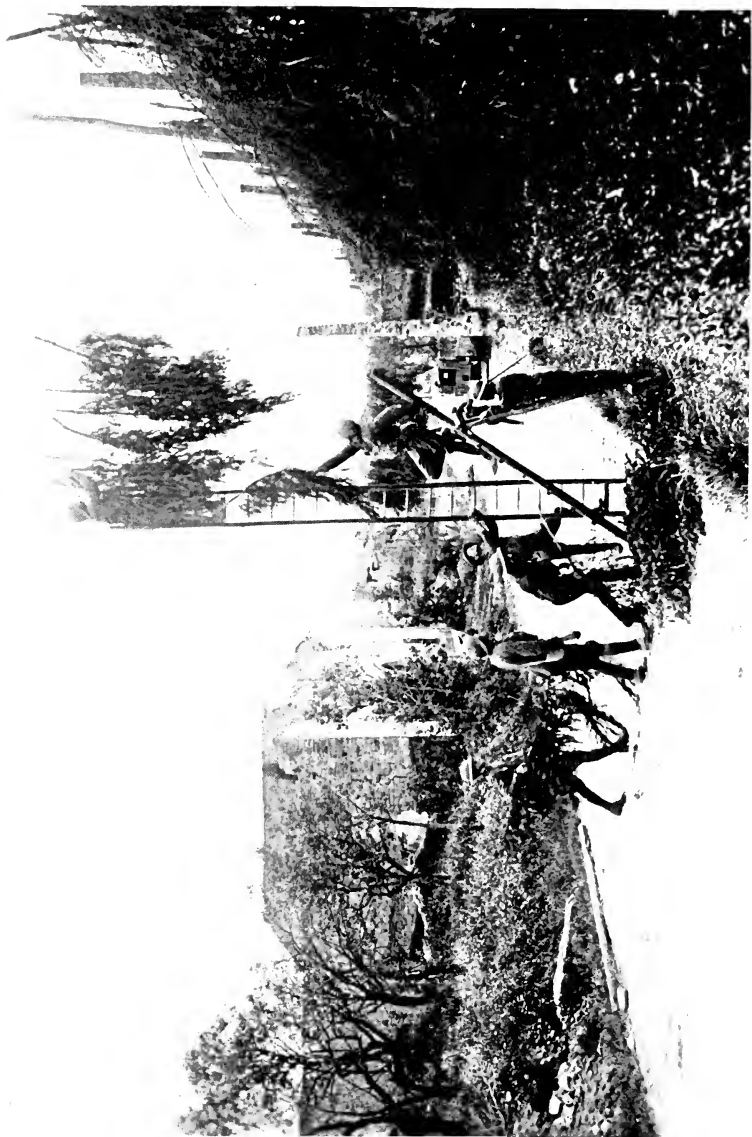


From photograph taken by Mrs. Barnett

CEMETERY RAVAGED BY THE HUNS AT MONTFAUCON



VIEW OF DUGOUT BARRACKS ON A HILLSIDE BORDERING THE EASTERN EDGE OF WHAT WAS ONCE THE ST. MIHIEL SALIENT, A THIRD-LINE POSITION. THE VALLEY WAS POPULARLY KNOWN AS "GAS HOLLOW".



CAMOUFLAGE "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"

their horses than we do. They groom them better, feed them more intelligently and care for them better. I am speaking of war horses—of course, we all know the pitifulness of the Paris cab horses. But these poor animal martyrs of ours deserve more care and more help than they got, and I was glad to turn from them to the tanks and whippets that were collected along the road. They looked as *animal* as the horses, but they had sturdily survived. They are positively comic, but terrible as prehistoric beasts.

Picturesque riverside Verdun is no more, and its fortresses have faded back into the landscape. Verdun, the fortified city, the key to Paris, the well-beloved of the Crown Prince, the taking of which was to deliver the world to the Hun, is a first-class fortress, on the Meuse, about 174 miles from Paris on the road to Metz.

On the left bank of the river is the old citadel, the remaining buildings of which were used as barracks. On all sides the approaches are guarded by an important line of defense. And now the wreck and ruin is all about. The picturesque river reflects only broken homes, the shattered streets and the universal devastation. But in Verdun they are distributing the Verdun medal, and the motto on that precious souvenir is "*They Shall Not Pass.*"

Along the road from Verdun to Metz the way was a series of war pictures. Passing beyond Verdun, the destruction was not so apparent, but preparation and determination to win were everywhere. The Germans, with their usual efficiency, had many hundreds of thousands of shells in neat and orderly piles along the roadside; the shells were each separately encased in wicker baskets and so arranged that in case of an air raid only one pile would necessarily explode. The spaces

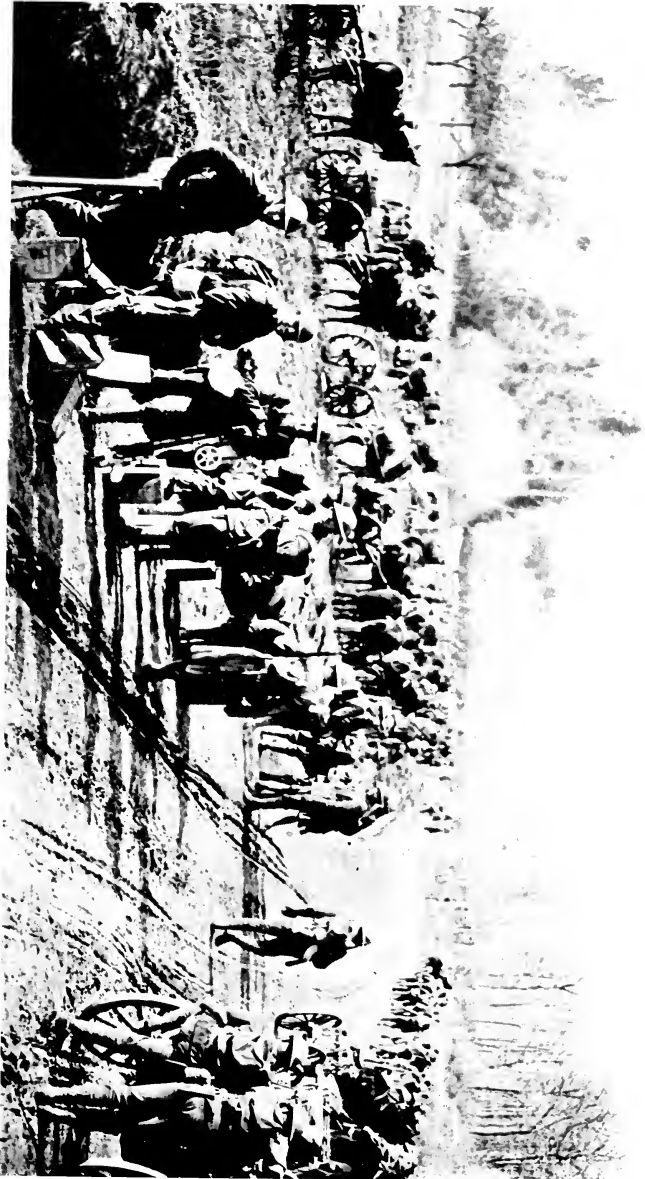
between the heaped-up missiles of death were mathematically calculated.

On every hand were deserted camions, tanks, guns, hangars and aeroplanes, and trotting down the road from Metz came the French cavalry, ruddy, strong-faced, grave, but with a suppressed air of victory about them that was very striking. Their horses were in superb condition, and their beloved 75's, the guns which saved the world, were polished and cared for. Every gun whose crew had been decorated with *fouragere* or *Croix de Guerre* proudly wore its own decoration carefully painted upon the gun-carriage, and every gun bore a girl's name. As we passed through miles of this inspiring procession, "Ninette" and "Fleurette," "Fifi," "Toto" and the rest became living personalities to me. Everything on this road beyond Verdun was in good condition, the camouflage was untouched and was most illusive, the miles of shells and ammunition most sinister.

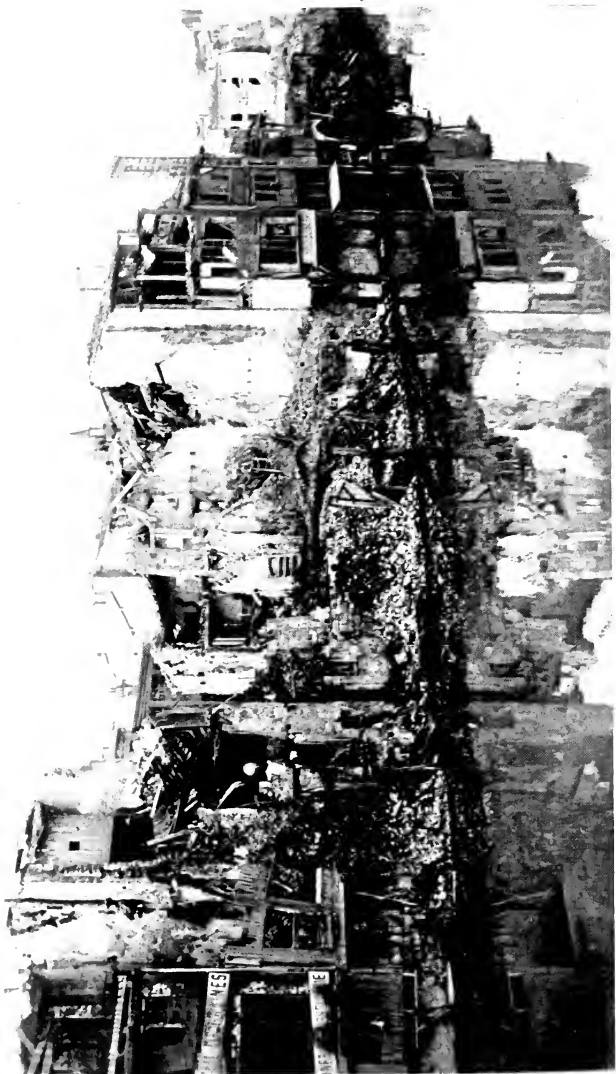
The camouflage became different as we approached Alsace-Lorraine, woven together as children make their mats at kindergarten, and there were miles of tunnel-hidden road to pass through.

We arrived at Metz at five in the evening. The populace of this German-French town, over which so many tears have been shed and so many prayers said, immediately surrounded us. I found I was the first American woman many of the children had ever seen, and I heard weird tales of America as they swarmed in and about our automobile. (Incidentally, we lost all our automobile fittings.)

Metz seemed a strange town to me. A whole people turning overnight into a new nation is a novel sight. Polyglot conversations containing as much French as was available were to be heard on all sides, and strange and weird American



THE ROAD TO METZ



RUINS OF VERDUN ON RIVER FRONT. THE RIVER MEUSE IS IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF VERDUN



NO MAN'S LAND AT THE EDGE OF ST. MIHIEL SALIENT. IT WAS OVER THIS GROUND THAT THE AMERICANS WHO ADVANCED EASTWARD IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF LES ESPARGES HAD TO CHARGE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ASSAULT. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM AN OBSERVATION POST TWO DAYS BEFORE THE BATTLE BEGAN AND WAS USED BY THE STAFF IN INDICATING OBJECTIVES

flags were boldly making their appearance on all buildings. Metz undoubtedly longs to be French, but after forty years of Hun rule it will not be a simple process to "come back."

The Metz Cathedral was not hurt at all, "cathedral strafing" not being a part of the Allied war philosophy. One curious sight can be seen there in the aggregation of life-size figures of prophets, saints and martyrs in niches all around the church. Some years ago the Kaiser had the prophet Daniel removed and his own statue, in prophet's robes, substituted. His hands are raised and clasped in hypocritical prayer, and now, instead of pulling him down, they have put handcuffs upon his wrists, and a placard about his neck, which tells an amused world: "*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

Food seemed plentiful in Metz. No beer and no potatoes were to be had, but otherwise there was no apparent shortage. The children seemed under-nourished and were poor physical specimens, but there were few signs of devastation. All night the celebrations continued, but with a strange gravity different from any other rejoicing which I have ever seen.

From Metz we came back through Bar-le-Duc, a lovely little town, beginning to recover from its years of storm and danger, and we saw the school which was skilfully bombed when full of children. Many of the little ones paid with their lives for the crime of being at school that day. We passed on down into the famous St. Mihiel salient, where again our troops fought so superbly, and where the Marines added fresh laurels to their crown. Devastation again, glory of conquest, souvenirs of the Hun and his hurried retreat, and everywhere the evidence that wherever a mill or factory or any constructive buildings or apparatus had been

located, there had fallen a rain of shells, and thousands of dollars spent to ruin and lay waste the pitiful mill-wheel or machinery by which these poor people had gained their humble living.

There is no mistaking the motive of this wanton destruction, and no one who has seen this phase of the German warfare or the destroyed churches and schools can doubt what the nature and character of the German people really are. We women of the South know what war has meant to an invaded country, and we know that the things that were done to the people of Belgium and France could never have occurred with us. The German people did these things "under orders." Our men would have mutinied.

From St. Mihiel we returned to Paris along many miles of ruined country, encountering refugees, troops, prisoners and wreckage. At one place where we were filling our automobile with "essence" in the usual wasteful American manner, two peasants stepped up and politely asked permission to fill their "briquettes" from our dripping gasoline. They were deeply grateful for the few drops they were able to salvage. What a lesson for us!

The material destruction is dreadful in beautiful France, but the human wreckage is heart-breaking, and, except for the spirit underlying it all, would be unbearable. I visited the hospitals where lie our maimed and suffering men, in a martyrdom of patient sacrifice and sublime courage. Not a word of complaint, no regrets for all they have given from their bright young lives, only grim satisfaction, when sympathized with, that the chance had come to fight for Liberty.

What stories they tell—always of some one else's bravery and pain; rarely do they speak of their own. There are grim

jesters in these hospitals; the one-legged man who was going "to be instructor in a skating rink," the armless one who would "sign up as pitcher in a baseball team," and the one who was going home and "try to out-lie the G. A. R."

The Marine stories are manifold and to me infinitely touching. I told one boy that General Barnett had said the wounded men could have anything they wanted, and urged him to ask for something. He replied, with a roguish twinkle in his young eyes: "Ask the General if he can use a one-armed Marine back in France. I've got one arm still left." Tears were near my eyes constantly and always in my heart, but not in theirs. God bless them and keep them! One of the doctors told me that the first words of a wounded boy, who had undergone a frightful operation, in coming out of ether, were: "*Doctor, have I been a good Marine?*" This is our *esprit de corps*.

The facial ward at Neuilly, away up under the eaves of the big hospital, is a place of horror, of agonized suffering and

of soul discouragement, but also full of lessons for us in Faith and Hope and Charity. These men, blinded and cruelly disfigured, are facing a dreadful future unless we do our part and come forward to help them. Before I left that ward I had talked with them all, and I hope I made them understand that their dear maimed faces held no horror for me. It was a glorious privilege to see these men.

We left Paris for home on the Kaiser's own ship, the *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, and I thought it a singularly appropriate and pleasant thing to bring home in the Kaiser's own suite the convalescent "Chief Devil Dog." Over 8000 of our troops returned with us, many sick and wounded, and it was a joy to me to be allowed to help in the hospitals on board. Oh, God be thanked that it is over, and that the mothers of the world are to be spared in future the agony which we have endured these last dreadful years. And may He comfort those who have lost their dear ones, with the thought, "He giveth His Beloved sleep."

NOTE: The illustrations accompanying Mrs. Barnett's article are reproductions of official war photographs taken by the Signal Corps, U. S. Army.



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



URING the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

"RESOLVED, That this Twenty-eighth Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled this 19th day of April, 1919, send an expression of hearty sympathy and loyalty to President Woodrow Wilson in his great effort to bring peace to the world." This was sent to the President in Paris, and on April 22d your President General received the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1919.

DEAR MRS. GUERNSEY:

I am just in receipt of a cablegram from the President in which he asks me to convey to the Daughters of the American Revolution, through you, his heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the message sent him, which has given him the greatest pleasure and encouragement.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

* * * * *

The revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, so long talked about and hoped for, has at last become an accomplished fact, and a copy of the new Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been sent to every chapter.

Several radical amendments to the revision as prepared by the Committee, bearing upon the subject of chapter membership and representation in cities where more than one chapter exists, were offered from the floor of Congress, and in every instance were adopted by a very large vote, and the revision as amended received very much more than the two-thirds vote necessary to make it the governing law of our Society.

I desire to call attention especially to Article IX, Section 2 and the same Article, Section 8. Please bear in mind that these changes of methods of organization and representation effect only localities where there are two or more chapters, and have no bearing upon a chapter in a locality where only one exists. Study with particular care the entire Article IX, as it contains much necessary information for all chapters.

Please also note the change in time for sending chapter dues to the Treasurer General, as contained in Article V. Familiarize yourself with Section 2 of Article X, which gives the voting members of the State Conference.

For the first time in the history of our Society the Chapter Vice-Regent is mentioned in our By-Laws. In both the Congress and the State Conference the Chapter Vice-Regent is now authorized to represent the chapter in the absence of the Regent; just as the State Vice-Regent represents the state in the absence of the State Regent.

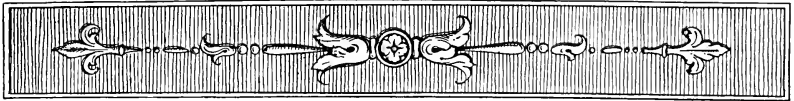
I am sure that a careful study of the Constitution and By-Laws will lead to a renewed zest for the work of the Society, and because of this intelligent interest we may attain even greater and more enduring results than ever before.

* * * * *

It is with regret that I am obliged to again call your attention to the fact that, owing to the failure of some chapters to fulfil the obligations which were theirs, the full amount of the \$100,000 pledged by the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress for Liberty Bonds was not raised. In order that the integrity of the Society should not be questioned, the following resolution was adopted by the Twenty-eighth Congress:

"We recommend that a loan be authorized of sufficient amount to enable the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to fulfil its promise to purchase one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of Liberty Bonds, and that the pledge made for this purpose be applied upon the indebtedness as fast as redeemed, as shall also the interest received on the total investment until the same is paid."

Since the close of the Congress many chapters have paid their quota, and it is to urge every chapter without delay to make it possible for the National Society to pay the necessary amount borrowed, thus stopping the interest, which, of course, must be paid, that I am making this earnest plea. The Tilloloy Restoration Fund is still an obligation which must be met if we are to retain the high standing we as a Society now hold. Let all who have not done their full duty do it, and do it quickly.



TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from May Magazine)



HE Twenty-eighth Continental Congress established a record for business transacted, having convened on Monday, April 14th, and adjourned at noon on Saturday of that week, during which time most important legislation was enacted.

Unqualified approval of the stand taken by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the question of the Americanization of the foreign elements of the country's population and gratitude at the sentiments expressed by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at the opening of the Continental Congress, were contained in a letter from the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. The communication from Secretary Lane, addressed to Mrs. Guernsey, was read from the platform at the Tuesday morning session of the Congress:

I was very much gratified indeed in reading what you had to say about Americanization in your opening address. It seems to me that as a national duty the task of a proper and sympathetic assimilation of our foreign-born peoples is second to none before us to-day. A little later on this Department expects to have a very definite program of Americanization, in which we hope to have the cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are also asking Congress for funds with which to provide work and farms for returned soldiers,

and I trust that your organization will also take an active interest in this.

Two weighty matters which focussed the undivided attention of the delegates were the reports of the War Relief Service Committee and the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution of the National Society. The first report was scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, appeared before the Congress.

After her inspiring report, the President General called on the State Regents of the States that had gone over the top in both the Liberty Loan Fund and Tilloloy to rise. The States were Connecticut, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan and Rhode Island, the latter the first State to pay its entire quota for both funds.

The sub-divisions of the War Relief Service Committee were reported by Mrs. William H. Wait, Publicity Director; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, in charge of the adoption of French orphans, and Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, in charge of registration blanks and National Service Schools.

The reports showed that the Daughters of the American Revolution contributed to other war work organizations, such as



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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R., 1919-1920, STATE VICE REGENTS AND CHAIRMAN MAGAZINE COMMITTEE
(FOR KEY SEE PAGE 367)

the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, etc., a total of \$818,081.08. Liberty Bonds of a total value of \$280,733 were bought by Chapters of the National Society, while individual members bought \$33,375.530 of the bonds. Individual Daughters, working with various agencies, sold nearly \$40,000,000 of the four issues. The Society contributed for the relief of French orphans \$127,444.94, and for the rehabilitation of Tilloloy \$41,284.04.

Garments, supplies, hospital dainties, etc., contributed to all branches of the service at home and abroad, including home relief work, had a value of \$1,529,361.94, and included 190,141 separate articles. Red Cross garments and supplies contributed were worth \$753,665.30. The Society had 254 members in overseas war work; 7093 Daughters had sons or daughters in various branches of the service at home and abroad, and, as stated in the report, "285 of the stars on the service flags of these Daughters turned to gold in the course of the war."

An innovation in the arrangement of the program was the report of the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, given each morning, which thus permitted the transaction of regular business without interruptions. Resolutions were presented from the floor or sent to the Recording Secretary General to be read to the Congress, after which they were referred to the Resolutions Committee and reported for action the following morning.

Wednesday morning was given over to reading the reports of committee chairmen representing Patriotic Education, Conservation, Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, Statistics, Legislation in Congress, Transportation, and International Relations.

The Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, having been prevented from attending the Congress, the Vice Chairman of that committee, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, read her report. The President General announced the winner of the \$100 prize offered by Mrs. Bond to be Mrs. Edith Judith Gould, of the Kaskaskia Chapter of Illinois.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with the report of the Editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, which was followed by the report of the Magazine Chairman, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. Mrs. Minor reported the largest paid subscription list the National Society has ever had and the total receipts for the year to be \$12,087.57. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$19,789; the war conditions having advanced the cost of printing and mailing the magazine, as well as higher salaries having been paid this year.

Pointing out that these conditions still prevail, Mrs. Minor, after giving a brief business-like résumé of the printing and mailing situation, outlined several plans to meet the present conditions—first, by using poorer material, thus reducing the cost; second, by raising the subscription price from \$1 to \$2 a year; and, third, by leaving things as they now stand, letting the National Society pay the difference in cost as a legitimate, patriotic expense. Mrs. Minor recommended the third alternative.

Immediately following the acceptance of Mrs. Minor's report, a novel drive for magazine subscriptions started under the leadership of Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia. Major Foster divided the Congress into two sections under Captain H. R. Howell



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WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE N. S. D. A. R.

FRONT ROW, SEATED, LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS, MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, THE PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON; MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT. BACK ROW, STANDING, LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY, MRS. FRANK D. ELLISON, MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT, MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN, MRS. JOHN L. BUEL.

and Captain W. N. Reynolds, assisted by their lieutenants, all Vice Presidents General. The result of the magazine drive was 189 subscriptions collected by Captain Howell and 391 secured by Captain Reynolds, who was decorated with a distinctive medal; thereupon Miss Janet Richards moved a vote of appreciation to General Guernsey and Major Foster and their competent staff for the most unique and successful method for booming the magazine, which was adopted with much applause.

Delegates and alternates alike gave strict attention when Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Chairman of the Revision Committee, presented her report and moved that the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, as prepared by the Committee appointed by act of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, be adopted as a substitute for the present Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was seconded by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and the proposed revision was read, article by article and section by section, and, upon a recess being taken, was continued to the next business session.

The debate on the revision of the Constitution occupied the morning and afternoon sessions of Thursday, the article around which the greatest discussion centred being No. 9, Sections 2 and 8, which finally were amended to require not only that a new Chapter must have twenty-five members in a locality where a Chapter or Chapters already existed, but can only be organized when the existing Chapter or Chapters have reached a membership of at least fifty, and that no Chapter in a locality where there is already a Chapter can be represented at

either the Continental Congress or State Conference until it has attained a membership of twenty-five.

The afternoon was but half over when the President General asked the Congress if it was ready to hear the motion put to substitute the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, as prepared by the Committee appointed by act of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, *as amended*, for the present Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It was adopted by an overwhelming vote, far exceeding the two-thirds vote needed.

On motion of Mrs. McCall, seconded by Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Sherrerd, a rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Chairman, and the members of the Revision Committee for their splendid and untiring work.

Great interest was shown in the exhibit held in Memorial Continental Hall during the Congress of all activities of the National Society. The exhibit comprised more than a thousand rare photographs of the work of the Old Trails Committee, Historic Spots Committee, the industrial work to which the Daughters have contributed, photographs of Real Daughters and the Daughters engaged in war work of all descriptions. A striking and patriotic feature was the display of service flags from all sections of the country.

The social event of the Congress was the Victory banquet given at the New Willard Hotel on Tuesday night. Fun and frolic held sway among the 900 and more loyal Daughters who attended it and enjoyed the toasts which followed the coffee. Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, toastmistress, set the ball rolling by her amusing introduction of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General,

whose happy response brought a round of applause.

After the banquet had been served, a model of an aerial mail carrier sailed through the ballroom, and when the machine was opposite the President General a carrier pigeon was released. The bird fluttered to the table and landed at the right of Mrs. Guernsey, bringing a message from Paris from Colonel E. M. House, which read: "Daughters of the American Revolution, we need you."

A beautiful incident of the evening was the presentation by the President General of the Honorary Chaplain General's pin—the only one of its kind—to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the beloved "Little Mother" of the organization.

Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia, made one of the hits of the evening with her clever messages in verse to the national officers and other guests. Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General, representing the national officers, warned against the too tolerant attitude shown to the bad manners and flippant behavior of to-day. Her remarks were endorsed by other speakers who followed her. The National Chairmen were represented by Mrs. John Francis Yawger, State Regents by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Chapter Regents by Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, and sister societies by the Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff; United Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles.

An informal reception was held by the President General at the close of the banquet.

A feature of Wednesday night's session was the community singing led by Gilbert Wilson, United States Marine song leader, when the audience sang everything from the "Battle Hymn of

the Republic" to "K-K-Katy," after which State Regents gave their reports.

Later that evening the candidates for the office of Vice President General and for Historian General, to fill the unexpired term of one year for that office, were nominated. The voting took place Friday morning, the polls being kept open until 5 o'clock that afternoon, and the result was announced by the Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Charles L. Bissell, that night after the address by Dr. William Frederick Slocum, of New York.

Total number of ballots cast, 921; number of legal votes, 910; number necessary for election, 462.

The President General announced the seven elected Vice Presidents to be Mrs. William H. Wait, 764; Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, 706; Mrs. John P. Hume, 705; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, 676; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, 631; Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, 626, and Miss Louise H. Coburn, 567. Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, the only candidate for Historian General, received 829 votes.

The State Regents and State Vice Regents were confirmed at the Thursday evening session when the reports of State Regents were completed. After the voting on Friday morning many of the delegates went to Mt. Vernon, where the President General delivered a short address at the tomb of Washington and wreaths were placed there by the National Society.

Many gifts were made to the National Society in the closing hours of the Congress on Saturday morning, while drives for the Liberty Loan and Tilloloy netted generous sums. Miss Cora C. Millward, who has "covered" many Congresses as Congressional stenographer, gave a life membership in the National Society to her small niece, Miss Edna

Boyden Millward, and a twenty-five-year subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE to the same little lady in memory of Mrs. Margaret A. Millward. Mrs. Robert H. Wiles presented, through the Chicago Chapter, twenty-five yearly subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for Real Daughters who were not already subscribers.

By consent of the House, Mrs. William G. Spencer, Vice President General from Tennessee, presented the following resolution, seconded by Mrs. Wm. H. Talbott:

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, D. A. R., assembled this 19th

day of April, 1919, send an expression of hearty sympathy and loyalty to President Wilson in his great effort to bring peace to the world.

The resolution was adopted by a standing vote.

Before adjourning the Congress, the President General announced that the Parliamentarian, Mrs. William Anderson, would remain after its close to answer any questions delegates might wish to put to her regarding the new Constitution and By-Laws.

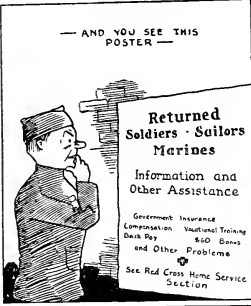
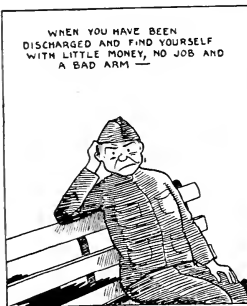
It was exactly five minutes past twelve o'clock when the President General declared the Congress adjourned.

KEY TO NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT PHOTOGRAPH

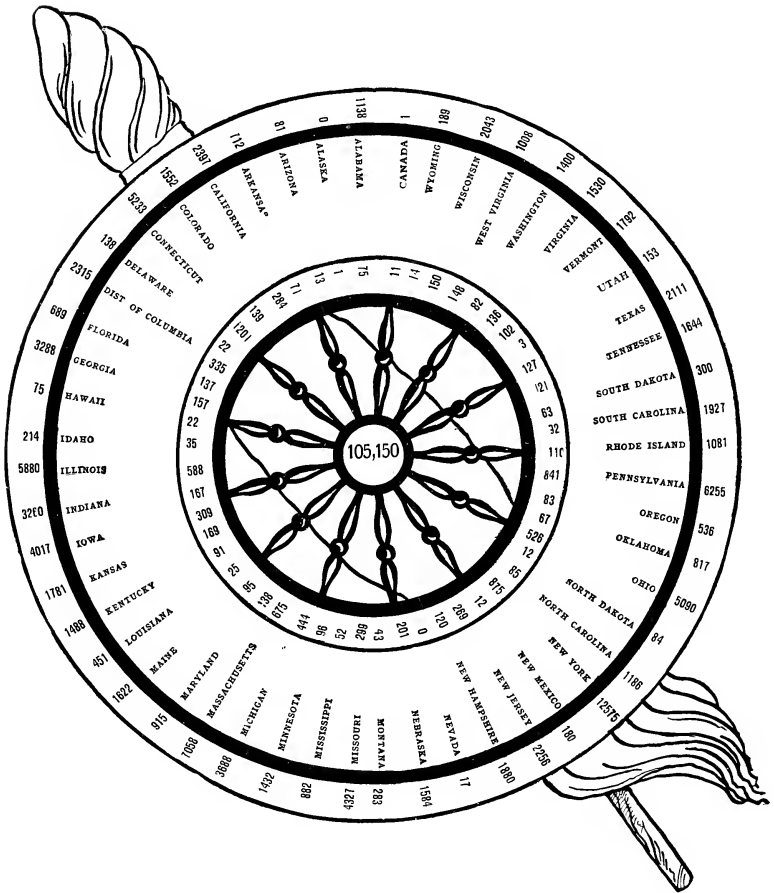
First row (seated), left to right: Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, Curator General; Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the President General; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General; Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General; Miss Elisabeth Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Organizing Secretary General; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, Historian General. *Second row*, left to right: Miss Jeanie D. Blackburn, Vice President General from Kentucky; Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Vice President General from Mississippi; Mrs. Charles E. Longley, Vice President General from Rhode Island; Mrs. John P. Hume, Vice President General from Wisconsin; Mrs. Shepard W. Foster, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Vice President General from Indiana; Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Vice President General from Oregon; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General from Massachusetts; Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, State Regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Vice President General from Virginia; Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. John H. Hanley, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Alice

Louise McDuffie, State Regent of Michigan; Mrs. William Henry Wait, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. James Benton Grant, Vice President General from Colorado; Miss Louise Coburn, Vice President General from Maine; Miss Stella Broadhead, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford, State Regent of Kentucky. *Back row*, left to right: Mrs. Charles A. Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska; Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Vice President General from Maryland; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice President General from Arkansas; Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Regent of West Virginia; Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, State Regent of Iowa; Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, State Vice Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee; Mrs. Charles Watson Barrett, State Regent of New Hampshire; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, State Regent of California; Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, State Regent of Maine; Miss Hilda Fletcher, State Regent of the District of Columbia; Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent of Minnesota; Mrs. Frank Felter, State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. E. Walker Duvall, State Regent of South Carolina; Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent of Kansas; Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, State Regent of Texas; Mrs. Frank Bahnsen, Vice President General from Illinois; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regent of Missouri; Mrs. Harris R. Watkins, State Regent of Vermont; and Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Vice President General from Texas.

Oh Boy! Ain't It Great?



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

**The Magazine also has subscribers in
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA,
PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 1201 subscribers**



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Ann Haines Chapter (Kirksville, Mo.). Our members have been active, working with the Red Cross, making surgical bandages and dressings; the knitting department, Belgian relief work, making garments for the destitute Belgian children; hospital supplies, which consisted of the various garments used by patients in the hospital.

Two of our members, Mrs. M. D. Campbell and Mrs. C. C. Givens, were advisory members of the Draft Board. Another member, Mrs. George Still, is on the "Children's Code Committee," a bill which we are trying to put through the Legislature for the benefit of the children of Missouri.

On June 26, 1918, our Chapter sent our annual contribution of \$37 toward the support of a French orphan. Several most interesting letters and photographs have been received from her.

Our Chapter has the honor of numbering among its members one Daughter who is in service overseas, *viz.*, Miss Roma Brashear. She was employed by the Ordnance Department, at Washington, D. C., indexing and cataloguing correspondence. When she was appointed for overseas service, it was as "hospital hutter," by the American Red Cross. When the armistice was signed she was delayed for a few days; but she sailed from New York, November 19th, on the Italian liner *Giuseppe Verdi*, and landed at Genoa, December 3d; arrived in Paris December 8th, and, as there was less need of "hospital hutters," she was appointed by the A. L. A. in charge of the libraries installed by them at the hospital centre at Mars-sur-Allier.

Decoration Day was observed by placing flowers on the graves of four deceased members.

The birthday of the Father of Our Country was commemorated with a Colonial tea at the home of one of our charter members, Mrs. George Laughlin.

The Historian has copied the names of 184 Revolutionary soldiers who settled in Missouri, also the regiment and State from which they

enlisted. A genealogical scrap book is kept, 100 pages of which are completed, and two other scraps books, one containing items of general historic interest, and the other, items of special interest to our Chapter.

The only wedding in our Chapter during the past year was that of Miss Helen Rice, of Milan, Mo., to Prof. A. P. Haake, of Chicago, Ill. They will make their home in Madison, Wis. Our Chapter roll at present contains the names of seventy-six members—fifty resident members and twenty-six non-resident members.

(MISS) DOLA CALDWELL,
Historian.

The Janet Montgomery Chapter (Rockville, Md.) has a membership of sixty-two, six being life members; three members died last year.

Questionnaires were sent out to each member in order to find out what had been done during the past year, but war work has so absorbed the members that only fifteen replies were received, and then the work done and money given was not, except in a very few instances, listed in detail. Hence, I can only report on one-fourth of the work accomplished.

The Chapter has answered all calls made upon it. It has invested \$100 in Liberty Bonds; three French orphans have been adopted through the Chapter and money has been subscribed as follows: Continental Hall Fund, 1918, \$10; Francis Scott Key Scholarship, \$7; Thom Memorial, 1918-1919, \$6; Rising Sun Inn, \$2; theatre tickets for soldiers, \$1.50; Armenian relief, \$5; Liberty Loan quota, \$60; full subscription for Tilloloy, \$30.

The incomplete reports from members show that all bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps, \$861 given to the Red Cross, \$50 to Neully Hospital. Several hundred dollars to wood fund; fourteen members have sons in the army; two daughters in cantonments, one nursed from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. for twenty-six days in base hospital during the epidemic; eighteen in the service and one has been killed in France; three sons in the Aviation Corps.

Hundreds of books have been contributed, besides money for war relief, quantities of knitted garments, medicines and luxuries supplied, many members served in war kitchens, others raised war gardens, one receiving a county prize; one member and her committee cut up and sent to the Walter Reed Hospital 2407 quarts of preserves, jellies, and twelve crates of apples and eighteen of beans; they also made clothing and sent it wherever needed.

Our members all belong to the Red Cross and many to the Y. W. C. A.

Through members lists of the Revolutionary soldiers from Maryland were obtained, the graves of fifty Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and sixty-nine ancient family plots were located; the records have been sent to the Maryland Historical Society, D. A. R. Library, and some given to a public library in Missouri.

A copy of the earliest Test Book in our county has been made, dating from 1780 to 1816. Of the five women appointed by the Governor on the Montgomery County Council of Defense, three were members of my Chapter.

My predecessor in this office, Mrs. Wilson, is the County Chairman, while many members were active in various committees. Conservation was practised to the limit. Some joined the land army at home, one whose husband is an invalid and an only son an aviator in France, worked a 200-acre farm, harrowed herself fifty acres of corn land, raised a war garden, eighty

hogs and 500 bushels of wheat, twenty tons of straw, twenty tons of hay, 100 barrels of corn and took care of her husband, all with inadequate help.

Another member whose beautiful voice is in constant demand at large compensation, has contributed her bit by singing once or twice a week for the soldiers in the Recreation Room attached to her church. She is also an artist, and gave the proceeds of the sale of two pictures to the Red Cross.

The members are all working and doing their bit for suffering humanity.

I wish to include two members in Florence, Italy, who, since 1914, have been constantly at work in the service.

At our June meeting we had the pleasure of presenting our retiring Regent with an ex-regent's pin.

(MRS. JAMES H.)

MARGARET C. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Regent.

Dorothea Henry Chapter (Danville, Va.). On February 22, 1919, Washington's Birthday was commemorated at the hospitable home of our Regent, Mrs. W. T. Hughes.

Miss Nannie Wiseman, the efficient chairman of our program committee, was very fortunate in gaining the consent of our townsman, Mr. Harry Ficklen, to make the address of the evening.



FOUNTAIN ERECTED BY ILLINI CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., IN MEMORY OF RENÉ ROBERT CAVALIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE, AT THE ARMORY GROUNDS IN OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

From his fund of information and with a happy faculty of imparting the same, Mr. Ficklen won the appreciation of the Daughters and invited guests with a talk on George Washington, supplementing his subject with citations of similarity in prominent traits and ideals of our first President with those of our own Woodrow Wilson.

A musical program suited to the occasion was an added pleasure. Our Regent's home lends itself admirably to social functions, and was never more attractive than on this occasion. An immense American flag was the centre for scores of small flags and other adornments in red, white and blue.

The decorations in the dining room, where ices, cakes and mints in patriotic coloring were served, consisted of cherries galore, while hatchets and evergreens adorned the music room.

While we have not kept a detailed account of our war work, we have, after meeting our usual financial obligations, contributed in many ways to current calls. Our Chapter owns a Third Liberty Loan Bond, many bonds having been bought by individual members. In Red Cross work we have given our time and means

to knitting, sewing, canteen, surgical dressings, tobacco committees, scrap books, etc. We have contributed our quota to the rebuilding of Tilloloy, made donations to the Thomas Jefferson Bust Fund, and to the Fund for the Abercrombie Letters. At our last meeting we decided to adopt a French orphan.

A pleasing feature of a late meeting was an informal reading by our Secretary, Mrs. Geo. S. Hughes.

Her winsome personality and an ever-popular subject, "Thomas Jefferson the Pen of the Revolution," afforded delightful entertainment.

We are contemplating a suitable observance of Flag Day, and hope to hold a joint celebration with the neighboring chapters, William Pitt and Patrick Henry, on July 4th.

MRS. W. P. ROBINSON,
Historian.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.). Tribute was paid to the progress of education when the site of the first schoolhouse built in Springfield was marked by the unveiling of a boulder erected by the Local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 19, 1918.



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER, D. A. R., IN SPRINGFIELD ILL.

An interesting program was carried out, participated in by the school children and leading educators.

The first schoolhouse built in Springfield was a log cabin eighteen by twenty feet in size. Windows were made by simply taking out two logs and putting in the glass panes. There were no desks, and the seats were slabs hewn from logs supported by stout sticks at the four corners. In an indentation in the logs of the wall another long slab was placed at which the pupils stood to write their lessons, in lieu of blackboards.

This school was built in 1821 within a stone's throw of the new half-million-dollar high school which Springfield so proudly boasts. In fact, the two schools had the same campus, and the marker which the D. A. R. has placed in position to commemorate the spot is on the northeast corner of the present high school campus.

Mrs. Henry Clay Ettinger, Regent of the Springfield Chapter, presided at the exercises. This Chapter, cooperating with the Sons of the American Revolution, placed a bronze tablet on the local courthouse in October, 1911, in honor of the Sangamon County soldiers of the American Revolution and also placed a bronze and boulder marker on the spot at Tenth and Monroe Streets where Lincoln spoke his farewell to Springfield when he was made President.

The schoolhouse boulder is of a red granite known as Montello granite, from the Wisconsin quarries—an especially beautiful stone. It was donated by the Springfield Granite Company, and G. C. Churchman, of this company, was of great assistance to the members of the D. A. R. in placing the stone. The plate of bronze which faces the boulder was cast by the William Fetzer Company. Mr. Fetzer donated the bronze plate which was placed on the Lincoln marker and made a handsome donation toward the plate used on the schoolhouse marker.

The plate bears the following inscription, giving the names of the four school teachers who taught in the pioneer school:

"Here in 1821 was built the first school in Springfield. School-masters, Andrew Orr, 1821-22; Erastus Wright, 1822-4; Wm. Mendell, 1824-26; Tho's. Moffett, 1827. Erected by Springfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 19, 1918."

Mrs. J. H. Berkley, of this city, is a grand-niece of Andrew Orr, the first school teacher, and three members of the Springfield Chapter of the D. A. R. are grand-nieces of Erastus Wright, the second teacher: Mrs. B. W. Harts, Mrs. Z. T. McGinnis, and Mrs. D. J. Detrick.

Dr. C. D. Wright is a grand-nephew of Erastus Wright, and his wife served on the committee with the above named women in placing the marker. Miss Eleanor Matheny, secretary of the Board of Education, was chairman of the committee, and Mrs. G. L. Harnsberger and Mrs. J. R. Leib, members.

Miss Ruth Howey and Miss Ruth Harnsberger unveiled the boulder. Miss Howey is a descendant of Erastus Wright.

The exercises were held in the public high school because of the inclemency of the weather, the participants crossing the campus to the boulder for the unveiling.

Superintendent I. M. Allen, speaking for the schools and educators of to-day, paid a glowing tribute to the men and women who built this little school of almost a century ago.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the American Revolution, other local patriotic organizations and a number of the older residents of the city were especially invited for the occasion.

MRS. J. S. KING,
Regent.

General Sumter Chapter (Birmingham, Ala.) has the honor to make the following report of its activities for the past six months:

The present membership of the Chapter is 109. During the year four have withdrawn, we have added three new members and had one death. Twenty mothers have given thirty-six sons to their country's service, of whom only one made the supreme sacrifice—Captain Mortimer H. Jordan, Company K, 167th U. S. Infantry, Rainbow Division—whose mother, Mrs. Florence Earle Jordan, notwithstanding her frailty and age, was one of our best Red Cross workers, and knitted constantly for the soldiers.

The D. A. R. unit was the second organized in the city of Birmingham. No itemized record of our work in the Red Cross was kept, but the quantity and quality were such that an examination was not made at our headquarters in Gulf Division in New Orleans.

We gave our full quota to Liberty Loan Fund and support our French orphans, and the state school work is splendid. Two mountain schools are maintained in comfortable, well-equipped buildings, the property of the D. A. R. of the state of Alabama.

We had the pleasure of having Mrs. McGill, of a Chicago, Ill., suburban chapter, with us at our February meeting.

(MRS. T. MONTROSE)

AMERICA WALLACE COXE,
Historian.

Sallie Harrison Chapter (Sanford, Fla.) held its preliminary meeting on May 14, 1918,

and officially organized on November 15, 1918, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. B. J. Starling. Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes, of Jacksonville, the State Regent, who gave untiring aid to the Organizing Regent and her board, was present and presided.

The Chapter has twenty-six active and two associate members.

We are very proud of having a real granddaughter for our Organizing Regent, and the Chapter was named for her collateral ancestor.

Mrs. Robert W. Simms, of Jacksonville, sister of Mrs. Starling, has presented a \$100 Liberty Bond to the Sallie Harrison Chapter in appreciation of the name.

Other gifts are the charter and gavel from Mrs. Starling, a year's subscription to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE from Mrs. G. C. Chamberlain, a scrap book from Mrs. A. B. Peterson.

The first work of the Chapter was the sending of asperin to hospitals in England and France for the relief of wounded soldiers. Miss Morrison, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Starling, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Whitner, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. A. B. Peterson and Miss Caldwell, raised the sum of \$220.93 for this work.

Six of our members have taken civil service examinations and worked for the Government in Washington.

All of our members were faithful workers in the Red Cross. Mrs. Puleston was supervisor of surgical dressings; Mrs. Watson, chairman of the Cutting Committee, Mrs. Starling, vice chairman of the Canteen Committee, and Mrs. Whitner, Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Colbourn and Mrs. Loucks served as instructors.

Our Daughters are active in county work, too. Miss Wilkie is chairman of the "Victory Girls" and Miss Caldwell of the Red Cross Junior Auxiliary.

The Chapter made fifty-three garments for the Belgian Relief.

Our Chapter has paid its full quota to the National Society for Liberty Bonds and reconstruction work in Tilloloy.

We have placed large placards of the flag code in all the schools of Sanford, Fla., both the white and colored.

Miss Mabel L. Fernald gave the Chapter a relic for Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. A. B. Peterson gave a year's subscription to the National Society DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the Sanford Library.

We have had one card party and one miscellaneous sale since our asperin work was completed, and have money in our treasury to draw from for immediate expenses of the Chapter.

The following local chairmen have been ap-

pointed: Mrs. J. N. Whitner, Historic Spots; Mrs. A. T. Rossiter, Education; Miss Alice Caldwell, Revolutionary Relics; Miss Helen Bingham, Magazine; Mrs. A. B. Peterson, To Prevent Desecration of the Flag. The officers of the Sallie Harrison Chapter are: Mrs. B. J. Starling, Organizing Regent; Mrs. W. E. Watson, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. J. Thigpen, Recording Secretary; Miss Kathryn Wilkie, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Forrest Lake, Treasurer; Miss Brenda DeV. Morrison, Registrar; Mrs. G. Irving Loucks, Historian; Mrs. J. N. Whitner, Chaplain.

The Sallie Harrison Chapter is the baby chapter of the state.

MRS. G. IRVING LOUCKS,
Historian.

George Clymer Chapter (Towanda, Pa.) was organized in 1895 with nineteen charter members, by the descendants of George Clymer, one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. Our Chapter, which now numbers 135 members, has always been an active, progressive organization, taking a leading part in all patriotic and civic affairs of the community.

Prior to our war activities we were greatly interested in raising an endowment fund for maintaining a Chapter House, which had been presented to us the previous year by one of our members. We used this fund to purchase a \$1000 Liberty Bond of the second issue. From then on we continued to devote our time and energy to war relief work of all kinds, at the same time carrying on the regular work of the Chapter. Our members were found at the head of nearly every war relief organization, not only in our town, but in our county. One member, President of the Civic Club, started our local Red Cross, under the auspices of that organization, another acted as secretary for our local Red Cross branch, and another member as secretary for county chapter. Three members were chairmen of Red Cross auxiliaries, one was at the head of the surgical dressings committee, and another devoted her entire time to cutting hospital and refugee garments. Five members helped organize and carry on home service work under the Red Cross, one acted as Director of Junior Membership. Three served on draft boards, two acted as county chairmen of second and third Liberty Loans. One member was county chairman of National League for Women's Service, another county chairman Women's Committee, Council National Defence, and one member County Director Food Conservation.

Our Chapter contributed to the Red Cross, Philippine Scholarship, Southern Industrial

Institute, French War Orphan, Restoration of Tilloloy, State Ambulance Fund, War Service drive, local Visiting Nurse Association and National Liberty Loan. We contributed clothing for French war relief, knitted garments for the Navy League, and sent jelly to base hospital and canteen.

During the influenza epidemic, an emergency hospital was opened in the town and twenty-six Daughters volunteered for service, extending over a period of from three to six weeks, furnishing food and cooking, both at the hospital and in their own homes for patients and nurses. Supplies of all kinds were given and the use of automobiles donated, one member driving her own car that food might be carried to about fifty people for whom there was no room at the hospital.

(MRS. F. C.) MARY ESPY STEHLE,
Historian.

Eleanor Wilson Chapter (Washington, D. C.) was organized on January 28, 1918, at the home of Mrs. James C. Courts, Washington Navy Yard. The State Regent, Mrs. Gaius Brumbaugh, presiding. There were twelve organizing members, and the officers selected were: Mrs. James C. Courts, Regent; Mrs. Emma Wilson Noel, Vice Regent; Miss Mae Petty, Treasurer; Mrs. Berkeley G. Porter, Secretary and Registrar, and Mrs. Josephine McCall Hawkins, Historian.

The name decided upon was Eleanor Wilson Chapter, in honor of Eleanor Wilson, of North Carolina, one of the "most heroic women of the American Revolution." She was the wife of Robert Wilson, a prominent Whig and one of the pioneers of North Carolina in Colonial times, and had the distinction of having seven sons and her husband in the Continental forces. Especially is she remembered for her spirited retort to Lord Cornwallis, when that General and his staff (including the redoubtable Tarleton) came one day to the Wilson plantation and forced the mistress of the house to provide a dinner for them and to serve it as if to her friends. General Cornwallis artfully endeavored to enlist her sympathies for the King's cause by pointing out the apparent hopelessness of the Colonists' struggle against such a powerful ruler, and then gave her personal assurance of advancement for her husband and sons should they, even at that late day, rally to his standard. To this crafty speech Mistress Wilson replied that her sons were indeed dear to her,

and that she would do anything in her power to obtain their preferment. "But," she added, "I have this day sent my seventh son, Zaccheus, who is only fifteen, to join his brothers in Sumter's army, and, sooner than have one of my family turn back, I would myself enlist under Sumter's standard and show my husband and sons how to fight, and die, if need be, for the cause of Liberty!"

It is said that Tarleton told Lord Cornwallis he "thought he had stirred up a hornet's nest." And this saying of Tarleton's has resulted in that section near Charlotte, N. C., to be called in affectionate remembrance, "The Hornet's Nest." In recent years a prominent D. A. R. of Charlotte has designed a quaint insignia of a hornet's nest, which is worn by many of the descendants of the soldiers who so "warmly" defeated Cornwallis.

It is a matter of interest to this Chapter that our Regent is a lineal descendant of Zaccheus Wilson, who was a soldier at fifteen, and our Vice Regent is a descendant of another Zaccheus Wilson (an uncle of the young soldier), who served with distinction as captain at the battle of King's Mountain, and was also one of the signers of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence in 1775.

Among work done by this Chapter during its initial year included: Seven dozen hospital shirts for soldiers; twenty-six knitted garments; three large packages of clothing sent to the Red Cross; musical instruments, records, etc., in great number sent to camp; and 250 soldiers of the South Potomac Camp entertained at luncheon.

The Chapter is supporting a French orphan, and one individual member of the Chapter is responsible for four others. We also support a bed in the hospital in Neuilly, France.

We have given \$1 per capita to the \$100,000 Liberty Bond purchased by the National Society D. A. R., and fifty cents per capita for Tilloloy, France. In addition to this, members of the Chapter subscribed to Liberty Loans to the extent of \$2750.

Five new members have been welcomed into the Chapter, and we start upon our second year with interest and enthusiasm for the cause to which we have pledged ourselves—"the promotion of patriotic interest, and the encouragement of historical research."

(MRS.) BERKELEY G. PORTER,
Secretary.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

(4) SLEETH.—Wanted, Rev data of the Sleeth family.—E. M. R.

6421. HAYNES.—My grandfather, Nathaniel Haynes, once lived in Stratford, Conn., settled in Marcy, N. Y. (Opuida Co.), and d there. His mother's and grandmother's name was Charity Booth. Both lived and d in Stratford. My father's name is Geo. Henry Haynes (a son of Nathaniel) and he was b in Marcy, N. Y., 76 years ago. Genealogical information desired.—M. E. H.

6422. BLACKWELL.—John Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., b 1735; Justice, Fauquier Co., Va., 1793; Trustee Warrington Academy, 1789, m 1st, 1765, his cousin, Ann Blackwell, 2d, Mrs. Judith Churchill Jones, of Middlesex Co., subsequent to 1777. It seems probable that he was in the service, as he was 40 years old at the time. I find an ancestor, Samuel Blackwell, was a member of the Colonial militia, also vestryman and Justice of Va., b 1680, d 1732. Can you tell me whether there is an association of any kind composed of descendants of Colonial militiamen or officers prior to the Rev? I would also be glad to learn the meaning of the term, "Member of the Society of the Cincinnati," as applied to certain Rev patriots.

(2) RICHARDS.—John Richards, b in Dresdale Parish, Va., ab 1734. Has a son buried at Falmouth, Stafford Co., Va. M, Jan. 1, 1754, Susannah Coleman, and d 1785. His son-in-law was Capt. in Rev.—P. G. B.

6423. MERITHEW-GUDGEN.—The Rev record and genealogy wanted of Posey Merithew, of Maine or N. H.; Roger Merithew, of Maine or N. H.; Stephen Gudgen, of Pa.—F. S.

6425. SAGE.—The genealogy of the Sage family desired. Rev service, with proof of the same. Members of this Sage family removed

from the East to Baumfield, Ohio. A grand-dau of the said Sage family married into the Warren family.

(2) WARREN.—The Warren genealogy, with Rev service, desired. Who was the father of Admiral Warren of the War of 1812? Admiral Warren was in the battle of Lundy's Lane and is buried at Bristol, Ind.

(3) HAWKINS.—Wanted, the genealogy and Rev service of Capt. John Hawkins, of Hanover Co., Va.—E. M.

6426. HADEN.—A Richard Eustace Haden, d Jacksonport, Ark., 1856. He m at Limstone, Ala., Feb. 21, 1823, Martha Ann Redus. Richard's father was from Goochland Co., Va., and his name was Robert. Is there any D. A. R. member in Va. to whom I could write, as Vice Chairman of Genealogical Research for La.?—C. W. A.

6427. HEALY.—My ancestor, Jabez Healy, b 1764, appears on a list dated Northampton, Sept. 10, 1780, of men detached from Col. Israel Chapin's Regt. Could you help me to find birthplace, date of death, the name of his wife? The names of his children other than Eyra Healy wanted. Eyra Healy was b in the township of Shorehan, in Addison Co., Vt., Mar. 15, 1790.—E. H. W.

6428. SMOOT.—My maternal grandmother, Mrs. John Stemm, was Laura V. Smoot before her marriage, belonging to one branch of the Smoots of Md. and Va. My great-great-grandfather moved from Prince George Co., Md. to Rappahannock Co., Va., and later to Occoquan, Va., where some of the Smoots (namely, my great-uncle, Middleton Smoot) still live. My great-grandfather was William Henley Smoot. Smoot genealogy desired.—L. V. W.

6429. TOWNSEND.—Elihu Townsend was b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1766. Name of his first wife not known. He m 2d, Hester Brewer.

Wish to know the name of Elihu Townsend's parents, with dates of b, m and d, and names of their children. Was there a Rev ancestor and what service did he render? Robert Townsend, b Jan. 7, 1774, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. He m 1st Lucretia Halsey, 2d Charlotte Grimes; may have been a cousin of Elihu. Name of his father and mother, with dates of b, m and d, and names of their children wanted. Was there a Rev ancestor, and what was the Rev service given?

(2) MAYNARD.—William Maynard had a son Wm., b 1805, Loraine, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and Valous, Sanford, Zenos, Rebecca, Hannah and Goodwin. Wish to know the date of Wm. Maynard, Sr.'s, b, m and d, and name of his wife. Also the name of this William, Sr.'s, father and mother, with dates of their b, m and d and names of their children. Was there a Rev ancestor and what service given?—C. I. L.

6430. STERRETT-GOOCH.—Wanted, the genealogy with Rev service of the Sterrett and Gooch families, originally from N. or S. C., Va. and Ky.—C. B. S.

6431. CALVERT.—My maternal great-great-grandfather, Francis Calvert, m Elizabeth Witt, dau of Louis Witt, in Bedford Co., Va., 1795. Who were his parents?

(2) FOWLER.—My fraternal great-grandfather, Richard Fowler, m Elizabeth Coy, dau of Christopher Coy, a Rev soldier, about 1811 in Va. In 1820 they lived in Madison Co., Ky. They are buried in Lawrence Co., Ill. I think Richard Fowler settled on land given to his father for military service. There were three Fowlers from Va. granted land in Ky. for military service, Captain William, Joseph and Anderson Fowler. Richard Fowler had four sons, Christopher Coy, William Mathew and Richard, Jr. Christopher Coy Fowler was my grandfather, my father's name was William. The Fowlers all died young, William and Mathew soon after the Civil War. Grandfather d in 1858. I have always thought grandfather Richard named one of his sons after his father. There was a Mathew Fowler in the Rev from Va. Information regarding the ancestry of the Fowlers of Va. desired.—R. F. M.

6432. BROOKS.—Wanted, the Brooks' history. The descendants of Lord Brooke, of the Say-Brooke Fort. Some of the family settled in Va. and Conn.—N. B. S.

6433. GOODALL.—Wanted, Rev service of John Goodall, who came from England to Orange Courthouse, Va. He had five sons, one of whom was Park. In 1808 they moved to Tenn. and settled on a farm nine miles east of Lebanon.

(2) PALMER.—Wanted, the dates of Francis Palmer, b in King William Co., Va., m

Caroline Dulany. It is said he was in the Rev under General Marion. Later he moved to Fairfield District. Children: Mary, William, Henry, Susan, Francis Rose and Caroline. William moved near Lebanon, Tenn., and was in battle of New Orleans.—R. A. P.

6434. BEDLE.—Joel Bedle, of English descent, who emigrated to Bermuda and was the father of Thomas I. Bedle, b in New York, but moved to Monmouth Co., N. J. I wish to establish the Bedle genealogy and Rev service, with proof of same. Gov. Dorsett Bedle was a member of this family.—A. R. B.

6435. TAYLOR.—Information of the family of Zachary Taylor desired. There were four brothers: James, George, Zachary and Erasmus. Zachary was father of Col. Richard Taylor and grandfather of Pres. Zachary Taylor, and the line I wish is Samuel Taylor (I think) a cousin of Pres. Zachary Taylor. The names of George Taylor's brother, Zachary's, children, other than Richard and Hancock, desired; also want the father of Samuel and record of Rev service.—D. C. H.

6436. TERRILL.—The genealogy of the Terrill family in America is requested. The Terrills are of English descent.—A. S. T.

6437. GILSON-BAKER.—Wanted, parents and general data with Rev service of Oliver Gilson and his wife Mary, of Windham Co., Vt. Their children were: Leonard, b in Putney, Apr. 15, 1799; Holland, Hollis, Laura, Ann and Harriet. Leonard Gilson m Miriam, or Marium, Baker, b Apr. 26, 1800, of Danby, Vt., about 1825. She had a brother, Orleans Baker. Was there Rev service? Was Oliver Gilson the son of Nehemiah and Abigail Lawrence Gilson, b in Groton, Mass., Mar. 15, 1776 (see p. 252 of the "Jillson, Gilson Genealogy," by David Jillson). We own a letter, dated Apr. 1, 1845, from Mary Gilson, then living in Grafton Vt., to her son Leonard, then living in Geanga Co. O., which mentions all of the children except Hollis, and from it we infer that Leonard was the oldest.—L. E. P.

6438. STEVENS.—Wanted, genealogy of Thomas Stevens, of the Eastern shore of Maryland.

(2) MARTIN.—Wanted, the genealogy of the Martin family. John F. Martin, son of John Martin, arrived in Texas, May, 1831. He served in the Army of the Republic of Texas.

(3) KING.—Wanted, the genealogy of Thomas King, father of Elizabeth King, of Edenton, N. C.

(4) WILLBOUR.—Wanted, the genealogy of Emilie Willbour, of Arkansas.—J. W. B.

6439. RESSEGNIE-SWAN.—Chloe Ressegnie was dau of Alexander Ressegnie, lineal descendant of Alex. Ressegnie, Rev soldier. She

m Swan, and their dau, Mary Ann Swan, m Major Gay Penfield. Will you please give direct lines and dates?

(2) BATES-DISBROW.—Esther Bates m Asael Disbrow, son of Asael Disbrow, Rev soldier, of Fairfield, Conn. Was her father a Rev soldier, and what was his first name? Give dates of father and mother and of Esther Bates.

(3) FULLER-MARSH.—Can someone give the names of the father, mother and grandparents of Warren Fuller, who m Vesta Marsh?

(4) JOHNSON-VROOMAN.—Name of the New York Vrooman who m a Johnson, of Schenectady, N. Y. Their dau, Eliza Johnson, m John Teuple.—S. W. G.

ANSWERS

6133. BROWN. — Hezekiah and Elizabeth Cole Brown came from Conn. to Norwich, N. Y. My grandfather Henry V. Brown was son of Hezekiah and Elizabeth. We possess the old Brown family Bible with records of children as you give them, also Adaline and Miriam, both of whom d in infancy. My mother, b 1835, remembers several of Hezekiah's brothers and sisters. Hezekiah was the son of Jesse and Mary — Brown, who came to Norwich, N. Y., from Scituate, R. I., in 1795, bringing with them their old father, Josiah, of whom all records are now lost. Jesse Brown, b 1739, d April 13, 1813, and his wife, Mary, b 1752, d Sept. 14, 1822, both buried in old Mt. Hope Cemetery, once adjoining the original Brown homestead, but now including it within its greatly widened boundary. Their gravestones still mark their resting place. Children of Jesse and Mary Brown were: (1) Richard, killed in Rev War. (2) Nicholas. (3) Polly Brown Steere. (4) Mercy, b 1774, d 1862, m Capt. Thos. Lyon, killed in battle of Little York. (5) Hezekiah, b 1778, d. 1847, m Elizabeth Cole. (6) Zaviah, b 1780, d 1856, m Wm. Tiffany. (7) Joseph, b 1783, d 1871, m Martha Phillips. (8) William, b 1789, d 1865. (9) Susan, m John Holcomb. There is a Cole Genealogy, compiled by the late Judge C. C. Cole, dean of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, which supplements our family records of Elizabeth Cole.—*Mrs. F. C. Breckley*, 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

6136. PARDON-TERRY.—My grandfather was Hon. Jesse Pardon, of Livingston Co., Ky., m Feb. 9, 1824, Polly Terry, b 1801, d 1861, dau of Thomas and Ann (Champion) Terry, who with their children, Polly, Thomas, John, Sallie, Champion and probably others, came from Halifax Co., N. C., to New Madrid, Mo., removing to Ky. abt 1807. Thomas Terry d

May 13, 1823. Jesse Pardon, b 1799, d 1840, was the son of William Pardon, who came to the N. W. Territory ab 25 miles east of St. Louis, ab 1813, from Ky. William Pardon m —; had issue: John, William, James, Jesse, b 1799, d 1840; Hillery, Charles Lavina and others. Jesse Pardon, with his family, returned to Ky.—*Mrs. R. H. Dean*, 720 Quintard Ave., Anniston, Ala.

6142. LANDER.—My ancestor, Charles Lander, bro of your John (son of Henry), resided a while in Hampshire Co., Va. (county seat, Romney, W. Va.), on his way to Ky. Possibly some record of his marriage is there, and of his wife's parentage. I recently visited the Lander graveyard on Mr. John Redmon's place near North Middletown and found, in addition to the graves of Charles Lander, his wife, Catherine Forman; his dau, Rebecca Taylor, her husband and several children; a grandson, Thos. Spencer, a number of stones of unrelated families—Blues, Halls, Campbells, McDowells, Calls, Kienes and Wyckoffs. Henry Lander d in Bourbon in 1809. Do you know where he is buried? Did his wife come to Ky. with him, and how did you find her name was Skinner? Do you know where Catherine Forman's father, John, lived? He also came to Bourbon, with the Landers. What has become of the Lander history some descendant was writing?—*Mrs. W. H. Whitley*, 625 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

6151. MONTGOMERY.—"History of Rhinebeck, N. Y.," by E. M. Smith, page 63. Children and grandchildren of Gen. Richard Montgomery: Jane Livingston, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., eldest dau of Robert Livingston, m Gen. Richard Montgomery, July, 1773, when he was thirty-seven years old and she was twenty-nine; little more than a year later he took command of the expedition against Canada, and lost his life in the assault on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775. They had no children. She survived him fifty-three years, dying in 1828, at the age of eighty-four.—*Mrs. Waller Wallace Aitchison*, 6600 Harvard Ave., Chicago.

6163. ANDERSON.—James Anderson located in Penna., m a Miss McLanehan; went to Va., in 1725; returned to Philadelphia and brought his family and settled on Middle River, Augusta Co. Son James, Jr. (Rev War record wanted), m Isabella King, dau of John and Isabella Christian King. James, Jr., was b 1749, and Isabella King 1758. John, son of James, Jr., was b 1804, m Frances Clarke, dau of Joseph and Mary Reynolds Clarke. John Anderson, 1738, acquired land in Augusta, on Middle River. Wife Jane: (1) Robert m Anna Thompson, moved to S. C. (2) Andrew m, 1st, —; 2nd, m Martha Crawford. (3)

James m Agnes Craig. (4) William. (5) Margaret m James Allen. (6) Jane m, 1st, Hugh Allen; 2nd, William Craig.—*Mrs. Edith P. Head*, 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6180. FEWELL-COLVIN.—Mason Colvin, who enlisted in Rev from Culpeper Co., Va., received a B. W.; see "Virginia State Library, Revolutionary Soldiers (1912)," p. 107. He later received a pension, commencing 1833, he then being 70 yrs old. Write to the Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C., Rev section, for the record. My great-great-grandfather, John Colvin, was his brother, and his wife, Sarah Dillard, received a pension for his services in the Rev. I have seen these pension papers, in which Mason Colvin is mentioned. I do not now the name of John Colvin's father, but know John had at least two brothers, Mason, b 1763 and living in 1837, and Harry. My ancestor was b March 16, 1758, and d May 29, 1832. There is a James Colvin (1764) mentioned in "Croizer's Colonial Militia," p. 45.—*Mrs. Alice Hume Cooke*, 328 Irving Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

6236. BUCHANAN.—Can you solve a puzzling statement in a family letter? In 1857 Arthur McDonald, my father-in-law's first cousin wrote, "I am about to start for Washington to attend the inauguration of my cousin James Buchanan." Arthur McDonald was of Kirkpatrick descent, through his mother. Can you tell me if Arthur's relationship to James Buchanan was through McDonald or Kirkpatrick line?—*Mrs. Wm. H. McDonald*, 407 W. 5th St., North Platu, Nebraska.

6240. LAMPHEAR.—Some early history of this family can be found in Vol. 13, "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," also in "Vital Records of Norwich, Conn." Also "Austin's Dictionary of Early Rhode Island Families." The first Lamphear was a free inhabitant of Westerly, R. I.—*Mrs. Mary K. Douglas*, 148 Locust St., Lockport, N. Y.

6250. ALLEN-HUMPHREY.—Look for the Humphrey family in the Cumberland Valley, Pa. Rev. David Humphrey was a Colonial minister who came from England. I think the Humphreys went to the Carolinas from Pa.—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6253. HENRY.—History of Logan Co., O., published in 1880. George Henry, of English descent, b in Va. Settled in Belmont Co., O., in 1807, in Logan Co., 1808. D in Logan Co., Nov. 29, 1855. Wife's name is not mentioned. Children b in Culpeper Co., Va. James m Priscilla Wagner, whose father was a Rev soldier. Joel m Patience Easton, of Shelby Co., Ky., in 1829. William (1), b in 1787, m in 1812, Nancy Stevenson, of Shelby Co., Ky., d 1795. He had seven children, not all given by name. Phebe,

m Joseph Ely, 1850. James, m Sara A. Croupskof. William's (2) marriage is not noted.—*Mrs. Mary H. Lee*, Halifax, N. C.

6262. SCHENK.—I have a reliable history, which gives an interesting sketch of the Schenk family, including names of both the father and mother of John Winston Schenk, together with the bros and sisters. The d of father and mother are given, but no Rev service of father or son is mentioned.—*Mrs. E. S. Woolfolk*, Troy, Mo.

6263 (2). GALLREATHS.—"Will" Thos, Gallraiths' estate settled, Sept. 26, 1801, of Va. Margaret Gallraith, exc. (wife). Thomas Mitchell and Ann, his wife. Andrew Wallace and Margaret, his wife. John Gold and Elizabeth, his wife. Geo. Rutledge and Mary, his wife. Thomas Gallraith. Jene Gallraith. Sallie Gallraith.—*Mrs. G. C. Pitts*, 3604 Marrell Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

6276. LATHROP.—Dr. Geo. Abbott Lathrop, or Lothrop, was a grandson of Rev. John Lothrop, of Scituate, Mass. There is a history of the family from several hundred years back in the possession of the family. Write to Mrs. Adoh Pullen Lathrop, or H. K. Lathrop, Jr., at Detroit, Mich.—*Mrs. Lathrop Hoessie*, Box 452, McGregor, Iowa.

6288. MARTIN.—Nathan Martin, of Wilton, N. H. If you know that he was b on Apr. 3, 1763, I can help you. Have you a pension record? Samuel Martin and Elizabeth Osgood, of Andover, Mass., had, (4) Christopher Martin, b 1757, who removed to Wilton and served in the Rev War. (7) Amos Martin, who served at seventeen in Mass. and later in N. H., my mother's grandfather. (8) Nathan Martin, b Apr. 3, 1763. I have some more Martin and Osgood history and know who were Amos Martin's children, but so far cannot find out whom he married. This family went from Andover to N. H., and some on to Vt.—*Miss Jennie I. Campbell*, Mankato, Kan.

6292. HALL-BIDDLE.—Is the name of the wife of Nathaniel Hall, Drak or Doak? My ancestors Samuel and Jane Mitchell Doak had a dau Elizabeth. Their son, Rev. Samuel Doak, b in Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 1, 1749, had a grandson, James Hall Doak. William Hall and his wife Jannet, of Augusta Co., Va., had a son James and a son Nathaniel.—*Mary B. Rankin*, Buffalo, N. Y.

6299. GARY-BUCKINGHAM.—Eneas Bary b at Taunton, Mass., Sept. 23, 1757, d in Rushford, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1844. M, 1788, Esther Buckingham, b 1763. Children: William Gary, b 1789, Esther, 1791, m Mr. Young; Myra, 1792, m Wm. Gordon; Charles, no date; Martha, 1798, m Wm. Gordon; Nancy, 1800, m Ely Woods; Caroline, 1803, m Wm. Griffin; this

Nancy Gary Wood was dau of Eneas Gary, back through Percy Buckingham Wood, who m Asa Worden, his dau. Lillian Worden m Frederick Engle. Eneas Gary was m at Lebanon, Conn., he received a pension. (Record Division I. S. C., Sur File 13,128 Rev War. Data from Rev. F. E. Woods, Sec. of American Bible and Tract Society, Buffalo, N. Y. Eneas Gary was engaged in battles of Long Island, White Plains under Captains Jeremiah Mason, John Isham and Green. Cols. Sage and Chester, State of Conn., he was a private.—*Mrs. Jennie B. Rayburn*, 1203 East Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

6300. KIMBROUGH.—For information write *Mrs. Annie Kimbrough Edmondson*, La Grange, Ga.—*Mrs. W. C. Henson*, 227 Market St., Cartersville, Ga.

6303. McCoy.—For data of John McCoy, of Cumberland Co., Pa., address David E. Robi-

son, 819 West Oak St., Norristown, Pa. He is a descendant of one of the McCoy's and possesses a great deal of family history.—*Miss Flora Wharton*, 604 East Market St., Logansport, Ind.

6307. ALBERTSON.—See a sketch of the "Albertson Family and Life, Travels and Adventures of Garrett Albertson, Sr.," by Milton Hoagland Albertson. Memorial Continental Hall. Presented by *Mrs. Henry B. Howell*, 158 Magnolia Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

6308. (2) PRICE.—For data concerning the Price family, a pamphlet, entitled "John Price the Emigrant, Jamestown Colony, 1620, with Some of His Descendants," can be procured from Rev. Benjamin Luther Price, Alexandria, La. This gives a complete record of the Price family in America. The book costs \$1. For query see p. 46.—*Mrs. C. W. Nelson*, 5152 Vernon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



BOOK REVIEW

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT, A Basis for World Democracy. Edited by Paul Monroe, Columbia University, and Irving E. Miller, Bellingham State Normal School. World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York. Price, \$1.

A well-chosen and timely list of selections in prose and verse, designed to give systematic instruction in practical American ideals and to focus attention upon the constructive aspect of patriotism. Believing that instruction in patriotism should not be left to chance, the editors have brought together the best thought and most inspiring utterances of American leaders from the Colonial period to the present day, with the purpose of giving the reader a wholesome regard for our own country and making him conscious of the rights of other nations.

The selections are grouped under ten headings, which cover all phases of American history from the Colonial period to "the present crisis." A complete index and table of authors and first lines make the book especially valuable.

Especially distinctive features (1) show the origin of American democracy by selections from English as well as American authors (Macaulay, Tom Taylor, Pitt, Drayton); (2) show the *growth* of democracy in this country (Washington, Webster, Wilson); (3) show selections which represent all types of life in

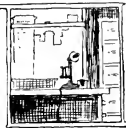
this country, such as native American, foreign-born American, resident alien; (4) show selections not found in other readers (F. J. Turner, J. L. Gordon, G. W. Carryl, Robert Service); (5) show what a recognized labor leader says about the relation of labor to democracy; (6) show what the South has contributed to the American Spirit (Watterson's *How the Star Spangled Banner Was Written*, in full); (7) show the contribution from the West (Lincoln); (8) show that the roots of our civilization came from Puritan, the English adventurer, the Quaker, and other foreign-born peoples (Steiner, Riis, Blankenburg, Rihbany); (9) give poems with distinctive singing qualities which make them remembered and loved, especially by boys and girls of high school age (Lowell, Van Dyke, Riley, Miller, Bates).

This book has an especial value in cities and towns with a large foreign population, because it explains how American democracy came to be what it is. The aim has been to get together a collection of prose and poetry on the origin, growth, nature and present aspects of American patriotism which shall be significant without being hackneyed.

It has just been adopted as the only patriotic reader for use in all the schools of Texas, and approved for use in the States of Kansas and Montana. Quantities have been ordered for use in our Army.



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 12, 1919



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, April 12, 1919, at 10 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from the Scriptures, Zachariah 9:9, "Rejoice greatly, O Daughter of Zion; Shout, O Daughter of Jerusalem; behold the King cometh unto thee, He is just and having salvation; lowly and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass"; and Psalms 113 and 118, sung as a great hallelujah at the Passover feast, probably by Jesus with his disciples during the Passover celebration in His last week; and from St. John 12:1-16, of His triumphant entry into the Holy City. In her prayer the Chaplain General referred to the coming Congress, and asked divine guidance for all the members of the Society who would be there assembled. The members of the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, showing the following members present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Gedney, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Fox, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Fowler, Miss Barlow. *State Regents:* Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Gilkes, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Noel, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Ashenfelter, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Norvell, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Reed.

The President General read her report:

Report of President General

Realizing that the two Board meetings, one on Saturday just before the opening of Congress and the other on Monday following the close of Congress, naturally are much more largely attended than those held in June, October and February, I feel that at this meeting, as well as the one on April 22d, it is well to make a few plain statements to the members. You may ask why at both? In reply I will say because at this Congress we lose seven Vice Presidents General and a number of our State Regents, and as their places will be filled by new members of the Board, I am anxious that they also be informed as to the work as members of the Board.

I wish to express my sincere regret at the loss of those whose term expires with this Congress, who have given so much of their time by attending the meetings of the Board and have rendered such valuable assistance throughout the year by helping in every way possible to make our Society felt throughout the country.

I think no one more fully realizes than I the time it takes and the necessary expense incurred in attending Board meetings and the annual Congress, to say nothing of the State Conferences and visits to chapters. I also realize that where the distances are so great, it is almost impossible to expect a full attendance at every Board. But I do think that the Vice Presidents General and State Regents living within a few hours' ride of Washington should be present at every regularly called meeting.

I very much fear the greater number of officers fail to fully realize the obligations they have assumed when accepting office.

This is demonstrated not only by their non-attendance at Board meetings, but by their failure to be of any service in the carrying out of the work planned by the Board or Continental Congress; in spite of the fact that full information is furnished them of all the activities undertaken by the Society.

This existing condition was clearly demonstrated in work undertaken through the War Relief Service Committee, for had there been

united effort coming from the appreciation of responsibility of obligations assumed, every state would have reached its full quota in the Liberty Loan and Restoration of Tilloloy Fund. While we grant there may be cases where individual members are unable to meet many of the assessments necessarily made upon members when special work is to be carried out, we firmly believe if the State Regents, Vice Presidents General and State Officers had gone in a whole-hearted manner into this work, there would be no need for regrets.

I very much fear some of the states will not feel overproud when they see the printed report of those states.

Having been in Washington and at the Hall daily since the credential reports have been received, I am in a position to know of the glaring mistakes that have been made in filling out the credential blanks. On inquiry I find that at least 75 per cent. of the chapters had to be written to in regard to these mistakes, some of them the second time, and many the third and fourth times. Delaware is the only state in which every chapter report was correct.

Many chapters did not elect the delegates before the first day of March—others elected delegates when not entitled to them. Some elected women as delegates, whose papers had not been accepted, and in one or two cases had not even been sent in to Washington. In some cases even chapter Regents will not be able themselves to represent their chapter, as they are at present in arrears for dues; delegates also have been elected who are disqualified for the same reason.

Many chapters fail to send in their tri-yearly reports to the Treasurer General, and if these had been sent those in arrears could have been notified. Then, many chapters fail to report the names of the newly elected chapter officers, thus making it impossible for us to keep a *correct* list of chapter regents in the Organizing Secretary General's office, and this often causes delay and frequent letter writing in sending out needed information. These are *some* of the most outstanding regrettable obstacles which prevent a complete coördination throughout the Society.

How is this to be remedied?

First: The State Regents must be thoroughly informed as to the requirements of the National Society in its relation to the chapters.

Second: Being themselves informed, they will be able to see that the chapters now existing in their states received the required information. This can easily be accomplished if it be a part of the conference work. The plan adopted last year at the Continental Congress, of having the National Officers instruct the

corresponding chapter officers, can easily be followed in the states.

Third: In the formation of new chapters much trouble may be saved if the State Regent is present at the formation of the chapter and personally gives the necessary instruction. In cases where this is impossible, she should see to it that some one representing her is present to give such instructions.

Appreciating the immense amount of good work that has been accomplished, but also realizing how much more could be done, I have assumed the disagreeable task of calling your attention to the handicaps under which the National Society has been working.

If under these conditions we have been able to do all the work we have done, how much greater and more splendid would be our record were we thoroughly efficient in our Organization. We are proud of being the largest Patriotic Society in the world, and we want our accomplishments to be commensurate to our numerical strength.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY.

The report was received with applause.

Miss Crowell read her report, as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The routine work in the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the regular Board meeting of February 26 and of the special meeting of February 26, were duly turned over to the Editor of the Magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board at these meetings were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence in connection with the meeting were promptly sent out.

Certificates of membership since last report, 2228, have been sent to all members to date.

Notices of appointment on Congressional Committees have been sent out, acceptances and regrets filed, and lists forwarded to the chairmen and arranged for the program.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

There being no objections, the report was unanimously accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 788 applications presented to the Board and 380 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 798; ancestral bars, 224, and recognition pins, 610.

Papers examined and not yet verified: Original, 141; supplemental, 102. Papers returned unverified: Original, 6; supplemental, 51. New records verified, 360.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Miss Pierce moved that the *Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of 788 applicants*. Seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 788 applicants, and the President General declared them members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Although I have no formal report to make, there are several matters which I wish to bring before this Board for its consideration and its approval or disapproval.

1. A chapter lately recognized by its State Conference as being organized under the second method for organization, requiring that twelve members shall come together to form a chapter, according to the written statement of the State Regent had only eight at its initial meeting. This chapter has never been officially notified from my office that its organization has been considered complete. It is my judgment that the rules of the National Society have not been complied with.

2. There have been cases where women have been placed on chapter lists, from the "at-large" lists, or exchanged from one chapter to another without their knowledge, to bring the required number to that necessary for the formation of a chapter. When this is done there can be but one conclusion—that a chapter so formed is not existing for patriotic motives, nor to bring credit to the N. S. D. A. R., but solely for the purpose of commanding a certain number of votes, either at its State Conference or the National Congress. Hereafter your Organizing Secretary General will require the signatures of proposed members with the type-written lists.

3. A chapter shall not be considered organized by your Organizing Secretary General until reported to and approved by this Board. Herefore the Board has only authorized chapters,

and has not been asked to approve of them after their formation.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia, Miss Fletcher, discussed at some length the case referred to in the report of the Organizing Secretary General. The President General explained the requirement for the particular form of organization under the second method, and stated that the provision that twelve members should be present had been carried under a footnote in the Constitution since 1894, and she therefore ruled that the chapter recognized by the State Conference of the District of Columbia had been illegally formed. The decision of the chair was appealed from by Miss Fletcher. The vote to sustain the Chair was carried with only one dissentient voice.

The President General referred to the matter brought up at the February Board meeting of the price of the insignia, as called for in the contract of the Society with J. E. Caldwell & Co. and to the letter sent them setting forth the present actual cost to them of the manufacture of the pin, and stated that with the permission of the Board representatives of the firm would appear and explain the situation with regard to the cost of the insignia. Mr. Isenhower, the president, and Mr. Putnam, the superintendent, of J. E. Caldwell & Co., gave the exact figures of the cost of manufacture, showing that under the old war tax the pin was costing the jewelers \$5.823/4—the new war tax of forty cents made the total still higher. The President General pointed out that the Society was under a considerable expense in furnishing the permits for these pins, and it would be well to add fifty cents to the price to cover the salary of the clerk, postage, etc. After some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried, that the Board extend to the representatives of J. E. Caldwell & Co. a vote of thanks for presenting the facts concerning the expense of our Insignia, and their courtesy in coming from Philadelphia to do so. Moved by Mrs. Aull, seconded by Mrs. Minor and Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that the National Board of Management recommends to the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress that the National Society permit the increase in the price of the Insignia from \$5 to \$8 to meet the advanced cost of material and production, the war tax recently placed by the Government, and the cost to the National Society of issuing permits, etc., and that the contract with J. E. Caldwell & Co. be rewritten to meet this necessary advance in price.

Mrs. Johnson read her report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from January 1 to March 31, 1919.

CURRENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1918	\$1,792.47
Annual dues, \$73.205; initiation fees, \$2400; certificates, \$5; copying lineage, \$1.75; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$16.80; die, \$1; directory, \$4.65; duplicate papers and lists, \$114.19; exchange, \$1; gavels, \$18; hand books, \$43.50; index to Library books, \$10.22; index to Lineage books, \$25; interest, \$195.53; lineage, \$229.75; Magazine—subscriptions, \$2495; advertisements, \$964.10; single copies, \$39.64; proceedings, \$4.70; remembrance books, \$0.50; rent from slides, \$42.62; ribbon, \$25.67; slot machine, \$1.45; stationery, \$20.93; statute book, \$1.25; sale of screens and waste paper, \$103.93; telephone, \$42.85; War Relief service markers, \$5.05; Tea Room, Banquet Hall, \$105; refund of notary seal and bond, \$11; Auditorium events, \$77.25. Total receipts	80,212.33

DISBURSEMENTS

Refund: annual dues, \$722; initiation fees, \$94	\$816.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$646.75; engrossing and lithographing, \$34.10; postage, \$5; cards, stamps, telegrams and sharpening erasers, \$3.33	689.18
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$585; postage and telegrams, \$8.68; cards and carbon, \$27; repairs to seal, \$15	635.68
Certificates: clerical service, \$255; certificates, \$200; engrossing, \$241.44; postage and expressage, \$188.09; certificate (refund), \$1	885.53
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$285; postage, \$60; cards, paper and guide, \$5.22	350.22
Registrar General: clerical service, \$2390.58; binding books, \$89.50; postage and stamp, \$98; expressage, \$1.16; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$19.47; list to Caldwell, \$5	2,603.71
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$2730.74; blanks, bills, cards, paper and shears, \$78.61; reprint of reports, \$2; telegrams and expressage, \$4.08; rent of deposit box and repairs to typewriter, \$8	2,823.43
Historian General: clerical service	525.00
Director General: C. R. S. I.: clerical service, rent of typewriter and expressage, \$45.50; reprint of reports, \$5	50.50
Librarian General: clerical service, \$502; accessions, \$150.47; postage and expressage, \$7.28; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$1.20	660.95
Curator General: clerical service, \$225; postage, \$1.75	226.75
General Office: clerical service, \$315; clerical service (Magazine), \$250; messenger service, \$90; stamped envelopes, \$1607.65; postage and telegrams, \$27.54; drayage, \$2.25; flowers, \$25; supplies, \$35.26; Washington's Birthday celebration, \$150	2,502.70
Committees: Auditing—postage, \$1.14; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$30; telegrams, \$0.55; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—clerical service, \$22.57; slides, \$153.25; postage and telegrams, \$6.69; Conservation—reprint of reports, \$5; Finance—clerical service, \$30; Genealogical Research—reprint of reports, \$1; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, \$2.70; postage, \$4.19; Old Trails Road—reprint of reports, \$2; Patriotic Education—postage, \$1; Reciprocity—clerical service, \$99.73; reprint of report, \$1; Revision of Constitution—proposed revisions, \$125; Statistics—reprint of report, \$2; postage, \$1.45; War Relief—clerical service, \$283.55; bulletins and circulars, \$231.43; postage, cable and telegrams, \$44.78; packing and expressage, \$10.95; rent of typewriter, \$5	1,064.98

Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, \$1864.50; electric current and gas, \$102.82; 37 tons coal, \$286.75; ice, \$60; towel service, \$11.56; water rent, \$7.36; supplies, \$54.01; flags, \$18; laundering and repairs, \$5.89; freight and hauling ashes, \$50.80; account painting California room, \$14.80	\$2,476.49	
Printing Machine: printer, \$120; electros and plug, \$5.05	125.05	
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$22.95; postage, \$299.64; reprint of report, \$5; receipts and blanks, \$30.75; expressage, freight and telegrams, \$11.86; magazines, \$9; Editor—salary, \$450; postage and telegrams, \$40.83; magazines, \$12.30; patriotic articles and photos, \$275; Genealogical Editor—Expense, "Notes and Queries," \$90; postage, \$3.75; printing and mailing December to March issues, \$4433.36; cuts, \$528.85; index, \$75.20	6,288.49	
Auditing accounts	250.00	
Auditorium events: labor, heat and current	49.25	
D. A. R. Reports: Twentieth Report \$11.42; old reports and expressage, \$3.58	15.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: vacuum, \$57.50; cabinet, Organizing Secretary General, \$460	517.50	
Hand Books: photos and expressage	51.78	
Interest	82.64	
Lineage: 1500 copies, \$1542.75; postage, \$30; refund, \$2; expressage, \$2.03	1,576.78	
Notes payable	10,000.00	
Proceedings: postage, \$215.21; wrapping and mailing, \$35.06	250.27	
Remembrance Books: clerical service	50.00	
Ribbon	45.00	
Spoons	9.60	
Stationery	251.97	
State Regents' postage	168.75	
Support of Real Daughters	720.00	
Tea Room: china, \$91.98; expressage and telegram, \$2.02	94.00	
Telephone	162.65	
Twenty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, \$260.95; postage, \$66.50; expressage, \$77; House Committee—invitations, \$40; postage, \$8.29; cleaners, \$16; blotters, \$4.75	397.26	
Total disbursements		\$37,417.11
		\$44,587.69
Transferred to Permanent Fund		15,000.00
Balance		\$29,587.69
PERMANENT FUND		
Balance in Bank at last report, December 31, 1918		\$3,322.91
RECEIPTS		
Charter fees	\$85.00	
Life Membership fees	650.00	
Continental Hall contributions	890.37	
*Liberty Loan contributions	7,218.57	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	28.60	
Commission on Recognition Pins	70.30	
Interest on Bank balances	46.50	
Rent from land	650.80	
Total receipts		\$9,640.14
		\$12,963.05
Transferred from Current Fund		15,000.00
		\$27,963.05

\$300 in U. S. Bonds contributed.

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes payable, land	\$12,000.00	
Interest	1,151.19	
Sidewalk, Lots 11 and 12	142.74	
Flags and ribbon, Board room	34.00	
Book case and plate, New York Room	309.00	
Painting, Tennessee Room	103.60	
Glass tops for desks, Tennessee Room	35.00	
Case and plate, Museum, Va.	143.00	
Plate for table, Museum, N. Y.	12.00	
Interest:		
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund	\$75.89	
Philippine Scholarship Fund	56.50	
	<u>132.39</u>	
Refund, Continental Hall contribution, Mass.	6.00	
		<u>6.00</u>
Total disbursements		\$14,068.92
		<u>\$13,894.13</u>
Transfer to Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund	\$1,517.79	
Transfer to Philippine Scholarship Fund	1,130.00	
		<u>2,647.79</u>
Balance		\$11,246.34
Petty Cash Fund		<u>\$500.00</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Receipts	\$5.00	
Disbursements	5.00	
		<u>5.00</u>
EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MC LEAN		
Balance at last report, December 31, 1918	\$130.49	
Interest	75.89	
Transfer from Permanent Fund	1,517.79	
		<u>1,724.17</u>
Balance		\$1,724.17

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$1,871.51	
Disbursements	1,871.51	
		<u>1,871.51</u>

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, December 31, 1918	\$729.37	
Interest	14.59	
		<u>743.96</u>
Balance		743.96

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, December 31, 1918	\$3,364.61	
Receipts	269.00	
Interest	113.23	
Transfer from Permanent Fund	1,130.00	
		<u>\$4,876.84</u>
Disbursement (1 1/4 per cent. U. S. Liberty Bond)	100.00	
		<u>4,776.84</u>
Balance		4,776.84

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, December 31, 1918	\$182.00	
Disbursements (refund)	18.00	
		<u>164.00</u>
Balance		164.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	\$50.00
Disbursements	50.00

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, December 31, 1918	\$20,352.28
Receipts	47,128.82
	<u>\$67,481.10</u>
Disbursements	33,421.87
Balance	34,059.23
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	<u>\$41,468.20</u>

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 12-31-18	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 3-31-19
Current	\$1,792.47	\$80,212.33	\$52,417.11	\$29,587.69
Permanent	3,322.91	24,640.14	16,716.71	11,246.34
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
American International College		5.00	5.00	
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	130.49	1,593.68		1,724.17
Patriotic Education		1,871.51	1,871.51	
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School	729.37	14.59		743.96
Philippine Scholarship	3,364.61	1,512.23	100.00	4,776.84
Preservation of Historic Spots	182.00		18.00	164.00
Red Cross		50.00	50.00	
War Relief Service	20,352.28	47,128.82	33,421.87	34,059.23
Totals	<u>\$30,374.13</u>	<u>\$157,028.30</u>	<u>\$104,600.20</u>	<u>\$82,802.23</u>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank	\$11,246.34
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	71,055.89
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	<u>\$82,802.23</u>

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	61,300.00
Philippine Scholarship: In Liberty Bonds	400.00
	<u>\$64,014.84</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

To American Security and Trust Company—covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 (old)	\$20,158.93
(Due \$2000 February 23, 1920, and \$18,158.93 February 23, 1921.)	
To National Metropolitan Bank (new)—for purchase of Lots 12 to 16 —No mortgage (due on demand)	38,000.00
	<u>\$58,158.93</u>

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of January, February and March vouchers were approved to the amount of \$71,967.49, of which \$33,421.87 represented contributions for war relief.

The largest expenditures were as follows:

Clerical service	\$9,222.57
Magazine	5,888.66
Postage	2,411.74
Employees of Hall	2,104.50
Patriotic Education	1,876.51
Real Daughters	720.00

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Auditing Committee begs leave to report that it has examined the reports of the Treasurer General for the months of January, February and March, and compared the same monthly with the report of the American Audit Company, and found the same to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted.

The Treasurer General reported total number of deceased since last meeting, 157; resigned, 141; reinstated, 37. Mrs. Talbott moved that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of thirty-seven members. This was seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the reinstatement of the thirty-seven persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society. The State Regent of Mississippi referred to the dropping of an old member who, for two years before her death, had been very ill and had suffered financial reverses, and had not been able physically or financially to perform the duties of a chapter member, and her chapter had never notified the National Society of her condition, and asked if the notation could not be changed to "deceased." The Treasurer General stated that, while her office could do nothing else than drop the member after receiving word in November from Mrs. Rhodes' chapter that she had been

dropped for non-payment of dues, but if the Board would so instruct, the change would be entered on the books. Mrs. Johnston moved that the notation on the Treasurer General's books concerning Ann Maria Wilkins Boyd Rhodes (Mrs. Wm. B.), No. 9693, be corrected to read "Deceased." This was seconded by Mrs. Noel, and carried.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as follows, with the permission of the Board, omitting the itemized list of accessions:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have no report at this time, as a full account of the year's work will be given at Congress, next week.

Since the February Board meeting the following have been added to the library:

BOOKS

Col. William Candler, of Georgia, His Ancestry and Progeny. By Allan D. Candler, Atlanta, 1902. Presented by the Colonel William Candler Chapter.

History of Georgia. By T. S. Arthur and W. H. Carpenter. Philadelphia, 1856.

Georgia Baptists. By J. H. Campbell. Richmond, 1847.

Life and Times of George Foster Pierce, of Georgia. By G. G. Smith, Sparta, 1888. Presented by Mrs. A. L. Wilkins.

Necrology, or Memorials of the Dead of the Synod of Georgia. Atlanta, 1869.

The above five volumes presented by the Georgia D. A. R., through Mrs. Abner L. Wilkins, State Librarian, D. A. R.

The Frontier State, 1818-1848. By Theodore O. Pease. Springfield, 1918. The gift of Illinois Centennial Commission.

Historic Morgan County and Classic Jacksonville, Ill. By C. M. Eames. Jacksonville, 1885. Gift of Rev. James Caldwell Chapter.

History of Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties, Ill. By W. H. Perrin, Chicago, 1883. Gift of Cairo Public Library.

History of Macoupin County, Ill. Philadelphia, 1879. Gift of the County Clerk.

History of Peoria, Ill. Gift of Miss Ella F. Clark, Regent, Peoria Chapter.

History of Bureau County, Ill. By H. C. Bradsby. Chicago, 1885. Gift of Princeton, Ill. Chapter.

History of Whiteside County, Ill. By Charles Bent. Clinton, 1877. Gift of the Author.

History of Woodford County, Ill. By Roy L. Moore. Eureka, 1910. Gift of the Author.

History of La Salle County, Ill. By Elmer Baldwin. Chicago, 1877. Gift of Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Ill.

History of the City of Cairo. By John S. Lansden. Chicago, 1910. Gift of the Author.

Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Schuyler County. Chicago, 1908. Gift of Howard F. Dyson.

The last nine volumes were presented through Miss Effie Epler, State Librarian, Illinois D. A. R.

History of Fort Wayne, Ind. By B. J. Griswold. Chicago, 1917. Presented by Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter.

Marches of the Dragoons in the Mississippi Valley. By Louis Pelzer. Iowa City, 1917.

Old Fort Snelling, 1819-1858. By Marcus L. Hansen. Iowa City, 1918.

The Spirit Lake Massacre. By Thomas Teakle. Iowa City, 1918.

The last three volumes presented by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

History of Dickinson County, Iowa. By R. A. Smith. Des Moines, 1902. Presented by Mrs. Mary K. Bergman, Regent of Ladies of the Lake Chapter.

Genealogy of the Ford Family. By James Ford. Wabash, 1889. Presented by Frances Slocumb Chapter.

The last two volumes received through State Librarian of Iowa.

Publications of the Louisiana Historical Society Proceedings and Reports for 1917. New Orleans, 1918. Presented by the Society.

History of Montgomery County, Md. By J. H. Boyd. Presented by Mrs. Henry L. Taylor, of District of Columbia.

History of Cecil County, Md. By George Johnston. Elkton, 1881. Gift of Mrs. James Lee.

History of Harford County, Md. By Walter W. Preston. Baltimore, 1901. Gift of Mrs. W. W. Preston.

The last two volumes presented through Mrs. Charles Marsden, State Librarian, Maryland D. A. R.

New England; What It Is and What It Is to Be. By George French. Boston, 1911. Gift of Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter.

History of the Town of Gloucester. By J. J. Babson. Gloucester, 1860. Gift of Lucy Jackson Chapter.

History of Sudbury, Mass. By A. S. Hudson. Sudbury, 1913.

History of Weston, Mass. By Daniel S. Lamson. Boston, 1913.

The last two books the gift of Wayside Inn Chapter.

History of Ware, Mass. By Arthur Chase. Cambridge, 1911. Gift of Deane Winthrop Chapter.

History of the Town of Lynnfield, Mass., 1635-1895. By T. B. Wellman.

Inaugural Exercises in Wakefield, Mass., July 4, 1868.

The last two books presented by Mrs. Annie P. Hutchinson, Regent Faneuil Hall Chapter.

Mrs. Seth Crocker, State Librarian, Massachusetts D. A. R.

Bloomfield, Old and New. By J. F. Folsom. Bloomfield, 1912. Gift of General Joseph Bloomfield Chapter.

History of Nutley, Essex County. By Elizabeth S. Brown. Nutley, 1907.

Historical Sketch of Pittsgrove Baptist Church, Salem County. By J. E. Wills. Philadelphia, 1915. Gift of Miss Hannah Sheppard, Oak Tree Chapter.

Proceedings of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey. Camden, 1880. Gift of Mrs. Gertrude Y. Lippincott, Haddonfield Chapter.

Genealogy of the Stokes Family. By Richard Haines, 1903. Gift of Mrs. Ephraim Gill, Haddonfield Chapter.

The last five volumes presented through Mrs. T. H. Clayton, State Librarian New Jersey D. A. R.

History of the Minisink Country, New York. By H. E. Twichell. New York, 1912.

History of the Minisink Region. In Orange County, New York. By C. E. Stickney, Middletown, 1867.

Collections of the New York Historical Society for 1917-1918, two volumes. New York, 1918, 1919. Received from the Society.

Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, Albany, 1918, 1919. Received from the New York State Library.

History of Rye, N. Y. By C. W. Baird. New York, 1871.

Centennial of Haywood County and Its County Seat, N. C. By W. C. Allen. Waynesville, 1908. Presented by the Author.

Historical Sketch of the Town of Richmond, R. I. By J. R. Irish. Hope Valley, 1877.

Memoir Concerning the French Settlement and French Settlers in Rhode Island. By E. R. Potter. Providence, 1879.

Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island. Chicago, 1908. Two volumes. The gift of Gaspee Chapter.

The last four volumes presented through the Rhode Island D. A. R. Book Committee.

The Firelands Pioneer. Norwalk, 1918. Gift of Mrs. F. D. Wickham, Regent Sally De Forest Chapter.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania D. A. R. State Conference for 1917. Gift of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Regent.

Selinsgrove Chronology, 1706-1850. By W. M. Schuner. Middleburg, 1913. Gift of Cumberland County Chapter.

Jefferson County, Pa., 1800-1915. By William J. McKnight. Two volumes. Chicago, 1917. Gift of Mrs. William J. McKnight.

Chronicles of Middletown, Pa. By C. H. Hutchinson, 1906. Gift of Mrs. C. H. Hutchinson.

The last three volumes presented through Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Pennsylvania Archives. Sixth Series, volumes 1 and 2. Harrisburg, 1906. Presented by Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery.

Year Book, 1918, of the Michigan D. A. R. Ann Arbor, 1919. Presented by the Michigan "Daughters."

Charlotte County, Va. By C. Carrington. Richmond, 1907. Presented by H. B. Chermiside, County Clerk.

Halifax County, Va. By A. J. Morrison. Richmond, 1907. Presented by Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt.

Proceedings of the Virginia D. A. R. State Conference, 1918. Presented by the Virginia D. A. R.

The Almanacks of Nathaniel Amcs, Father and Son, 1726-1775. Edited by Sam. Briggs. Cleveland, 1891. Presented by Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, through the District of Columbia Continental Hall Committee.

Baird and Beard Families. By Fermine Baird. Nashville, 1918. Presented by the Author, through Mrs. Edwin A. Price, State Regent of Tennessee.

Chapman Family. By F. W. Chapman. Hartford, 1854.

Cheney Genealogy. By Charles H. Pope. New York.

Biography of Gardner Dean, and Genealogy of Gardner, Dean and Hines Families. By E. W. Pierce. New Bedford, 1883.

Gaines Genealogy. By L. P. Gaines. Calhoun, 1918. Presented by the Author.

Richard Higgins of Plymouth, Eastham and Piscatawny. By Katherine Chapin Higgins. Worcester, 1918. Presented by the Author, through Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General.

Captain Roger Jones, of Virginia. By L. H. Jones. Albany, 1891. Presented by Judge Lewis H. Jones.

History and Genealogy of the Descendants of John Jepson, of England and Boston, 1610-1917. By Norton W. Jipson. Janesville, 1917.

Sterling Genealogy. By Albert Mack Sterling. New York, 1909. Two volumes.

Thompson Genealogy. By Mary A. Elliott. New Haven, 1915.

Willard Memoir. By Joseph Willard. Reprint of 1913.

The Book of Lincoln. By Mary Wright Davis. New York, 1919.

The American Spirit, a Basis for Democracy. By Paul Monroe and Irving E. Miller, 1918.

Olde Ulster. Volume 1. Kingston, N. Y., 1905. Presented by Wiltwyck Chapter.

The American's Creed and Its Meaning. By Matthew Page Andrews. Garden City, 1919. Presented by the Author.

Sacred History of the World. By Sharon Todd. New York, 1832. Gift of Mrs. Addie F. Dodd, Lucy Knox Chapter.

Writings of George Washington, with a Life of the Author. By Jared Sparks. Volumes 3, 5, 6, 7 and 11. Boston, v. d. Presented by The Commonwealth Chapter.

Men and Events of Forty Years. By Josiah Bushnell Grinnell. Boston, 1891.

Iowa in War Time. By S. H. M. Byers. Des Moines, 1888.

The last two presented by Mrs. George Grinnell, through Grinnell Chapter.

History of Poweshiek County, Iowa. Des Moines, 1880. Presented by Mrs. Rhoda Bailey, through Grinnell Chapter.

Louisiana and the Fair. Edited by J. W. Buel. St. Louis, 1904. Twelve volumes.

Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal. A History, 1608-1903. Edited by Howard M. Jenkins. Three volumes. Philadelphia, 1903.

An Historical Account of the Old State House of Pennsylvania, Now Known as the Hall of Independence. By Frank M. Etting. Second edition. Philadelphia, 1891.

Orderly Book of the Second Pennsylvania Line, Col. Henry Bicker at Valley Forge—March 29—May 27, 1778.

The last seventeen volumes presented by Philadelphia Chapter.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Volume 72. Boston, 1918.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Volumes 19 and 49.

Maryland Historical Magazine. Volume 12. Baltimore, 1917.

Mayflower Descendants. Volume 20. Boston, 1918.

William and Mary College Quarterly. Volume 26. Richmond, 1918.

New Hampshire Pension Records. Compiled by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. Volumes 8 and 9.

Pension Papers: Abstracts from Original Pension Applications. Compiled in the office of the Registrar General. Volumes 48 and 49.

Decisive Dates in Illinois History. By Lottie S. Jones. Danville, 1909. Presented by the Author.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General, has compiled and presented to the library:

Index to The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley. By J. W. Wayland.

Index to The History of Little Nine Partners. New York. By Isaac Huntingt.

PAMPHLETS

Early History of Grinnell, Iowa. Grinnell, 1916.

Early Days in Grinnell. By E. S. Bartlett. Grinnell, 1914.

These two the gift of Grinnell Chapter, and presented through the D. A. R. State Librarian.

Reunion Report of the Reynolds Family Association for 1918. Presented by the Association.

Sketch of the Albertson Family. By M. H. Albertson, 1918. Presented by Mrs. Henry B. Howell.

Bible Records and Unpublished History of the Ketcham Family. Compiled and presented by Neal F. Mears.

Souvenir of Early and Notable Events in North West Territory and Tazewell County. By W. H. Bates. Gift of T. E. Solteman, County Clerk.

1819-1918, Illinois Centennial Ottawa Celebration, 1918.

History of Du Page County, Ill. By Lavara C. Hannum. Typewritten. Gift of the Author.

Juliet and Joliet. By William Grinton, 1904. Gift of Joliet Public Library.

Pioneer Days in Illinois and Union County, Ill. Typewritten. Gift of the Author, Mrs. George C. Rich, Regent James Rich Chapter.

Reverend James Caldwell. Typewritten. And *Memorial Sketch of Julia Duncan Kirby.* Typewritten. By Elizabeth Duncan Putnam. Both gifts of Reverend James Caldwell Chapter.

Brief Summary of the Earliest History of Bureau County, Ill. By G. O. Smith. Typewritten.

The last eight pamphlets were presented through Miss Effie Epler, State Librarian, Illinois D. A. R.

Biennial Report, 1916-1918, of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Raleigh, 1918. Gift of the Commission.

Collections of the Minisink Historical Society. Port Jervis, 1895.

1690-1890, Bi-Centennial Celebration. Settlement of Minisink Valley, N. Y. Port Jervis, 1890.

Some of the Causes Which Led to the Battle of Minisink. By C. E. Stickney. Port Jervis, 1896.

The last three pamphlets presented by Mr. W. H. Nearpass.

History of Parsippany Presbyterian Church. By Annette Ball. Gift of Parsippany Chapter.

History of the Presbyterian Church of Pittsgrove, Salem County, N. J. By Allen H. Brown

and John Ewing. Philadelphia, 1893. Gift of Dr. John Ewing.

The last two pamphlets presented through Mrs. T. H. Clayton, State Librarian, New Jersey D. A. R.

Sketch of Fraunces' Tavern. By Henry R. Drowne. New York, 1919. Presented by the Author, through Miss Lincoln.

West Newton, Mass., Half a Century Ago. By Lucy E. Allen. Newton, 1917.

Historical Sketch of the Lucy Jackson Chapter House. Typewritten.

Inscriptions from Old Cemeteries at Sudbury, Mass. By Lucy H. Greenlaw. Boston, 1906. Gift of the Author.

The last three pamphlets presented through the Lucy Jackson Chapter. Mrs. Seth Crocker, State Librarian, Massachusetts D. A. R.

Year Book of the Maine D. A. R., 1918. Gift of the Maine Daughters.

Remembrance Book of the N. S. D. A. R.

Roster of the Sons of the Revolution in California, January, 1919. The gift of the Society.

"Test Book," Montgomery County, Md., 1780-1816—Together with a List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Montgomery County. Copied by Mrs. William H. Talbot and Miss Marie H. Talbot. Presented by Mrs. William H. Talbot.

The Old Court Houses of Ulster County, N. Y. By Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N. Kingston, N. Y., 1918. Presented by the Author.

Twenty-two pamphlets were presented by the Philadelphia Chapter.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, March, April; *Genealogy*, March; *Illinois State Historical Society Journal*, January; *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, January; *Maryland Historical Magazine*, March; *Massachusetts Magazine*, April, July, October; *Michigan Historical Magazine*, January; *N. S. Sons of the Revolution Bulletin*, March; *N. S. United States Daughters of 1812 News-Letter*, March; *New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, April; *New York Public Library Bulletin*, February; *Newport Historical Society Bulletin*, January; *Somerset County, N. J., Historical Quarterly*, April; *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, January.

The above list comprises 119 books, 48 pamphlets and 17 periodicals; 109 books were presented, 3 were received in exchange and 7 purchased; 48 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GRASS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

There being no objection, the report was unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Harris presented two books, "Wau-Bun," "The Early Day in the Northwest," written by Mrs. J. H. Kinzie, 1856, and Twinsburg, O., 1817-1917. Centennial History and Genealogies, from Mrs. Wagar, of Moses Cleveland Chapter, which were accepted by the Librarian General on behalf of the National Society.

Miss Barlow gave her report as Curator General as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report upon the progress of the Museum since February.

Of the chairs which are being donated to furnish the Museum, Oregon at its last State Conference presented one in honor of the soldiers and sailors in the great world war. Peace Party Chapter of Massachusetts presents one, and the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia presented an armchair in honor of its member, the Curator General.

The Mildred Warner Washington Chapter of Monmouth, Illinois, places the name of Mrs. John R. Webster, a former Regent, in the "Memory Book."

The following accessions have been made through the State Chairmen: *New York*, Mrs. Abram D. Smith—Silver tablespoon, presented by Mrs. M. E. B. Parnell; gavel, presented by the Girls' Junior Consumers' League, through Mrs. Frederick Nathan. *Connecticut*, Mrs. Raymond F. Cheney—Book, works of "Flavius Josephus," published in 1774; brown brocade silk parasol with carved handle; a piece of wedding dress brought over in the *Mayflower*, presented by Miss Lucy Gelston; cane-wood from the home of Benedict Arnold, and from the room of Noah Webster, where he compiled the dictionary, presented by Mrs. W. C. Reynolds; glass cup plate, presented by Mrs. C. F. Messinger; lustre cup and saucer, presented by Mrs. Franklin F. Knous; snuff box and spectacles formerly owned by Dr. Eneas Monson, Jr., a surgeon in the Revolution, presented by Mrs. Frank A. Monson; glass cup plate, presented by Mrs. Charles H. Lyman. *District of Columbia*, Miss Dorinda Rogers—Piece of Continental money, \$40, turned over from Library (D. A. R.); Stiegel glass salt cellar and a silver mug, presented by Miss Fannie Fisher; sun glass; glass cup plate; pocketbook, containing \$30, owned by Nehemiah Ball, a sergeant in the War of the Revolution; cup and saucer used by the family of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, presented by Mrs. Francis May Bedell; punch bowl (Lowestoft) formerly owned by Judge Josiah Masters, Member of Congress, 1804,

Rensselaer County, New York, given to him many years before, presented by his great-granddaughter, Miss Agnes Masters Arnold; three Lowestoft cups and saucers, presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins. *Illinois*, Mrs. Fred Ball—Almanac printed in 1775; wooden cup made in 1740, presented by Mrs. Lyra B. Olin; State of New York seal, 1777, in memory of Mrs. Lucy E. Clyde, presented by Mrs. Lyra B. Olin; silver table spoon, presented by Miss Hattie L. Adams. *Maine*, Miss Jessica J. Haskell—Pewter tea pot, presented by the Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter (date 1789); beaded bag, presented by Miss Grace Donworth. *Massachusetts*, Mrs. Frank H. Warren—Snuff box, was the property of Sarah Childs-Davis, born in Belchertown, Mass., April, 1763. *Virginia*, Mrs. W. W. Richardson—Pewter platter, presented by Mrs. James S. Jones; bronze lustre pitcher, with blue raised flowers, presented by Mrs. McBlair Lloyd; deed, by Gov. Beverly Randolph to William Penn, presented by Mr. George Chapman Bleight, of Penna.; candle molds, presented by Mrs. James S. Jones; christening cap of thirteen babies, 1773-1799, presented by Miss Susan Campbell. *New Jersey*, Mrs. William C. Mulford—Powder horn, presented by Mrs. Humphrey Swain; gray cloth cushion worked in zephyr, presented by Miss Juliette Moore. *Ohio*, Miss Lynn Chapman—Bronze and pink lustre pitcher, formerly owned by Ann Simpson Davis, spy for General George Washington, presented by Miss Carrie Wright and Mrs. Wayland Ball; Bible formerly owned by Patrick Henry, presented by Mrs. Lewis Halsey. Blue pitcher, lustre bands, raised pink roses, also presented by Mrs. Lewis Halsey. *Texas*, Mrs. Heber Stone—Venetian point lace bertha, worn by five generations of brides, presented by Mrs. Lena Dancy Ledbetter.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Miss Barlow stated that she had promised the donor of the Venetian point lace bertha that it might be withdrawn from the Museum for the use of future brides of her family on their wedding day. This met with the approval of the Board, and there being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Barlow, Custodian of Flags, also presented the following report:

Report of Custodian of Flags

As Custodian of Flags, I have the honor to report that the four chapters of the state of Wyoming present a very beautiful silk flag to take the place of the bunting flag presented in 1915.

The bunting flag will be sent back to

Wyoming, where it will be used as an object of education in the study of the state seal.

Very respectfully,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Custodian of Flags.

Accepted.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the work done in my office during the months of February and March:

Eight hundred and sixty-one letters were received and six hundred and fifty-one letters have been answered.

Supplies as enumerated below were mailed upon request:

Application blanks	10,798
Leaflets "How to Become a Member" ..	845
Leaflets "General Information"	834
Transfer cards	661
Constitutions	47

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Accepted.

Miss Crowell, as Chairman of Printing Committee, reported that the contract entered into with the firm of Judd & Detweiler to print the Lineage Book was almost fulfilled; that this was the first time in the history of the Society that four Lineage Books had been issued in one year; that the Hand Books ordered by the Printing Committee were received and were well worth the attention of the members of the Board and Congress. The report was accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read the report of the Building and Grounds Committee, as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your committee, in submitting its final report for the Congressional year, would call attention to the completion of the redecorating of the vestibule by the State of Pennsylvania and of the placing the inside stair rail on the two front stairways leading from the main floor to the basement by the State of Vermont.

This latter is a permanent improvement and addition to the building, and one especially appreciated by all.

The State of West Virginia has requested and been granted permission to place in the West Virginia room a table formerly belonging to the Revolutionary War hero of that

section, Colonel Charles Lewis, together with a register of chapter work of the state:

The inventory of furniture and furnishings belonging to the National Society has been brought up to date, under a sub-committee of the Building and Grounds Committee composed of Mrs. St. Clair, assisted by Mrs. Will C. Barnes, Mrs. Sylvanus Johnson and Mrs. Volland. Five copies of this completed inventory are to be made and placed as follows: one copy each with the Recording Secretary General, the Treasurer General, the Building and Grounds Committee, the Insurance Company and the Business Office.

The following letter has been received by the committee, and is referred to this Board with the recommendation that the request be granted:

"April 7, 1919.

"Miss Grace M. Pierce,
Chairman of Building and Grounds
Committee:

"MY DEAR MISS PIERCE:

"The Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., has the honor of asking permission to erect a Molly Pitcher Memorial fountain, preferably in the proposed garden in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall, or, if such a garden should not be constructed, then in some other place at Memorial Continental Hall to be designed later.

"Sincerely yours,
"(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,

"Regent, Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter.
"1450 Rhode Island Ave."

The Chairman of the House Committee, Mrs. St. Clair, has asked for and received instructions to purchase a gas plate and other things for use in the building.

The Superintendent has also asked for authorization to purchase one hundred feet of hose, a lawn mower and flowers for the beds and boxes.

The Superintendent recommended and the committee approved the recommendation that George Hughes, our former employee, who has just returned from service in France, be replaced on the permanent roll, and that Joseph Williams also be placed on the permanent roll, each at seventy dollars per month. This will bring the house force back to normal conditions.

With expressions to this Board for its universal approval and co-operation and to the Superintendent and force of the building and grounds employees for their faithful service during the year, this report is respectfully submitted for your approval.

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report was accepted, the recommendations to be taken up separately. Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter be permitted to erect a fountain in the rear of the building or any other suitable place which may be chosen. The adoption of Recommendation No. 2 of Building and Grounds Committee report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried. Miss Fletcher also moved that a letter be sent from this body to George Hughes expressing our gratification that, after eight months' service abroad, four and a half months of which he spent in a front-line trench, he has returned safely to this country and has again returned to the employ of our Society.* This was seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd and carried.

Mrs. Foster presented to the President General, on behalf of the Atlanta Daughters, an aviator's vest as one example of conservation, it being made entirely of the tops of white kid gloves—the vest to be placed on exhibition or to be used as a gift to some ace at the President General's pleasure. The President General expressed her thanks and appreciation for the unique gift, which, she stated, would be displayed at the Congress and she would then try to find some ace worthy of wearing it.

The question was brought up by the President General as to the continuance of the Committee on Children of the American Revolution. The confusion arising from having in each state a chairman appointed by the State Regent of the D. A. R. and a State Director elected by the C. A. R., in many cases two different persons, whose work overlapped, was touched on by the President General, who stated that after conferring with the National Officers of the C. A. R. it was decided by the founder of the C. A. R. Society, Mrs. Lathrop, to ask the National Society, D. A. R., to discontinue this committee, and she was in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Lothrop to this effect. The question was discussed at considerable length by the members and it being shown that C. A. R. societies had existed and been fostered by the Daughters for many years without a D. A. R. national committee, and that the Daughters would still maintain their interest in the Children's Society, it was moved by Mrs. Longley, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the National Society, D. A. R., discontinue the appointment of a Committee of Children of the American Revolution.*

The President General read a resolution which had been sent to her from the Battle Pass Chapter of New York that the National Society be requested to apply all or part of the interest received or to be received from the

Liberty Bonds toward the erection and maintenance of a home for aged and needy Daughters of the American Revolution. Moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Miss Blackburn, and carried, *that the resolution to apply the interest on our Liberty Bonds to the erection of a home for aged D. A. R. be laid on the table.*

Mrs. Morrison announced to the Board that the Legislature of North Carolina had passed an act appropriating \$2000 to assist the D. A. R. in restoring and preserving Constitution House in Halifax, the house in which the constitution was written and the first governor elected.

At 1 o'clock recess was taken for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.35. The President General explained that the War Relief Service Committee, having been created for the duration of the war, went out of existence at the close of the Congress, and the war work done by the Daughters in the future would have to be carried on in each state as it saw fit. The work on the French orphans had been managed by Mrs. Hodgkins, who had given up everything else to devote herself to this, which, however, she could not continue to do indefinitely, and it therefore became necessary to plan for the future disposition of the work. The Treasurer General accompanied the President General to New York to the head office of the organization of the Fatherless Children of France to see what arrangement could be made for turning over the work, and at their solicitation, with the promise that experts would be sent down to the Hall to start a plan for caring for the work similar to that employed in the head office, it was agreed that the National Society would continue forwarding funds for the care of the orphans and enlisting the sympathy and cooperation of Daughters all over the country, as heretofore.

Mrs. Pulsifer read a letter regarding the statuette, "Triumph of the New Era," which the artist suggested might be used in place of the service flag.

The Curator General reported the gift from Mrs. Butterworth of a beautiful thread lace fan, with mother-of-pearl sticks, that had belonged to her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, to be placed in the Museum among the personal possessions of the earlier members, and two brass candlesticks; and from Mr. La Verne Noyes the jeweled insignia that had belonged to Mrs. Noyes.

The Recording Secretary General reported the death of the State Regent of Hawaii, Mrs. William Alanson Bryan, February 28, 1919, and stated that Mrs. Bryan was in attendance at a Board meeting a little less than a year ago; that she was a very distinguished woman in the

scientific world and a decided loss to the National Society and to her territory. Miss Crowell moved that a committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of the State Regent of Hawaii, Mrs. Bryan, copies to be sent to her husband, the chapter at Honolulu, and to be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

With the permission of the Board, Mrs. Dimock, President of the George Washington Memorial Association, was invited to appear and tell of the plans of her Association for the consummation of the project for a Washington memorial. Mrs. Dimock told of the expansion of their idea to make the memorial one also to the boys of 1917, and she showed illustrations of various parts of the building from the approved design. The members were urged to support the plan, especially in view of the fact that the United States Congress was to be asked to build a memorial to the boys of 1917, and it was hoped all would throw their interest in the memorial proposed by the George Washington Memorial Association.

The Registrar General presented her supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of the Registrar General

		Total
Applications presented to the Board.	412	1200
Supplemental papers verified	30	410
New records verified	20	380

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the admission of 412 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General having announced that the ballot had been cast, the President General declared these 412 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the request of the State Regent of Wisconsin that a new charter be granted to the Milwaukee Chapter. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried, that the request of the Milwaukee Chapter for a new charter be granted.

Miss Serpell brought up again the present condition of the house at Jamestown, erected by the National Society at the time of the

Jamestown Exposition and afterward presented by the National Society to the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. The house is very much in need of repair, and it was thought it might be made habitable by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum, and if the chapters in Virginia might appeal to the chapters throughout the country for small contributions the sum might be raised. After some further discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Foster, seconded by Mrs. Gedney, and carried, that the State Regent of Virginia be permitted to send circulars to the Daughters in other states in regard to the rebuilding of Jamestown House.

The Treasurer General presented a name for reinstatement, and moved that the Secretary be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of Lola G. Apperson as a member-at-large from the District of Columbia. Seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General reported the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared that Mrs. Apperson was reinstated.

The motions, as passed, were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved, and on motion the meeting adjourned at 4.05 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Copy of Resolutions Drafted as Ordered by the National Board at Its Meeting on Saturday April 12, 1919

Whereas, The All-wise Father has removed from our midst Elizabeth Letson Bryan, Sc. D., the State Regent of Hawaii; and

Whereas, In the death of Mrs. Bryan the National Society has lost a distinguished member, and the scientific world an earnest and notable student, and an authority on conchology, her investigations of the Hawaiian marine shells being widely known;

RESOLVED, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution mourns the death of a valued member, whose unusual ability distinguished her in many organizations with which she was identified; and

RESOLVED, That we extend our deepest sympathy to her husband and to the chapter at Honolulu, and that a copy of this expression of our esteem be spread upon the minutes of the National Board, and that a copy be sent to Doctor Bryan and to the Aloha Chapter.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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RED HILL ON THE STAUNTON, THE HISTORIC HOME OF PATRICK HENRY

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 7

JULY, 1919

WHOLE No. 324

MAKING AMERICANS

By Franklin K. Lane
Secretary of the Interior

BERGSON, the French philosopher, a year or two ago, made a suggestion that seemed very profound, when he said that the theory of evolution could carry on as to species until it came to deal with man, and then you had to deal with each individual man upon the theory that he was a species by himself. And I think there is more than superficial significance to that. It may go to the very heart and centre of what we call spirituality. It may be because of that very fact the individual is a soul by himself; and it is for that reason that there must be avenues opened into men's hearts that cannot be standardized.

Man is a great moated, walled castle, with doors by the dozen, doors by the score leading into him—but most of us keep our doors closed. It is difficult for people to gain access to us; but there are some doors that are open to

the generality of mankind; and as those who are seeking to know our fellow-man and to reach him, it is our place to find what those doors are and how those doors can be opened.

One of those doors might be labeled, "Our love for our children." That is a door common to all. Another door might be labeled, "Our love for a piece of land." Another door might be labeled, "Our common hatred of injustice." Another door might be labeled, "The need for human sympathy." Another door might be labeled, "Fear of suffering." And another door might be labeled, "The hope that we all have in our hearts that this world will turn into a better one."

Through some one of those doors every man can be reached; at least, if not every man, certainly the great mass of mankind. They are not to be reached through interest alone; they are not to be reached through mind; they are

reached through instincts and impulses, and through tendencies; and there is some word, some act, that you or I can do or say that will get inside of that strange, strange man and reveal him to himself and reveal him to us, and make him of use to the world.

We want to reach, through one of those doors, every man in the United States who does not sympathize with us in a supreme allegiance to our country. Many ask what methods should be adopted by which men and women can be Americanized, as if there were some one particular prescription that could be given; as if you could roll up the sleeve of a man and give him a hypodermic of some solution that would, by some strange alchemy, transform him into a good American citizen. You cannot make Americans that way. You have got to make them by calling upon the fine things that are within them, and by dealing with them in sympathy; by appreciating what they have to offer us and by revealing to them what we have to offer them. And that brings to mind the thought that this work must be a human work—must be something done out of the human heart and speaking to the human heart, and must largely turn upon instrumentalities that are in no way formal, and that have no dogma and have no creed, and which cannot be put into writing, and cannot be set upon the press.

I do not know what method can be adopted for the making of Americans, but I think there can be a standard test as to the result. We can tell when a man is American in his spirit. There has been a test through which the men of this country—and the women, too—have recently passed—supposed to be the greatest of all tests—the test of war. When men go forth and sacrifice their

lives, then we say they believe in something as beyond anything else; and so our men in this country, boys of foreign birth, boys of foreign parentage, Greek and Dane and Italian and Russian and Polander and Frenchman and Portuguese, Irish, Scotch—all these boys have gone to France, fought their fight, given up their lives, and they have proved, all Americans that they are, that there is a power in America by which this strange conglomeration of peoples can be melted into one, and by which a common attachment can be made and a common sympathy developed. I do not know how it is done, but it is done.

Every one of those boys who returned from France, came back feeling that this is God's own country. He knows little of America as a whole, perhaps; he cannot recite any provision in the Constitution of the United States; it may be that he has learned his English while in the Army; but some part of this country is "God's own country" to him. And it is a good thing that we should not lose the local attachments that we have—those narrownesses, those prejudices that give point to character. There is a kind of breadth that is shallowness; there is a kind of sympathy that has no punch. We must remember that if that world across the water is to be made what it can be under democratic forms, it is to be led by Democracy; and, therefore, the supreme responsibility falls upon us to make this all that a Democracy can be.

When the boys come back from France, every one of them says, "The thing I most desired while I was in France was to get home, for there I first realized how splendid and beautiful and generous and rich a country America was." We want to make these

men who come to us from abroad realize what those boys realized, and we want to put inside of their spirits an appreciation of those things that are noble and fine in American law and American institutions and American life; and we want them to join with us as citizens in giving to America every good thing that comes out of every foreign country.

We are a blend in sympathies and a blend in art, a blend in literature, a blend in tendencies, and that is our hope for making this the supremely great race of the world. It is not to be done mechanically; it is not to be done scientifically: it is to be done by the human touch; by reaching some door into that strange man, with some word or act that will show him there is in America the kind of sentiment and sympathy that his soul is reaching out for.

We have no particular social theory to advocate in Americanization; no economic system to advocate; but we can fairly and squarely demand of every man in the United States, if he is a citizen, that he shall give supreme allegiance to the flag of the United States, and swear by it—and he is not worthy to be its citizen unless it holds first place in his heart.

The best test of whether we are Americans or not will not come, nor has it come, with war. It will come when we go hand in hand together, recognizing that there are defects in our land, that there are things lacking in our system; that our programs are not perfect; that our institutions can be bettered; and we look forward constantly by coöperation to making this a land in which there will be a minimum of fear and a maximum of hope.



D. A. R. AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE

Upon the request of the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, appointed a national committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be known as the "Americanization Committee."

This newly organized committee has before it work of national scope, in the education and Americanization of the foreign-born, for if these future citizens of the United States are not taught love of country, loyalty to the flag, and re-

spect for the Government the future welfare of the Nation may be endangered.

Mrs. Guernsey appointed Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Committee; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, Vice Chairman; and the Division Directors as follows: Miss Louise H. Coburn, Northern Division; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Eastern Division; Mrs. M. B. Tucker, Southern Division; Mrs. John P. Hume, Central Division; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Western Division, and Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Pacific Coast Division.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



AFTER the adoption of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, we were surprised to learn that only seventy-four out of our 1662 chapters would be affected by Section 8 of Article IX. These seventy-four chapters have been notified that their membership is below twenty-five, the required number of members, and that they will be given until March 1st of 1920 to increase their chapter membership to the required number.

Thirty-four of these seventy-four chapters are located in the District of Columbia. There are five in New York, four each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; three in Virginia; two each in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina; one each in Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey.

We have received word that one of the chapters in Kentucky has met the requirement already, and we are confident that all chapters which were formed for the real work of the National Society, and not for voting power, will meet the requirement within the specified time.

* * * * *

A new national Committee on Americanization has been created since the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress. This new committee will work entirely independent of the Committee on Patriotic Education. It will consist of a chairman, vice chairman and six division directors.

Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, has accepted the chairmanship, and will give all her time to the work of this most important committee. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman is the Vice Chairman.

The six Division Directors will direct the work outlined in the states of their divisions. Mrs. Howell has sent her first bulletin to each state regent, asking for hearty cooperation in the work of this new committee.

There is much to be done in the real work of Americanization, not only of the aliens, but of our own American citizens. A work which, by reason of the founding of our Society, rightfully belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Will each chapter regent see to it that her chapter takes *first place* in its locality in this splendid work?

* * * * *

The war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution covering the period of the great world war has been compiled and printed in pamphlet form, a copy of which has been sent to all National Officers, state and chapter regents. This record of our war work was compiled from the reports sent by the state regents of work reported to them by the chapter regents of their respective states, to Mrs. Wait, Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee.

While the report is one of which we are justly proud, it is a matter of deep regret to the President General that in reality it does not cover more than half of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution during the war. In spite of the most urgent requests of the President General, the War Relief Service Committee and state regents, many chapters failed to make any report whatsoever, while others were not able to secure full reports from all their members. Now that it is too late, these chapters will always regret their neglect to do their part in helping to make a record for the National Society that would have been unsurpassed by any other organization. A record to which we could refer with pride for all time to come.

* * * * *

The President General wishes to make her final appeal to those chapters which have not yet paid their full quota to the fund for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy.

It is the great desire of the President General when she goes to France the middle of August, which she now expects to do, to have the *full amount* of the Society's pledge available at that time for this reconstruction work.

At the close of the Twenty-eighth Congress we were about \$8000 short of the full amount pledged. It will be an easy matter for the Society to redeem its pledge if the chapters which have not fulfilled their obligations will do so at once.



SHOULDER INSIGNIA OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

By R. M. Kauffmann



HE vari-colored and many-shaped badges worn at the top of the left sleeve of the blouses of American soldiers returning from overseas can be properly described as direct descendants of the "coat armor" of the mediæval men-at-arms. The latter differentiated friend from foe in time of battle and, when a number of noblemen were allied, made plain at a glance the particular unit of the whole operating force to which the wearer belonged.

In the world war the British army early discovered that, in the stress of action, something possessing "higher visibility" than the inconspicuous metal badge on collar or cap was needed in order to keep soldiers together, and a system of two-colored patches of varying shapes was evolved for this purpose, showing, when the key to the system was known, the corps, division, brigade and regiment to which the wearer belonged. These patches were worn on the back just under the coat collar, being thus placed in order that successive waves of units going over the top could keep directly behind

and eventually rejoin their predecessors.

The United States forces, soon after going across, adopted a scheme more or less fundamentally the same, and the result is seen in the usually brilliant, often elaborate, and sometimes exceedingly artistic, devices that the returning Yanks are sporting, in which the average citizen feels a keen interest, and regarding which he regrets a rather high degree of ignorance. These American badges, however, are not merely patches of arbitrary shapes and colors, like a series of geometric patterns, but nearly all of them are appropriate and sentimental to a high degree. Take the little yellow silhouette of

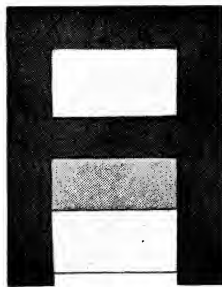


CAMOUFLAGE REGIMENT

a chameleon, for instance, worn on a narrow triangular patch by the regiment which is usually called the "Camouflage

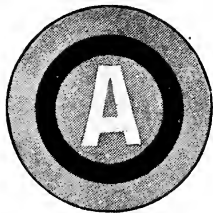
Corps." What could be more apt a badge than a chameleon for these exponents of the art of protective coloration as applied to modern warfare? It was designed, by the way, by an enlisted man in competition for a prize for the best device.

This was not the first war in which American troops wore colored badges to supplement the small and often



1ST ARMY

not easily noticed regimental numerals and branch-of-service emblems. In the civil war the large Union army adopted a rather simple but efficient plan whereby men composing units larger than regiments could be identified. Each army corps, of which there were a number,—considerably smaller than a modern corps, however,—wore on the front of the peaked cap, or slouch hat, a little badge of simple geometric shape,—a diamond, circle, trefoil, or something similar,—and as no two were alike the corps could thus be told



ARMY OF OCCUPATION

at a glance. Each corps was divided into three divisions and the simple scheme was elaborated by having the first division wear its emblem in red, the second in white and the third in blue,—the national colors. This idea worked very well, it is said, but in those days men fought crowded close together; armies were smaller and scenes of active operations were smaller. In the world war, owing to the vast numbers involved and the open order of warfare that was pursued by the victors in the closing months, with the result that commands became widely scattered, something rather larger than the small cap device was needed, and the shoulder insignia were the result. *Esprit de corps* was also a factor, inasmuch as many of the divisions were recruited from a special state or group of states.



1ST DIVISION

Although the vast majority of insignia now seen in this country are divisional insignia, and these are the most interesting because of the divisional nickname or the locality from which its members came, the division was not the largest unit of the A. E. F., and it might be well to start in at the other end. To begin with, the modern "army," like that of

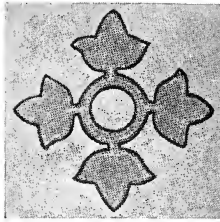
the United States, is first divided into "field armies," and of these this country had altogether three,—the first, second and third,—the last being created out of the other two and being better known as the "Army of Occupation." A field army is composed of two or more corps, and a corps of a varying number of divisions. In a field army there are both officers and men who are very much a part of that army, but who belong to no particular corps or division thereof. There is the staff of the commander-in-chief, for instance; the army headquarters detachment, aviators assigned to operate with the army as a whole, being used where most needed, and extra engineer and artillery units. Obviously these must wear something to show where they belong, and thus the first U. S. Army combined the letters capital "F" and capital "A," standing for First Army, into a block letter "A" with a horizontal top and black in color. In the lower portion, underneath the crossbar, are worn parti-colored patches and small emblems, such as the engineer castle in crimson, or the tri-colored bull's-eye and star of the aviators.



2ND CORPS

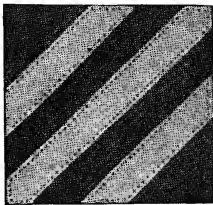
One would naturally infer that if the first army used an "A," the second army

would take a "B," but this is not the case. The second army preferred the numerical to the alphabetical sign, and used a large "2," the upper half being crimson and the lower white. True, it has been stated in more than one medium that the second army used a B, with variations in the lower lobe,



4TH DIVISION

and illustrations of this badge, and even the badges themselves, have been seen. The War Department, however, which keeps a record of these things, is authority for the "2" as the proper badge. In passing it may be stated that concerning a number of these badges there have been, and still are, disputes. These have arisen sometimes from the rather hit-or-miss originality of the returning men; sometimes from the efforts of puzzled home manufacturers to match verbal descriptions with cloth designs; and, in a number of cases, from the fact that certain units have changed an emblem originally adopted. Naturally the men who returned before the change would be wearing one, and the later arrivals another. There has been a good deal of inaccuracy of all sorts, so that it has not yet at this writing been possible to print an absolutely authoritative or complete list and give absolutely authoritative reproductions of all the insignia. Furthermore, new ones are frequently



3RD DIVISION

been invented and evolved. In the present article not all the samples are available, but an effort will be made to describe as many as possible of those not shown, and where a question has arisen between two devices, the word of the War Department, which has on file letters

from the commanders of each of the divisions and other units, will be taken.

To resume, the non-divisional men of Army of Occupation, now in Germany, culled from the first and second armies, wear a circular blue patch on which is an inner circle of red having in its center a white "A."

This makes the monogram "A. O." and the color scheme includes the three hues of the national colors. If the men be divisional or corps troops they wear, of course, the badges of those units.

Next to field armies come corps. Comparatively few troops, apparently, were parts of corps without at the same time being incorporated into the component divisions of those corps, and therefore very few corps insignia have been seen on this side, nor are the badges easily available for reproduction. Yet not only did the corps have its own special executives, but sometimes a whole artillery regiment would be designated to operate with a certain corps and be placed under the orders of the corps commander. There-



2ND DIVISION

fore corps insignia had to be devised, and at least nine of them exist. These badges are small in size and rather arbitrary in design.

The first corps wears an olive-drab disc surrounded by a strip of white with an outer edging of blue. The second corps has rather an



12TH DIVISION



6TH DIVISION



26TH DIVISION

elaborate device, consisting of a Roman "II" flanked by an eagle and a crowned lion in silver-grey. The rectangular outer border is of silver-grey and the field of the whole is blue.

The third corps wears three small blue triangles, with a smaller white triangle formed by the three bases. The fourth corps wears a circle divided into two-four segments, alternately blue and white. The fifth wears a pentagon of olive-drab with white stripes running from each apex to the center, the whole having an outer edging of blue. The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth are easy because they employ numerals. The sixth has a white "6" on a blue circle; the 7th a white "7" on a six-sided shield; the eighth an "8" on a blue hexagon, and the ninth has the Roman numerals "IX" surrounded with a red circle, the background being blue.

The second and third corps, at least, have schools of instruction, and, for the students therein, adopted blue circles containing the corps number flanked by the initials "C. S." in blue, the whole on a white ground.

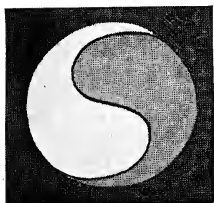
Next in order come the divisions, the most interesting of all to the largest number of people, although the devices of some of the special

branches, like the "Camoufleurs," are very clever indeed. The 1st Division wears a red Arabic "1" on an olive-drab patch matching the coat. The 2nd wears a red Indian's head on a white star, superimposed on a varying background. It may well be explained at this point that the backgrounds and the color schemes of many of these divisional emblems vary considerably, and there is a very good reason therefor. Take the 2nd Division, for example. A division contains approximately 28,000 men, including four regiments of infantry, three of artillery, one of engineers, besides hospital, signal, machine gun, ammunition train and other troops. In the 2nd Division these various units are distinguished by the shape of the background, and their component smaller units, by its color. For instance, the 6th Marines, who are a part of the 2nd Division, have a diamond, the 5th Marines have a square and the 2nd Engineers a castle. If the

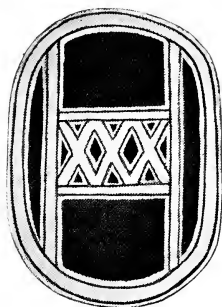
color be black, it stands for headquarters company; green is for supply company, and red, yellow and blue for the three regimental battalions, respectively. If you see the emblem of the famous "Second" in the middle of a green castle, the wearer belongs to the supply company of the



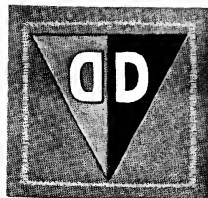
27TH DIVISION



29TH DIVISION



30TH DIVISION

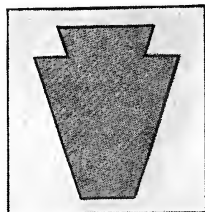


31ST DIVISION

2nd Engineer Regiment; if in the middle of a red diamond, the wearer belongs to the 1st battalion of the 6th Marines. Similarly, a blue oval stands for the 3rd Battalion of the 23rd Infantry. In many other divisions the color scheme and the background vary for similar purposes of identification, although not in all of them. It has been announced, though, that eventually all the insignia will be similarly elaborated; but these variations are so numerous that, beyond giving a general key thereto, it is not within the province of this article to detail them.

The 3rd Division wears a square patch consisting of slanting alternate stripes of bright blue and white. The 4th Division wears a quadruple ivy leaf of dark green, the Roman numeral sign for four being "IV." The 5th Division has adopted a scarlet diamond, worn with the longer axis perpendicular. The 6th Division wears a blue "6" in the middle of a six-pointed scarlet star. The 7th wears a disc unequally divided into four triangles. Two are red and two black, the latter rather resembling an hour-glass. The first seven, by the way, are the "regular army" divisions.

The 8th, nicknamed the "Pathfinder" and also "Frémont" Division, has on file at the War Department a device of a bright blue shield

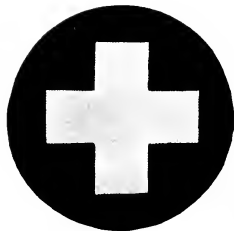


28TH DIVISION

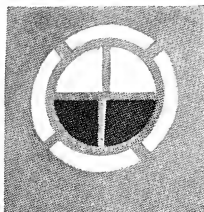
with an "8" in silver bisected by a golden arrow. This was the last division to go overseas. The 10th uses the Roman numeral "X" in yellow within a yellow circular strip, all on a dark blue background. The 11th, or "Lafayette" Division, has the characteristic silhouette of the famous French marquis in blue on a red circular background. The 12th has a rather complicated insignia, being a yellow hollow square worn at an angle of 45 degrees. The field is blue, with a straight sword in white bisecting it horizontally, and in the upper and lower corner are yellow stars. Superimposed on all this in the very center is the numeral "12" in dark red. The 13th sports a black cat in repose in the middle of a blue circle. Below is a red horseshoe and the numerals "13" in white.

The 14th or "Wolverene" Division's badge is a blue shield in the middle of which is a yellow disc bearing a wolverene's head in black, and the word "Wolverene" is at the top of the shield.

The 15th is said to use a coiled white rattlesnake. The 18th or "Cactus" Division has a green clump of cactus in the center of a circular white patch and the Latin motto "*Noli mi tangere*" in red. The 19th has



33RD DIVISION



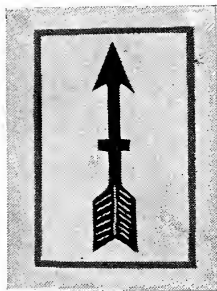
35TH DIVISION



36TH DIVISION

a black triangle with white tips in a red circle, all on a blue field. In the center of the triangle are a "G" and the numeral "19."

The next Division, the 26th, made up



32ND DIVISION

of New England National Guard troops, is a very famous one. It dubbed itself "Yankee Division," and wears a dark blue monogram consisting of a "Y" and a "D." The 27th, composed

of New York national guardsmen, uses a very happy choice of emblem. A crim-

son circle contains, on a black field, a monogram in red and also seven stars arranged like the constellation Orion. The commanding officer of this famous division, "Greater New York's Own," was Maj.-Gen. O'Ryan. This was the only division hailing from a single city. The 28th, "Iron" or "Keystone" Division, composed of Pennsylvania guardsmen, uses a red keystone. The 29th Divi-

sion, dubbed the "Blue and Gray," has a circle peculiarly divided into equal blue and gray portions. The 30th, South Carolina and Tennessee men largely, calls itself after "Old Hickory" and uses as a badge a large blue "O" within which is a blue "H." The inside field is red and the "H" has two crossbars within which are three "X's" forming the Roman sign for "30." The 31st is the "Dixie" Division, and its insignia is an inverted triangle, half red and half blue, each half containing a white "D." The 32nd is called the "Arrow" Division. Its men hail largely from the Great Lakes region, and the badge is a scarlet arrow worn on a slant. The 33rd, "Prairie" Division, has a yellow Greek cross on a black disc. The 34th, troops from Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, etc., took the nickname "Sandstorm" Divi-



34TH DIVISION

sion and uses a bovine skull in scarlet on a black field shaped something like an urn.

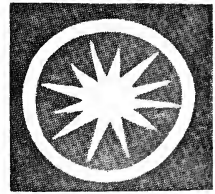
The 35th, composed of Missouri and Kansas soldiers, had a most appropriate device for its insignia. It used the "Santa Fé Cross," the mark used to point out the famous old Santa Fé Trail, the trans-continental route used by the prairie-schooners. This mark is a ring divided into four sectors



82ND DIVISION



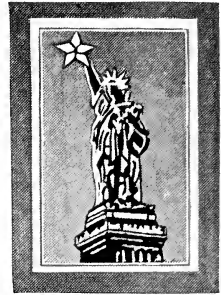
37TH DIVISION



40TH DIVISION

enclosing a circle divided into four segments. The color scheme of the various subdivisions varies with different sub-units, but is generally blue, yellow or blue and yellow. The 36th, Texas and Oklahoma troops, uses for a device a blue Indian arrowhead which bears a white "T." The 37th, largely Ohio men and called the "Buckeye" Division, has a crimson disc surrounded by a narrow outer circle of white. The 38th, "Cyclone" Division, Indiana and Kentucky guardsmen, has a monogrammed "C" and "Y" on a pointed shield half red and half blue. The 39th called itself the "Bull's-eye" Division in observance of the high quality of marksmanship obtaining in the three states whence it was recruited: Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Its device is quite like that of the 37th except that there is a third and outermost ring of black, the whole giving the effect of a target. The 40th, composed of guardsmen from California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, appropriately named itself "Sunshine," and its badge is a full-rayed yellow sun on blue, the whole being surrounded by a narrow yellow ring. The 41st, on the other hand, called itself "Sunset," being recruited largely from far western

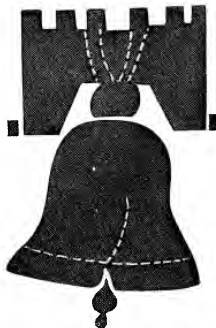
states like Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming. It uses for insignia a half-sun, or setting sun, on a semi-circular blue patch. The following Division, the 42nd, is the third in a row to utilize the solar light in its device. Composed of men from every state in the Union and the District of Columbia, it called itself "Rainbow" and was one of the first to go overseas. Its badge is so well known that it is hardly necessary to mention it—three concentric curved strips of red,



77TH DIVISION

yellow and blue, resembling a rainbow.

With the 42nd, the National Guard divisions ended, and next come the National Army divisions, composed of men made available by the selective service act. The first of these is the 76th or "Liberty Bell" Division, composed of Pennsylvania and also some Maryland and District of Columbia troops. It used for a time for its device a



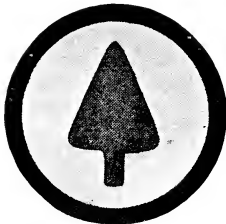
76TH DIVISION



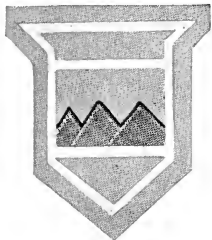
79TH DIVISION



78TH DIVISION



91ST DIVISION



80TH DIVISION

blue liberty bell hanging from the usual beam, but has recently adopted a new one, not yet authorized, however. Next comes the "Liberty" Division, the 77th, men from New York State, with a badge showing the Goddess of Liberty in gold, or yellow, on a blue background. The 78th, New Jersey and New York selectives, called itself "Lightning" Division and the members wear a semi circular scarlet patch bearing one or more jagged bolts of yellow lightning.

No device is more artistic than that adopted by the 79th or "Lorraine" Division. Most of its action having occurred in the province of Lorraine, the unit adopted

the badge worn by the men-at-arms of the mediæval ducal rulers. This consists of a "patriarchal" cross,—one with an upright and two cross-bars. Each end of every

piece ends in a little trefoil, and the whole cross is in silver-grey on dark blue, surrounded by a shield-shaped silver-grey line. The 80th, or "Blue Ridge" Division, composed of selectives from Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, used a shield-shaped badge of olive-drab containing three little mountain peaks in blue. The badge is sometimes surrounded by a narrow outer strip of white. The 81st, southeastern states' selectives, uses the nickname "Stonewall" Division, in honor of the Confederate general. Its device is a lynx or wildcat "ambulant" within a circle; animal, background, and encircling ring varying with different sub-units. The 85th, however, is the "Wildcat" Division, and also has a wildcat badge.

The 82nd or "All American" Division is composed of selectives from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Its badge is very striking, consisting of a square enclosing a circle, in turn enclosing two large capital "A's" of quaint design. The color scheme varies greatly, including blue, yellow, white, and red, but one need never go astray on this division, because of the double "A."



86TH DIVISION



87TH DIVISION



83RD DIVISION

The 83rd is the "Ohio" Division; its device consists of a gold monogram containing all four letters of the state name on a triangular black field. It is both simple and easily identified, and yet

extremely effective. The 84th is the "Lincoln" Division, being composed largely of Illinois men. In honor of the "Rail-splitter" of history, it uses a crimson axe for a badge. Next comes the 85th or "Wildcat" already mentioned, with a snarling cat ready to fight. At one time it was called "Custer Division" and used a monogrammed "C. D." The 86th Division, nicknamed "Black Hawk," recruited from Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, uses a black hawk "spread-eagled" on a shield-shaped crimson background. The hawk bears on its breast the letters "B. H."

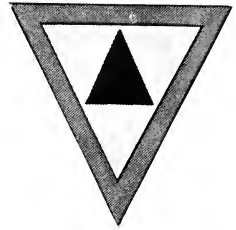
The 87th, or "Acorn" Division, has for a device an acorn in two shades of brown on a dark green disc. The 88th uses two highly conventionalized figure-eights in red, crossed at right angles, the whole giving somewhat the effect of a four-leaved clover. The 89th has a black circle containing a black "W," in honor of Gen. Leonard Wood, who trained the unit, the background being olive-drab. The 90th, Texas and Oklahoma selectives, uses a



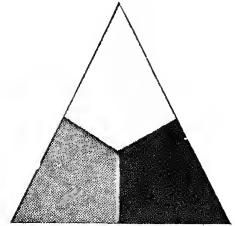
42ND DIVISION

monogram consisting of a crimson "T" bisecting a crimson "O." The 91st, called

the "Wild West" Division, is composed of selectives from a number of western states and also Alaska, and its badge is a little pine tree in green with serrated edges. The 92nd, colored troops, christened themselves the "Buffalo" Division, and used for insignia a bison in silhouette on a light blue disc surrounded by a narrow black circle. The 93rd, also colored troops, the last division of all, has two different badges, apparently—one authorized and recognized by the War Department, and one generally used by the men. The device on file at the Department is a blue trench-helmet on a black disc. That used by



CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE



TANK CORPS



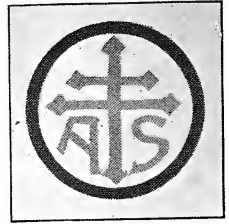
92ND DIVISION



CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE



93RD DIVISION

1ST GAS AND FLAME
REGIMENTADVANCE SECTION
SERVICE OF SUPPLY

the men generally is a red hand on a white disc with a blue outer edge. The division calls itself the "Red Hand" Division and the story of the name is rather interesting.

It was attached to and fought for some time with a famous French division which had the red hand badge and nickname. For a long time this French unit used for its headquarters a

BASE SECTION,
SERVICE OF SUPPLY

famous brewery known as the "Red Hand Brewery." Many years ago the manager of this plant was murdered, a bloody hand-print being the only clue. The culprit was hunted throughout France and the red hand became famous in connection with the concern. The owners were wise enough to utilize the tremendous amount of free advertising they were getting and boldly took the red hand as their trademark, and the "poilus" eagerly adopted it during the war.

Although with the 93rd the roster of divisions comes to an end, the insignia do not end here by any means, for certain special branches and even certain special units have special devices. The Tank Corps, for example, uses a triangle subdivided into three equal sections of red, yellow and blue. "Yanks" who served with the heavy British tanks wear rectangular patches on top of the shoulder instead of just below the seam, half yellow and half red, just as the Britons wore theirs. The chosen colors of the Chemical Warfare Service are blue and yellow. One device is a small blue triangle within a larger one of yellow. Another is a shield, unequally divided into two colors by an oblique line. The first gas and flame regiment for some reason has a special device all its own, a shield with an Arabic numeral "1."

The Service of Supply men had charge of getting everything needed up to the men in the front line, and their claim that their efficiency and industry won the war is a hard one to disprove. Those of the base section use a crimson monogram of the initials of the



84TH DIVISION



ARMY POSTAL SERVICE



REGULATING AND RAILHEAD STATIONS

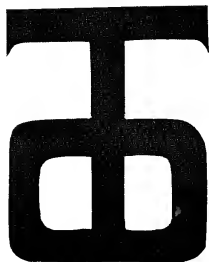


TROOPS STATIONED IN PARIS DISTRICT

words spelling their branch on a background of dark blue. The men in the advance section, nearer the combat areas, however, have a device all their own and even more effective, if possible. They utilized the Lorraine cross, which in this case was crimson on a light blue background and surrounded by an outer ring of dark blue. Flanking the upright of the crimson cross are the letters "A. S.," standing for advance section, also in red.

The Radio Service, so important in modern warfare, use a blue "R" transversed diagonally by two bolts of lightning, while superimposed in the center of the whole is a yellow star. The 56th Engineers, known as the "Searchlight Regiment," specializing in the operation of the big lights used to pick up hostile aircraft, have a particularly clever device. A circular patch of dark crimson is bisected by a white strip representing the flaring beam of a searchlight, and in plain relief against the white beam is the silhouette of a tiny airplane in red.

Troops specially detailed for service on transports wore a rectangular scarlet patch bearing a blue anchor with a white mule superimposed.



90TH DIVISION

Troops detailed for special duty in the military district of Paris adopted a kite-shaped black patch bearing in its center a

white "fleur-de-lis." American Ambulance Service men, who were among the first to go across and who were immediately utilized by being attached to French combat units, out of compliment to the latter adopted the Gallic cock or "Cock of Verdun" as their device. This they wear in white on a maroon disc. The Army Postal Service men, who moved millions



56TH ENGINEERS

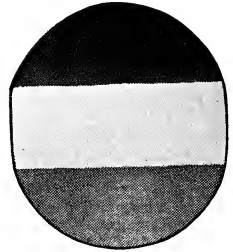
of pounds of mail to and from the doughboys, wear a "Swastika" in crimson on a blue rectangle. In the middle of the Swastika is a small white circle and the whole badge is worn at an angle. The ordnance convoy personnel, attending to the transportation and guarding *en route* of ordnance material, used a device consist-



AMBULANCE TROOPS SERVING
WITH FRENCH



TRANSPORT SERVICE



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

ing of the familiar ordnance exploding grenade, bearing in its center a red "C." Regulating and railhead stations in modern warfare are the important media through which the material brought up by train by the S. O. S. is delivered to the front line where needed, usually by motor truck. The men attached to these stations wore a special insignia consisting of a white "R" in the center of a diamond-shaped black patch with an outer border of red.



RADIO SERVICE

The efficient courier service maintained by the A. E. F., the personnel of which not only travelled over Europe but also crossed and recrossed the ocean, has a striking device, consisting of a greyhound in full stride done in white on a rectangular blue field. The "Liaison" troops also adopted and wear a badge. It is a light blue inverted triangle with a curved base on which in green and yellow is embroidered a wand equipped with a pair of wings and several bolts of electricity. The artillery school of the A. E. F. uses a white disc which bears the head in profile of a helmeted and crested Greek warrior. The Central Records Office has a most official-looking insignia,



ORDNANCE CONVOY

consisting of an inverted triangle with truncated ends on which is a little shield bearing tri-colored stripes with three stars at the top, the whole surmounted by a golden eagle with extended wings. Railroad artillerymen sport a hexagonal light blue badge of good size which bears an intricate red device, the central figure of which is the Gallic cock noted in the ambulance corps device.

Anti-aircraft gunners wear a red pointed patch of peculiar shape with a white shell in the center flanked by two capital "A's," while enlisted men in the aviation corps, in addition to divisional and other unit insignia, wear little white propellers on black backgrounds, whose meaning is obvious at a glance.

Then there were the men of "G. H. Q.," or General Headquarters, the nerve center and brain of the whole A. E. F., whence Gen. Pershing directed the operations of field armies, corps and divisions. The many officers and men, orderlies, musicians, clerks and specialists of all sorts attached to this extremely important military establishment obviously could not wear any divisional, corps or army

insignia, and, therefore, had to devise one of their own. They used a circular patch with transverse stripes of the national colors—red at the top, white in the center and blue below.

A few returned soldiers have been noted wearing what is perhaps the rarest of all shoulder devices. They are of the comparatively few men serving on the Italian front, who consisted mostly of the famous 332nd Infantry, some ambulance men and

a few aviators. Their device, adopted out of compliment to and by special permission of our Ally, is a large square scarlet patch on which, artistically embroidered in heavy gold lace, is the famed winged "Lion of St. Mark," the characteristic emblem of Venice. The open Bible held in the lion's paw, instead of the usual Latin scriptural words, bears either "332" for the infantry, "A. A. S." for "American Ambulance Service" or similar lettering.

BOOK REVIEW

"THE STORY OF GENERAL PERSHING." By Everitt T. Tomlinson. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Too little is known by the general public of the life of General Pershing. The military leader, whose name has been in the public eye and in the public prints practically every day since he assumed command of the punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916, through this period of his participation in the great war as leader of the American Expeditionary Forces, first really came to general attention in 1906, when President Roosevelt appointed him Brigadier-General. Previous to that time he had been almost unknown, and it is on this unknown portion of the General's career that Doctor Tomlinson offers material of especial interest.

Doctor Tomlinson writes: "Sometimes fighting against obstacles that appeared almost insurmountable, struggling to obtain an education in the schools, not faltering when tragic sorrows came, his determination succeeding in military campaigns where previous centuries of fighting had failed—the career of General Pershing has been a continuous overcoming. Confidence in a great leader is an essential condition of victory, and the writer has tried to

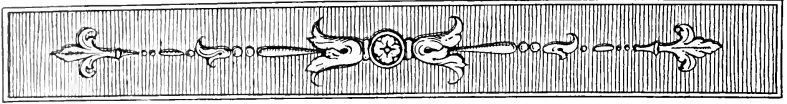
present facts to show that the trust of the American people in their military leader is well founded."

From the time of his birth in Missouri, through his boyhood and student days, West Point, the Indian wars, up to the time of the Spanish War, Doctor Tomlinson shows Pershing's faithful performance of an army officer's routine tasks. With the Spanish War and the subsequent activities in the Philippines came the first opportunity for General Pershing to do work that would bring him more into the public eye. His manner of performing this task is evidenced by actual military documents, and by his reward of appointment as Brigadier General. More work in the Islands followed, then came transfer to this country, the command of the Mexican Expedition, and finally his work in the great war.

Doctor Tomlinson has painstakingly collected evidence concerning the General's life and presents it in "The Story of General Pershing" in an interesting, authoritative manner. The result is that the reader gains a definite impression of our leader in the world war, and a tremendous respect for the man himself.

JOHN L. B. WILLIAMS.





RED HILL, THE HISTORIC HOME OF PATRICK HENRY

By Elizabeth Henry Lyons

IN the morning of February the twentieth, in this year of our Lord, fire with its licking tongue and searing flame took toll of one of the most interesting and historic houses in Virginia, Red Hill on the Staunton, the last home of Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary patriot.

It was owned by my sister, Mrs. Matthew Bland Harrison, the great granddaughter of Henry, who had added to the original house without changing that part in which her ancestor's spirit passed from time to eternity.

The fire was discovered by a negro boy, who was taking cows to the low grounds and, looking back, saw the roof in flames, the origin of which will always remain unknown.

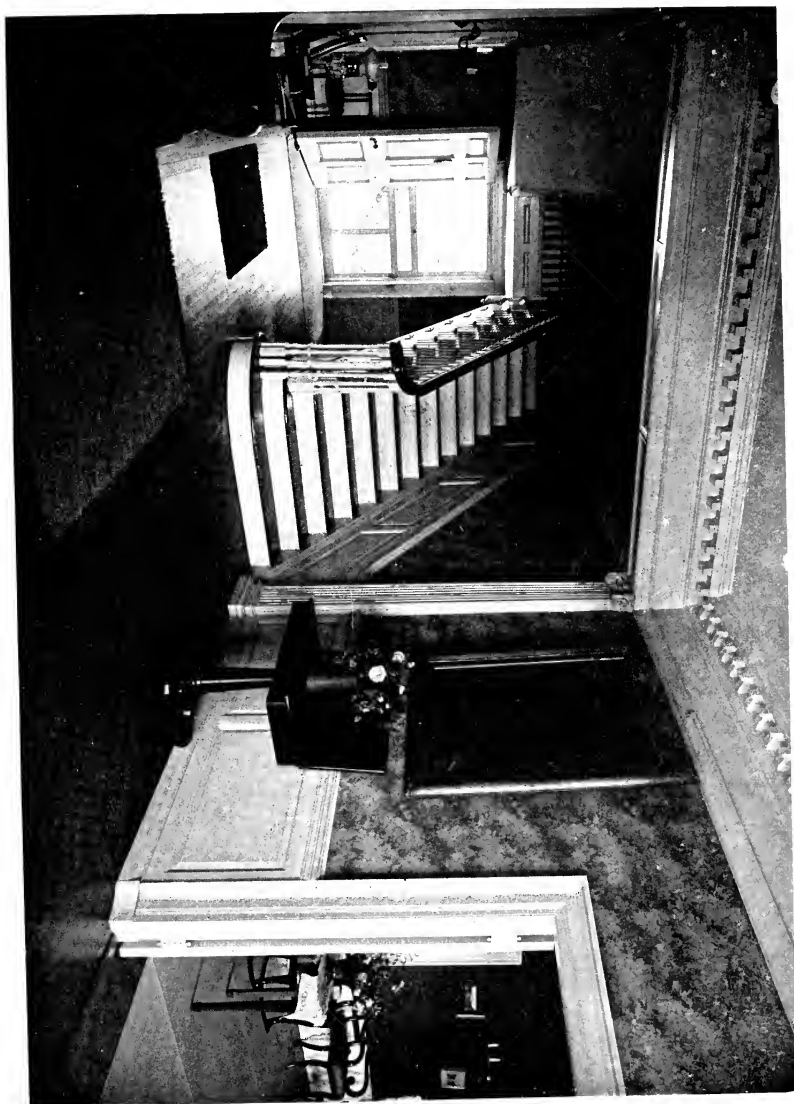
When the tenants and neighbors came to the rescue, it was impossible to do more than to save the furniture and belongings on the first floor. Fortunately it was a calm day and, therefore, the fire did not extend to the old kitchen and the law office of Patrick Henry. The four original rooms of the office had had the addition of the law office of Mrs. Harrison's father, the late William Wirt Henry, and in it she has bravely taken up life again.

On June 6, 1799, one hundred and fifty two years ago, Patrick Henry died, sitting in a large three-cornered chair in which he was more comfortable than in his bed. I have thought, as the anniversary of his death was only last month, it might interest the patriotic readers of our magazine



TOMB OF PATRICK HENRY AND HIS WIFE

COLONIAL HALLWAY AT RED HILL





LAW OFFICES OF PATRICK HENRY AND HIS GRANDSON, WILLIAM WIRT HENRY. THIS BUILDING ALONE WAS NOT DESTROYED BY FIRE

if I recalled the circumstances of it.

On the first Monday of the previous March, Patrick Henry, who had been in failing health for some time, overtaxed his strength in an eloquent address to the people of Charlotte. He was moved to make the effort by an earnest plea from his dear friend, George Washington, himself so soon to die, who begged him to offer as Representative in the General Assembly. The crier, James Adams, calling the crowd together on the courthouse green, said, "Oyez! Oyez! Colonel Henry will address the people from this stand for the last time and at the risk of his life." In the meantime, admiring throngs had been following him about to the manifest disapproval of a Baptist minister, who asked, "Why do

you follow Mr. Henry about? He is no God." "No," said Patrick Henry overhearing and deeply affected, "No, indeed, my friend. I am but a poor worm of the dust—as fleeting as the shadow of the cloud which flies over your fields and is remembered no more."

His speech proved too much for him and, at its conclusion, friends took him up in their arms and carried him to a

room, while young John Randolph, who was later to become so celebrated, made his first speech. The occasion is remembered as that of "the Rising and the Setting Sun." The old orator, who was elected by his usual commanding majority, returned to Red Hill never to leave it. Soon he was obliged to take to his bed. His grandson, Edward Fontaine, has given us an account of the last sad day. (*Fontaine manuscript at Cornell University*):

"One June 6, all other remedies having failed, Doctor Cabell proceeded to administer to him a dose of liquid mercury. Taking the vial in his hand and looking at it a moment, the dying man said: 'I suppose, doctor, this is your last resort?'

"The doctor replied: 'I am sorry to say, Governor, that it is. Acute inflammation of the intestines has taken place; and, unless it is removed, mortification will ensue, if it has not already commenced which I fear!'

"'What will be the effect of this medicine?' asked the old man.

"'It will give you immediate relief, or——' the kind-hearted doctor could not finish the sentence. His patient took up the word: 'You



CHAIR IN WHICH PATRICK HENRY DIED



DINING-ROOM, RED HILL

mean, doctor, that it will give relief or will prove fatal immediately?’

“The doctor answered: ‘You can only live a very short time without it, and it may possibly relieve you!’

“Then Patrick Henry said: ‘Excuse me, doctor, for a few minutes,’ and drawing over his eyes a silken cap which he usually wore, and still holding the vial in his hand, he prayed, in clear words, a simple childlike prayer for his family, for his country, and for his own soul then in the presence of death. Afterwards, in perfect calmness, he swallowed the medicine.

“Meanwhile, Doctor Cabell, who greatly loved him, went out upon the lawn and in his grief threw himself down upon the earth under one of the trees, weeping bitterly. Soon, when he had sufficiently mastered himself, the doctor came back to his patient whom he found calmly watching the congealing of blood under his fingernails, and speaking words of love and peace to his family, who were weeping around his chair. Among other things, he told them he was thankful for that goodness of God which, having blessed him all

his life, was then permitting him to die without any pain. Finally, fixing his eyes with much tenderness on his dear friend, Doctor Cabell, with whom he had formerly held many arguments respecting the Christian religion, he asked the doctor to observe how great a reality and benefit that religion was to a man about to die. And, after Henry had spoken to his beloved physician those few words in praise of something which, having never failed him in all his life before did not then fail him in his very last need of it, he continued to breathe very softly for some moments; after which they who were looking upon him saw that his life had departed.”

At the foot of the garden walk, in a hedge-enclosed square of fifty feet, are two oblong slabs of marble. The inscription on one reads: “To the memory of Dorothea Dandridge, wife of Patrick Henry. Born 1755. Died February 14, 1831.” The other inscription: “To the memory of Patrick Henry. Born May 29, 1736. Died June 6, 1799. His fame his best epitaph.”

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on June 7, 1919, in Atlanta, Georgia, of a former National officer,

MRS. HOKE SMITH
(MARION THOMAS COBB)

Vice President General, 1894

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.



HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES *

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution

THE Vermont Legislature for turnpike roads issued ninety-one charters, of which thirty-four resulted in the building of roads. No grouping is suggested such as appears in Massachusetts, and most of the roads seem to have been of only local convenience. In the southern part of the

State the turnpikes ran east and west and formed continuations of New Hampshire roads to New York State. One of these was the Stratton Turnpike, the charter for which was granted in 1808, and

which, once a busy thoroughfare, now passes for mile after mile through a neglected and abandoned region. For the entire town of Stratton, with large parts of the adjoining towns, is given up to the

growth of timber, all the farms being old and deserted and the region devoid of human presence.

One sunny September morning one hundred years after the incorporation of the turnpike, the author found himself one of a jolly party whose automobile trip brought them to this old road at the snug little village of West Wardsboro,

from which place the turnpike was followed to its former eastern terminus.

The first four miles was a stiff climb to the site of Stratton village, with occasional glimpses of Stratton



TOLL-GATE ON THE PERU TURNPIKE

Mountain, 3860 feet high, and shaped like the back of a gigantic elephant, plowing its way towards the Massachusetts line. After leaving the outskirts of West Wardsboro not a sign of human life was seen for the next twelve miles, although the roadside was marked at irregular intervals by

* This series commenced in the January, 1919, Magazine.

former happy homes and secure shelters, now marred with gaping rents in the walls and falling roofs.

Three miles beyond Stratton we passed a guide-board which informed us that the



"KELLY STAND," AN OLD TAVERN ON THE STRATTON TURNPIKE

trail up Stratton Mountain began there. Since our September ride a tower has been erected on the summit by the Stratton Mountain Club, in conjunction with the Vermont Forestry Bureau, and a most inspiring view is to be had from the added elevation above the tree tops, giving sights into the three adjoining States. Near here was also passed the field in which Daniel Webster is said to have addressed an audience so large that one wonders where all could have come from. But the country has not always been so forsaken by man, and but a few years ago the little church at Stratton weekly housed a goodly sized congregation.

By noon we had covered twelve miles of the old turnpike and had reached "Kelly Stand," one of the old-time taverns, still doing some kind of hotel business in the midst of the desolation, which yielded us a dinner excellent beyond all our anticipations. It seemed that "Kelly Stand" had some little reputation for its unique lonesomeness, which brought a profitable number of summer boarders from as far away even as New York City.

The long hill west of Grout's Mills was the scene of a mournful tragedy in the winter of 1821 which was the subject of verse in many a school reader fifty years ago. A family of three—father, mother,

and baby—encountered one of the severe winter storms and the elders perished, but the baby was found next morning wrapped in its mother's shawl and still alive.

Although the scenes along

the old road are depressing, with the striking suggestions of the rupture of old home associations, it is pleasant to think of the bustle of old-time stage travel, for this road pointed straight to Saratoga Springs, and the larger part of the fashionable visitors from Boston must have journeyed to the Springs over the Stratton Turnpike.

The Peru Turnpike is well known to automobile tourists, as it remained private property and collected its tolls until early in the year 1917. This road, chartered in 1814, was completed in 1816, and was an important route for pleasure and freight until about 1850, when the railroads diverted most of the traffic.

When the "Ideal Tour" from New York, through the Berkshires of Massachusetts to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, was laid out by the Automobile Association, the Peru Turnpike was found to be the most available and easy road by which the Green Mountains could be pierced, and it was incorporated into the route.

Although chartered to build to the Court House in Manchester, none of the turnpike was ever built in that town. It commenced at the line of the town of Winhall, near where the gate stood, and ran thence northeasterly across the

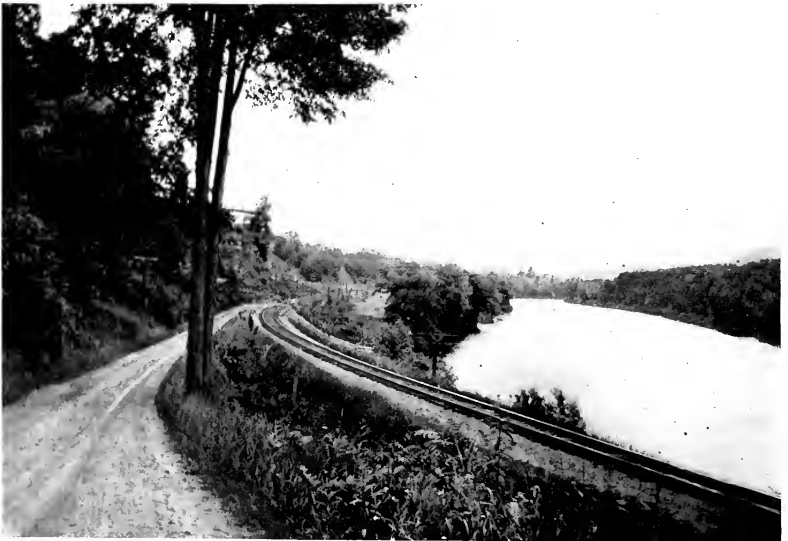
corner of that town and into Peru, a length of about six miles.

An important road in the northern part of the State was the Passumpsic Turnpike between Wells River and St. Johnsbury, which was built under a charter granted November 7, 1805, on which day thirteen other charters were also issued. No large financial interests could be enlisted in those days, and the road was built piece by piece as the local people were able to accomplish it. After several years it was completed from Wells River to Barnet, and then it was gradually extended to St. Johnsbury. The cost of the road was \$26,000, or about \$1,300 a mile, which is in accord with data gathered on other roads. The Passumpsic had engineering difficulties to face, in many places following along the faces of high hills and encountering much rock. The huge wooden plow used to break up the

soil preparatory to digging may still be seen in the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science in St. Johnsbury. The road became free about 1840.

A beautiful ride may be had today over the old Passumpsic Turnpike, yielding inspiring views of the upper Connecticut River Valley. It is the main road from Wells River, through East Ryegate, McIndoes Falls, Barnet, East Barnet, and Passumpsic, to St. Johnsbury. After passing the busy paper-mill at East Ryegate, a splendid view is had from far down the river of the Lyman toll-bridge at McIndoes Falls. This quaint old structure, a covered wooden bridge built in 1834, makes a rare picture, framed on either side by the steep-wooded banks of the river, with a widened expanse of water for a foreground.

The toll-gate on the southern section was moved several times, finally coming



PASSUMPSIC TURNPIKE ALONG THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

to rest in the upper end of McIndoes Falls Village. There the toll gatherer for many years was James Monteith, who occupied the intervals between the passing of teams by knitting stockings.

Ten years after the abolition of the toll-gates on this road came the railroad which, after the completion of connecting lines, became the leading route between Boston and Montreal.

Among the first efforts of the new State of Vermont were those to provide transportation, and early provision was made for a public road from the Massachusetts line up the Connecticut River to Newbury, now Wells River. The Passumpsic Turnpike was an extension of this road and, with three exceptions, all others may be classed as feeders or branches of the Connecticut River Road. Two, the Fairhaven and the Poultney, plainly led

directly to New York, by New York roads down the Hudson Valley; and one, the Mt. Tabor, was but a local connection with Manchester, the county seat.

Rhode Island supplied the first instance of a turnpike resulting from private investment, but this company did not follow the procedure which later became general. The road had already been built as a public road, but so poorly that its condition was the cause of much complaint. Hence certain citizens petitioned the Legislature, reciting that they had raised a fund which they would devote to the repair of the road if, in return, they might have the road for their private property and collect tolls on it. Consequently the Rhode Island General Assembly at the February session of 1794, created a corporation under the name of "The Society for Establishing and



SOUTH END OF PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUCKET TURNPIKE
NORTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE

Supporting a Turnpike Road from Cepat-chit Bridge, in Gloucester, to Connecticut Line." The road which this company improved and appropriated was a part of the route from Providence to northeastern Connecticut, and was an important line of travel in those days, although of but little use now. It extended easterly from the Connecticut line about seven miles. The balance of the way to Providence was later improved under the name of the Gloucester Turnpike in 1804, and the Powder Mill in 1815. In reverse order were the gates abolished, the Powder Mill becoming free in 1873 and the other two in 1888.

Many roads radiated from Providence, but no toll road was ever allowed within the old limits of the town. Such roads extended towards Boston and Douglass, in Massachusetts; and toward Hartford, Norwich and New London, in Connecticut.

The best turnpike, from the investors' point of view, and, indeed, the only one in the world which seems to have been a complete success, was the short road between Providence and Pawtucket. This road was only about two miles long, but over it passed the products of the mills of Pawtucket to the wharves of Providence, and all the traffic with Boston. Records of the business done from 1833 to 1847, now on file in the Capitol, show that the earnings averaged nearly eighteen hundred dollars a mile per year, while the net proceeds of the road were close to twenty-five hundred dollars a year. The road formed the Rhode Island continuation of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, in Massachusetts, and concentrated on its two miles of length much that the other road had to distribute over its forty.

The company which built this road was



GLOUCESTER TURNPIKE, RHODE ISLAND



PROVIDENCE AND PAWTUCKET TURNPIKE
ELMWOOD AVENUE, PROVIDENCE

the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Corporation, and it was created by act of the Assembly in 1806. The charter contained the provision, which was commonly inserted in turnpike franchises, that after the earnings had repaid the original investment, plus interest at 12 per cent. per annum, the road and corporation property should revert to the State. Following an investigation into the company's affairs, the State took possession of the road in 1833 under the above recited provision, the only case which the author has ever found. The road continued subject to toll under State operation until 1869, when it was declared free. It is now known as North Main Street in Providence, and as Pawtucket Avenue in Pawtucket. Originally the entire road was in North Providence, but, owing to changes of boundaries which have been made, the nearest point of that town to-day is a mile from the road.

In connection with the Norfolk and Bristol and the Providence and Pawtucket, an almost continuous system of turnpikes existed from Boston to New York, the only break being between Milford and Fairfield, in Connecticut, where doubtless good public roads were found.

The next link in such a chain was the road of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Corporation, which, joining the road of the Hopkinton and Richmond, formed what is now known as the "New London Turnpike," in Rhode Island.

Before the coming of the white men the engineering instinct of the Indian had developed a trail from Providence to West-erly and thence to New London. Later known as the Pequot Path, this trail developed into the early Colonial road over which a post was established as early as 1690. In later development of the post route the Providence and Norwich road was opened to avoid the long crossing



EAST END OF POWDER MILL TURNPIKE, WITH RHODE ISLAND CAPITOL
SMITH STREET, PROVIDENCE

of the mouth of the River Thames, but it is significant that the highly developed railroad returned to the primeval route.

The Providence and Pawcatuck was incorporated in May, 1816, at which time it was proposed to build to the bridge over the Pawcatuck River, at Westerly, a return to the way of the Indian which was not to prevail. A public stage road was built about 1815 from the head of the Mystic River across Stonington to Westerly, and this was at first intended to form a part of the improved route. But some insurmountable force was in opposition to the route through Westerly and the Providence and Pawcatuck never built its road beyond today's village of Wyoming, in the town of Richmond, and another corporation took up the burden from that point forward. As far as Wyoming the road was built on true

turnpike principles, being laid in a straight line for Pawcatuck Bridge, but at Wyoming it stopped.

The Hopkinton and Richmond was chartered in 1820 to build from the end of the Providence and Pawcatuck in Wyoming to the Connecticut line at the end of a Connecticut turnpike, the Groton and Stonington. Here we see a second effort to improve on the Indians' route in accordance with the common turnpike fallacy. The route through Westerly, keeping close to the river and shore of the sea would have resulted in easier grades, but with a little extra distance. The turnpike builders, however, cut straight across country regardless of hills to save a few miles.

The opening of this route revolutionized travel between Boston and New York, which now proceeded to New Lon-

don by stage, and thence to New York by a steamboat which lay over night at New Haven. Not until about this time was it considered practicable for any form of boats to make regular trips around Point Judith, but soon we find a scheduled line from New York to Providence, which superseded the New London Turnpike for through travel about 1830. By the opening of the railroad soon after from Providence to New London, it would seem that the turnpike had had its death-blow, but it lasted many years longer, although not a prosperous enterprise.

This turnpike is known to-day in Providence as Elmwood and Reservoir Avenues as far as Blackmore Pond, but for the next mile or two the old road has been abandoned, but it appears again in the road on the southeast side of Sockanosset Reservoir, and is easily followed thence "straight" through Natick, Centreville, and Crompton in Warwick; Wyoming and Hope Valley in Richmond; to Hopkinton "City" and on to the limits of the State. A glorious view is to be had when passing over Prospect Hill, midway between Natick and Centreville, sweeping Narragansett Bay from Rocky Point to Pawtuxet.

Forty-three turnpike corporations were formed by the Assemblies of Rhode Island between 1794 and 1859, from which the building of twenty-three roads resulted. Two of these, by the alteration of the State boundary in 1861, were transferred, with the town of Fall River, to Massachusetts.

In these days of labor-saving machinery

and devices for performing enormous amounts of work, it is hard to imagine the difficulties under which the turnpike constructors labored. There were no factories in which the ordinary tools of daily life were manufactured in quantities, and they were not to be found in larger amounts than probably half a dozen in the stores. If a man wanted a shovel, pick, rake, or hoe, he might find one in a store, but more likely he would have to wait the convenience of the local blacksmith, who would hammer it out to order.

The great Ames shovel factory in North Easton, Massachusetts, was founded in a most primitive manner by Oliver Ames, Sr., in 1804. Procuring the material for about a dozen shovels he would proceed to fashion them in his shop, after which he would journey to the town for the purpose of selling them. With the proceeds, stock for another dozen would be bought. So we can see that during the period of turnpike construction few shovels were to be had at short notice. Oziel Wilkinson, who had the contract to build thirteen miles of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike in 1805-6, was obliged to set up a shop of his own in Pawtucket, in which he manufactured the shovels and picks needed for his work.

Carts and wagons were no more easily obtained, each one being "custom-made" by a local smith, who probably made no more than three or four in a busy year. Had it not been possible to hire as laborers the farmers along the route, with their horses, carts and tools, it is doubtful if the work could have been accomplished.

(To be continued)





THE D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB OF MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

By Harriet W. Bill



THREE and a half years ago a group of boys gathered daily in the alley at the rear of a milliner's store on Main Street of Menominee and caused her considerable annoyance. Fearing the mischief that might be hatched there by lively irresponsible boys, or a possible danger of fire from cigarettes carelessly dropped, she called them in for a talk. They reluctantly complied after an assurance that a policeman was not to be summoned. Ascertaining they were not malicious, but wanted something to do, as a vent for their effervescing spirits, she directed them to a member of the D. A. R. Chapter, saying possibly something could be devised by her to their liking.

Accordingly ten or a dozen boys, all strangers, presented themselves at this woman's door one evening, their wants expressed, and with the assurance she would see what could be done for them, they departed satisfied. The matter was brought by her before the Menominee Chapter. The opportunity to accomplish something of real practical benefit was at once apparent and seized upon with enthusiasm, and October 1, 1915, the Boys' Club was organized by Mrs. G. A. Blesch in the Spies Public Library.

Permission from the School Board was secured to use two rooms in the basement of one of the school buildings once a week, with free light and heat, the Chapter to pay for janitor service. Magazines suitable for boys, with many table games, were donated. One room was used for games, the other for a library. A president, vice president, secretary and flag bearer were elected. A flag was presented to the club, and at every meeting it was displayed by the flag bearer (a coveted honor) and the flag salute was given by all, thereby teaching reverence for Old Glory. The boys were taught the military salute, to be given when meeting members of the D. A. R. on the street.

For a time only amusements were provided, but soon realizing that the majority

of the boys came from homes where they received little training in character building, a forward step was taken in combining education with pleasure.

Another advance was made when helpers outside of the Chapter were called in. A physician gave "first-aid" lessons, business men talked on good citizenship, travel and the like. A Civil War veteran was often called upon for stories of the Civil War and lessons of patriotism were instilled. The directors of the club were ever alert. If a gathering of any sort chanced to be held in the town, be it a Missionary Association, a Sabbath School Convention or Upper Peninsula Boys' Conference, some one was sure to be captured for a talk to "Our Boys."

Now for a digression. The members of the G. A. R., whose ranks are so rapidly thinning, had felt for some years that Decoration Day had been diverted from its original intent, and was no longer a Memorial Day, but wholly given up to games and pleasure; that the old soldiers of '61 who saved our Union from dissolution had scant attention paid them, and they decided that the small group remaining would go by themselves to the city of the dead and decorate the graves of their comrades. This opinion was expressed in the presence of an enthusiastic D. A. R., who replied such a thing should not happen, that the D. A. R., who have no Revolutionary graves here to decorate, would henceforth make it their pleasure to relieve the G. A. R. from preparations for Memorial Day. The Chapter members warmly seconded her sentiments and immediately set in motion arrangements for Memorial Day, then near at hand. The Superintendent of Schools and the Mayor pledged their hearty coöperation; the editor of the paper gave free space for advertising, and every business house was visited and asked to display the national emblem on that day (this was before we entered the World War and



MEMORINEE D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB READING-ROOM, WITH CHAPTER MEMBERS WHO TAKE CHARGE OF THE WORK FOUR EVENINGS A WEEK



GYMNASIUM OF D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB OF MENOMINEE, IN CHARGE OF MENOMINEE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

the Stars and Stripes were not much in evidence.) The D. A. R. fashioned all the wreaths for the soldiers' graves, and that Memorial Day was one long to be remembered. Nearly seven hundred scholars with their teachers marched from the high school to the opera house to the martial strains of the band, accompanied by the militia, and led by the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools, each and every one carrying a flag. A fine patriotic address and stirring music comprised the program.

It was on this occasion that the D. A. R. Boys' Club made its first public appearance, proudly carrying its own flag and a banner inscribed "The D. A. R. Boys' Club." They were given a place of honor at the opera house, a ride to the cemetery and the privilege of carrying the wreaths for the G. A. R. to deposit on the graves of their honored dead.

The Boys' Club, numbering eighty, like a growing boy, was getting too big for its clothes, as it were, and larger quarters seemed almost imperative. At this juncture the city erected three commodious, modern school buildings, and vacated a small one which was centrally located and seemed an ideal place in which to meet. The Chief of Police had remarked the improvement of the conduct of the boys since they had been associated with the D. A. R. Club, and it needed little urging for the School Board to grant the D. A. R. the use of this building, containing three large rooms with necessary halls; the Board furnishing light and heat and the Chapter paying for janitor service and other expenses. A second-hand piano was given for club use, as well as tables for game boards, phonograph records, books and pictures, many of these gifts coming from people not members of the D. A. R., who were beginning to appreciate the value of the work.

The entrance of the United States into the struggle for right and freedom opened a new field of operations. The popular war songs were written on the blackboards, committed to memory, and boys who never sang at school surprised themselves with the vigor and vim with which they joined in the national songs and popular airs of the soldier boys. Patriotism had always been fostered in the club, now it became a paramount passion.

The American Club, composed of the red-blooded citizens of Menominee, has given to every departing contingent of soldiers from our county a hearty send-off, consisting of a banquet for them and their relatives, community singing under the direction of a most enthusiastic leader, and patriotic addresses. The directors of the Boys' Club marched their patriotic boys to one of these banquets to provide the singing. The effect was electrical! The Boys' Club came into the limelight. One

prominent business man was so pleased with the entertainment that he promptly sent \$100 to be used for the club.

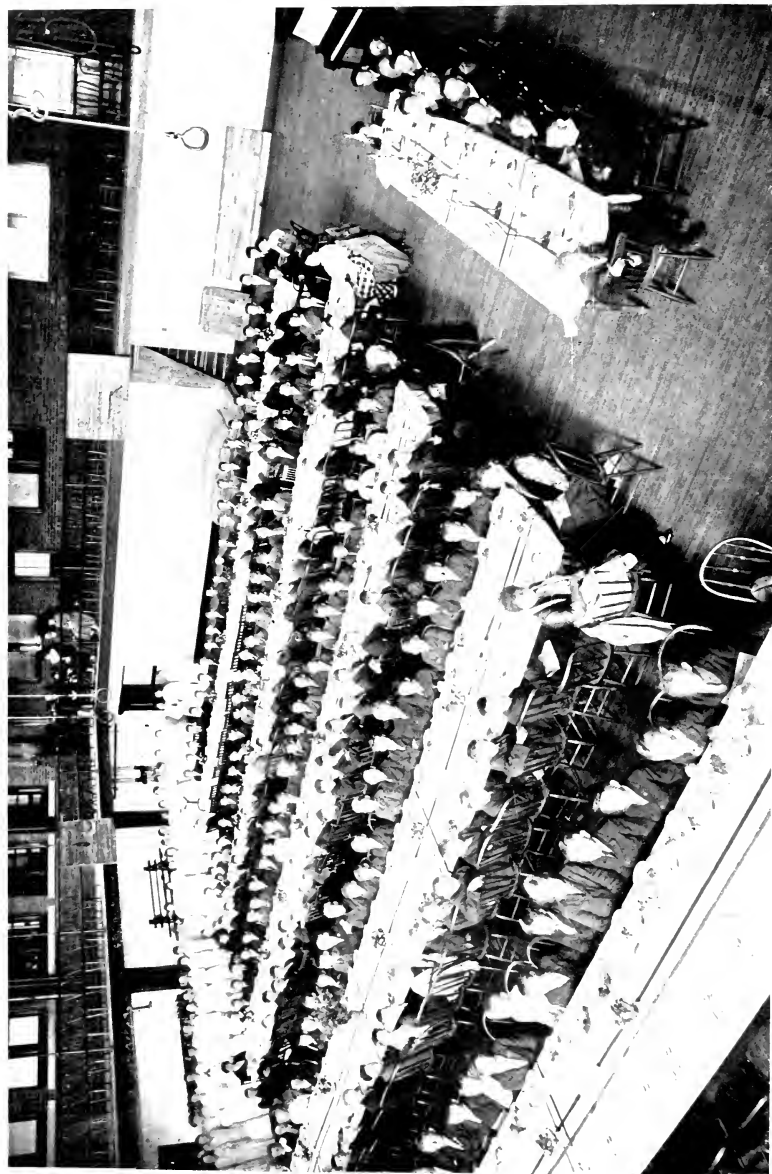
The boys were in demand on other patriotic occasions, and the business men, now fully alive to the fact that the D. A. R. Chapter was doing work worth while, and wishing to recognize the boys in some way, tendered them a banquet in the gymnasium of the high school on May 24, 1918, on which occasion the boys, about 300 in number, had their own toastmaster and toasts responded to by their own members. That certainly was a great event in their lives!

Now has come the crowning triumph of the D. A. R. Boys' Club. The public-spirited men before referred to, impressed with the importance of such wholesome influences on the plastic minds of these embryo citizens of the United States, proposed to enlarge the school building and make a gymnasium and auditorium combined. This happy thought was realized, and after some delays the long-anticipated opening arrived, and February 7, 1919, was a "red-letter" day in the history of Menominee Chapter, D. A. R.

Over the front entrance outside, in gilt letters on a black background, one can read "D. A. R. Boys' Club." Passing through the central hall and entering the gymnasium, on the wall in gilt letters are the words "J. W. Wells Hall." On the right of the central hall is the large game room, where are placed many tables with interesting games; on the left is the reading room, equipped with large tables filled with magazines and papers, a bookcase containing a hundred books or more, and a Victor talking machine with over a hundred records.

The walls of both rooms are suggestive of patriotism, with decorations of bunting, the Stars and Stripes, the flags of our Allies, a great number of college pennants and appropriate pictures, all gifts; a service flag of three stars and a printed Constitution of the United States conspicuously displayed, together with two new flags, the latest gift of the Menominee Chapter to the club. Both of these rooms communicate with the new gymnasium, which is capable of seating 400, and costing several thousand dollars.

Here on the night referred to were seated over 300 boys, the enthusiastic members of the D. A. R. and invited guests. Community singing was led by Mr. Ounsworth (the leader of community singing during the "late war"). And how the boys did sing! All the popular airs from "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag" to "Joan of Arc." Truly they made the welkin ring. Then for an hour and a half they listened to speeches. Rev. A. W. Bill, a Civil War veteran, whom the town paper calls the "boys' comrade and pal," gave a short



BANQUET GIVEN BY MENOMINEE BUSINESS MEN TO 300 MEMBERS OF THE D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB OF MENOMINEE IN THE GYMNASIUM. IT WAS GIVEN AS A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION TO THE BOYS FOR SINGING PATRIOTIC SONGS AT THE DRAFTED MEN'S BANQUET

talk, followed by Superintendent of Schools, J. L. Silvernale.

Our Regent, Mrs. C. W. Hutchinson, spoke of the work of the Chapter, referring to the munificent equipment Mr. Wells had furnished, to which he responded by expressing his pleasure at the opportunity afforded of giving the boys of the town this practical training. Mr. Wells was more lavish of deeds than words.

Mr. R. M. Andrews, editor of the daily paper, gave his first talk to the boys, which was full of patriotism. He took occasion to say, "The organization of this society by the public-spirited and patriotic women of the Menominee D. A. R. is one of the noblest movements ever undertaken for the present and future welfare of the community." His enthusiasm expressed itself in a promise to procure a lantern and slides for the club.

Lastly, Corporal Jack Daley, just returned from France, gave the boys some thrills as he described the trench service, the approach to the firing line, the enemy aeroplanes, and then carried his intent audience with him to the battle of Chateau-Thierry, where the Menominee company lost forty-two men killed and 100 wounded in five hours. The cheers given him at the close by the boys, with their boy "cheer leader," nearly raised the roof.

A complete gymnasium equipment has been installed. The hall is long enough to permit regulation rules for basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis and indoor baseball, to say nothing of the spacious room for the horizontal bars, punching bags, exercisers, etc. Among the gymnasium equipment are exercisers, two punching bags and racks, two spring boards, one horizontal bar, two sets of indoor tennis, two basket-ball sets, eight suspended rings, indoor baseballs, volley and medicine balls and two footballs. It was indeed a great night!

The club is composed of over fifteen different nationalities, the great majority coming from homes where little is done for them. The membership is now so large it necessitates a division into three squads. Each squad elects its own president, vice president, secretary and five captains, the latter being responsible for the equipment. Each squad has its own night for meeting. Thursday is assembly night, when all meet together, enjoy a half hour of community singing, then listen to some speaker, preferably a returned soldier, sailor or aviator.

We doubt if there is another group of boys so highly favored; they have listened to speakers from Europe, Canada, Australia, Alaska and Russia, as well as from all over our own country.

Four nights in the week, with over 300 live wires, signifies much labor and sacrifice on the part of the D. A. R. members. Mrs. Blesch and Mrs. Vennema, who from its incipency have given unstintedly of their time, are most ably assisted by Mesdames Hutchinson, Harmon, McCormick, Wells and Bowdish.

Of the undeveloped possibilities in these boys we can make no computation. To undertake to weave into the fibre of their lives the things that make for character and good citizenship is no small endeavor. It takes courage, grit, patience and faithfulness to a grand ideal. Thirty or forty years hence some of these boys may be our lawmakers, and the seed sown in the Menominee D. A. R. Boys' Club may come to full fruition when the workers have passed away.

Is any D. A. R. chapter conducting a like work? If not, look around; you can find a field at your very doors. The work is of lasting worth, and it pays a good investment in bettered human lives. Why not try it?

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on May 7, 1919, in Pittsburgh, Pa., of a former National Officer,

MRS. JAMES R. MELLON
(RACHEL HUGHEY)

Vice President General, 1901-1904

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book

STATE CONFERENCES

ARKANSAS

The eleventh annual conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel Marion, Little Rock, March 6th and 7th. Arkansas was particularly fortunate in having as her guests three National Officers, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, our President General; Mrs. Alvin Lane, of Texas, Vice President General from Texas; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice President General from Arkansas, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts. Arkansas had planned a business meeting only, but to do honor to our charming guests, we added a social day. Mrs. John F. Weinmann gave a large reception in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the invitations not confined to D. A. R.'s. There was a banquet held at the Marion Hotel, our State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis, graciously presiding, when Mrs. Guernsey gave an inspiring talk on "What it Means to Be a D. A. R." Mrs. Lane and Miss Hardy responded to toasts, and Mrs. Ellison brought greetings from far-off Massachusetts. Our Governor, Charles Hillman Brough, and Mayor Charles E. Taylor welcomed our visitors to state and city. Miss Stella Pickett Hardy entertained at luncheon for our guests, which concluded all social affairs.

The business session was well attended, and each chapter made a full report of war work, as all Arkansas Daughters have been very busy in war activities. Our state has Fort Logan H. Roots, Camp Pike, which has been made a permanent camp, and Eberts Field, so there have been, and still are, great opportunities for our Daughters.

Arkansas has three Daughters in France as Red Cross nurses and three in the Government employ doing war work. A Daughter is State Chairman of the Liberty Loan, and a Daughter was Chairman of the Silver Service Fund, and through her untiring efforts a silver service was presented to the battleship *Arkansas*, April 22, 1919. To the Arkansas National Guards were sent 500 sweaters, and so you will find them doing "their bit" in every war work.

We have two honor rolls, containing 212 names of sons, husbands, brothers and grand-

sons of members who entered the World War from Arkansas. Many have been "over the top" and one has won the Croix de Guerre. We have only two gold stars on the Roll of Honor. These honor rolls have been framed and placed in the History Commission.

Arkansas gave back more flour than all the other states combined, and took one-fourth of her allotment of sugar for November, and tendered it as an expression of her gratitude and love. This sugar amounted to 1,000,000 pounds and made 2,000,000 pounds of candy, which was distributed to the soldiers at Christmas.

We have increased our chapter roll (four new chapters having been accepted), and our membership roll by 170 new members. Over \$2000 has passed through the hands of our State Treasurer, not including state dues, and much was sent direct to Washington. We have contributed to the Liberty Loan and to the restoration of Tilloloy.

We have four new life members, three of whom are young girls just eighteen years of age.

The Conference conferred the honor of President Presiding for life on our much-beloved member, Mrs. Logan Holt Roots, making her a member of our Advisory Board, with a vote, for life.

Certainly with such a record, we can feel justly proud of our retiring State Regent, who has piloted us through these strenuous times.

After election of all state officers, the Conference adjourned to meet in 1920, and with great regret we bade farewell to our guests from far and near.

MRS. CLARENCE S. WOODWARD,
State Corresponding Secretary.

COLORADO

Fifteen hundred Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado were represented by 115 delegates at the sixteenth annual State Conference in Denver, March 12th and 13th.

Governor Shoup's opening address of welcome placed strong emphasis on Americanization of Americans. Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler declined a third election as State Regent, and Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, of Colorado Springs, was chosen.

Prevalence of the epidemic in the state during the year prevented many of the usual activities, though not one chapter failed in rendering community service arising from "flu" conditions. More than seven French orphans have been adopted by chapters of the state. Two chapters alone reported the sale of nearly \$84,000 of Government obligations.

Of the two highest medals awarded to American soldiers, one was received by a Colorado boy. The Registrar of Pueblo Chapter, Mrs. Helen M. Sproat, has to her credit twelve years of uninterrupted service, being the longest term held by any one officer.

The Pueblo Chapter planted a boulevard of 100 trees on the highway connecting Colorado Springs and Pueblo in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines of Pueblo County. It is called "Victory Road," and the services of dedication were participated in by several patriotic societies.

Throughout the sessions the sentiment, as uttered by a speaker early in the Conference, was heartily endorsed, "No red flag; no flag but our flag."

The social features of the Conference were never more charming and distinctive. Our Vice President General, Mrs. J. B. Grant, gave a reception at her home, which was a delightful experience to the delegates, while the annual banquet at the Albany emphasized the fellowship of the Daughters.

MRS. F. A. HATCH,
State Historian.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual State Conference at the Methodist Church, South Norwalk, March 25th, as guests of the Norwalk Chapter.

There was a unanimous reëlection of all officers: State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Southington; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Starr C. Barnum, Danbury; Treasurer of Utility Fund, Miss Jennie Loomis, Windsor; Councilors, Miss Mary E. Law, New Haven; Mrs. Amos Browning, Norwich; Mrs. William Ingraham, Bristol.

Although the general activity of the year centred in war work, committee reports showed no abatement in the usual lines of activity, memorial, historical, conservation and patriotic education. A few of the totals from war relief reports are as follows: Liberty Loans, by and through Connecticut Daughters, \$6,634,650; besides \$5463.24 toward the N. S. D. A. R. fourth Liberty Loan Fund; Tilloloy restoration, \$3030.54; 285 French orphans adopted. A very incomplete report showed \$43,449 had been con-

tributed to the Red Cross, \$13,054.35 to Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations. Twelve Connecticut Daughters are in service overseas: Miss Alice Rogers and Miss Lillian Hitchcock, of Putnam Hill Chapter; Miss Lillian Farrell, of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter; Miss Anna Rumbaugh, of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter; Miss Frances Hickox, of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter; Miss Esther Hasson, of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter; Miss Ruth Daniels, of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter; Miss Lucy Mitchell, of Ruth Wyllys Chapter; Miss Alice Maxwell, of Sarah Trumbull Chapter; Miss Elsie Hepburn, of Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter; Miss Edith Brooks, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter; Mrs. Vera Edwards, of Mary Silliman Chapter. In service in the United States: Miss Inez Bowler, Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter; Miss Marion Smith, Ruth Hart Chapter; Mrs. Alexander Woods, Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter; Miss Marion Beach and Mrs. Porter Cassidy, of Roger Sherman Chapter; Miss Katherine Wilbor, Esther Stanley Chapter. Four hundred and seventy-three mothers gave 538 sons to the service.

There have been many deaths, notably that of Mrs. T. J. Hill, ex-Vice President General. There are two real Daughters, Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, of Lebanon, and Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradley, of Eastford, Conn.

(MRS. STARR C.) LOUISE LYON BARNUM,
State Recording Secretary.

KANSAS

The twenty-first Kansas State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in Kansas City, March 26th to 28th, as guests of the James Ross Chapter. All sessions were held in the Scottish Rite Temple, which was artistically decorated for the occasion. The Board of Management met on Wednesday afternoon, and that evening an informal reception was held in the Temple parlors.

Colonel Frank Travis was to have given the address, but owing to illness was not present, and a fine talk on patriotism was given by J. K. Cubbisson, of Kansas City. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Mendenhall and Mrs. R. W. Neale, Regent of James Ross Chapter; also by Mrs. J. B. Morgan, President Council of Clubs of Kansas City. Mrs. Ladie Simonton, State Vice Regent, responded.

The music furnished at every meeting by members of the Mozart Music Club, of Kansas City, was splendid.

The formal opening of the conference took place Thursday morning with prayer, singing of "Star Spangled Banner" and Salute to the Flag. Greetings from state officers were fol-

lowed by the report of the Credential Committee, stating that there were eighty-four delegates and fifty visitors present from the twenty-eight chapters of Kansas and from Kansas City, Mo. Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent, gave a report of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, held in Washington in 1918. In her state report Miss Campbell announced that Kansas D. A. R. chapters gave \$91,457 to war relief; 5936 garments knitted; eighty-five French orphans cared for; \$1500, the share of the Kansas D. A. R. toward the \$100,000 Liberty Bond, raised during the past year.

The State Registrar reported 100 new members the past year, with forty-one dropped, resigned, or dead. There are now twenty-eight chapters in Kansas, with 1720 members.

The names of ten Kansas Daughters will be placed on the Roll of Honor in Washington, D. C., as they are now in service overseas.

An honor guest at the conference was Mrs. Noble, of Kansas City, a D. A. R., who is a niece of a Revolutionary officer—Elisha Shepard.

A most appealing talk was given by Miss Clara Francis, of Topeka, who returned from overseas a month previous. She spent several months in France as a Red Cross searcher, with special care of looking up Kansas boys. With tears in her eyes she told of our boys over there; how brave they were and how proud she is of every Kansan who took part in the World War. The Memorial Service was con-

ducted by Mrs. T. A. Cordry, of Parsons, State Historian. The service flag, designed by her, contained twenty-two wheels, meaning that twenty-two members have passed away the past year, one a real Daughter, Mrs. James Nighswonger, of Wichita.

The election of officers for the next two years resulted as follows: Regent, Miss Catherine Campbell; Vice Regent, Miss Ladie Simonton; Registrar, Mrs. G. L. Linscott; Historian, Mrs. J. A. Cordry; Recording Secretary, Miss Adelaide Morse; Treasurer, Mrs. James Larkin; Auditor, Mrs. J. C. Robinson; Chaplain, Mrs. J. E. Chandler.

A formal reception and a luncheon were the social events of the conference, and were delightful in every respect.

Reconstruction work of every kind will be the keynote of the Kansas D. A. R. chapters the coming year.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
State Secretary.

OHIO

To Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Mrs. James Monroe Bryer, Regent, fell the honor of entertaining the twentieth annual Ohio Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution. For several reasons the conference, held March 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th at the Hotel Statler, was an unusually brilliant one. Due to a change in the time of meeting, seventeen months had elapsed since the last confer-



LIBRARY AT D. A. R. LODGE. FURNISHED FROM FUNDS DONATED BY THE STUDENT CLUBS OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLEVELAND, OHIO

ence. While the spirit of service has not abated in the least, the strain apparent at the Dayton conference was relieved. Social functions, which were deemed so out of place a year and a half ago, were welcomed and enjoyed by the delegates.

The presence of several distinguished guests added brilliancy to the conference. At various times throughout the sessions brief greetings and addresses were given by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska; Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Miss Lotte Jones, National Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education. The opening session was on Tuesday evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Preceded by the color bearer, Richard Coulton, a member of the C. A. R., and the pages, Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent, and the speakers of the evening advanced to the platform as the processional, "God of Our Fathers," filled the church. A musical program, rendered by the church choir of seventy voices and the quartette, followed. After a few words of greeting by the Rev. E. A. Simon, assistant pastor of the church, Chaplain Rolfe Crum, recently returned from overseas, spoke feelingly of his experiences.

Brief addresses of welcome by Mrs. James Monroe Bryer and Judge Willis Vickery were responded to by Mrs. John Talman Mack, State Vice Regent. Mrs. George Maynard Minor gave a stirring address, sounding a warning against the Bolshevist menace, advocating an America of one language and picturing a true Americanism which should gather the nation into a close brotherhood.

Wednesday was Chapter Regents' day, but the business session was preceded by a song-prayer hour, conducted by the principal of the Tucker



MISS ARCHANGE NAVARRE HOWLAND FROM
CLEVELAND, OHIO
1ST LIEUTENANT, NATIONAL SERVICE SCHOOL,
CHAUTAQUA, N. Y.

School of Expression, Anna Moncure P. Tucker, assisted by the School glee club, a fitting prelude to the patriotic reports of the day. At noon a delightful "Acquaintance Luncheon" was held in the Lattice Room. In the afternoon, Lucy Allen Smart, accompanied by Mary Izant, with her story and impersonation of Abigail Adams, pictured for us the days of our second President. The session closed with a demonstration of the work of the Girl Homemakers, none of them over eleven years of age, who came in large numbers with their teachers and conducted on the platform a most interesting exhibition of up-to-date housekeeping.

A few years ago it would have been difficult to obtain the consent of Italian mothers to allow their small daughters to accept instruction in housework, much less appear at a large hotel to demonstrate their lessons. This year they not only gave their consent to the public appearance,

but were so proud of their children that they wanted to accompany them. A few mothers with shawl-covered heads and babies in arms would have added an interesting touch to this picture of practical Americanization, but it was impossible to select a few where all wanted to come.

Mrs. W. B. Neff, State Chairman of this work, directed the exhibition. At the reception in the evening, Mrs. Norma Harrison Thrower gave several delightful readings, and the Catharine Avery Society, C. A. R., danced the minuet, afterwards passing down the line to greet the National and State Officers.

Thursday morning the President General sounded an appeal for loyalty to this long-established and enduring patriotic society. State officers and chairmen reported. Mrs. John Talman Mack, State Vice Regent, gave a complete report of the committee on the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. The State

Secretary read the War Relief Service report, which was an excellent, though incomplete, record of the part taken by Ohio Daughters in the great war. The totals were surprisingly large, and the positions of importance held by D. A. R. in other organizations were many and varied. Miss Stella Miller, the State Historian, read a fine paper on "Historical Significance of Chapter Names." Mrs. Minor made a special appeal for the Magazine, which brought many subscriptions to the platform. A memorial service for the Ohio Daughters who have "fallen asleep" since the last conference was conducted by Mrs. Thomas Kite, ex-Vice President General. In the afternoon Edwin Arthur Kraft, F. A. G. O., organist of Trinity Cathedral, and Mrs. Doris Stadden Kaser, contralto, gave a complimentary recital. The Cathedral was filled with Daughters and friends, who thoroughly enjoyed a rare program.

The President General, Major General Glenn and several members of the National Board were the guests of honor at the banquet Thursday night. Mrs. Harris acted as toastmistress, calling first on Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Honorary State Regent, who spoke words of greeting to the special guests and welcomed all in the name of Ohio. Mrs. Guernsey, who was unable to be at the opening session, gave a patriotic address. A delightful feature of the evening was the presentation of the Anglo-American Friendship resolution (adopted by Connecticut and endorsed by Ohio, March 12th) by Mrs. Minor to Mrs. James F. McKenzie, Regent of the Westminster Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire, who extended greetings from that order. Miss Ethel Bagnall delighted the audience with her charming voice and winsome manner.

Friday morning remaining reports were given and new business transacted. Mrs. Lewis C. Laylin reported as chairman of a special committee on National Service School, and presented as part of her report Miss Archange Howland, of Moses Cleaveland Chapter, who appeared in National Service School uniform and told of the work and fun she had at Chautauqua last summer. Twelve girls were given scholarships, and five had two terms. All of these young women were benefited and several went into active war service.

During the conference a chart bearing the name of each Ohio chapter was presented by Mrs. N. Stone Scott and showed the relative standing of each in contributions for the D. A. R. Lodge, the National Society Liberty Loan and the Tilloloy Fund. A large number of chapters were proud to possess three blue stars, showing 100 per cent. in each. Many showed a red star superimposed. This indi-

cated special contributions, giving the chapter the privilege of naming a room in the D. A. R. Lodge.

A framed portrait of the State Regent, the gift of Western Reserve Chapter, was presented to the Conference by Mrs. W. A. Schulte, to be hung in the Lodge, at Camp Sherman, so long as our work there continues. Afterwards it is to be returned to the Chapter for the permanent headquarters.

At the first business session, Mrs. Silas B. Waters, State Treasurer, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Conscientious objectors have been released from Federal prisons and internment camps prior to the discharge of our American soldiers, and this method is continuing in spite of the outraged feelings of true Americans;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution protest and appeal to Secretary of War Baker to desist from further release of said conscientious objectors and others interned in prison camps.

Unanimous action was taken to endorse Mrs. G. V. R. Wickbam's resolution protesting embellishment or other change in the original melody of the "Star Spangled Banner."

The conference endorsed the resolution of the Twenty-seventh Congress protesting against the teaching of any foreign language in public and parochial schools.

A new flag code, compiled by Mrs. J. A. Strutton, State Chairman to Prevent Desecration of the Flag, was adopted.

Mrs. W. B. Neff presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking for state legislation aiming to dignify the profession of home-making by appointing boards of examiners and granting certificates. A resolution presented by Mrs. E. Nelson High, of Cincinnati, and favorably acted on by the conference, was to initiate legislation to make Lincoln's Birthday a legal holiday in Ohio.

The conference was adjourned at 1 o'clock Friday. The final social function was a tea at the Museum of Art, where the guests especially enjoyed the exhibit of Boris Anisfield's paintings.

(MRS. FRED S.) ELIZABETH REED DUNHAM,
State Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The fourth State Conference of the South Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution met in Yankton, March 19, 20, 1919. In a historic way this was one of the most important gatherings in the history of the "Mother City," where so much history was in the making in the early days.

The conference was formally opened Wednesday morning with prayer by Rev. F. V. Stevens, pastor of the Congregational Church, followed by the salute to the flag and the singing of "America." Mrs. Katharine R. Stevens, Regent of Daniel Newcomb Chapter, then delivered a fine address of welcome, so completely covering the ground of D. A. R. activities and full of helpful suggestions that it met with hearty approval. Mrs. Stevens is the descendant of Daniel Newcomb, for whom the Yankton Chapter is named, and there was on hand an interesting little exhibit relating to him: a silhouette, a lock of his queue, a bit of goods from which his small-clothes were made, a piece of his hose, a sample of the drapery from his bed made into a tray, and an old blue willow plate which belonged to a set of dishes ordered from Canton, China, for Mrs. Judge Daniel Newcomb. Mrs. Virginia B. Moody, Regent of Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter, Huron, responded for the visitors in most happy manner.

At the afternoon session the report of the State Regent, Mrs. Lucy Hoskins Ayres, of Sioux Falls, was given. Among other pertinent things, she said: "When our country entered the World War our National Society immediately offered the services of its great body of patriotic women to the Government. Bulletins were sent to every chapter urging them to cooperate with the Red Cross and other organizations doing war relief work; every Daughter was entreated to make every sacrifice possible to help her country in its time of need. I am very proud to say that the South Dakota Daughters were not found wanting—that with a splendid spirit of cooperation they responded to the call of the National Society. Our Red Cross record should be a source of great pride to us. Every chapter has reported 100 per cent. membership, and fine work done. We can boast of two County Superintendents of Red Cross, two chairmen of auxiliaries, forty-five supervisors, and a member working under the Government in the Red Cross Civilian Relief. Thousands of hours have been reported—one chapter alone reporting over 12,000 hours. Our Chapter members and members at large have shown the greatest enthusiasm in raising funds for the destitute children of France. Hundreds of homeless and fatherless little ones have been adopted.

This was followed by the presentation of a code of Standing Rules, which was adopted.

The visitors were entertained at dinner by the members of Daniel Newcomb Chapter. The tables were very pretty in patriotic trim, the repast was nicely served, and a short, interesting program of music and a little play was enjoyed afterward.

At the opening of the meeting Thursday morning the State Regent announced some slight changes in the program for the day, as a few of the delegates were obliged to leave in the afternoon.

The reports of chapter Regents and chairmen of state committees were called for, and showed that the South Dakota chapters, though few in number, have had a very busy and useful year.

The organization of one new chapter was reported for the year, Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter, of Huron, with a charter membership of fifteen. The Regent, Mrs. Virginia B. Moody, is the mother of Colonel Lucian B. Moody, the inventor of the "American Tank," who was born and raised in Huron, and whose rapid advancement in army circles has shed honor on his native state.

Perhaps the most significant thing on the conference program was the unveiling of a monument by the S. A. R. and D. A. R. of South Dakota, in memory of South Dakota's "Real Daughter," Mrs. Charlotte Warrington Turner, whose body is buried in the Yankton cemetery. Mrs. Turner's father was Sergeant William Warrington, a member of General George Washington's bodyguard. The plans for securing the monument and arranging for the unveiling ceremony were in the hands of Mrs. R. S. Lockhart, of Watertown, State Chairman of the Real Daughter Committee, and it is due to her untiring efforts that so much has been learned about Mrs. Turner and her father. The address in connection with the unveiling, "The Men of the Revolution," was given by President H. K. Warren, of Yankton College, himself an eligible S. A. R.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Amos E. Ayres; State Vice Regent, Mrs. F. W. Warring; State Recording Secretary, Helen E. Miner; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Leslie Hill; State Librarian, Mabel Richardson; State Registrar, Mrs. Frank Cannon; State Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Chase; State Historian, Mrs. V. B. Moody; State Auditor, Mrs. Rose Eckert; State Chaplain, Mrs. S. F. Spencer.

After the closing session the visitors were entertained informally at supper at the Congregational Church, after which an invitation was accepted to attend the musical program at the Masonic Temple.

The delegates left with many sincere thanks for kindness extended by Yankton ladies, and with assurances, oft repeated, of having had an unusually pleasant meeting.

HELEN E. MINER,
State Recording Secretary.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Ind.). Mrs. James B. Crankshaw and Mrs. George S. Bliss attended the Indiana State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Evansville, Ind. Because of the Government's closing order on account of the influenza epidemic, the convention continued only one day instead of the usual three, but the sessions were most interesting, and splendid addresses were given by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General of the National Society; Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut, Vice President General, and Mrs. Charles Carlisle, of South Bend, of the State Council of Defense. The state organization's officers were reelected to serve for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Bliss, as Regent of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, of Fort Wayne, Ind., read the yearly report, a copy of which follows:

There have been nine regular meetings during the year. Flag Day and Washington's Birthday were observed with appropriate exercises. Our rummage sale in February netted us a sum of \$147.22, with which we were able to meet our State Ambulance Fund of \$69.70, and our Liberty Loan Fund to the National Society of \$82. We have met our Y. M. C. A. dues of \$20; purchased one flag for our pole on the Lincoln Highway; sent \$2.66 to Memorial Continental Hall, our assessment in redecorating Indiana Room. We have established Red Cross sewing on the first Monday of each month. We have united with the Patriotic Council of our city; purchased five War Savings Stamps, and for two weeks we maintained a booth at the Post Office for the Third Liberty Loan, selling \$4850 worth of bonds. We also participated in two Liberty Loan parades.

We have a service flag in our relic room with fourteen stars—members engaged in canteen work, and some of our members are devoting their entire time to Red Cross work. We dispensed with refreshments during the year.

Resident members made for the Red Cross the following articles: Forty helmets, twenty-seven pairs wristlets, 142 sweaters, sixty-one scarfs, 226 pairs socks, forty-six pairs socks

knitted over—a total of 542 knitted garments—besides which 239 garments were made.

One of the members is in charge of a hostess house at Camp Taylor, and one is doing army nursing in a reconstruction camp.

(MRS.) MARTHA BRANDRIFF HANNA,
Historian.

Everglades Chapter (Miami, Fla.) is an active Chapter of fifty-eight members. Situated as it is in a tourist town, many visiting Daughters from all over the United States are entertained at the meetings.

On St. Distaff's Day for many years the Everglades Chapter has been entertained by its founder, Mrs. Glen C. Frissell. On this occasion the members bring their needles and sew on garments to be given to the poor. A silver offering is also taken, to be used for charity. This year the offering amounted to \$21, and a generous donation of clothing was also received.

Our Washington Memorial service is held every year in one of the churches, and is always a beautiful and patriotic service. Many were disappointed in not being able to find room in the church at our last memorial service, and our share of the offering, which always goes to the Flag Fund, amounted to \$55. On May 1st the Everglades Chapter annually entertains the Mercy Warren Chapter, C. A. R. This active organization is one in which our Chapter takes great pride and with which it is closely affiliated.

Seven thousand surgical dressings were made by the Everglades Chapter last year. The work was superintended by our Regent, who, with several other members, had taken the complete course. Aside from this, as individuals, all the Daughters did knitting and other work for the Red Cross, and many of them were members of the Navy League and knit for the battleship *Florida*. We are 100 per cent. members of the Red Cross, and were glad to cooperate with the War Camp Community Service in entertaining many of the men from the marine and naval aviation fields.

Members of the Everglades Chapter took an active part in all the Liberty Loan and other

drives. We have \$500 in Liberty Bonds and \$60 in War Saving Stamps. Our members have contributed their per capita to the Tilloloy Fund, and we are also raising \$100 for the Florida house in Tilloloy. We have given our share toward the National Society Liberty Bond, \$100 to the Belgian relief, \$50 to the Red Cross, \$25 to the United War Work campaign, \$30 for relief in the Near East and \$5 to a home for convalescent colored soldiers. We have adopted four French war orphans and contribute \$10 every year to the State Children's Home.

Our Flag Committee has been very active both in correcting any abuse or neglect of the colors and in presenting flags to the schools of the city. Sixteen flags have been used for this purpose, and the committee is now planning to give twelve more. When the Red Cross building was erected the Everglades Chapter gave a large outdoor flag for it, and one has just been presented to the Day Nursery. The Flag Committee, together with the Committee on Patriotic Education, secured the passage of a city ordinance punishing any desecration or mutilation of the flag, and the Everglades Chapter acted as chairman of the other societies of the state in securing a state flag law.

The Committee on Patriotic Education every year offers prizes to the school children for essays on patriotic subjects. Last year two W. S. S. were given for the best essays on the subject, "What a Boy or Girl Can Do to Help Win the War." This year the prizes are to be offered to a rural school. The money from the sale of 200 booklets on the Flag was used for war relief work, as was \$400 received from the proceeds of the "Man Without a Country," which was shown at one of the picture shows under the auspices of the D. A. R. The picture shows were also induced to close with the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Everglades Chapter has a service flag with ten stars, which it is proud to display at each meeting.

During the past year we have lost by death our only two real granddaughters, Mrs. Amanda Crozier Carr and Mrs. Malvina E. Pierce.

At the annual State Conference in St. Augustine our Regent was elected Vice President and our Chapter will next year have the honor of entertaining the State Conference.

The Everglades Chapter has a larger number of subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE than any other chapter in the state.

GRACE E. JARRETT,
Historian.

Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven, Conn.) held its monthly meeting in February between

the dates of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday to pay tribute to these two great statesmen. By invitation of Mrs. Frank A. Monson, one of the Vice Regents, the members assembled at her home on St. Ronan Terrace. After singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and pledging allegiance to the flag, the Chaplain read "The Prayer for Our Flag" and the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison.

Mrs. Robert A. France's report showed great working strength in the Chapter. A partial report to date is as follows: Amount invested in Liberty Bonds by members, \$222,500; amount bought by the Chapter, \$1300, as nucleus for endowment fund. The Chapter has gone over the top for the Liberty Loan for National Society. It has also given \$1173 for French orphans and devastated homes in France, as well as \$600 for a house in Tilloloy. Knitted garments amounted to 1133; miscellaneous articles, 787; hospital garments, 506; refugee garments, 492; jelly (glasses), 150; surgical supplies, 16,744; garments and money sent overseas by members (value), \$223; to Homemaking Department, New Haven County Farm Bureau, \$235; Visiting Nurse Association, \$167; Maryville College, \$100; for yarn, \$220; twenty-two canes were sent to Walter Reed Hospital; for Belgian relief, \$256; for Red Cross Fund, \$11,767, and the Chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross members.

Following Mrs. France's report, Mrs. Frederick A. Strong, of Bridgeport, spoke for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, giving much information, and it would seem that the publication at present should interest every loyal Daughter. Mrs. Strong read a most interesting letter from her son in the service, who was in Paris when the armistice was signed. Mrs. Strong left as a gift for the Chapter a white banner with hand-painted D. A. R. insignia in blue, with names of Chapter members on the rim of the wheel, with star against each subscriber.

Miss Ella Crittenden gave an interesting talk on Thomas Gregson, first Assistant Treasurer of the United Colonies, 1643-1646, commissioned to Parliament, 1646, and lost on the ship *Phantom*. "Victory Song" was read by Mrs. H. H. Smith, written by William Henry Bishop, late consul to Palermo, Italy, a descendant of Governor James Bishop, 1683-91. A very enjoyable letter was read from Mrs. Frank C. Stone, a Chapter member, now in Panama.

A catalogue of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 gives a short history of the chart which our hostess showed and explained, as well as a piece of the Washington elm, with a picture of the tree from Berkley Springs, Va. Among the articles shown were the knee

breeches, vest and silk stockings worn by Dr. Eneas Monson, Jr., a surgeon in the Revolutionary army; medal, which showed New Haven as it was in 1658, and later in 1838; embroideries by Sally Patton; arm-chair invented by Dr. Eneas Monson, Sr.; Bishop coat-of-arms; embroideries done at the Moravian School at Bethlehem, Pa., between 1808-1809; handkerchiefs, 1872, done by Emeline Shepard in her sixty-fifth year. It was certainly a great treat, which all enjoyed to the utmost and appreciated the kindness which made it possible.

HELEN BEECHER MESSINGER,
Vice Regent.

Granite Chapter (Newfields, N. H.) has a membership of thirty-four. Two-thirds of this number are non-residents. Before America entered the war, no account was kept of work done or contributions made, although many worthy calls were answered.

All of our Chapter are Red Cross members, and we were not found wanting in work done on knitted garments, surgical dressings and relief work of various kinds. Five of our members served as chairmen of Red Cross committees. Community service was given by members who lived in the vicinity of war camps.

Our Chapter donations were for the Berry School, French orphans, Polish and Belgian relief, Y. M. C. A., French ambulance, Tilloloy, and for the D. A. R. Liberty Loan. We bought a Chapter bond of the fourth issue. Individual subscriptions of Chapter members for the war loans aggregate nearly \$12,000. We gave \$100 towards a soldiers' monument in Newfields. By lawn parties and food sales we increased our treasury. Books, magazines, victrola records, tobacco, chocolate, games and Christmas boxes were sent to camps and overseas.

Ten regular meetings were held the last year, and three days were devoted to finishing afghans knitted by members and sent to convalescence hospitals. We increased our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscription by eight copies.

NELLIE PALMER GEORGE,
Historian.

Shelton Chapter (Shelton, Neb.) was organized Monday, February 24th, by the State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Drake, of Beatrice, with fourteen charter members.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Charles M. Wallace, Organizing Regent, and a short program was given. After the business meeting a four-course dinner was served by the hostess. Patriotic decorations were used.

Meetings will be held the first Saturday of each month.

WAUNETA REED WOLCOTT,
Historian.

General James Clinton Chapter (Springfield, N. Y.). With a membership of only twenty-one our Chapter has accomplished its work by the constant and untiring effort of its members. We have taken an active part in Red Cross and war relief work. Have purchased a \$50 Liberty Bond, besides paying \$15 towards the bond of the National Society. By means of a supper and contributions, money has been raised to support a French war orphan for one year.

Ten dollars has been contributed to the Martha Berry School and \$10 to the General James Clinton Library. We have paid for the upkeep of a plot surrounding the marker which marks the route taken by the Continental soldiers under General James Clinton in the Revolution. We have also paid our share of the utility fund. Each Decoration Day the graves of Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers are marked with flags.

Three names have been presented and accepted for membership. The Chapter has suffered the loss by death of one of its charter members, Mrs. Mary E. Young Walradt, who died in April.

ELLA S. BASNIGER,
Historian.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.). This is a precinct in the town of Haverhill, N. H., with about 2500 inhabitants. There are three chapters in the town: First, Coosuck Chapter, at North Haverhill, now called Blackmount; second, Hannah Morrill Whitcher, and third, Haverhill Chapter, which is only three years old.

Four miles from Woodsville is a small railroad station, called "Horse Meadow," for the accommodation of those who wish to visit Grafton County Farm, where our poor are cared for. History tells us that in 1763 some soldiers who had enlisted in Pennsylvania in the British army at the beginning of the French war, and who were detained after peace was declared, deserted and made their way to the headwaters of the Connecticut and then down the river. Coming to Haverhill much famished and finding a horse loose on the interval now known as "Horse Meadow," they killed the animal and satisfied their hunger. This incident, it is said, gave origin to the name. At this place there is a cemetery with some Revolutionary soldiers' graves, which have been well

marked by Coosuck Chapter. One who had always seemed to be of a mysterious character was Captain McIntosh, who was a tradesman of Boston. He first came into notice as the leader of the South End Party in the celebration of Pope Day, which took place on the 5th of November, in commemoration of the discovery of the "Gunpowder Plot." McIntosh was styled the First Captain General of Liberty Tree. He claimed to have been the leader of the Tea Party that threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, and being a bold leader, who may have got himself into trouble in the local disturbances of Boston, he left his old abode and came into this country. On the stone it says: "Captain Philip McIntosh. Died 1816. A Leader of the Boston Tea Party, 1773." He died in extreme poverty at North Haverhill, N. H.

The members of our Chapter have been active in war work; we have had many conscientious workers for the Red Cross. Many Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds have been taken individually. Money has been sent to the Berry School, Georgia, to be used toward a scholarship. The quota on a Liberty Bond and the Tilloloy Fund has been made up. No patriotic appeal has been ignored. Several new members have been added.

Each meeting through the year has had an interesting program. "Gentlemen's Night" was March 6th and was in the form of a book party, each one representing the title of some book or a character from a book. A great deal of fun was created in the guessing which followed, our Regent winning the prize, a leather-bound volume of Lowell's poems, for guessing the most correctly.

As we are near the end of our season and realize the war is over, we raise our hearts to God in gratitude.

MARY MERRILL MANN,
Historian.

Madame Rachel Edgar Chapter (Paris, Ill.) was organized Thursday, January 30, 1919, at the home of Mrs. Julia Marley Seilar. Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, of Monmouth, Ill., State Regent of the organization, was guest of honor and presided at the installation ceremonies. Mrs. Edna Strader Adams, Organizing Regent, acted as presiding officer. There were thirty-six organizing members and the name decided upon was the Madame Rachel Edgar Chapter,

in memory of the wife of General John Edgar, for whom the county was named.

John Edgar was born at Belfast, Ireland, and came to the United States an officer in the British navy. He commanded a vessel belonging to the King of England on the lakes Huron and Erie from 1772 until sometime during the year 1775. About this time he met and married Madame Rachel, the exact date being unknown. She, too, was born in Ireland, but came to this country when a child and was raised near Boston. She was remarkably intelligent and interesting and a personal friend of Mrs. Washington, in whose home she was often a guest. She was a woman of great force of character, and it was through her efforts that her husband was made to see the error of his ways and came over to the side of the Colonists. History says that the Congress of the United States so appreciated the services of Edgar that by a solemn act passed in April, 1798, it voted him 2240 acres of land. The Edgars came to Kaskaskia in 1784 and built the finest home in that section of the country. He became the leading merchant of the territory, as well as the largest land owner, having over 50,000 acres in Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. When the Northwest Territory was organized, Edgar was elected as Representative from Randolph County to the first Legislature, which assembled at Cincinnati, O., February 4, 1799. Later he was appointed Major-General of Illinois Territorial Militia, and it is told that when the General Assembly passed the act creating this county, Mrs. Edgar was at the Capitol and was given the honor of naming the new county, which she did, saying: "My husband gave this name to me, it is mine, and I give it to this new county. I name it 'Edgar.'" Madame Rachel Edgar died at Kaskaskia, June, 1822, aged eighty-six years. General Edgar died December, 1830.

The Chapter is young in point of organization, but is growing rapidly, having now fifty members.

Our Regent, Miss Jennie Means, is the daughter of John C. Means, an original son of the American Revolution. His father, William Means, was a Minute Man from Union, Spartanburg District, S. C.

We have had two very interesting meetings, and our year books are ready for distribution.

(Mrs. C. S.) JULIA MARLEY SELLAR,
Historian.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6440. WEST-SKIFF.—Information wanted of b, m, d of Thomas West, father of Emily West, b Victor, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1813. Also date of d and m of Thirza Skiff, wife of Thomas West.—C. W. W.

6441. CALDWELL.—Wanted, the names of the children of James Caldwell (1755-1813), and to whom m. Please give all dates of b, d and m.—C. U. B.

6442. HAZELETT.—James Hazelett, a soldier of the Rev from eastern Pa., m Mary Adams. Their children: John, James, William, Ruth, Sybil and others. Wanted, dates with proof of service.—E. H.

6443. MARTIN-BYRON.—Information desired of Charles Martin, or Jane Byron, his wife. They lived either in Fredericktown or Harford Co., Md. Their children: William, b 1805; John, b 1811; Charles, b 1813; Elizabeth, b 1815; Isaac, b 1818; Wilson and Nelson, b 1820; Thomas, b 1822; Henry, b 1825; Sarah Jane, b 1826; Mary Jane, b 1833. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in Capt. Isaac Marshall's Co. of Inf., 2d (Schucht's) Regt., of Md. Mil.—A. W.

6444. HARRISON.—Information desired of parentage of Elizabeth Harrison, who lived in Charles Co., Md. She m William Elgin, son of George Elgin, who came to Md. abt 1700. Was she related to the signer of the Declaration, Benjamin Harrison?

(2) ELGIN.—William Elgin's son, Samuel Elgin, was a Rev soldier, enlisted by Samuel Jones and passed by William Harrison in St. Mary's Co., Md., at age of 18. Was his father William in the Rev?—E. H. H.

6445. SEATON.—Crane & Co., of Topeka, Kan., in 1906 published a "Seaton Genealogy"

—back for several generations in America and back to the Seatons or Setons of England and Scotland in the days of Mary Stuart. Kenner Seaton, b in Va., Mar. 13, 1753, m in Andover, Mass., Elizabeth Slinger. Wanted, the d and m dates of Kenner Seaton, with official proof of Rev service.—K. O. S.

6446. VAN DYKE.—Desired, all data relating to Lieut. John Van Dyke, member of a N. J. company of artillery, who d of wounds received in Battle of Monmouth. Name of wife desired. One dau, Anne, m Samuel Stout, of Hopewell, N. J. Were there other children?—O. N. F.

6447. BRUIN-DUTTON.—Maj. Peter Brian Bruin left Ireland before the Rev and came to U. S. Settled at Winchester, Va., shortly after the war. When war broke out he joined the Rebel forces and fought through the war. Later Gen. Washington gave him patent letters to the Spanish commander near New Orleans, who granted him all the land he needed to establish a plantation. Maj. Bruin entered land at sixty miles north of Natchez, Miss., and was appointed Magistrate or "Alcalde." Afterwards he became a U. S. Federal Judge. Either Maj. Bruin or a son named for his father was one of the U. S. judges in trial of Aaron Burr. Maj. Bruin had another son, Timothy, who m Miss Galbreath at Crab Orchard Church, Va. They lived a while at Natchez, Miss., but on account of the death of two children from typhoid conditions, moved to Ky., where two more children were b. In 1805 or 1808 the family came to Mo., settling at St. Charles, and became pioneers of that place. One dau of Timothy Bruin, Mary Bruin, m John Dutton; their son, Harry Dutton, m Miss McCullough. They were parents of James Notley Dutton, who m Miss Kate Scott, who are my (Abbie Dutton)

parents. Information and date of Rev service of my Dutton and Bruin ancestors desired.—A. D.

6448. ELLIOTT.—Would like any information regarding the parents of Henry Elliott, b in Md. abt 1774, d in Del. Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1844. He was twice m, 1st wife's children were: Jesse and Samuel Elliott; m (2) Nancy Conway. Was there Rev service in the Elliott family?

(2) CONWAY.—Nancy Conway's parents were William and Ruth (Adams) Conway, of Va., or possibly Md. Would like any information abt them, also if any Rev service was rendered.

(3) EYRE.—Robert Eyre and Ann Price were m Jan., 1764 (record of old Swedes church, Wilmington, Del.). They went to Va. to live. Their children: John, William, Samuel, Mary, Susan (or Hannah) and Adam Eyre. Would like to know in what part of Va. they lived and who were the parents of Ann Price? Did Robert Eyre serve in the Rev?—M. C. R.

6449. CUNNINGHAM - DENMARK. — Would like the birthplace and parents' names of Amzi (or John Amzi) Cunningham and his wife, Jane Denmark, the latter said to have come from the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. Their children, all b in Ohio between 1809 and 1821, were Olive, m Anson Greenman; Levi, m Phidelia Schoonover; James, m Rebecca M. Phelps; Mariah, m Dan Schoonover; Rebecca, m James Hovey; Eunice, m George W. Holden; Jemima, m Lewis Iddings. Amzi Cunningham d 1821 in Portage Co., O. His widow m Clarke Greenman.

(2) HARDY.—Would like name of wife of Nathaniel Hardy, who served in the Rev from Windham Co., Conn. Afterwards lived in Berkshire Co., Mass., Genesee Co., N. Y., and Portage Co., O., where he d in 1821. Children: Martha, m Abiel Hovey; Esther, m Silas Greenman; three daus m Wing, Waite and Schoonover; Nathaniel, m Rebecca Read, and William.—E. A. G.

6450. WHIPPLE-WILSON.—"Judge" ——— Whipple, of Pultneyville, N. Y. (Wayne Co.), moved to Naperville, Ill. He was m twice, his 2d wife being Laura Kellogg. Their children: Henry, Marie-Elsbeth and Darwin (and perhaps others). Information desired as to his given name, names and dates of his parents; and whether there was a Rev ancestor. Henry Whipple, the son, m "Rachel" ———. He d at Naperville, Ill., abt 1906. They had a dau Rachel and a son Henry.

(2) QUINTARD.—Isaac Quintard, of Stamford, Conn., had a son Isaac and a dau Lydia. This Isaac had a son, Charles Quintard, b in Stamford, Conn., in 1824, d Feb., 1898. He was bishop of Tenn. In his private library books,

now in the Newbury Library, Chicago, there is a "coat-of-arms" (book plate). These were procured from second-hand bookstores, and I would like to learn where I may obtain a copy of the "coat-of-arms" of the Quintard family, with data as to its origin and authenticity. It is desired as a qualification to the "Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry," of N. Y. Isaac was a capt. in the Rev and his dau Lydia m my great-grandfather, Dr. John Wilson, Jr., of Stamford, Conn.—M. W. B.

6451.—NELSON.—Where can I have access to a complete history of the Nelson family of Va.?—B. W.

6452. MYERS-MOON.—John Myers m Sarah Moon at Frederick Co., Va. Wanted, genealogical data of Sarah Moon's parents. John Myers was a soldier in 1754 and d in Butler Co., Pa. Served in Capt. William Hancker's command. Was also a member of Capt. James Scott's Co. of Va. Records of the above service are found in the Va. State Records, also at the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C. There were seven children: Solomon, Annie, John, Samuel, Daniel, George and David.—C. M. K.

6453. JONES.—Wanted, the surnames of Lydia ———, of Litchfield, Conn., b abt 1750, who m Amos Jones, of New London, Conn., Feb., 1772. He was a Rev pensioner, enlisted in spring of 1776 at Colchester, served on the Galley "Gates." Was in the Battle of Lake Champlain.—A. E. W.

6454. WILSON.—Can anyone give me information concerning the 1st wife of James Wilson, the Pa. signer of the Declaration of Independence? According to family tradition, her 1st name was Sarah. They had one son, James Wilson, b Jan. 31, 1770. The Signer afterwards m Rachel Bird, of Bucks Co., Pa., abt 1771 or 1772, and they had six children. His 3d wife, Hannah Gray, of Boston, d childless. It would be very valuable if I could find any records of this 1st wife Sarah, especially the date of her m to James Wilson.

(2) ASHLEY-WILSON.—Nathaniel Ashley, of Barnwell District, S. C., m Elizabeth Wilson. Their oldest child, Charles Ashley, was b 1783. Nathaniel Ashley's will is on record in Barnwell, S. C., dated Oct. 2, 1813. Can anyone give me the names of the parents of Nathaniel Ashley and Elizabeth Wilson and tell me where they came from? Have either parents Rev service?

(3) JENNINGS.—Can anyone tell me the parentage of the three Jennings sisters who came to S. C., supposedly from Va.? Frances Jennings m Thomas O'Bannon before 1773; Hannah Jennings m Joseph W. Duncan, and the third sister, whose name I do not know, m William Wood or Woods.

(4) WEATHERSBEE-CULPEPER.—According to family tradition, Thomas Weathersbee, who lived in N. C. on the Roanoke River near the Va. Line, and who m Annis Culpeper, of Culpeper Co., Va., abt 1780-84, was appointed to report the battles of the Rev. Can anyone tell me who appointed him and for what records or journal he reported the battles? Also can anyone give me the parentage of Annis Culpeper? Her mother was a Miss Llewellyn, of Va. Any further information regarding Thomas Weathersbee will be gratefully received.

(5) WILLIS.—I should like very much to correspond with a descendant of Colonel Henry Willis, of Va., whose third wife was a sister of George Washington.—J. D. D.

ANSWERS

3931. (2) GRISWOLD.—In Aug., 1915, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE stated a Griswold genealogy was being compiled by David M. Griswold, 925 University Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. I wrote and the letter was returned. I have a Griswold descent from (1) Edward Griswold, (2) Frances, (3) Samuel, (4) Samuel, (5) Ebenezer, (6) Samuel, (7) Sydney, my father. I have not seen the genealogy in print and would be glad to publish same. Address of David M. Griswold is desired.—Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt.

4127. BLACKBURN.—Robert Blackburn's son Rev. Gideon Blackburn, had a son, Rev. John Blackburn, who did not go to Ill. I have found his Bible record. I find there is a close connection between the Blackburns of Tenn. and Ky., and, no doubt, came originally from Va. I am interested in Robert Blackburn.—Miss Eulu E. Carson, 422 West Main Ave., Greenville, Bird Co., Ill.

4588. DUTCHER - WHEELER. — The Dutcher-Wheeler families, of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., are my own families. Would you be interested in the exchange of vital records? Does your Dutcher line go back to the Knickerbockers? If so, it may be the same as mine. I am looking for the parents of Gertrude Wheeler, who m Laurens Dutcher 1761, and the list of all their children and where and when b. My Katherine Dutcher, of which there were many, was either the sister or dau of Laurens Dutcher. One genealogy gives her as the sister b 1749, but since my grandmother, Hannah Wolcott (her dau), was b 1806, this could hardly have

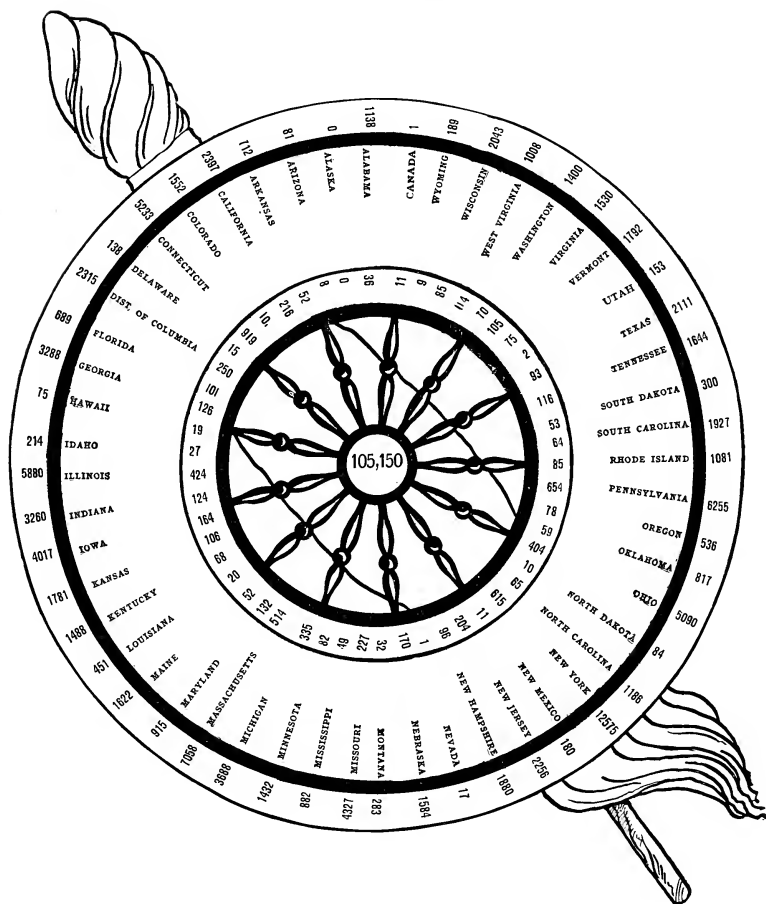
been. There was a Catherine in every family, nearly. I have some Wheeler data, and am now in correspondence with an old lady who is a great-granddau of Noah Wheeler, of Amenia, a Rev soldier. What Sampson did Sally Coon m? My grandmother was a Sampson—Mrs. Harry John Miller, 2223 Rucker Ave., Everett, Wash.

6097. WELDON.—Generation (1) John Weldon or Welden, b abt 1719, d 1809, m Elizabeth —, who d July 27, 1768. Children: James, Elizabeth, John, Jr., Elijah, b 1753, Abraham, Isaac, William and Mary. (2) Elijah, b 1753, m Ruth Wesscoat, of Bedford. She d 1786 at age of 30. Children: Rachel, Abraham, Elizabeth, b 1780, Mylo, m Abigail Fuller, Abiah, Did Elijah serve in the Rev? (3) Elizabeth Weldon, b 1780, m Matthew Fuller, b Oct. 27, 1771, son of Ezekiel Fuller and his wife Hannah Dutcher Fuller, of Salisbury, Conn. Did Ezekiel Fuller serve in the Rev? Elizabeth Weldon Fuller d June 14, 1844, at age of 64. "She lies at rest at Greenfield, Wis." Who can supply the date of the d of Matthew Fuller? Their children: James, Albert, Hiram, Austin, Philena, Pamela, (Ruth)? (Patience)? Matthew, Augustus Eggleston Fuller. (4) Augustus Eggleston Fuller, b July 10, 1801, m July 3, 1825, Lovina Ransford Hurlburt, b 1808. Their children: Jane, Albert, Frances, b Nov. 18, 1829, Norman, Caroline and Charles. (5) Frances Dutcher Fuller, b Nov. 18, 1829, at Sheffield, Mass., m (1) Ensign Butts. Their children: Ida Frances, Frank Ensign, Mary Isora, Cynthia, who d in infancy. Frances Dutcher Fuller m (2) De Loss White Vail at Hebron, Wis., Mar. 17, 1868. Their children: Alice May Vail, Susan Caswell Vail, b Apr. 1, 1871. Is there a Weldon genealogy in print?—S. F. C.

6136. The father of Leah Van Tassel was Lt. Cornelius Van Tassel, who d Mar. 6, 1820. Leah's mother was Elizabeth Storm, who d Mar. 13, 1825, at age of 87. Leah Van Tassel m Capt. John Roemer, of Tarrytown, b Nov. 1, 1766, d May 27, 1855. Leah d Jan. 2, 1843, at age of 66. John's parents were Jacob and Frena Roemer, who were m Aug. 2, 1754, at Phillipsburg, in Sleepy Hollow Church. Jacob Roemer, father of John, was b 1714, d in 1807. His wife Frena d 1819 at age of 94. I have Roemer genealogy as connected with Van Tassel. Will be glad to furnish other information if needed. John Roemer and my own great-grandmother were bro and sister.—Mrs. Cora Marsh, 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

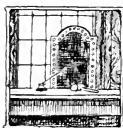


In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

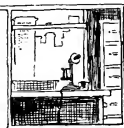
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
**JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA,
PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 919 subscribers**



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, April 21, 1919



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10.05 A.M.

An invitation was extended to the State Vice Regents present in the building, and to Mrs. Minor, retiring Vice President General and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to attend the meeting.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from St. Paul's Letters, Romans VIII and Col. III, and the following "Song of Life" as being peculiarly appropriate for the Easter season:

- " Bloom, Easter lilies fair.
Out of the dust arisen,
From the deep darkness under the sod,
Quickened to life by the touch of God,
Oh! tell it abroad with your fragrant breath,
Life is forever victor of death.
- " Ring, happy Easter bells!
Ring from each temple tower;
Tell it again where the story is old,
Tell it afar where it never was told.
Oh! tell it abroad with jubilant breath,
Life is forever victor of death.
- " Sing, grateful soul of mine!
Sing till they hear in heaven,
Song sweeter than that of blossom or bell,
For joy beyond all that angels can tell,
How the Life Divine with quickening breath
Hath made thee forever victor of death."

Following the prayer by the Chaplain General, the members joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General with the following result: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs.

Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow. *State Regents:* Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Ellison, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Norvell, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Heaven.

The oath of office was administered to the newly elected Vice Presidents General and to the newly elected Historian General.

A telegram was read from Mrs. Sherrerd, stating that she could not be present because she had gone to New York to meet her son on his return from France.

The President General discussed the work of the coming year and distributed to those State Regents present lists showing the National Committees on which the State Regents were to note the State Chairmen to be appointed, the list to be returned to her at Memorial Continental Hall as speedily as possible, in order that the material for the Committee List might be placed in the hands of the printer early enough to enable National and State Chairmen to outline their year's work before the chapters started their fall activities.

The President General presented the request from Mrs. Chapman for a change in the name of the Reciprocity Committee to Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee. There being no objection, this change was made.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I wish to present the resignation of Mrs. William D. Sherrerd as State Regent of New Jersey, she having been elected Vice President General from her state. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, will succeed to the State Regency, and the vacancy will be filled according to the New Jersey State By-Laws.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for

confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lucile Elizabeth Landers Garvin, Lamar, Colo.; Mrs. Lucretia Smith Sherar, Rocky Ford, Colo.; Mrs. Mary L. Jefferson Rushin, Vienna, Ga.; Mrs. Luna G. Young, Plymouth, Ill.; Mrs. Alice Campbell Brownell, Conrad, Mont.; Mrs. Lena Johnston Bullock, Crete, Neb.; Mrs. Mae B. Whitfield, Burton, Wash.

I wish to present for your consideration the possibility of a chapter being formed at Paris, France. There are now a large number of Americans living permanently in Paris, and the prospect of a D. A. R. chapter there is very bright. I therefore present the name of Mrs. Tolbert Willoughby Hanger, who has been transferred from the Sarah Franklin Chapter in order to take up this work, as she expects to leave soon to make her home permanently in Paris, France. If this meets with your approval, I ask that you confirm Mrs. Hanger Organizing Regent for this new field across the ocean.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: La Grange, Ga., and Sanborn, Ia.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General presented the names of six former members for reinstatement, and moved that the *Recording Secretary General* be authorized to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of six members. Seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the ballot had been cast, and the President General declared the six reinstated.

The Treasurer General presented for consideration the following recommendations:

1. That the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., be designated as depository for the funds of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

2. That the Officers, at their discretion, be allowed to furnish lists and other information to members from the records of their various offices—provided that no information for commercial purposes shall be given out.

Adoption of Recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. Mrs. Johnston also moved the *adoption of Recommendation No. 2 of the Treasurer General*. This was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following report:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 125 applications for membership.

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that the *Secretary* be instructed to cast the ballot for 125 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 125 new members duly elected to the Organization.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as follows:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the Board:

The following books were received during the week of Congress:

BOOKS

History of Du Page County, Ill., 1877. Presented by Mrs. F. D. Woodruff, of Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy, Ill.

History of Pike County, Ill., 1880. Presented by Miss Lulu Quinly.

History of McDonough County, Ill. By S. J. Clarke, 1818. Presented by Hon. J. M. Hainline.

Transactions of the McLean County, Ill., Historical Society. Volume 2, 1903. Presented by Mrs. H. M. Rollins, through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.

History of McLean County, Ill., 1879. The gift of Mrs. John H. Burnham, through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.

History of Logan County, Ill. By Lawrence B. Stringer. Two volumes, 1911. The gift of the Author, Hon. Lawrence B. Stringer.

History of Marion and Clinton Counties, Ill., 1881. The gift of Hon. William Noleman.

The above eight volumes were presented through Miss Effie Epler, State Librarian, D. A. R.

Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875. By Wilmer C. Harris, 1917.

The Life of William Woodbridge. By Charles Lanman, 1867.

The above two volumes presented by Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Mich.

Gazetteer of the State of New Hampshire. Compiled by Elephalet and Phinehas Merrill. Exeter, 1817.

Historical Collections of the Topsfield Historical Society. Nine volumes, 1906-1917.

The above eleven volumes presented by Mrs. Sara L. M. Haley, of New Hampshire.

History of the Town of Norton, Mass. By George Taber Clark. Boston, 1859.

Historical Address—Centennial Celebration of the Town of Barrington, R. I., 1880.

The above two volumes presented by Pawtucket Chapter, R. I.

Church Home and Infirmary, an Historical Sketch. Gift of Maryland Historical Society, through Mr. Robert Hayes.

The Wisners in America and Their Kindred. By G. Franklin Wisner. Baltimore, 1918. Presented by Maryland Line Chapter.

The Counties of Maryland, Their Origin, Boundaries and Election Districts. By Edward B. Matthews. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1907. The gift of the Author.

The above three volumes presented through the Maryland State Librarian, Mrs. Charles Marsden.

History of the Church in Burlington, N. J. By George Morgan Hills. Trenton, 1876. Presented by Miss M. L. Whitall, of Our Flag Chapter.

Twinsburg, O., 1817-1917. Centennial History and Genealogics. Presented by Mrs. Mars E. Wagar, of Moses Cleaveland Chapter, Cleveland, O., through Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent, Ohio.

The Papers of Thomas Griffin. Collected and edited by J. G. De Roulhac Hamilton. Volume 2. Raleigh, 1918. Presented by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

The Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of Rutgers College as Queen's College, 1766-1916. Presented by the President of Rutgers College.

Wau-Bun, "The Early Day" in the North-West. By Mrs. John H. Kinzie, 1856. Presented by Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent, Ohio.

Annotated List of Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in the Cemeteries of Ancient Hartford, Conn., Now Known as Hartford, West Hartford, East Hartford and Manchester. Compiled and presented by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, to the N. S. D. A. R., 1919.

Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of Concord Fight, April 19, 1775. Concord, 1876. Presented by Miss Mary L. Hosmer.

Births and Deaths from Old City Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C., and Marriage Dates from Wake County, N. C. Compiled and presented by Caswell-Nash Chapter to the N. S. D. A. R.

The New International Encyclopedia. Second edition. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1918. Twenty-four volumes. Presented by the District of Columbia chapters.

PAMPHLETS

The John Bogart Letters, 1776-1782. Rutgers College Publications, Second Series, 1914. Presented by the President of Rutgers College.

Marriages from Springfield, Washington County, Ky. Compiled and presented by Mrs. F. M. Andrews. Manuscript.

The Buyers Book, Descendants of John Buyers, of Ireland and Pennsylvania. Presented

Greenwich, N. J., Records, 1801-1821; Marriages, 1798-1821.

Church Book of the Lutheran Congregation in Greenwich. Translated and transcribed by W. J. Heller.

The above two received from Mrs. H. B. Howell, Regent, Bergen Chapter.

Outline History of McLean County. Written by Mr. Dwight E. Frink. Presented

Ancestry and Descendants of Colonel George Irish, of Westerly, R. I. Presented by Mrs. R. A. Wood, through the Registrar General.

The above list comprises fifty-seven books and five pamphlets received during the week of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAS. M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

Miss Barlow presented her report of accessions during the Congress as follows:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum, received since the Board meeting of April 12th:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Three Lowestoft cups and saucers, rose-sprigged. From Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

Silver mustard spoon. Presented by Mrs. Julia Brownley Harrison.

VIRGINIA: Christening cap, worn by the thirteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Goosley. Born between 1773-1799. Presented by their granddaughter, Miss Susan Campbell.

Miniature, double, one side Portia Lee, on other her husband, William Hodgson, whose father was Lord Mayor of London.

Plate, cup and saucer and sugar bowl. Presented by Mrs. John S. Garrison, for the Virginia Case.

ILLINOIS: Fan, thread lace, mother-of-pearl sticks. Presented by Mrs. Wm. Butterworth, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Chas. H. Deere.

Insignia, worn by Mrs. La Verne Noyes. Presented in her memory by her husband, Mr. La Verne Noyes.

MAINE: Platter (china). Presented by Miss Mary A. Stubbs.

Pitcher (china). Presented by Miss Nettie Harris.

Two candle-sticks (metal) and a snuffer. Presented by Mrs. Frederick A. Giddings.

Spectacles (silver). Presented by Mrs. Fred Magoon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Two plates (china), mulberry color, Chinese scene. Presented by Miss Annie Wallace.

Lustre pitcher, bronze and buff, with raised flowers in color. Presented by Mrs. W. B. Neal.

Book, "Common Sense," published in 1791 by Thomas Paine. Presented by Mrs. E. A. M. Tasker, New Hampshire.

NEW YORK: Cottage ornament (Bristol). Presented by Mrs. F. F. Dow.

Music book. Presented by Mrs. Sarah F. King

Foot stove. Presented by Mrs. Jennie Coulson.

Bead bag. Presented by Mrs. A. B. Johnston. Surgical instruments, given to Dr. Reuben Allerton, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, by Gen. Burgoyne. Presented by his granddaughter, Miss Lois Allerton.

Deed, or quit rent, signature of Philip Schuyler. Presented by Miss Caroline and Sarah Coffin.

MASSACHUSETTS: Pitcher (Old Chelsea). Presented by Mrs. E. W. Harrington.

Flip glass, a very rare piece of Stiegle, used for hot liquors, etc. Presented by Miss Elizabeth C. Blanding.

Sword and manuscript. Presented by Mrs. Chas. N. Goffe.

Christening cap. Presented by Mrs. Charles H. Crowell.

Sampler. Presented by Mrs. J. E. Colton.

PENNSYLVANIA: Wine glass (Stiegle). Presented by Miss Minnie Mickle.

Glass cup plate. Presented by Mrs. Mary C. Long, who also gave a silver cream ladle.

NEW JERSEY: Warming pan. Presented by Miss Marianna Manning.

Powder horn, used by Col. Johannes Ten Broeck in the Revolution. His great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Jennie E. R. Day, gave it to the Tennent Chapter, and they presented it to the Museum.

MISSOURI: Book on hygiene, by James Elwell. Written during the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. A. H. Connelly.

FLORIDA: Continental money (thirty shillings). Presented by Mrs. Samuel A. Manlove.

ARKANSAS: Pen, used by Gov. Brough in signing bill to prevent desecration of the U. S. flag, February, 1919.

The gift of Indiana's wall case to the Museum completes the number needed.

At the Congress, Chicago gave three chairs,

Connecticut two, the Orient, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Oregon and Kansas each giving one.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

At the President General's request, the members of the Board discussed informally the question of the State Regents' report for Congress, and it was decided by vote that for next year the State Regents would file concise reports of the work of their chapters for the Proceedings, and have three minutes to present to Congress the most important work of the state for the year.

Mrs. Aull, Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, in charge of the Department of Schools, spoke of the various scholarships at the disposal of the Society; one in Colonial School, Washington, D. C., for \$1050; in the Four Seasons School for \$1500; two partial scholarships in the Paul Institute, at Washington, D. C.; and one for the use of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee at the Washington College of Law, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, stated that she had no formal report to make, but would announce that the subscription list stood at 9947, and more coming with every mail. Mrs. Minor asked the pleasure of the Board as to renewing the present contract with the J. B. Lippincott Company at the increased price asked by them, and stated that she had requested other firms to bid on the Magazine, and several of them had said they had so much work to do they did not care to bid on this job, but that morning she had gotten in touch with a firm in Washington who promised to submit a bid. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that the letting of contract for publication of Magazine be left to discretion of Chairman of Magazine Committee.* Mrs. Minor also submitted a dummy from the publishers showing a different size for the Magazine, and after discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried, *that the decision regarding the size of the Magazine be left to the judgment of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.*

At the request of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Chisholm, the originator of "box" furniture, appeared before the Board and gave an interesting talk on the various uses of the furniture made from boxes, and showed many illustrations, first of the material and then of the

finished product. Mrs. Chisholm offered her services free of expense to the National Society to direct the making of the box furniture in Tilloloy. Moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried, *that we extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm for coming before us with an offer to help make the furniture for Tilloloy.*

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston; Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Talbott; State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Elliott; State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Ellison, were appointed by the President General to serve on the Executive Committee, together with the Recording Secretary General and the President General, as provided by Article VII of the By-Laws. The appointments were approved by the National Board.

The President General announced that she had reappointed Mrs. Pulsifer as Chairman of Finance Committee; Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of Auditing Committee, and Miss Crowell, Chairman of Printing Committee.

Mrs. Fowler requested permission to have another catalogue printed for the Library, the accessions in the last two years having required two additions to the original catalogue, and it would be most desirable to have an entirely new book printed giving all the publications at present in the Library. The expense of printing this catalogue, it was pointed out, is covered by the receipts from its sale. Mrs. Fowler therefore moved *that we have a new catalogue for the library to include books up to the Congress of 1920.* This was seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The reappointment of Mrs. Leila Chapman Burgess, as Organizing Regent at West Winfield, N. Y., is requested. Also a chapter authorized at Ogden, Utah.

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that the Parliamentarian would draw up model state and chapter by-laws to assist the members in making their by-laws conform to the new Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, and that suggested ceremonials for admitting members and organizing chapters would also be sent out on application, and that as soon as possible standing rules of the various offices would be

sent to all chapters. After an animated discussion about Liberty Loan and Tilloloy Funds and state and chapter work, recess was taken for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.30 o'clock.

The Librarian General stated that there were in the library copies of the index to the Rolls of Honor up to the forty-sixth volume of the Lineage Book, which were for sale. These books, representing \$2500, were the gift of Mrs. Ammon.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement the name of a former member-at-large from Iowa, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement as member-at-large for Susan Garfield Squyer, of Iowa.* Seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the member reinstated.

The President General told of the adoption by the Continental Congress at different times of special pins for the various officers of the National Society, and of the awarding of the contract for their manufacture to Bailey, Banks & Biddle; of the embarrassment constantly arising from having two official jewelers, and of the notice given by the Executive Committee to Bailey, Banks & Biddle of its desire to terminate the contract with them at the close of the year. By the provisions of the contract with this firm the Society if it gave notice of discontinuance was to buy the dies and a certain number of the pins carried on hand by the firm. The regular official jewelers of the National Society, J. E. Caldwell & Company, offer to take over the contract without one cent of expense to the National Society, pay the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company for their dies, for the pins they have on hand in accordance with the terms of the contract, and furnish the pins of the same design at the same price, or will furnish new designs. In the old designs every National Officer had the same pin, but if the contract is awarded to J. E. Caldwell & Company, they will design a special pin for each National Officer symbolic of her office. The President General had passed around among the members the illustrated article in the Magazine showing the medals of the United States and the Allies, in which was shown a picture of the Order of the Bath, which was identical with that arranged for the pin for the President General. The President General stated that Caldwell & Company would furnish any National Officer already in possession of a pin with one of the new design without expense and take over her old one. Some of the new designs submitted by Caldwell were

examined by the members. Miss Crowell moved that *J. E. Caldwell & Company* be made the official jeweler for the N. S. D. A. R. to make all our insignia and all official officers' pins. Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. Miss Crowell also moved that the Board ratify the selection of a new design for a pin for active Officers and Vice Presidents General. This was seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried. After some discussion regarding the design of the President General's pin, and the point brought out that the National Board of Management had approved the selection of the pin, and the Board could, therefore, rescind this action, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that the Board accept a new design for the President General's badge.

The President General announced that the June Board meeting would be held on the 25th of that month, and, in deference to the wishes of some of the members present, the October Board meeting would be set somewhat earlier than had been her first intention, and the date would be October 15th.

Miss Crowell moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to transact the necessary business of the Society between the meetings of the Board. Seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read, and at 3.55 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

D. A. R. RULES GOVERNING PAYMENT OF DUES

In accordance with the provision of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, *dues are payable in advance January 1st of each year.*

It is also provided that members not paying in accordance with these provisions shall be notified by the Treasurer General that they are in arrears and will be suspended if dues are not paid within six months.

In order to give members an opportunity to adjust themselves to the change, they will be allowed until August 1, 1919, to pay arrearages. Notices have been sent to all Chapter Treasurers regarding the change, and, as fast as possible, are being mailed to individual members. Many letters have been received asking the reason for these notices and requesting information as to the change in the time of paying

arrearages, so this notice is published in the Magazine to explain the matter to the members and lessen somewhat the letters their inquiries necessitate.

The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted by an overwhelming majority vote of the Congress, and *regardless of the individual opinion of any member, it is the duty of all loyal Daughters to comply with them—and it is also the duty of the Treasurer General to carry out the provisions adopted. It also becomes the duty of all State Regents and Chapter Treasurers to explain the new rules, and I trust that these officers will at once cooperate with the Treasurer General in such a manner that the new rules, under which we are now working, may be understood.*

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Treasurer General.



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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HOW SHELLS PRODUCE SMOKE OR GAS CLOUDS
TWO 8-INCH SMOKE BOMBS TWELVE SECONDS AFTER BURSTING. NOTE THE EFFECTIVE WAY IN WHICH VISION IS SHUT OFF

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 8

AUGUST, 1919

WHOLE No. 325

CHEMICAL WARFARE — “THE BREATH OF DEATH”

By Lieutenant-Colonel Amos A. Fries
Corps of Engineers, C. W. S., U. S. A.

Formerly Brigadier-General and Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service,
American Expeditionary Force, France



HERE'S nothing new under the sun" is an old adage with its modicum of truth and bushel of error. On top of this, science hurls its dictum at us to the effect that neither matter nor energy is ever lost. All truths. So was the boy's remark to his father when the latter assured him that a thing is not lost when one knows where it is, "Well, dad, your watch is in the bottom of the river down by the old mill."

So, too, chemical warfare is not new. Not new because chemicals that are irritating, foul-smelling or otherwise disagreeable have been known and used in war at various times for more than two

NOTE: All photographs of field scenes and enemy material are official war photographs taken by the Signal Corps. The others were taken by the Chemical Warfare Service.

thousand years. Not new even to the close student of modern thought on methods of warfare prior to the recent upheaval. Indeed, our American representative at a peace conference in 1899 refused to agree to forbid the use of asphyxiating gas in artillery shell, basing his refusal on the belief that gas, if used in artillery shell, would not be more inhuman than guns and explosives.

And Captain Mahan was right. Gas not only is not more inhuman than bullets and high explosives, but is actually far more humane than either. Figures of losses in the late war both for the Americans and the British show conclusively that the number of deaths due to gas, out of each hundred gassed, is only three or four, while with bullets and high explosives it is twenty to twenty-five per

hundred with one or two more crippled, maimed, blinded or disfigured for life.

Why, then, you ask, did every paper in the civilized world print article after article telling how horrible was gas and how brutal were the Germans to start its use? That is best answered by another question. Why was the amputation of a leg a hundred and fifty years ago such a horrible experience? Lack of anæsthetics, lack of a knowledge of aseptic surgery, lack of preparation—unpreparedness generally.

That is exactly the condition in which the English found themselves on that spring day among the blooming flowers of northern France when the German let loose his first greenish cloud of chlorine that, drifting relentlessly ahead, struck down thousands of terrified soldiers fleeing with no chance of escape. The German with fiendish delight counted on that very thing. He knew that if his attack were a success, every Allied soldier near the front line would die because there is no escape from gas except in the mask and the English had no masks. He knew also that the English are sportsmen and felt that to use gas under such circumstances was unfair and inhuman, and so it was. But the German was out to win and had no intention of stopping at anything that gave promise of helping him reach his goal of world domination.



THE FIRST GAS MASK, USED IN APRIL, 1915
LORD KITCHENER CALLED ON THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND
AND FRANCE TO SUPPLY THESE MASKS, AND IN FORTY-
EIGHT HOURS THEY MADE TWO MILLION OF THEM

And there is a lesson for the United States. Until human nature has undergone a profound change there will be governments, just as there are individuals now, who will stop at nothing to win. If we are unprepared for gas, gas will be the one thing an unscrupulous enemy will prepare for use on a grand scale. Our latest masks are a nearly perfect protection against all

known gases, but just as diphenyl chlorasine went through the 1918 model of masks, just so may a gas be found next year or in five years that will penetrate the 1919 model. Unless we keep informed regarding all gases, we will not be able to design a new mask to protect ourselves against future gas discoveries. We would, then, in a war be infinitely worse off than the English were in 1915, because modern gases are far more deadly than the chlorine of that time and men now know a thousand times better how to use it effectively. Without going into further details, the point to be particularly remembered is that while masks are being developed for protection, gases are being developed for attack, and neither can be separated from the other. If a new gas be discovered that will penetrate the existing type of mask, work must be immediately pushed to the utmost for development in order that the mask may be proof against it.



QUESTIONING A GERMAN PRISONER ABOUT GERMAN GAS AND GERMAN METHODS OF FIGHTING WITH OR PROTECTING THEMSELVES AGAINST GAS YOU WILL NOTE THAT HE IS WELL DRESSED AND WELL NOURISHED. THIS WAS IN THE ARGONNE WHERE GERMANY THREW IN HER BEST MEN TO STOP THE YANKERS



FIRING A 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER

THE MEN ARE WEARING GAS MASKS TO KEEP OUT THE ENEMY GAS FIRED AT THEM OCTOBER 18TH. NOTICE SHELLS PLACED UPRIGHT ON DUCK BOARDS CLOSE TO THE GUNS



INFANTRY ADVANCING BEHIND A SMOKE SCREEN PUT UP BY THE GAS TROOPS FIRING PHOSPHORUS FROM 4-INCH STOKES MORTARS
THIS IS ONE OF THE COMING GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN WARFARE. AN OBJECT UNSEEN IS GENERALLY AN OBJECT UNHURT. EVERY HUNTER KNOWS THAT SHOOTING "AT THE
FLOCK," NEVER GETS ANY DUCKS, AND SHOOTING THROUGH SMOKE SCREENS IS UNWISE



SAMPLES OF GERMAN GAS ALARMS

GAS WITH ALL ITS PERSVASIVENESS IS WORSE THAN A THIEF AT NIGHT, AND HENCE EVERY ENDEAVOR WAS MADE TO GET GAS ALARMS SIMPLE ENOUGH AND IN LARGE ENOUGH QUANTITY TO SOUND THE ALARM QUICKLY OVER EVERY SQUARE YARD OF THE FIGHTING FRONT

As stated above, the British had no masks in that first gas attack and the loss of life was terrific. Lord Kitchener, knowing this and realizing the terrible menace which future gas attacks had for the Allied cause, appealed in a tremendously dramatic manner to the women of England and France. They responded so nobly that within forty-eight hours nearly every one of the

two million men in the field had a mask to protect him from the suffocating fumes of the chlorine. True, the masks were just simple wads of cotton to be held or tied over the mouth after being dipped into a solution of hyposulphate of soda or similar chemical mixture. Even at that they were a real protection, for although the German made five more gas attacks in the next five or six weeks, he never again caused the same havoc. Of course, this so-called first mask was primitive, unsanitary, easily lost and about as efficient compared with the latest model mask as a bow and arrow compared with a modern machine-gun. Consequently, while chlorine as used in that first gas attack is immeasurably less dangerous than the latest gases used in modern ways, the number of deaths per hundred gassed has fallen from probably thirty-five per hundred in the first attack to less than three as shown by the British



LATEST TYPE OF AMERICAN MASK
WHICH HAS NEITHER MOUTHPIECE NOR NOSE CLIP

records for the last sixteen months of the war.

The reason why this is true and why gas is not inhuman can be summed up in one word — *preparedness*. The modern mask is one of the wonders of the war. It protects against all known gases and is so comfortable that one can wear it and fight just as long as one can go without food and water. And yet the mask is only one

of several things that are needed to keep down the number of gassed cases as well as to keep down the death rate among those who are gassed. Thorough training alone will reduce casualties probably by one-half. There are many reasons for this. For instance, different gases not only have different smells but are poisonous in different strengths, so that not only must the trained gas officer know the smell of each gas but of equal or greater importance must know when the smell of each is strong enough to be dangerous. In this there is a wide range of difference. Most gases can be smelled very plainly and still not be in a concentration high enough to be dangerous. Mustard gas, however, is dangerous (if breathed a long time) in any noticeable concentration. Therefore, the most vital thing other than the mask is training and particularly the training of officers. In gas, as in all other branches of warfare, a private can be trained to do his work

in sixth months to a year, but the officer must be even better informed. He must know, not gas warfare alone, but all other kinds, else his men will suffer from exposure to dangers that a trained officer would avoid.

Why did the Germans begin gas warfare? Because he failed to reach the English Channel, failed to take Paris, failed, above all, to destroy the British and French armies in the fall of 1914. He didn't want a long war. He never expected to have to fight after the first summer. Moreover, after his first failure, he felt that winning in 1915 was not going to be an easy task with the weapons then in use, and being a close student of war, he knew that surprise, if terrible enough, might let him drive straight through to the English Channel in the spring of 1915 just as soon as the weather permitted. That would allow him to threaten an invasion of England at the same time it enabled him to stop the coming of British soldiers into France, or at the worst, make their coming very much harder by forcing them to take a longer route.

Gas was the one thing which promised to give such results. It would be unexpected and, being heavier than air, would roll into and fill all trenches, dugouts and other places of refuge from bullets and high explosives. In other words, the enemy having no masks would have no chance of escape and thus a complete break in the English line would be made at one stroke. Next was the choice of gas. And that choice was simple. Chlorine was known to be deadly in high concentrations. It had been used so long and extensively in peace for bleaching, gold mining, water purification and many other things that it could be quickly produced in large quantities. It could be quite easily liquified while yet vaporizing

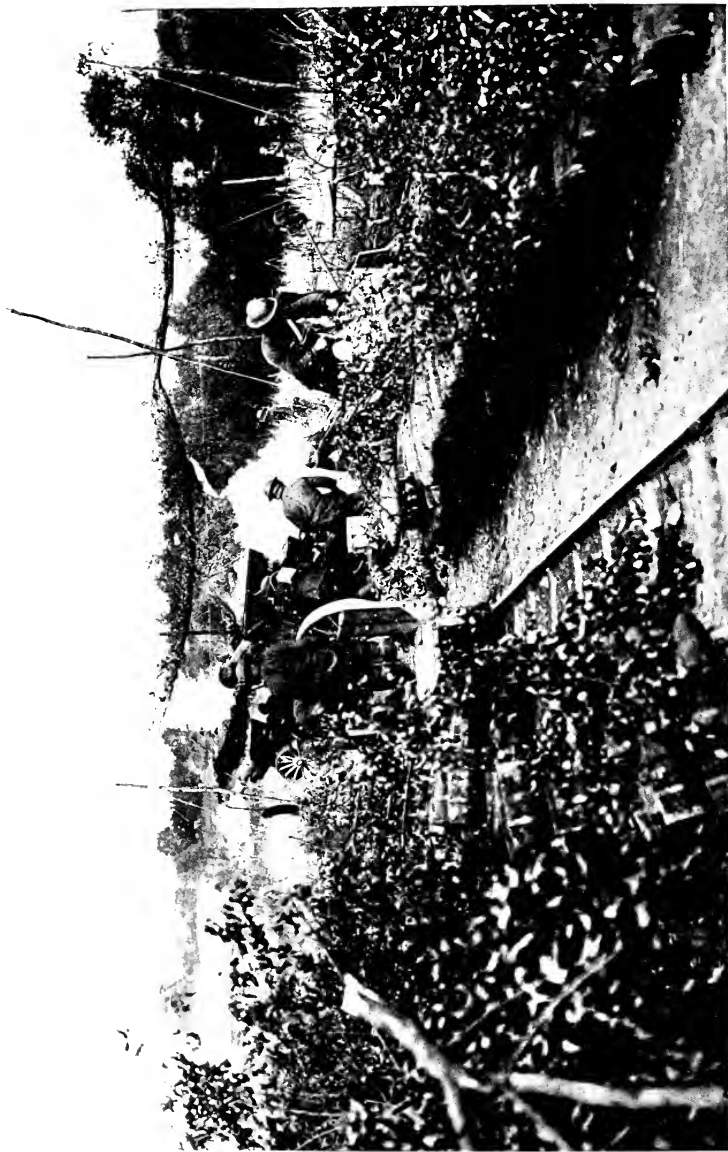
fast enough to rapidly produce a dangerous cloud.

It is interesting to note that while chlorine is far less poisonous than many other gases later developed, it is the base of all the deadliest gases employed even at the close of the war. Of these the most common are phosgene, chlorpicrin, diphosgene and mustard gas. Of the poisonous gases used to-day, mustard gas is the king. The Germans began its use on the night of July 12 and 13, 1917, against the British at Ypres. Gas warfare had then been going on for twenty-seven months by means of gas clouds (where gas is turned loose in the front lines and allowed to drift across the enemy trenches) and by firing shells from artillery, and bombs from trench mortar or projectors. Mustard gas evaporates so slowly that it is used only in shells or bombs that scatter it so as to increase its vaporization. The gas, in the presence of moisture, breaks up into hydrochloric acid and other compounds, and the acid burns. As the liquid vaporizes so very slowly, splashes of it may persist on the ground, brush and other materials for three days in dry, warm weather, and seven days or even longer in cool, damp weather.

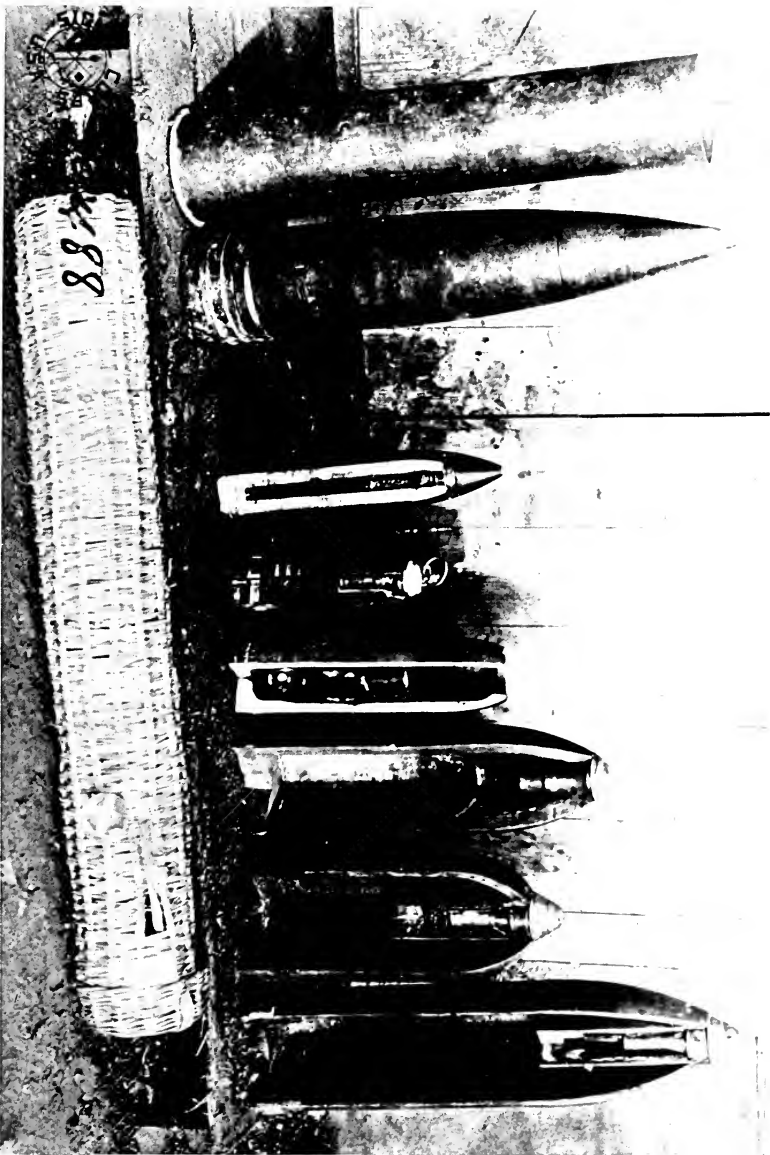
Furthermore, since the gas goes through ordinary clothing with perfect ease, it affects not only the lungs and eyes, and the stomach if swallowed on food, but also all soft tissues of the body as well. Its great persistency resulting from slow evaporation makes it very difficult to get away from. These things explain why the number of gas casualties per month in the British army averaged fourteen times as many for the sixteen months that mustard gas was used as for the preceding twelve months when mustard gas was not used. While the number of casualties (that is, men sick



RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING DATA FOR FIRING GAS SHELLS AT THE ENEMY WHILE WEARING GAS MASKS TO KEEP OUT THE ENEMY'S GAS
BATTLEFIELD OF THE ARGONNE DURING SOME OF THE MOST SEVERE FIGHTING IN OCTOBER, 1918



FIRING 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER DURING THE ARGONNE FIGHT
NOTE THE STACKS OF SHELLS CAMOUFLAGED WITH BRANCHES AND LEAVES OF TREES, NOTE ALSO THE CAMOUFLAGE OVER THE GUNS AND MEN ON THE RIGHT



GERMAN GAS SHELLS AND THE WICKER HOLDER IN WHICH THEY WERE TRANSPORTED

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: THE 150 MILLIMETER LONG, WITH A RANGE OF NEARLY 11 MILES, AN ACCURATE, ANNOYING GUN. NEXT 77 MILLIMETER FIELD GUN SHELL. NEXT 75 MILLIMETER MINENWERFER. NEXT 105 MILLIMETER WITH SNEEZE GAS IN BOTTLE IMBEDDED IN T. N. T. (HIGH EXPLOSIVE). THIS PARTICULAR BOTTLE IS BROKEN. NEXT 150 MILLIMETER HIGH EXPLOSIVE MORTAR GAS SHELL — A MOST UNWELCOME GUEST ANYWHERE. NEXT 178 MILLIMETER "RUM JAR" OR FRENCH MORTAR BOMBER. A POOR ANSWER TO THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PROJECTOR. LAST 210 MILLIMETER GAS SHELL — A BAD FELLOW. BUT SO FEW IN NUMBERS AS TO BE THE LEAST SERIOUS OF THOSE SHOWN

enough from gas to be sent to hospitals) increased enormously with the introduction of mustard gas, the number of deaths per hundred of those gassed fell to about two and one-half—that is, five per two hundred men gassed. There was beginning to be used at the close of the war a mustard-gas shell carrying a great quantity of high explosive. This scattered the mustard gas in the form of minute particles of liquid,

and these, when breathed, proved much more deadly than any previous way in which mustard gas was used.

Besides gases used principally for killing or wounding as referred to above there is another group known as irritating and lachrymatory. While the lethal or deadly gases nearly all have chlorine as their base, all of the irritating gases are arsenic compounds. On the other hand, the best lachrymatory or tear gases are bromine compounds. Both of these latter groups of gases are deadly in the same high concentrations as the chlorine group. They are, as a rule, much more difficult to make than the chlorine compounds and in the case of bromine must have glass or lead-lined shells. For these reasons, they are not used except as irritants or lachrymators and for these purposes are effective in exceedingly minute



GERMAN MASK
THE NEW FRENCH MODEL LOOKS ALMOST IDENTICAL

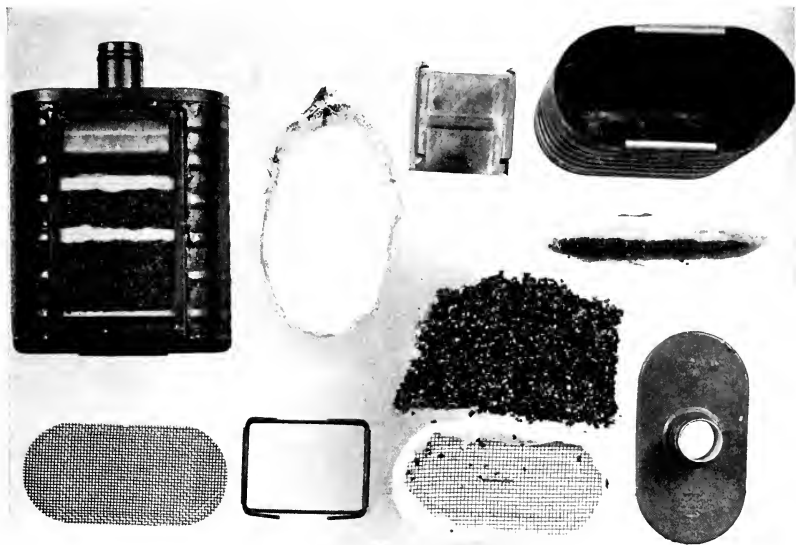
quantities. One part in five to ten millions of air makes them so irritating to the throat or causes such a profusion of tears that masks must be worn. They are accordingly used for economy to force the wearing of the mask. Even with the latest type of American masks, which are by far the best so far developed, there is considerable discomfort and reduction of efficiency among the troops wearing them. Accord-

ingly every effort is made in battle to force the enemy to wear masks at all times.

One of the most interesting things about poisonous gases is that they average nearly three times as heavy as air. They thus have a tendency to settle down and stay close to the ground, and of course roll into and fill dugouts and trenches. Where there is no wind, or in woods with only a light breeze blowing, gas will stay for several hours longer, whereas in a light breeze in open country it would be quickly carried away.

During the war there were developed three distinct ways of making gas attacks. The first and best known is the cloud gas attack, the second is the projector or trench mortar attack, and the third, artillery gas attack.

In projector attacks the gas is fired in



DETAILS OF THE BOX OR CANISTER OF THE AMERICAN MASK WHERE THE POISON GAS IS ABSTRACTED FROM THE AIR

projector bombs with a range of about a mile. The bombs are fired in large numbers simultaneously by electricity, the number being dependent upon the size of the target attacked. During the war there were several occasions where 500 to 1000 were fired at a single instant, and one occasion when the British fired over 2000 containing a total of about thirty tons of liquid gas. This method produces a very high concentration of gas in a very short space of time on enemy strong points, groups of dugouts and other places where a large number of troops must be kept. Inasmuch as the range is about a mile, the projector attack can be made when the wind is blowing almost parallel to one's own lines without danger of the gas being blown back.

Artillery gas shells are usually exactly the same as any other artillery shell, except that they are filled with liquid gas

instead of high explosive or shrapnel. These gas shells are fired at the same ranges as other artillery shells are fired. However, as the ordinary gas shell contains only about 11 per cent. gas and the projector bomb contains 50 per cent. gas, artillery is ordinarily used only at those ranges beyond which projector bombs cannot reach. As the ranges of artillery shells are great, gas can be fired in that way even with the wind blowing directly towards one's own lines for the reason that the gas will be so dispersed that it will not be dangerous when it reaches friendly troops.

The gases used in cloud gas and projector bomb attacks are generally the same, though as the range of projector bombs increases, other gases that can now be used successfully only in artillery gas shell attacks will be used in projector bombs. A cloud gas attack with

the old cylinders was a slow, laborious process. The cylinders used by the Allies weighed about 140 pounds and contained 60 pounds of liquid chlorine. Two men carried each of these cylinders and had a very difficult time of it. In dark trenches at night, with mud and water to contend with, the carrying of these cylinders was considered just about as enticing a game as going over the top. The cylinders were then placed in a trench dug under the firing step in the front-line trenches and left there until the wind was favorable. The weather sometimes remained obstinate for two or three weeks. In the meantime, shell bursts would break some of the cylinders or they would develop leaks, naturally. These made the trenches highly undesirable and caused the infantry to curse the gas troops who prepared the attacks. It was for those reasons that cloud gas attacks became relatively very much less common in the last year of the war than they had been previously.

The Livens projector, previously referred to, was invented by an Englishman by the name of Livens. They are simple steel tubes, either two feet nine inches or four feet in length, depending upon the desired range, and eight inches inside diameter. The bomb is about fourteen inches long and weighs about sixty pounds when filled with thirty pounds of liquid gas. These bombs are loaded into the projectors which are installed in the ground in rows with the ends level with the surface. They are connected electrically to firing batteries and at the proper moment are all fired simultaneously. As previously stated, they carry a very heavy and deadly concentration of gas about a mile into the enemy's territory. This form of attack was very much dreaded by the Germans.

The original Livens projectors, like the cylinders, were heavy and difficult to install in position in the manner first worked out. The gas mostly used was phosgene, although on a number of occasions chlorpicrin was used with great effect. It is probable that these two will continue to be used, though if increases in range are obtained, other gases that persist much longer, as mustard gas, will be used. An artillery gas attack is not different from any other attack with artillery so far as the actual firing of shell is concerned. With phosgene, where a high concentration is wanted and where dependence for getting casualties is mainly on surprise, it is necessary to fire the gas from as many guns as can be assembled for the purpose and as rapidly as the guns can be operated. With mustard gas that persists for hours and even days, the firing can be very much slower and a comparatively small number of guns will be sufficient.

Gas was never used in aeroplanes, but so far as getting casualties is concerned there is no reason why it was not so used. The real reasons were undoubtedly twofold—first, the German did not have enough gas in the early days of gas warfare, and, second, when he did have enough, he became very much afraid of gas. At that time the Allies were gaining the ascendancy in bombing with aeroplanes as well as in gas manufacture, and the Boche did not care to start anything new along that line. While the United States was slow in starting on the gas game, their gas troops did excellent service from the Marne offensive in July to the end of the war, taking a very creditable part in the great battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne. The Americans developed the production of gas on an enormous scale and in the case of mustard gas were actually producing, when

the Armistice was signed, forty tons of liquid mustard gas per day—at least six times as much as the Germans. They were manufacturing other gases in proportion, and it is believed that this program of gas manufacture and the certainty that it was coming over in enormous quantities in the spring of 1918 were two great factors in deciding the Germans to sign the Armistice and cease all the fighting on November 11, 1918.

Gas warfare will continue because it is humane and because it will produce casualties with less expenditure of ammunition than any other known form of attack. Moreover, it can be used almost anywhere, at any time. The only places in the past war where it was not used were in submarines and in the air. So great, however, are its possibilities that it is not believed these two methods of warfare will escape in another conflict.



FRENCH ORPHAN INFORMATION

As the N. S. D. A. R. War Relief Service Committee automatically went out of existence at the close of the war, the work has been transferred to the office of the Treasurer General.

Feeling that the adopters will be interested in being kept informed as to the work, the method of giving you information through the medium of our Magazine has been decided upon.

The Fatherless Children of France, Inc., will no longer accept partial payments for the support of orphans, excepting to complete payments for orphans assigned before June 1, 1919. Owing to this rule, it will be necessary for adopters to remit in full (\$36.50 per year for each orphan). A failure to observe this rule will result not only in delay in forwarding the money, but also entail much suffering upon the children on account of the lack of funds.

Although the war is over, the need of

these little ones is just as great as ever, in some cases even greater, because during the war the poor widow could earn her livelihood as a munitions worker. Now all war factories are closed, and it is extremely difficult for these heroic women to support their children.

Demobilization has been going on steadily, but the fathers of the little ones you have so generously contributed to will *never* come back. Do you wonder that from the depths of their sorrow they turn their eyes to "*la grande Amérique*," patiently waiting, wondering anxiously if this help, so willingly given, will be continued?

Thanking you for your coöperation in this loving work for the little children of France, and trusting that you will continue your contributions, I am

Yours sincerely,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,

Treasurer General.



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



THE United States Treasury asks the coöperation and assistance of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Thrift and Savings movement to be conducted by the Savings Department of the Treasury.

It is to be a campaign of education in thrift which includes both the saving of money and its investment in *good* securities. This movement is intended not only to help the sale of Thrift Stamps—it is to make us a Thrifty nation.

The results desired are, first, to improve the financial condition of the people by proving that saving means not hoarding, but judicious spending; second, by teaching people how to get the full value of every dollar spent, and third, by showing how to use the things purchased for the wisest purpose possible.

I sincerely hope that every chapter will commence, at once, an active campaign in its locality in the interest of this great peace-time movement. As we are already a thoroughly organized society of many years' standing, no time need be lost in organization, but active work may begin at once. The Daughters of the American Revolution have always in the past responded to any call from our Government; let us not fail to respond to this call. It is work we can and should do. What greater work can our society accomplish than help make ours the most prosperous and thrifty nation in the world—an ideal country in which to live?

* * * * *

The record of the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the great war, which was compiled by Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee, of which Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was Chairman, has been printed with a supplementary report by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, and a copy has been sent to every member of the National Board of Management, and every chapter regent of the society. While it is a record of which we may well be proud, it could have been twice as large had all the chapter members given a full report of war work accomplished. I feel confident that no other organization except those started by the Government for special war work alone can place before the public a better report than the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Copies of this report can be obtained by applying to the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

I wish to call the attention of each chapter regent to the following resolution passed by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress: *Resolved, That each chapter be requested to send to the Historian General for permanent record in the archives of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the names and military service of the men and women represented upon their service flags.*

This does not mean sending to the Historian General incorrect, poorly compiled records. These records, to be of any value, must be carefully prepared, giving service, time of service and where rendered, also the name and national number of the Daughter to whom the soldier, sailor or war worker is directly related.

These records must be carefully compiled by the *chapter historian* on uniform paper and typewritten. Each state should issue uniform blanks to be filled in by each Daughter who had some relative in the service. When properly filled, the blanks of each chapter should be sent to the *State Historian*, whose duty it should be to see that they are in correct form before being sent by her to the Historian General to be filed for permanent record with the National Society. It will be impossible for the Historian General to receive these records from the chapter historians separately; they must come to her *complete* from each State Historian. The clerical force of the Historian General's office is not large enough to compile the separate records of all the states.



FARMINGTON AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE
FARMINGTON AVENUE, HARTFORD

HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES*

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic Genealogical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution



ALL parts of the state being within easy distance of the salt water, Connecticut was settled throughout its extent at a very early date and, according to the census of 1790, then possessed a density of population which had not been equalled in 1910 by Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. Such being the case, it is but natural that roads existed in all directions, connecting all the towns with each other and leaving little room

in which a new route for a turnpike could be projected. Consequently all the turnpike propositions which have been noted in Connecticut were for the improvement of previously existing roads either by rebuilding in better manner in the old location or by shortening and straightening the route. That the early roads were wretched provisions for travelling is abundantly shown by many writers and is further evidenced by the fact that, in the small state of Connecticut, between 1795 and 1853, there were granted one hundred and twenty-one franchises for turn-

* This series commenced in the January, 1919, magazine.

pike improvement, the larger part of which bore fruit.

In its early efforts Connecticut tried the method of Charles II and sought to impose the cost of maintaining a road upon those who used it. In this effort toll-gates were erected at two points on the old New York-Boston Post Road, one on the old Mohegan Road between Norwich and New London and the other in Greenwich near the New York line. An act was also passed to provide a gate at another point east of Norwich on the Post Road, but the gate did not appear in consequence at that time. The Mohegan Road remained subject to toll and under control of the public authorities until 1852, and is the only one of the early American roads that did continue under such operation, although very recently Virginia has made futile efforts to renew the method.

Connecticut next tried the plan of

granting the right to improve the roads to private investors under the form of corporations, but here was displayed a strange inability to break away from the English practise and in nearly every case burdens were imposed upon the towns which were unjust since they were not allowed to share in the resulting benefits of toll collections. Under the idea that the turnpike companies, like the English trusts, assumed a road already laid out and were not bound to build anything but a road, the towns through which turnpikes were projected were obliged to purchase and pay for the land needed for a new road or alterations in an old one, and to build all the necessary bridges, all of which then became the property of the turnpike corporation. Consequently, much hostility was aroused against all turnpike projects and many towns were seriously strained financially.

The first instance of public service



BOSTON TURNPIKE IN ASHFORD



WINDHAM TURNPIKE AT INTERSECTION WITH THE NORWICH AND WOODSTOCK AT CANTERBURY GREEN

commissions appeared in Connecticut in 1803 when an act was passed providing for the appointment of three commissioners with supervisory powers for each turnpike in the state. Later the number was reduced to two and throughout turnpike operation each road was subject to inspection and regulation by its commissioners.

Of the one hundred and twenty-one turnpike charters already mentioned and granted by Connecticut, one hundred and seven resulted in some extent of road building. Besides these, charters were issued for seven plank roads, but six of them failed in their mission.

Inspection of the turnpike map of Connecticut shows radiating clusters of toll roads around Hartford and New Haven, while Norwalk and Bridgeport were the focal points of a most amazing criss-cross of roads leading to the country north of them. All along the

Sound appear the termini of north and south roads connecting the back country with the sea, emphasizing the fact that water-borne transportation was still the easiest. A smaller cluster centered in Litchfield and, what is hard to understand to-day, an almost unbroken series of roads extended across the state close to the Massachusetts line. It has been remarked that railroads usually followed through turnpike territory, but no such improvement has occupied the latter field and it may be surmised that the northern tier of towns a century ago had importance and held promise which we do not recognize to-day.

The turnpike era began in Connecticut with the setting up of the gate on the Mohegan Road in 1792, and ended in 1895, when the Derby Turnpike, almost within the city of New Haven, ceased its collections.

The road through the Mohegans'

country, connecting New London and Norwich was first laid out in 1670 by Joshua Raymond, who received a farm on the route in payment for his labor. For over a century it was merely a crude trail used only by persons in the saddle or by ox-carts and the short journey usually occupied the greater part, if not all, of a day. In 1789 an association was formed to effect improvements in the road which, assisted by the proceeds of a lottery, made the journey so easy that it could be accomplished in four hours.

Having brought the road to such a state of perfection it was decided that the persons who caused its wear and tear should foot the bills and hence the Assembly was asked to authorize a toll-gate by which collections for the maintenance of the road could be made. Tolls were specified in old currency, nine pence being levied on a four-wheeled pleasure carriage and three pence on a loaded cart

or wagon, while a man and horse paid only a penny.

The early Indian trail crossed the Thames at New London and proceeded to Providence by way of the ford at Pawcatuck, now Westerly, and the first effort to improve travelling conditions between Boston and New York was the opening of the Mohegan Road and of a cross-country road from Norwich to Providence. The Mohegan Road, after its improvement, soon became an important thoroughfare and a heavy traffic in cattle and produce passed over it on the way to the deep water docks of New London, there to be shipped abroad.

The opening of what is now the Central Vermont Railway, in 1849, soon caused the end of toll collecting, and since 1852 the road has been free.

Two years after the establishment of the Mohegan gate the Assembly authorized the erection of a gate on the Post



MANSFIELD FOUR CORNERS—OLD FULLER TAVERN



COLUMBIA GREEN, WHERE THE COLUMBIA TURNPIKE CROSSED THAT FROM
HARTFORD TO NORWICH

Road between Norwich and the Rhode Island line, but required that the road should first be put in good repair. Evidently the condition was too onerous, for improvement on that part waited for the funds of private investors. This was supplied the next year, 1795, when the New London and Windham County Society received a franchise to improve the road and operate it as a turnpike. The toll road of that company evidently started in Norwich and followed the westerly bank of the Shetucket to its confluence with the Quinnebaug, thence up the valley of the Quinnebaug to Plainfield Centre, from which place it struck an easterly course to the Rhode Island line at the present Oneco station on the railroad. Tolls were being collected on this road in 1849, but when they ceased has not been learned.

Further improvement of the Post Road

was made by the New London and Lynne Turnpike Company, chartered 1807; the New Haven and Milford, 1802; and the Connecticut, 1806.

One naturally would expect to see attention given to the New York-Boston route and a charter was early granted on that line. The "middle route" between those cities, over which President Washington travelled in 1789, ran from Hartford to the north-easterly corner of Connecticut, where it entered the neighboring commonwealth of Massachusetts. It will be recalled that Rhode Island delayed acceptance of the Federal constitution and consequently Washington avoided the state on his trip in 1789.

In October, 1797, the Boston Turnpike Company was created and given the right to improve the roads of the middle route and then to collect tolls on them. The turnpike which resulted connected

at the Massachusetts line with the road of the Ninth Massachusetts Company, over which the journey to Boston was continued.

The turnpike, as finally constructed, commenced in the centre of East Hartford village, where it formed a junction with the Hartford and Tolland Turnpike, which was built in 1802 and over which travellers from Boston continued their journey to the Connecticut River, which was crossed by means of a ferry which had been in operation since 1681. From East Hartford the Boston Turnpike ran easterly through Burnside and past the old powder mills to Manchester Green, and continued directly to the pass through the mountain range at Bolton Notch, where the railroad traveller to-day passes through a deep rock cut. Continuing its easterly course, the turnpike passed across the foot of what has since become the Willimantic Reservoir, and into

Quarryville. Passing through North Coventry, it crossed the Willimantic River at Mansfield Depot and thence through West Ashford, Ashford, to the north-east corner of the town of Thompson, where it terminated at the state line.

Collection of tolls was not interrupted until 1845 and then, section by section, the road was made free until the last part became public about 1879.

At Mansfield Four Corners the Springfield-Norwich stages formerly crossed the Boston Turnpike, and Fuller's Tavern, at which they stopped, may still be seen. Old residents used to tell that the Springfield and Boston stages could always be relied upon to arrive simultaneously.

Improvement moved westward, and in the year following the incorporation of the Boston, a charter was granted for a turnpike from Hartford to New Haven. This company had the true turnpike ideas and, instead of improving old roads, it



HARTFORD TO NORWICH TURNPIKE
GOVERNOR TRUMBULL'S WAR OFFICE. LEBANON



Photo by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

THE OLD LEE HOUSE ON THE LYME TURNPIKE

THIS WAS THE ROAD FOLLOWED BY THE OLD TRAVELLER, MADAME KNIGHT, WHO LEFT A JOURNAL OF HER TRIP FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK

built a new road of its own as straight as could be laid from one city to the other. Not to be diverted by the town of Meriden, the road was built so close to the house of Samuel Yale, in the centre of the town, that the rear walls of the house rose like a precipice above the road, to the mortification of the town people, who proceeded to raise a fund to buy and move the building.

A local history* states that "as much joy and excitement" attended the opening of the turnpike in 1799 as greeted the railroad thirty-eight years later.

The first white settlers in Windham County found an old Indian trail leading from Canterbury, through Plainfield, to Narragansett Bay and they soon developed it into a road which was, in early days, considered passable. Soon after 1699, when Major Fitch had established his home at Peagscomsuck, in Canter-

bury, a road was cut out to that point from Windham. These, offering the best route then available by which Windham County people could reach Providence, became roads of importance and later earned the name of the "Great Road."

But "Great Road" though it was called, it was a very poor road until 1799, when, after four years' agitation, the Windham Turnpike Company undertook to improve it. The "Plains Road" in Windham, Main Street in Willimantic, and the road to South Coventry were parts of the old Windham Turnpike, which extended from the rebuilt "Post Road" in Plainfield to a junction with the Boston Turnpike in North Coventry. A glance at the map will show that this road offered as direct a route from Providence to Hartford as could be made through the hills of Eastern Connecticut. It was an important route before the day of the turnpike and it continued so until the railroad removed the burdens from the horse.

* "A Century of Meriden," Curtis.

It was several years before the entire project was completed and the work was still under way in 1804. The Windham Turnpike passed into history in 1852, when its corporation was dissolved.

The extensive thread mills of Willimantic had their inception in turnpike days and the early product was shipped over the Windham Turnpike by six-horse teams to Providence and Hartford.

Intercourse between Hartford and Litchfield first received attention in 1798, when the Litchfield and Harwinton Turnpike was chartered. Apparently the resultant road followed a semi-circular course from Litchfield Court House to East Litchfield and then across Harwinton into Burlington, where the later-built Farmington and Bristol Turnpike continued the good work into Hartford.

The last named company was formed in May, 1801, and is especially interesting from the importance to-day of the road it built. Seldom have we found that

the main street of a large city was originally a turnpike, but such is the case of Asylum Street in Hartford and Farmington Avenue. Old records of the layout of the Farmington and Bristol Turnpike clearly show such to be the case. The committee appointed to lay out the road took for its starting point the west door of the court-house in Hartford and proceeded along the site of the two streets just named.

The Hartford Court House stood on Main Street at the corner of State and nearly opposite the end of Asylum Street. The first building was erected in 1719, but the present building, which for many years served as Hartford's City Hall, was built in 1796. During the life of the turnpike the old court-house sheltered the delegates to the Hartford Convention of 1814, that famous gathering of pacifists who sought to end the War of 1812.

When one considers the importance of Asylum Street to-day, with a traffic so



Photo by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

THE LYME TURNPIKE

SHOWING THE "LITTLE BOSTON SCHOOL-HOUSE" FOUNDED IN 1771, AND STILL IN USE

dense as to require one way movement, it is amusing to note that the company in 1819 petitioned to be dissolved because it could not collect in toll enough to maintain the road and pay dividends on its cost which was stated to have been \$15,232.10. Toll collections to-day would repay the entire amount in a few days, but at the time in question Hartford was a small city, mostly along the river front.

From Hartford to Farmington, the Farmington and Bristol formed a part of what was commonly called the Hartford and Danbury Turnpike. There never really was a corporation of that name and the road so called was owned by three companies, the one just named; the East Middle, from Farmington to Woodbury; and the West Middle, from Woodbury to Danbury.

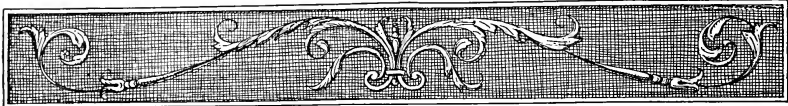
Another early project was the turnpike from Hartford to Norwich, which was chartered in 1795 to build from the Hartford Court House to the Norwich Court House. As finally completed the turnpike stopped short of each terminal, ending about a mile north of Yantic at Joshua Hyde's in Franklin and having its westerly limit at "White's Monument"

in Bolton. But that was enough, for good roads existed the balance of the distance at each end. This road passed through Lebanon Green and close to the old war office of Jonathan Trumbull, revolutionary governor of Connecticut and one on whose advice the able Washington often depended. Our commanding general is said to have more than once visited the Lebanon office to confer with "Brother Jonathan" and from the little building, pictured herewith, many decisions of importance for the new nation have issued.

Turnpikes terminated at many unimportant places on the Connecticut River, but search has always brought to light that there was a reason and that reason, a ferry by which travellers could reach the other side. Such a road led from the Windham Turnpike through Columbia to Middle Haddam on the river and was known as the Columbia Turnpike. To-day it is Pleasant Street in Willimantic.

The eight-mile turnpike from New Haven to Derby was authorized in May, 1798, and is known to-day as West Chapel Street in New Haven and as New Haven Avenue in Derby. With the passing of this turnpike in 1895 ended the turnpike history of Connecticut.





AMERICAN'S CREED CONTEST

Inaugurated in School for Foreigners, Washington, D. C.

IN the city of Washington, District of Columbia, there is a public school, under the supervision of the municipal authorities, expressly for the education of non-English-speaking residents. There are day and night classes, the latter chiefly attended by men and women.

There is a wonderful spirit among these foreign scholars who are both deeply interested in their studies and in the well-being of their school. They have an orchestra of their own and also a dramatic club.

At the opening of the winter's work, the State Chairman of Patriotic Education inaugurated an American's Creed contest among these foreign students. The creed was composed by William Tyler Page of Maryland. The requirements were (1) To learn the Creed correctly, and (2) to write it entirely from memory. Accurate rendering of its text, together with the best penman-

ship, were the two important points to be considered. The State Regent of the District, Miss Hilda Fletcher, offered a gold medal as prize. To accompany this, the State Chairman offered a framed copy of the Constitution for the class-room of the winner. There were three judges: an art student, an officer of the United States Army, and a special counsellor of one of the Federal departments.

So much enthusiasm and interest were taken by the students that two classes entered as competitors. The contest was very close and the judges found it extremely difficult to make a decision, which was by a majority vote only. The winning copy was executed by Werner Jaeggi, a native of Switzerland.

The medal presented by Miss Fletcher bore on its face a miniature facsimile of the Statue of Liberty. On the pin-bar was engraved the winner's name and on the reverse of the medal the text of the presentation and

The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just laws are based upon the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of equal sovereign States; a united Nation; an area permanently inhabited upon the principles of freedom, equality, justice and human dignity; and in which Americans without respect to race and religion, I pledged belief in its sacred duty to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend its organized Government.

William Tyler Page

*Werner Jaeggi
Foreign Night School
April 11, 1919*

WRITTEN FROM MEMORY BY WERNER JAEGGI, A STUDENT IN THE SCHOOL FOR FOREIGNERS, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

date. A handsome copy of the Creed done in fancy lettering was shown at the Educational Exhibit during the recent session of the Continental Congress. This was also the work of Mr. Jaeggi.

The contest showed so well that the pupils grasped the ideals embodied in the Creed that the Colonel John Donelson Chapter, D. A. R., presented a com-

plimentary prize for the best copy executed by a lower grade. The presentations were made at a school entertainment on May 7, 1919, which was largely attended by the relatives and well-wishers of the students.

ADA BOYD GLASSIE,
*State Chairman Patriotic Education
Committee, District of Columbia.*

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN'S CREED AND ITS MEANING. By Matthew Page Andrews. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

This patriotic booklet of only eighty-six pages contains valuable current and historical information on the true meaning of the American's Creed. The opening chapter relates the origin of the creed contest early in 1917 to the final awarding of the prize to William Tyler Page, of Maryland, author of the winning creed. Then follows the authorized version of the Creed and the exact meaning and patriotic significance of each phrase incorporated in the Creed.

Mr. Andrews explains how the American's Creed is not an expression of individual opinion but a summary of the fundamental principles of American political faith, and he quotes the doctrinal authorities on which every sentence of the Creed is based. There are also many doctrinal reprints from the political speeches of Washington, Hancock, Webster and Lincoln, showing the relationship of the ideals of these great leaders with those embodied in the Creed. Reprints from the Constitution, from the records of the United States Supreme Court, followed by the Oath of Allegiance, the War Department Circular on Flag Etiquette, and a copious index at the end, make this volume a veritable encyclopædia of patriotic, historical and legal information.

It should be in every American school and college, and will be of invaluable use as a text-book to students of civil government. There are nine illustrations with a detailed description of each subject given on the reverse of the picture—K. C. G.

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JEPSON, OF ENGLAND AND BOSTON, MASS., through his son John's two sons, William and Micah, 1610-1917.

Octavo, buckram, pp. 106, price \$3.50. Address the Author, Norton W. Jepson, M.D., 4310 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

An excellent collection of family and historical information, carefully compiled. The author, in his endeavor to secure the records of the descendants of John Jepson through William and Micah, has examined not only family papers, but town, church, cemetery, probate, land and court records. His research extends to and includes the descendants of Benjamin and Lemuel C., who went south shortly after the Revolution.

The work follows closely in arrangement that used by the New York Historic and Genealogical Society. The book is well indexed, and constitutes a most comprehensive family history, of value to all interested in genealogy.—A. G.



WINNING ESSAY OF D. A. R. CONTEST

Written by Edith Judith Gould, of the Kaskaskia Chapter, Chicago, Ill., and published at the request of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, who, as Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, offered the prize of \$100 for the best answer to the following query:

Would President Wilson's definite program, as stated in his terms of peace addressed to Congress on January 18, 1918, if adopted at the settlement after the war, remove all probability of future wars?

IN preparing the paper suggested by the above question, my plan is the modest one of stating the re-actions of one woman, fairly representative of the lay person, to the fourteen points proposed by the President. To attempt a formal treatise would, for me, be idle. Shall I rush in where such superior beings as college professors, premiers, high commissioners and cabinet ministers, if not actually fearing to tread, at least tread warily? I gladly leave to them the consideration of the historical and political roots of this war, and seek mental repose in the conviction that its roots are in human nature itself; in self-assertion carried to its most selfish conclusions; in greed, lust of power and pride of life; met, and we trust for a time overcome, by those better elements of our common humanity without which life would indeed be intolerable. For, if human nature does remain a bit clay-footed, its ideal constantly grows finer, and it is the main business of living to teach those feet how better and better to keep time with that far-flung marching song.

I hope that it is not overbold to suggest that Germanism was philosophically pragmatic. Germans justified their aims by the faith that they would work. Met by that other philosophy of idealism, loyalty to the lofty standards of justice, pity, the freedom of humanity to think, live for and control itself, all for each and each for all, the clash was inevitable. It was the tug of war. Here in America this philosophy was not expressed by the soldiers in high-sounding phrases, but in action. Before that fateful Good Friday, April 6th, thousands of our young men had enlisted in the Foreign Legion or the Canadian service, in response to a kind of instinct for the right which drove them. One of them well born and well educated, wrote to his mother that he could name no reason for his going, he only responded to some inward conviction that he must volunteer. "But Mother," he wrote from France, "since I came over and the children clung to my hands and walked long miles beside me with hope and confidence smiling from their young eyes, I know why I came." It is to some such instinc-

tive chivalry, native to humanity itself, that our trust and hope for the race must turn. Against it any nation's petty ambitions and greeds seem small and must meet defeat. If we do not and cannot believe in this ultimate tribunal, the right feeling of the major part of mankind, there is no hope, and we are indeed on that

"darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and
flight

Where ignorant armies clash by night."

In practical terms, I start from the conviction that mere methods are unavailing unless inspired by the will to accomplish their spiritual intent. I believe individuals must count largely in the final test, since no family, tribe, nation or confederation is superior to those persons or groups of persons who comprise it. There must be a good plan and there must be confidence in those persons or groups, who are to act for us on each point in the plan, or no plan will avail. The higher ideals of the Allied Powers inspire that confidence, and if a reasonably flexible interpretation of each point can be arrived at, combined with leaders, who, humanly speaking, are trustworthy, surely, as our President says, we can get together if we desire to get together. One reads in the intense and anxious tone of many of our leading editorials, the constant note of fear and mistrust of the great hope of a better future, with which this war has of necessity imbued us; it is, I think, a false note, even a dangerous one. The saner, more temperate one of confidence and the determination to make good this hope, is the one we must sound into the ears of the world. We must reject speculation as to why the thing cannot be done, and put every energy on the consideration of how it can be done. We must work toward good ends, whether or not the results are absolutely certain.

What is the prospect offered by the President's plan?

Point One.—Secret diplomacy resolves itself into pledging the many to a policy determined by the few, a medieval proceeding which the world has surely outgrown. All the trend of modern thought is in line with the principle that nations as well as individuals should have

equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In government by the people, confidence in leadership can only be assured by the avoidance of everything that could breed suspicion—and open diplomacy is an obvious step in that direction. Letting the light in upon the corners of the council chambers presents some difficulties, because it cannot be absolutely effective. The opportunity still remains open to tricky plotters, for sly winks and hand pressures beneath the cloth; but, in spite of the possibility that a leader (especially a well-paid elected one) may be weakened in decisive moments by a too fine sensitiveness to public opinion, it is better and safer to turn on the light. Diplomacy being the art of managing and protecting public affairs in matters where foreign nations are concerned, the public has every right to a full knowledge of its proceedings. Such knowledge begets confidence, and confidence between nations is a long step toward peaceful relations between them. While it would be manifestly unwise, and indeed impossible, to submit diplomatic matters to the public in any direct way, the public, after thoughtful choice of its leaders, should equip them with authority, and then, for their sake as well as our own, make an open clear space, full of light and air, in which they may strive for the prize of diplomatic well-doing. Surely national suspicion, intrigue, folly and dishonor would "slink out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat."

Point Two.—For many years the power and opportunity of England have combined to make the seas free in peace, and there seems to be no reason why a confederation of nations may not ultimately perform, with even stronger efficiency, this office for the world. Great questions of commercial relations between countries depend upon free waterways, and it is the unquestioned conclusion of the best thought that politically most wars have a commercial basis, though larger questions of equity and righteousness may later develop from such beginnings. Now that the complicated demands of modern life make it undesirable, if not actually impossible, for any country fully to meet its own needs, free intercourse by sea is essential for that satisfaction of a country's requirements, which can alone make for contentment within its borders. It is hard to name any one thing so necessary to a sympathetic understanding between nations as mutual knowledge of one another, only possible between continents through sea intercourse. The continuance of the freedom of the seas in peace times is surely essential and would be guaranteed by Point

Two. How would it affect our war times? Beligerent rights on the high seas have been practically always accepted, since the right of self-defense at least is inalienable. And absolute freedom of the seas in war time might, oddly enough, lead backward instead of forward. It could lead to piracy like that practiced by the Barbary States, or that legalized but dissimilar toll system exacted by Norway for ships to enter the Baltic until the protest of the United States in 1856. The President in substance, therefore, proposes that, with absolute freedom of the seas in peace, the right to control depredations in war, and to enforce covenants at any time, shall be vested in international action, for the greatest good to the greatest number. The control of the seas by England, a trusted nation, has been, on the whole, more than beneficent; it has been enlightened and unselfish. But the President's proposal is, nevertheless, a step forward, since the transfer of power, while still ensuring public safety for neutrals (save for incidental treachery, which would unhappily still be possible) would probably distribute the incidental benefits of that safety among more peoples. While ensuring the free exchange of commodities in peace time, it would facilitate means of protection against national piracy, such as Germany has tried, by making the mobilization of men and munitions between allied countries more rapid and complete in war. Until this is a better world than now, peace is bound to depend on the forceful control of delinquent nations. Fears have been expressed that England will not make the concessions required by this plan, such as giving up the right of blockade. But in the end an agreement to this measure between nations, if adopted, though depriving belligerents of an effective tool, would be of much benefit to England, since she is peculiarly liable to the dangers of starvation by reason of her isolated position and the great disparity between her productive area and her population. Point Two would not greatly alter peace conditions, but by removing the possibility of blockades would enable nations to hold out indefinitely in times of war. This would act as a deterrent to aggressors. It was the swift, sharp stroke on which Germany counted for the success of her bold attempt. There has never been actual freedom of the seas in the time of war, but the President's proposal to control this point through international action for the enforcement of international covenants makes this proposal reasonable and sound. Doubtless there are many points in harmony with this proposal upon which nations could agree. It might take time for the gradual wearing away of old systems, prejudices and objections; but

the idea seems sound and it contains a hope well worth striving for and full of promise.

Point Three.—This involves the discussion of the arguments for and against Free Trade, the tendency toward which, if not actually proposed, is suggested as desirable for permanent peace. Reflecting on this point, I am inclined to believe that the adoption of a world-wide free trade would, after an adjustment not without many difficulties, make for peace between nations. But our subject concerns not only international wars, but may include civil, class, or even religious ones. Even expert judgment could be mistaken in its surmises on a subject so far-reaching as world free trade, and one as yet untried by the modern world. Nevertheless, I venture the suggestion that the universal adoption of free trade might well lead to internal disasters fostering civil, or even class, warfare. Scales of values might suffer changes too abrupt for financial safety, there might be a vast decline in manufactured products not protected, and in the value of the machinery for such product; the corresponding increase in values which might come about in nations formerly unable to compete against protected goods might compensate the world at large, but could hardly compensate the once-protected nation. It is conceivable that certain nations over-populated and abounding in cheap labor, if industrially well trained (as are, for example, the Japanese), might so far outbid others in competitions for the world's commerce as actually to put other countries out of business! How would this affect labor conditions? Would labor be able to find employment in other channels? Might there not be panics in financial circles, with internal disaster involving that most disheartening warfare, civil disorder? In those early days when Adam delved and Eve span, or thereabouts, it is safe to assume that protective tariffs were not known, yet commercial warfare surely had its incipient beginning, for was not Cain jealous of Abel's more acceptable offering? Concerted action by world congresses might overbalance and regulate this too-human, jealous tendency, but the task suddenly presented would be colossal. Where are the supermen capable of ensuring the outcome? Wiser must they be than super-serpents, more harmless than sub-doves! On the whole, it seems to me unlikely that the adoption of Point Three would prevent the probability of future wars.

Point Four: Disarmament.—The history of warfare, as I understand it, is a matter quite distinct from the history of armament, in spite of their reactions one upon the other. Armament has followed the impulse of wars, but can hardly be said, by itself, to be in any way

responsible for them. Pacifists claim that the man with the big stick, though speaking softly, is more likely to strike than if empty-handed. I cannot see this. The whole matter would depend upon the intention and self-command behind both speech and stick. Two generations of Germans have already been taught to defend themselves physically without drawing a weapon, and man surely fought before weapons were. Armaments only affect the degree and kind of war which may be waged. They have followed the evolution of warfare until their voluntary reduction seems the only remedy against a possible annihilation of the race itself. Has humanity reached a point in its history (often reached by individuals) where an immense decision has to be made, involving possibly its own very existence? Can the human race actually make self-conscious decisions? And, if so, is this the very day and hour it is called upon to do so? The possibility is so tremendous that the imagination is appalled—as at the birth of a soul in the race itself—an awful moment. But the question is also a very practical one. Imagine that terrifying invention of an American, Colonel Walker, the gas bomb, or one-ton container, which, if dropped by an airplane and exploded by fuse above, was to destroy every living thing upon an acre or more of ground. The reluctant consent of the Allies to using this terrible weapon opens a vista indeed upon what might have developed but for the Armistice. The speculative mind of Mr. Wells has also suggested that unless nations voluntarily disarm, we may have on land tanks so enormous in power as to flat-iron entire cities in their course. Surely the time-worn theory that great armaments make for peace is now exploded. The words of Price Collier in 1913 (Germany and the Germans) are now almost amusing "The German army is the best all-round democratic university in the world—it keeps the peace in Europe, and until there is a second coming of a Christ of pity and patience and peace, it is as good a substitute for that far-off divine event as puzzled man has to offer" To-day one needs only say in reply to this: "Ask Belgium." Great armaments have not ensured peace, neither will small armaments do so, even when small, "to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

While highly desirable, as reducing a destructive element which contributes nothing to life, liberty or happiness, reduced armaments would only do away with certain forms of war. It might indeed lead to more valorous, nobler forms of it, involving less wholesale destruction. But it would not do away with the subtle things which develop war, the superfluity of

naughtiness to-day, but perhaps to-morrow the love of justice or pity almost divine.

Point Five.—Means that colonies are no longer to be pawns, at the disposition of their government, without voice in decisions made regarding their own destiny.

The League of Nations (I wish it might be a council in name and fact) is presumably to constitute a Court of Appeal and Decision. As a general proposition or theory, this "reads well," but the working out of this system contains many possibilities, both of internal disagreement, and of ultimate disapproval of the League's decisions by the world at large. The adoption of the principle involved would be an undoubted benefit, but many a blow might fall before a "free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims" could be arrived at. And, assuming this happy consummation to have been reached in a certain colony, what is to hinder the total transformation of the character of that colony in, let us say, a generation or two? There might have been prodigals and lost sheep since the world began. While to-day such an impartial decision might make for a long peace, he would be a bold prophet who would guarantee either the docile population or a perpetual succession of Daniels come to judgment. In spite of the apparent soundness of the principle, circumstances would alter cases, and freedom from war must still depend on the characteristics of both governors and the governed.

Point Six.—Immediately challenges the mind to question: Might not the evacuation of Russia mean her abandonment to self-destruction, or, if not that, a "passing by on the other side," not very characteristic of the Good Samaritan? Probably, however, the presence of foreign troops rouses suspicion in her ignorant masses, 80 per cent. illiterate, and even the Russian intelligentsia, overborne by anarchy, may distrust it. A bleeding and distressed nation can hardly be expected to see clearly. It is possible that the binding of her wounds may best be accomplished through friendly commissions, food and materials, though the effort seems a little like asking a man to go unarmed, with a flag of truce and a basket of delicacies and supplies, into the robbers' cave. Many a good envoy might be destroyed in the process, but one is eager to believe that in time the goodwill policy would work in Russia. Its success there, of all places, would hold a good hope for the world in the future. This very day, January 23, 1919, the first steps are being taken in that direction in the Allied invitation to all Russian factions to a conference. But, if the hope were realized, the question remains as to

what the world ought to do if Russia, fed, warmed and clothed at the world's fireside, should, in her ill-trained, ill-educated and child-like condition, go forth and establish institutions of her own choosing, manifestly undesirable in the society of free nations? Are we to give her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity to do this? The world, or any part of it, called a League of Nations, can hardly stand for anarchy after this great war for the establishment of right reason in the world. Shall Russia start, unhindered, a conflagration which, though in time it may teach the burnt child to dread fire, yet consumes the fruit of the whole earth in the process? Peace does not lie in this direction. The President's confidence in Russia shines like a beacon light, but is it justified? There are many "ifs" and "buts" obstructing the ray he sends forth into that dark night of ignorance and perhaps despair, but at least it is heartening to feel that greed and treachery are warned that the light is on, even though force may be needed at last to ensure that the warning is heeded.

For the purposes of this paper, *Points Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve and Thirteen* may be discussed under one head, for, pacific in general tendency, they are all concerned with the immediate settlement of this particular war, and offer no permanent guarantee of peace. That Belgium should be restored is the most imperative need of all, so far as human hope is concerned. I well remember dreaming horribly in childhood of steam locomotives traveling uncontrolled about the city streets; and always I woke suddenly to the happy conviction that it would never be—"The law wouldn't allow it!" The same glad confidence in ultimate human justice and protection must have its justification in fact; and the restoration of Belgium and punishment of Germany would give the world such confidence. Awful as the war can be, there is one thing worse; it is the thought that not even war would stop the commission of great national crimes. A way must be found for Belgian restoration. Perhaps this task may in some way be set for Germany to accomplish. The draught would be a bitter one for her, hard to force down, but purgative; and surely it is wise to hope for Germany's ultimate cleansing and restoration as a healthful member of the world's body politic.

Just as the running sore of Alsace-Lorraine has disturbed the world's peace for fifty years, we may reasonably hope its settlement might restore it for at least as long a time. But new times bring new problems, and the world which had other troubles five hundred, even one hundred years ago, surely would not be secured against future ones by the settlement of this

comparatively local problem. The same settlement would doubtless be true for the Italian frontiers, Austro-Hungarian peoples, the relations of the Balkans, as well as the Turkish and Polish difficulties. All these wrongs, as a matter of course, should be as far as possible adjusted. They are steps in the right direction. But we must not forget that these matters, if carried out, have only been arranged at the expense of the most costly war known to history. We shall have paid the awful price of any peace, however promising. In general terms, however, all these efforts are hopeful. They afford opportunities for international council, for friendly coöperation, for united effort to a wholly desirable end. Everything helps that removes, between nations, pride, prejudice, envy and malice. It is perfectly conceivable that the world may learn the wonderful lesson of good will upon earth. But it is an unstable world, full of problems to be solved, bit by bit, here a little, there a little. The ideal state has been many times conceived by past historians and philosophers. But the immense scale of this war, involving every nation to some extent, and practically affecting every normal creature on the earth, has taught us all the necessity of working toward such a state more than any past experience of war could do. We realize our inter-relationships, and learn more and more to understand and sympathize in one another's problems. But it is a long journey towards the land of the ideal, and many a mischance may befall imperfect humanity, travelling thither.

In its essence, *Point Fourteen* designs a League to curb aggression. It is the best plan yet presented, and its scale is so great in the outcome of the present war that it may be possible to see it through. Why should not an effort to prevent depredation be as effective as one to commit it? It may be so. But should some future League prove unacceptable to the world, in certain decisions, one sees from life itself that there is still a chance for rebellion on the part of rebellious units, and rebellion may mean war on any scale the rebel is able to accomplish. The League supposedly will be strong enough to crush rebellion, at least up to a certain point; but what if its limits are, in time, reached?

To conclude, while I am not of the opinion that the President's Fourteen Points, if adopted, would remove all probabilities of future wars, I believe that several would be removed and world conditions greatly bettered. Their adoption would help teach the world that aggressive wars did not pay, and, like marriage, should

not be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly. It would bring the world more closely together and remove a good many causes of friction. The right of self-defense would remain, as no doubt it ought, as well as the duty and privilege of guaranteeing protection to the weak, even to the point of blows. Punitive necessities might involve force, and war is only an expansion of these things. But the postponement of wars until all possibility of adjudication had been exhausted would greatly diminish the chances of wars being undertaken.

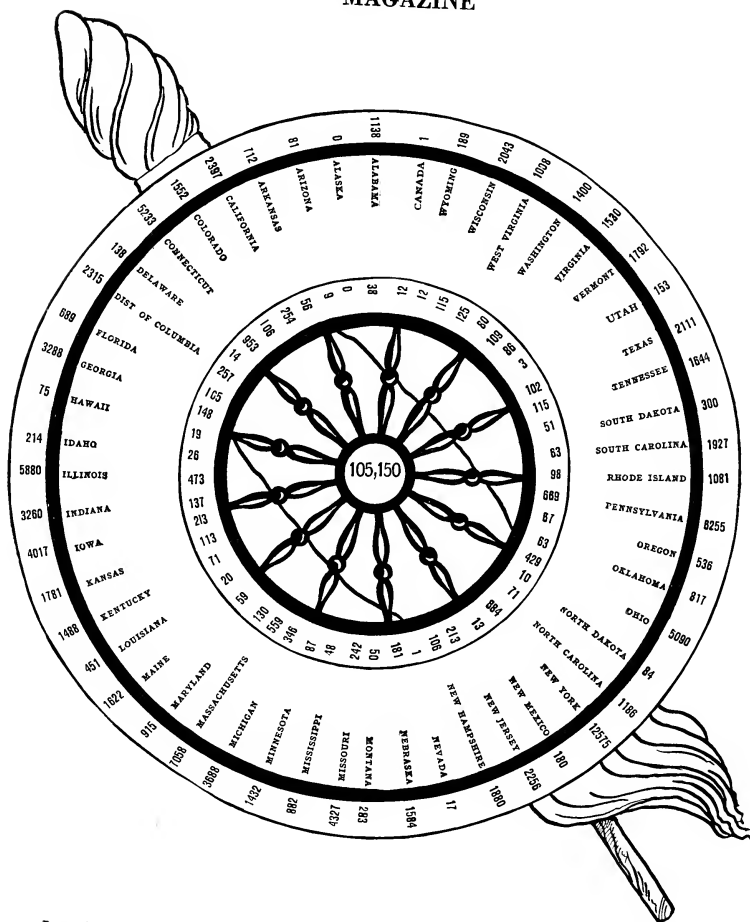
However, folly and treachery in humanity itself would not be eliminated by them. The world will still bear watching, and much good human machinery will necessarily be employed in that unpleasant task. The nations undoubtedly *could* be good and play pleasantly together, but will they? The League or Council of Nations would afford, perhaps, the best supervising body yet devised to look after matters that affect the world, and for to-day at least the Fourteen Points are excellent as suggestive guides in that great undertaking.

Though the immense task of bettering human nature itself still lies ahead, we have at least a definite political problem set us, which, like the arithmetic of our school-days, may train our minds for some Euclid of the future when we are all more advanced. It is an encouraging situation, probably the best the world has yet seen. Better individuals, higher purposes, nobler ideals—these are the crying needs of all time. We must not look back to the "old, unhappy, far-off things," when the higher vision was not before us, but cultivate in ourselves, our families, cities, states and nations a sense of responsibility for our neighbors, which shall be generous and uplifting. As never before, women should set themselves to this work, constructive, re-constructive, and immediately before us.

The war has put into our hands an instrument never before used, on such a scale, the political rights of women. Many of us feel all unworthy, but we must make ourselves so. In physique, education, religion, by every ennobling means, we must so train the generations to come that reason and the love of God may prevail in the world, a power, we trust, infinitely greater than any laws, however beneficent. Too idealistic, you may say; but on this I stake my all, that ideals precede all conduct, and only idealism makes life worthy, redeeming us from perishing with the beasts. The call of the future is to better things.

"Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him;
Be jubilant, my feet!"

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



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GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES.

6455. DOUGLAS.—I am anxious to learn something abt Capt. John Douglas, the father of Capt. John Douglas, of the 11th Pa. Riflemen of the Rev. Capt. John Douglas, the father, in Elizabeth Crispin, of London, Eng.—E. D. C. B.

6456. KENNERLEY.—Wanted, the parentage of Preston W. Kennerley. He is supposed to be a descendant of Samuel Kennerley, or one of his bros, of Va. They later went to Tenn. or Ky., and Preston W. Kennerley, I think, d in Ind.—M. C. T.

6457. BRIGGS.—Ephraim Briggs, of Free-town, Mass., m Mary Burbank 1792. I have abt 150 of their descendants, but have never been able to find the ancestry of Ephraim Briggs. Gardner Briggs, probably of Free-town, Mass., or vicinity, m Marcy Shearman. First child, Joseph, b 1797. Can anyone give me Gardner's parents? Ebenezer Briggs, b 1712, of Middleboro, Mass., m Margery Leonard, 1745. I have many descendants, but would like to know parents of Ebenezer Briggs. I have collected several thousand records of Briggs family covering 15 to 20 distinct lines, and will be glad to give any information or assistance.—L. B. S.

6458. BERRY - TUTTLE - DEWISNER - SUTTON.—Who were the parents of Garret Berry, who m Rachel Tuttle (also her parents). I rather think they came from N. Y. State, or possibly northern N. J. Also parents of Cornelius DeWisner, who m Rebecca Sutton, I think, of N. Y. State. The above Garret Berry and Rachel Tuttle had a son Jesse Berry, b 1805, who m a dau of the above Cornelius DeWisner and Rebecca Sutton (his wife), by name Elizabeth Ann Wisner, b 1814 and d abt 1844. Would

like marriage records, or, in fact, anything abt the above families.—B. B. G.

6459. CARY-BELL-HARRISON.—Judith Cary, the great-granddaughter of Miles Cary, of Gov. Berkeley's Council, m David Bell, of Lynchburg, Va. Their dau Sarah m (1) John Langhorn, 2d, in 1788. She m (2) her cousin, Cary Harrison. Did Cary Harrison have Rev service? Who were his parents? Henry Bell, bro of Sarah, m Rebecca Harrison, dau of Benjamin Harrison, of "Home Quarter." Was she a sister of Cary? Did David Bell render Rev service?

(2) FRY.—Col. John Fry, b 1737, vestryman of St. Ann's parish, m Sarah Adams; son of Col. Joshua Fry, who commanded an expedition against Fort Duquesne, of which George Washington was lieut. col. Col. John Fry was for a while in command of Va. militia. Did he render Rev service and what was date of his d?

(3) GILBERT.—Will someone please give the Rev service of Reuben Gilbert, of N. Y. He is said to have messed with Washington.

(4) SALMON.—Please give the Rev service of James Salmon, of N. Y. I think he was either a capt. or lieut.

(5) HUNTINGTON.—Lydia Huntington m a Shepard; was she the dau of Solomon or Samuel Huntington, the latter a signer of the Declaration of Independence, of Conn.?—P. R.

6460. PHILLIPS - WARING. — John Phillips (son of Joseph Phillips) was b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1774 m Esther Waring (b Sept. 13, 1776) in 1793. My grandfather, son of the above John Phillips, was b 1799, m Ann Maria Heermance in 1818. Genealogy and Rev service desired.—E. L. B.

6461. TUCKER.—Benjamin Tucker, Jr., and

Mary Thomas, Jr., were m in Middleborough, Mass., 1750. The Tucker genealogy (Ephraim Tucker) says he was admitted to the church in Randolph, Vt., 1768; yet land records show he purchased land in Randolph, Vt., in 1784, as of Middleborough, Mass. This genealogy also says he d 1815, according to church records. Their ch: Dr. Benj. Tucker, m Eve Viele; Joseph, m Polly Turner; Ephraim, m Nancy —; Lucretia, m some one in Boston; Ruth, m Daniel Mallony; Sally, m James Blodgett, in Randolph, in 1786. Wanted, Rev service of Benj. Tucker and any other data.

(2) WHEELER.—Jedediah Wheeler, son of Samuel Wheeler and Abigail Lacey, m Elizabeth Rundell or Rundle. Information of Jedediah Wheeler's Rev record desired. He resided in New Fairfield, Conn. Information of his wife's family also desired.—C. H. W.

6462. FORD.—Adam Ford, b in Hinsdale, Mass., m Susanna Hershey. He moved to N. Y. State when my grandfather, John Chandler Ford, was b in 1823 at Orleans, Ontario Co. Names of some of grandfather's bros and sisters: Moses, Mary, Joseph, Susan, Hannah, Sarah, Daniel, and I think there was an Ellen. Who were the parents of Adam Ford and is there Rev record of the Ford family from this part of Mass.? Dates and records will be appreciated.

(2) ROBINSON.—John Robinson came to this country from Eng. 1660, settled in York Co., Va., d Mar. 1, 1689. He had four sons: Anthony, b May 1, 1662, d Nov. 11, 1727. His son William, b Mar. 10, 1700, m Mary M. Weeb; they had three sons, William, Henry and Benjamin. William, b 1743, lived on the West Fork of the Monongahela River near where Clarksburg, Va., now stands. While working in the field with Helen and Brown, they were fired on by Indians, captured and carried away, July 12, 1774, to the Indian village in Ohio on the Muskingum River. He was made to run the gauntlet and escaped being killed, but was nevertheless condemned to die. He was defended by Logan, Chief of the Mingo, and was freed. He then fought the Indians in the Border Wars of Ohio and was made a major. In 1801 he bought 4000 acres of land on the Muskingum River in Cochoston Co., O., where he d, Oct., 1815. Who did he m and has he a Rev record? Any information of this branch will be appreciated.

(3) HOWE.—Did the Commander Howe who fell at the battle of Ticonderoga, N. Y., leave any descendants in this country? Family tradition says a titled gentlewoman by the name of Howe loaned or gave the Colonial government \$10,000 in gold. One of his daus, Phoebe, m John Stevens (or Stephens). They had 11 daus; one, Lucy, m Robert Leonard. Lucy

and Robert Leonard were living at Feeding Hills, Mass., in 1804, when their dau Cornelia was b. Cornelia m Alexander Coomes. The Stevens, Leonard, Howe families settled around Springfield, Mass., and Agawam, Mass. Records and data pertaining to the Rev period wanted.

(4) COOMES.—Who were the parents of Midwell Coomes, of Enfield, Conn., who m John Coomes, b 1730, d 1795, and served in Rev? Is there Rev data from Midwell Coomes' descent?—G. F. R.

6463. VIOLINDA.—Can anyone inform me as to the origin of the name "Violinda"? The first of this name was b 1818. Name has been continuous in family since then. Has it any connection with Boggs or Bard?—I. C. H.

6464. INGRAM.—Can anyone give me the parentage of Elizabeth Ingram, b 1758, d 1844, abt 1780 m Larkin Dorsey, b 1744, d 1822, a Rev soldier in the Continental Army, whose descendants are eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati? The m is said to have occurred at Hagerstown, Md., after which the couple removed to Ky. The ancestry of Elizabeth Ingram is desired.—F. G. M.

6465. HARRIS.—John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Pa., had a dau who m a man named Wiley; they had a dau named Sarah Wiley who m James Rainey near Carlisle, Pa., abt 1790. Wanted, the name of the wife of John Harris, the date of their m, the name of their dau, date of her b and m to Mr. Wiley, date of b of Sarah Wiley and exact d of her m to James Rainey; also 1st name of Mr. Wiley and his Rev service and the service of John Harris.

(2) CARMONT OR CARMON-LOGAN.—John Carmont or Carmon (b in Scotland abt 1750) m Ellen Fennell, of Phila. Their son, son Carmont, had dau Mary (b 1814), m James Logan in 1834 in Huntington Co., Pa. Information wanted of the Rev service of John Carmont or James Carmont or Carmon and of Robert Logan (father of James Logan) who m Elizabeth Smith in Perry Co., Pa., in 1805.—M. L. O.

6466. MILLER-KNERR.—What was the name of the Miller who m Elizabeth Knerr, b 1766, dau of Heinrich Knerr and Elizabetha Miller? Their dau, Mary Miller, m Andrew Snyder, and lived in Chester Co., Pa. Was there Rev service on the Miller descent?

(2) WARD.—What was the name of the Ward who m Mary (Polly) Zachary? They lived in Jackson Co., Ga., where he d 1800 or 1801. What was the name of his father?—M. L. H.

6467. PHELPS.—Amos Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., b 1708, m July 1, 1723, Sarah Pettibone, d June 11, 1777, is said to have served in Rev in 4th Reg., 9th Co. Would like the necessary data and proof to establish eligibility to D. A. R.

(2) WILCOX.—Ezra Wilcox, of Simsbury, Conn., b 1723, m Apr. 10, 1746, Mary Humphrey, d Apr. 30, 1786. His grave has been marked as a Rev soldier by Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, of Canton, Conn., as found in D. A. R. Report 1908-9. Where can proof of his services be found?—H. W. B.

6468. PERRY.—Ensign Josiah Perry, b 1751, d Aug., 1799, at or near Arlington, Vt., m Hannah Yeamans, b 1753, d June 29, 1794. See Rev Service, pp. 603-228 (Vt. Rev. Rolls). Ch: Samuel, b 1778, d June 7, 1824; Eurrice, b Nov. 29 (?) 1781, m Elijah Hawley; (Lydia?) m ——— Hatch, of Sandgate or Shaftsbury, Vt. Wanted, given names and dates of Lydia (?) Perry and Mr. ——— Hatch, who d in Mohandenville, O.; moved to Ohio 1800(?). Lived in Loudenville, Ashland Co. She d in Nashville, Homes Co., O., 1850, and is buried there. Ch: Steven lived in Iowa Co., Wis., in 1860; Edmund; Isaac, m Minerva Eddy, Ohio. Priscilla m Robt. Smith, Ohio. Ch: Wilbur, Julia Ann, Delia, Asa and Edmund. Dau (name unknown) m ——— Colton, lived in Seymour, Ind. Ch: Mortimer, Julia, and one other son and dau. Lydia m Major Tyler, Ohio, who was a soldier in 1812. Julia Ann m Ira Bivins, whose father, John Bivins, was a Rev soldier. (Six ch). Dau. (name unknown) who visited in Ohio, had one dau. Give all data possible.

(2) THOMPSON.—Wanted, ancestry and Rev record of John Tompson, who came from Co. Antrim, Ireland, in 1732, and settled in Del. Ch: John Thompson, b 1727, d 1790, m Letitia McKean, dau of Wm. McKean, Gov. of Pa., and his wife, Letitia Finney. Ch: David (lawyer); Ann, m David Finney, of New Castle, Chester Co., Pa. For Rev Record see "Scharff's History of Delaware," pp. 222-624.

(3) OWENS.—Wanted, ancestry of Hannah Owens, b June 18, 1763, m Sept. 18, 1779, in New Labanon. Albany Co., N. Y., to John Bivins, Rev soldier, from 1775-1779. Moved to Wayne Co., O. Was the father of Hannah Owen, a Rev soldier?

(4) MORGAN.—James Morgan, Sr., and James Morgan, Jr., of Morgantown, Va., were Rev soldiers; for service see p. 215, "Va. Militia in Rev"; also see p. 271-a, "Monongolie Co., Va." James Morgan, Jr., m Hannah Cox ———. Wanted, the name of wife of James Morgan, Sr., with dates of b, d and m.—L. F. S.

6494. GORDEN.—Wanted, names of parents and grandparents of Ann (or Catherine Ann) Gorden who m John Machette, of "Machettes Mills," Monmouth Co., N. J. Was she the great-granddau of Thomas Gorden, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and dau of Charles Gorden who m Mary Newell Dec. 4, 1739? John Machette was a soldier in Rev.—N. A. W.

6470. STUBBLEFIELD.—Advise me if possible who were the ch of Capt. George Stubblefield, of Spottsylvania Co., Va. I thought my ancestress, Ann Stubblefield, who m Hezekiah Brown, of Culpeper Co., was a dau. I do not know where his will was probated, as I am told he moved from Spottsylvania after the Rev. J. R. C. Tyler, of Durango, Colo., descends through his dau Mary, who m a Bruce. There is nothing about him in the records of the Pension Office. I am a descendant of Georé Stubblefield Priest, son of Rhodham Priest and Francis Stubblefield (Brown) Priest.—N. A.

ANSWERS

3931. GRISWOLD.—Copied from the "Mendenhall Genealogy." Thomas Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, in Va., m Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck, b Oct. 25, 1791. He was the son of Samuel Mendenhall, b June 1760 (a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, the 2d), whose wife was Hannah (Griswold) Parks (a widow), June 13, 1781. They had eight ch: Lydia, b Mar. 22, 1782, m John Wissner; Ester, b Apr. 24, 1783, m Henry Shepard; Jane, b Nov. 25, 1784, m ——— Bennett; Martha, b Apr. 4, 1789; Samuel, b May 21, 1791; Richard Chancy, b Dec. 8, 1792, m Ollie Mong; Hannah, b Sept. 20, 1794; Thomas Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, m Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck. Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760, was a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, 2d, and wife, Lydia Roberts, who had Joshua, m Lydia Mendenhall, granddau of John, the emigrant. Samuel, who lived in Winchester, Va.; Martha, m ——— Sharpless; Rachel, m ——— Horney; Hannah, m ——— Hubbard; Lydia, Benjamin, a grandson of Richard Chancy Mendenhall, states in a letter written in 1910 that he had the bible of his great-grandfather, Samuel Mendenhall, which contained the records of births and dates of Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760. He states that his grandfather told him when a boy that his great-grandfather, Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760, was b and raised near Germantown, Pa., and was a descendant of Benjamin Mendenhall, the emigrant. The family were Quakers until Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760, and his father, Benjamin Mendenhall the 2d were cast out of church for hauling cannon for Washington's army at Battle of Germantown. Some time after he left home he went to Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., and m the widow, Hannah Parks, whose maiden name was Griswold; lived there until his d in 1825. In 1815 he bought two sections of land in what is now Jackson township, Muskinggum Co., O., divided it between his ch, among whom was Richard Chancy Mendenhall. Thomas Griswold Mendenhall

was the youngest. He did not stay long, but went further West. The others lived at Frazyburg, O., until their death. Only one of the sisters, Lydia, has any descendants living in that vicinity. Thomas Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, wife Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck, dau Martha Mendenhall, m April 19, 1838, in Shelby Co., Ind., Voorhis Van Pelt, b Warren Co., O., 1820, a son of Aaron Van Pelt b 1792 in N. J., d in Shelby Co., Ind. His wife was Jane Rhinerson, d in Stark Co., O. Is there Rev service on the Van Pelt line or can anyone give official proof of Samuel Mendenhall, who hauled cannon for Washington's army at Battle of Germantown?—*Mrs. Flora Blain Wood*, State Center, Iowa.

4191. —ROMER.—I am a great-grandchild of Hanna or Anvatia Romer, dau of Jacob Romer, buried in Old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Jacob Romer was Capt. and his son James one of the party who captured Major André. All ate breakfast at Romers and after the capture came back and ate dinner. This is on tombstone in Old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. I think Jacob's father was an engineer and at one time was called to N. H. to make estimates on forts. My ancestors, Wentworths-Romers and Vandemarks, were in Rev. Between fifty and sixty Wentworths were from Mass. My own G. G. Wentworth was christened in New Brick Church, Boston, and Romers and Vandemarks are N. Y.—*Mrs. Cora E. Marsh*, 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.

5131-5149. TURNER.—Has the fact been established that John Turner, d 1813 in Madison Co., Ky., was the Rev soldier from Rowan Co., N. C.? There was a John Turner served in Ulster Co., N. Y., in Rev and was probably the one living in Pownal, Vt., in 1790, with a family. His dau Charity m Henry Elsworth, Jr., who was also residing at Pownal, Vt., in 1790, having bought land there in 1787 and sold it in 1799 to John Young. Henry is said to have died in western N. Y., and is thought to be the "Elsworth whose death occurred in 1804 at Royalton, N. Y.," where his ch resided.—"N. Y. Hist. Gaz.," p. 456.

"John Turner and Jededia Richards from Hartford, Conn., settled in 1744 to 45 on Browns land in Norwalk, Conn. They were pious and exemplary, attending church in Canaan, Conn. (p. 481, "Conn. Hist. Collections."): John Turner, Jr., of White Plains,

Westchester Co., N. Y., in his will of 1761 mentions his dau, Sarah Hyatt, and son John and others. These Turners seemed to have lived here before 1705, as there are wills dated from 1705 to the Rev. Mathew Harsha came to Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1810 from Wash. Co. He was the first to m in the town and m Charity Turner (p. 205, "N. Y. Hist. Gaz."). There was a John Turner killed by the fall of a tree in 1807 at Ossian, Liv. Co., N. Y. (p. 386, "N. Y. Hist. Gaz."), also p. 205 says there was a John Turner from Long Island who came in 1811 to Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Judging from my Elsworth records, Charity must have been b abt 1762-5 and some of the descendants went to southwestern Pa. and into Ohio. Can either of the above inquirers add anything relating to Charity or her family? Shall be pleased to correspond for further information.—*Mrs. Edith Ellsworth Johnson*, 312 North 7th St., Yakima, Wash.

6071. FOUTS - FOUCH. — My great-grandmother was Susanna Fouts (I believe the dau of Samuel Fouts). There were several ch. Family tradition says the father d and the mother bound the ch out to a family named Hastettler; at least they took Susanna. For yrs I have been trying to trace this family. Susanna Fouts m John Blaze in Fayette Co., in 1812, and the latter was a sol in the War of 1812, d Mar. 30, 1814, at Sandusky, O. He received Donation Land in the state of Ohio for services rendered in said war. He was twice m and had grown ch by a former m. I am a descendant of the 2d m and there was one ch, my grandmother, Isabella Blaze, b and reared in Fayette Co. She m Peter Best and lived in Westmoreland Co., where her three ch, Matilda (my mother), Caroline and Susanna were b. Peter Best was a son of James Best, who, I believe, was the same James Best who served in the Rev from Md. All effort on my part to prove this has been futile. He m Margaret Cruzen. I am trying to prove that my John Blaze was the same John Blaze who is mentioned in "Pa. Arch., 3d series, Vol. 3," p. 622, as follows: "John Blaze, 200 acres drawn." I have written to Pa. to ascertain where this land was located and for any data possible of this soldier. I was informed that nothing further of his record was on file in the various public offices.—*Cecelia Hardesty*, 425 West 26th St., Pueblo, Colo.





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, June 25, 1919

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 25, 1919, at 10.15 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from the Scriptures, Isaiah 2:1-4; 11:9, 10, 16; 65:24, 25; Matthew 27:55, and Luke 7:38, to bring out the thought of the foretelling of social peace and woman's ministry and service, and read the last stanza of the poem "Our Flag," by Bishop Luther B. Wilson:

O, flag of freedom, with thy promise of new
dwelling place for men,
Vaster than the old and stater,
Wave until the fluttering flags of all the
nations signal thee
That brotherhood at last holds sway,
That love and equal laws and peace dwell every-
where,
Seeking the blessing of the God of Hosts.
May all thy sons—e'en though in speech or
memory
Fond trace of far-off lands remain—
May all thy sons—whene'er the call shall come—
Rise to defend thee, swearing their love, their
fortune, and their lives for thee.
Wave for a thousand years,
O, flag of freedom, wave!

In her prayer the Chaplain General prayed for the breaking down of race barriers, for brotherhood peace, for the welding of national interests, woman's service, and for the work of the National Society in all of these. The members of the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, showing the following members present: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Moody; *State Regents*, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ellison, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Barrett; *State Vice Regent*, Miss Chenoweth.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

To the members of the National Board of Management:

I feel sure that the two months which have passed since last we met here together, at the close of the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, have been busy ones not only to the National Officers but to many of the State Regents, who returned home from Congress determined to commence work at once.

I wish to thank the State Regents who so promptly returned to me the names of those they wished appointed as State Chairmen for the National Committees, and I also wish to express my great appreciation to those State Regents who so willingly gave me their hearty-coöperation and help by using their influence to have those whom they had named to fill these responsible appointments, who were not on our subscription list of the magazine, either renew their subscriptions which had expired or become new subscribers.

From the letters I have received from some of the State Regents I find they are as shocked as I, over the number of those named for appointment who were not on our subscription list. They are in hearty accord with me in the feeling that to be real active, live workers in the Society they should have the magazine in their homes. Only two State lists came in 100 per cent. In carrying my investigation further I found we still have members on our National Board of Management, who, having accepted this gift of office, either from their State or the National Society, do not take the magazine. Do you then wonder that there are times when those upon whose shoulders the success of the work of this great Society rests become discouraged? But we have had so many signs recently of the great awakening to the deeper meaning of our Society throughout the country that we grow less discouraged as the months pass because we know the time is not far distant when this deeper meaning, so ably portrayed by Mrs. Minor in her address at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, will be fully realized.

The adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws at the last Congress of a necessity

caused much extra work. First, it had to be gotten into shape for printing, then followed the mailing of a copy to every member of the Board and every Chapter Regent, to say nothing of complying with the request for copies from hundreds of individual members. We surprised ourselves by being able to do this, as well as preparing and sending out the printed booklet of "Necessary Information for Chapters" and the Resolutions passed at the Twenty-eighth Congress, affecting chapters, in so short a time.

One of my first duties after Congress was to ascertain how many chapters would be affected by Section 8, Article IX of the new By-Laws. It was, indeed, with a feeling of great satisfaction that I learned that out of 1662 chapters there were only seventy-four affected by this clause. Thirty-four of the seventy-four are in the District of Columbia, five in New York, four each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, three in Virginia, two in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina and South Carolina, with one each in six other States. I at once sent out a letter to the Regent of each chapter, calling her attention to the new ruling, and telling her she would be given until the time for election of delegates to Continental Congress to bring her membership up to the required number (this in accordance with a ruling that inactive chapters will be given a year in which to bring their membership up before being officially disbanded). While I am aware that the new Constitution and By-Laws went into effect at the close of the Congress, and these seventy-four chapters no longer have any right to representation at Congress or State Conferences, upon consultation with the active officers it was deemed best, owing to this radical change, to give these chapters until the time for election of delegates, and which would be the time when they must have the required number for the power to vote, to meet this requirement. Outside of the District of Columbia I have not had one word of complaint in regard to this new order, but have received word from three regents that they have papers in Washington to be passed upon at this Board meeting, which will bring them up to the required number. I have also had letters from others saying while the new law affects them, they think it a wise one, and will do all they can to bring the membership to the required number by the time stated. I feel that the time is coming in the near future when every member will find that the provisions contained in this Article will prove a blessing to the Society. Those of us who have lived close to the Society know only too well the many unnecessary difficulties we have

had to meet on account of the existence of too many chapters in one city or town.

I have received letters asking the status of appointed State officers. Article X, Section 1 line 3 of the By-Laws reads: These conferences shall elect a State Regent, a State Vice Regent and such other officers as they deem necessary. This means they must be elected in some manner by the Conference itself.

The question has been asked: Will the State officers that have been appointed be allowed to vote in the State Conferences until opportunity occurs whereby they might be elected by the State Conferences? The answer is, Yes. This would be the only fair solution. Those appointed to an office by the person or persons authorized to do so are the States' officers as much as though they had been elected by the Conference. But, hereafter all State officers must be elected by the Conference itself. Perhaps the meaning of the words "to elect" will be clearer to you if you will remember that to elect means "to choose."

The question has also been asked: When does the amendment to the By-Laws, Article IX, Section 8, go into effect? In reply I will say it went into effect at the adjournment of the Continental Congress at which it was adopted.

Another question has been asked: Can the amendment referred to be held in abeyance until next Congress? The answer is, No. No one has the authority to change the By-Laws as adopted at the Continental Congress excepting the Society itself, and that under limited conditions. If the Board of Management had the power to hold one section of the By-Laws in abeyance it would have the power to do the same with all, or any other of the articles or sections. Have also been asked if Article IX, Section 8, is retroactive. The answer to this question is also, No: A retroactive law or statute is one operating to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law. The by-law mentioned does not affect anything done in the past. It cannot make illegal acts of members who were entitled to vote as the By-Laws then stood, and therefore is not retroactive.

I am happy to be able to announce that the personnel of the Committee on Americanization has been completed, with Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, as Chairman; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, Vice Chairman; Miss Louise M. Coburn, Director of the Northern Division; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, of the Eastern Division; Mrs. M. B. Tucker, of the Southern; Mrs. John P. Hume, of the Central; Mrs. James Lowry

Smith, of the Western and Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson of the Pacific Coast. The Committee will work through the State Regent of each State. It will in a very large degree, rest with the State Regents what success in this work the committee will be able to accomplish.

Acting under the resolution of the last Congress that the Committee on Patriotic Education be instructed to form a special division, the work of which shall be to look after and assist in the education of the children of the American soldiers, sailors and marines, I have appointed Mrs. William Henry Wait, as one of the Vice Chairmen of the Patriotic Education Committee to take charge of this work. She will carry on the work in each State through the State Chairman of Patriotic Education, under the Division Director of each group of States. Again I ask the State Regents' hearty coöperation with their State Chairmen, to help further this most important work.

As you may recall, the Committee of the Woman's Section of the Navy League on National Service School very generously presented to our Society five scholarships to the school to be held in Washington from June 15th to July 5th. Four of these appointments were to be made by the President General and the other by Mrs. Scott, our honored Honorary President General. The following young women were awarded the scholarships by the President General: Miss Archange Navarre Howland, Ohio; Miss Katherine Long, Massachusetts; Miss Margaret R. Griffith, New York, and Miss Nellie M. Black, Pennsylvania.

We are most happy to announce that the printed report of our war work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is now ready for distribution, and I sincerely hope you will see to it that those who have so frequently asked, What did the Daughters of the American Revolution do in this war? will receive a copy of this report. As I have said before, it is a most creditable report, but I am confident that it does not do the Society justice, because it only represents about half of the work accomplished by the Daughters through all the varied channels of work they did to aid in winning the great world war. I regret that a fuller report was not made by chapter regents to the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee—they will come when too late.

The only official visit, since the close of the Congress, that I have made was in company with Miss Crowell, the Recording Secretary General, to the Germantown Chapter, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of May, where we spent a most delightful afternoon with

the members of this chapter in the old Wister Mansion, of Revolutionary fame, now called Vernon Park, a museum of Revolutionary historic relics in the custody of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. One room of this mansion being the home of the Germantown Chapter. These personal visits of the National Officers do much to increase the interest in our National work. It is my intention, having succeeded in securing a passport, to go to France about the middle of August in order to get first hand information in regard to Tilloloy, and to place the full amount of money, \$43,000, that the Daughters have given, in the hands of some one in authority over there who will see that it is used for the purpose for which it was raised. I regret exceedingly that by the failure of some of our chapters to raise their quota of the Tilloloy fund we are about seven thousand dollars short of the full amount that we hoped to raise.

Another matter of considerable regret to me is that I failed to receive the list of State Chairmen for appointment from some of the State Regents, in spite of the fact that the second request for these was sent. To date there has been no response, and as the Committee List goes to press at the close of the Board meeting, it will necessitate the noting in the list States not heard from.

One other matter of interest to report was the presentation as usual of the Loving Cup to the midshipman at Annapolis who ranked highest in Seamanship and International Law. The graduation exercises were held the first week in June, and the cup was awarded to Midshipman W. McL. Hague, the order having been placed with J. E. Caldwell and Company in sufficient time for the cup to be delivered to the Academy for the graduation exercises.

In parting my wish for each of you is, a restful, happy summer, and that we may come together in the fall with renewed vigor of mind and body for the work before us, which will require every ounce of strength we can muster.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was received with much applause.

The printed report of the war work of the National Society, as compiled from reports sent in by the States in response to the last request of the Publicity Director before the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, was distributed to the members of the Board, and they were told they could have as many more as they needed for use in their States. The

report is to be sent to all members of the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents, and the State Regents are to be responsible for the distribution of the report in their States to libraries, public officials, etc.

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Immediately following the close of Congress the Recording Secretary General endeavored to carry out promptly the instructions of that body.

The Congress ruled that all resolutions adopted affecting the chapters should be sent to them as soon as possible, and therefore all resolutions adopted were scrutinized, and such as came under that ruling were prepared for the printer and proofread, and the completed pamphlet placed in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing to all chapters on April 28th—within nine days of the close of Congress.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the N.S.D.A.R. as adopted by the Congress, containing several amendments to the revision as submitted by the Revision Committee, was prepared for the printer and proofread. A pamphlet "Necessary Information to Chapters," was compiled from letters prepared by the Organizing Secretary General, the Treasurer General, the Registrar General and the Corresponding Secretary General, covering the requirements for chapters in their relations with the National Society. This also was prepared for the printer and proofread, and the completed publications of the Constitution and By-Laws and Necessary Information were given to the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing on May 12th, three weeks after the close of Congress.

Copies of all resolutions adopted were sent to the various organizations and people affected by them, including the President of the United States, both Houses of Congress, various government officials, and the British Ambassador within a week after the close of Congress.

The material for the Proceedings of Congress was also prepared for the printer, and the proof is now being read of this publication, and it is hoped that copies will be in the hands of the chapters and members of the Board in time for use in making up the fall programs.

In the meantime the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the Board meetings of April

12th and 21st were duly turned over to the editor of the magazine and proofread.

Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, all letters sent as ordered, and notification cards to the members admitted, 1200 in number, were promptly mailed.

Notices to members of this Board meeting and of the meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee on June 24th were mailed five weeks in advance of the meetings, and notices of appointment on National Committees by the President General are being sent and the appointments listed as received, and the list of committees is being prepared for the printer.

Certificates of membership have gone to 1348 members admitted since the last report, and the Society is to be congratulated upon the careful and painstaking way in which this work is being done.

The Colonial crystal chandelier and wall bracket lights given by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, are in place in the office of the Recording Secretary General, making the New York room one of the handsomest and most completely appointed rooms in our beautiful Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell also read the following recommendations:

Recommendations of Executive Committee, June 25, 1919:

That Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh be placed in charge of the French Orphan Division of the Treasurer General's office with salary fixed at \$75.00 per month from May 1, 1919.

That no half holiday be granted the Saturday following this Board meeting; that the following holidays be granted, all day July 4 and 5, 1919, and Labor Day, September 1, 1919, and a half holiday from twelve noon each Saturday—unless otherwise specified—during July, August and September. The whole holiday on Saturday, July 5, in lieu of the half holiday on June 28 (which was dispensed with) and half holiday on July 5.

That Miss Bertha Ezekiel be employed in the office of the Registrar General during the summer vacation at \$50 per month under the rules governing temporary employees.

That temporary help be authorized in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

That temporary help be authorized in the office of the Treasurer General in getting out notices to delinquent members and in getting the French Orphan work up to date.

That the resignation of Miss Whitaker of the office of Librarian General be accepted to take effect July 15, and that Miss Adele Wetzel be employed to fill the vacancy at \$85 per month from July 1, 1919.

The following increase in salaries, effective July 1: Miss Weedon, of the Historian General's office, \$5.00 per month, in order that she be placed upon the same basis as other chief clerks in our employ; Miss Finckel and Miss Wingate, of the Registrar General's office, \$5.00 per month, owing to the fact that the work in the office has been rearranged and more work assigned to the two employees mentioned.

Additions to salaries with the understanding that the amounts mentioned are not considered increases in salaries, but a recognition of service and loyalty to the Society: Miss Griggs, of the Librarian General's office, and Miss Young, of the Recording Secretary General's office, having been with the Society over twenty years, an additional \$10.00 per month; Miss Inscoc, Miss Marshall and Miss Rock, of the Treasurer General's office; Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Chunn and Miss Mix, of the Registrar General's office, and Miss Weedon, of the Historian General's office, having been with the Society over ten years, an additional \$7.50 per month; Miss Eva Bright, of the Treasurer General's office; Miss Muddiman and Miss Bessie Bright, of the Business office; Miss Finckel and Miss Wingate, of the Registrar General's office; Mrs. Ezekiel, of the Recording Secretary General's office, and Mrs. Goll and Miss Newton, of the Organizing Secretary General's office, having been with the Society over five years, an additional \$5.00 per month; Miss Baden, Miss McCausland, Miss Glasscock, Miss Scarborough, Miss O'Neill and Miss Harmon, of the Treasurer General's office; Miss Edith Sullivan, Miss Heimbuch and Miss Fletcher, of the Registrar General's office; Mrs. Cumings, of the Recording Secretary General's office; Miss Jackson, of the Corresponding Secretary General's office; Miss Hall, of the Curator General's office, and Mrs. Brown, of the Historian General's office, having been with the Society over one year, an additional \$2.50 per month.

That when years of service are being rewarded in a small way, the faithful house employees should also receive recognition. Estes Scott, LeCount Woodson and George Hughes, having been with the Society over five years, an additional \$5.00 per month; Roland Dawson, having been with the Society over one year, an additional \$2.50 per month.

All of the foregoing additions to take effect July 1, 1919.

The adoption of my report, which includes the adoption of the report of the Executive

Committee, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that there have been received, examined and approved the following application papers since the Continental Congress 806 applications for membership herewith presented to the Board, and 438 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 634; ancestral bars, 186, and recognition pins, 491.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 160; supplemental, 84; papers returned unverified, original, 4; supplemental, 24; new records verified, 352.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The report was accepted, and the motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 806 applicants was seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 806 applicants elected to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your organizing Secretary General presents for confirmation the names of the State Vice Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Ernest Frazer, of Newark, and the State Vice Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, of Newark, N. J. These officers have been duly elected by their States.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Vida Button Peck, Primghar, Iowa; Miss Willie G. Abbay, Tunica, Miss.; Mrs. Carrie Appleton Warner, Roselle, N. J.; Miss Alice Moseley Paddock, Jamestown, N. D.; Mrs. Nora Baker Skyles, Astoria, Oregon.; Miss Dorothy Tarwater, Rockwood, Tenn.; Miss Margaret Snell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Ada Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.

The re-appointment of the following are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson, Forman, N. D.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lelia Lee

Lusk, Guntersville, Ala.; Miss Nanita Raines, Kingsland, Ark.; Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin Hall, Douglas, Ga.; Mrs. Georgia Sampson Brown, Kellogg, Idaho; Mrs. Catherine A. P. Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. M. Louise Kitchen Liston, Carlinville, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Loucks Maytum, Paullina, Ia.; Mrs. Ruth Elliott Crooks, Alma, Mich.; Mrs. Theresa Moore McGinitie, Neligh, Neb.; Mrs. Mabel S. Raymond, Scottsbluff, Neb.; Mrs. Lelia Thomas Grimes, Pond Creek, Okla.; Mrs. Emily F. Joekel, Giddings, Texas; Miss Anna M. Riddick, Suffolk, Va.

The following chapters request disbandment through their State Regents: Ann Clark, Fresno, Cal.; Israel Putnam, Lebanon, Ky.; Barrett White, and Martha Bratton, Memphis, Tenn.

The following chapter organizations are reported for confirmation: Point of Rock, at Alliance, Nebraska; Martha Devotion, at Indianola, Iowa; David Love, at Monticello,

Arkansas; Shelton, at Shelton, Nebraska; Franklin County, at Chambersburg, Pa.; General Hugh Mercer, at Grove City, Pa.; Bitter Root, at Missoula, Montana; The Chapter at Fargo, North Dakota.

Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 10; charters issued, 8; permits for National Officers' insignia, 7; permits for Regents' and ex-Regents' bars, 78; officers' lists received, 490.

The correspondence of the office has been attended to as well as the additional work.

Admitted membership April 21, 1919, 146,415; actual membership April 21, 1919, 106,234.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

The report was accepted unanimously.

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer-General as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1919 \$29,587.69

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$18,934; initiation fees, \$1399; copying lineage, \$1.02; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$8.81; directory \$1; duplicate papers and lists, \$65.61; exchange, \$.93; hand books, \$39.05; index to Library books, \$7.58; interest, \$258.25; lineage, \$354.91; Magazine—subscriptions, \$1661.30; advertisements, \$308.81; single copies, \$29.37; markers, \$.15; proceedings, \$6.02; remembrance books, \$3; ribbon, \$46.53; rosettes, \$.95; slot machine, \$3.75; stationery, \$58.30; telephone, \$25.69; waste paper, \$2; Auditorium events, \$128; contributions for Tea Room, \$42.49; contributions for library books, \$107.50; sale of library lineage books, \$15; sale of index to lineage books, \$5; Refunds—Badge Committee, Twenty-eighth Congress, \$.75; Victory Banquet Committee, Twenty-eighth Congress, \$.40; State Regents' postage, \$10; 22d February celebration, \$27.75. Total receipts 23,592.52

\$53,180.21

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$429; initiation fees, \$16 \$445.00
 Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$447.45; engrossing, \$7.70; postage and telegrams, \$13.81; rubber base for dater, \$2 470.96
 Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$409.50; official lists, \$12.81; postage, telegrams and circulars, \$6.18 428.49
 Certificates: clerical service, \$170; engrossing, \$241.56; postage, \$90 501.56
 Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$196; bonding clerk, \$1.25; postage, \$80; envelopes, \$6.30 283.55
 Registrar General: clerical service, \$1540; binding records, \$17; bonding clerks, \$2.50; postage, \$46; rubber base for dater 2.70 1,608.20

Treasurer General: clerical service, \$1824.53; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, \$58.75; receipts, ledger sheets, index and binders, \$508; rubber base for dater, \$2; telegram and expressage, \$17.48	\$2,410.76
French Orphan Department: clerical service, \$330.09; rent of typewriters, \$9	339.09
Historian General: clerical service	350.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$402.06; accessions, \$27.03; binding books, \$62.20; postage, \$3	494.29
Curator General: clerical service, \$150; postage, \$1	151.00
General Office: clerical service, \$228; clerical service (Magazine), \$170; messenger service, \$60.40; bonding clerks, \$2.50; directory, binding book, pad and ribbon, \$13.30; constitutions and by-laws, \$250; stamped envelopes, \$142.40; supplies, \$28.55; woven tapes, \$43.75; drayage, \$1.25; insuring President General's pin, \$5	945.15
Committees: Auditing—postage, \$.86; Banquet Hall—postage, \$.35; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$20; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides, \$5.40; postage, \$1.44; paper and binder, \$2.25; typing, \$1.50; expressage, \$1.25; Finance—clerical service, \$20; Mt. Vernon—wreaths, \$10; Patriotic Education—postage and expressage, \$4.51; Reciprocity—postage, \$1.20; expressage, \$.46; Revision of Constitution—telegram, \$.52; War Relief—clerical service, \$151.35; telegram, \$.20 ..	257.94
Expense Continental Hall—employees' payroll, \$1345.47; electric current and gas, \$131.17; 30 tons coal, \$272.10; water rent, ice and towel service, \$16.94; lumber, caning and repairing chairs, \$21.88; bonding superintendent, \$2.50; telegram, \$.35; hauling ashes, \$9.15; supplies, \$107.05	1,906.61
Printing machine: printer	80.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$30.20; traveling expenses, \$134.12; postage, \$38.50; telegrams, \$3.95; expressage, \$2.26; rent of typewriter, \$6; cards, blanks and envelopes, \$88.99 Editor—salary, \$300; cards and stationery, \$16.50; postage, \$7; articles and photos, \$206.50; magazines, \$3; Genealogical Editor—expense "Notes and Queries," \$60; Printing and mailing April and May issues, \$2652.78; cuts, \$269.50; copyright, \$12	3,831.30
Auditing accounts	125.00
Auditorium events: labor, heat and current	128.00
D. A. R. Reports: postage	5.00
Furniture and Fixtures: maps, electric heater and mower	50.00
Hand books: balance 1000 copies	56.82
Lineage: Vols. 47 and 48, \$3341.06; postage, \$75	3,416.06
Remembrance books, 2000 copies January issue	311.24
Ribbon	26.00
Stationery	120.13
State Regents' postage	268.85
Support of Real Daughters	488.00
Telephone	150.80
Twenty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, \$43.30; cards and binders, \$92.25; telegrams, \$5.96; House Committee—superintendent, \$25; telephone operator, \$71.30; cleaners, \$364.67; badges, \$418.35; seat tickets and information leaflets, \$67.50; signs, \$10.80; hire of furniture, \$95.50; decorations, \$75; water, \$7.20; rest-room supplies, \$2.99; building supplies, \$44.28; pads and pencils, \$12.10; postage, \$5; Page Committee—telegram, \$.97; Program Committee—programs, \$537; Victory Banquet Committee—decorations, \$102.50; programs, \$28.25; dodgers, tickets and signs, \$69.45; soloist, \$20; Ballots, motion cards and resolutions, \$70.25;	

Treasurer General's reports, \$112; bugler and pianist, \$50; congressional and official stenographers, \$600; parliamentary and reader, \$200; police and fire service, \$50	\$3,181.62	
Total disbursements		\$22,831.42
Balance		<u>\$30,348.79</u>

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1919		\$11,246.34
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RECEIPTS

Charter fees	\$35.00	
Life Membership fees	525.00	
Continental Hall contributions	1,525.00	
Liberty Loan contributions*	7,297.47	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	7.35	
Commission on flowers	23.87	
Commission on recognition pins	64.80	
Commission on souvenirs	23.64	
	<u>112.31</u>	
Interest on Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$45.00	
Interest on Bank balances	6.85	
	<u>51.85</u>	
Rent from Land	162.70	
Notes payable—National Metropolitan Bank	19,000.00	
Total Receipts		28,716.68
Transfer—Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund		<u>1,724.17</u>
		<u>\$41,687.19</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes payable, land	\$20,158.93	
Interest, notes payable, land	162.39	
Liberty Bonds, 5th issue	16,500.00	
Taxes, Lots 12 to 16	289.68	
Preparing releases, recording, revenue stamps and notary fee ...	17.40	
Bronze plate for book-case, Library	25.00	
1 set Encyclopædia, Library	120.00	
Chairs for Museum	150.00	
Chandelier, New York room	480.00	
Brass plates and prisms, room, Va.	10.00	
Plate, Vermont rail	5.00	
Painting vestibule	162.00	
Refunds: Life Membership fee, Ark.	25.00	
Refunds: Liberty Loan contribution, Ohio	62.00	
Total disbursements		<u>38,167.40</u>
Balance		<u>\$3,519.79</u>
Petty Cash Fund		<u>\$500.00</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$1,724.17
Transfer to Permanent Fund	<u>1,724.17</u>

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$1,206.06
Disbursements	<u>1,206.06</u>

*\$200 in U. S. Bonds contributed.

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919		\$743.96
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP		
Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$4,776.84	
Receipts	117.27	
Interest (earned)	191.52	
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	\$5,085.63	
Disbursements, U. S. Liberty Bonds	5,050.00	
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Balance		35.63

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919		164.00
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WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$34,059.23	
Receipts	20,834.54	
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	\$54,893.77	
Disbursements	17,034.21	
	<hr/>	
Balance		37,859.56
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS		<u>\$38,803.15</u>

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-19	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-19
Current	\$29,587.69	\$23,592.52	\$22,831.42	\$30,348.79
Permanent	11,246.34	30,440.85	38,167.40	3,519.79
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	1,724.17		1,724.17	
Patriotic Education		1,206.06	1,206.06	
Patriots' Mem. D. A. R. School	743.96			743.96
Philippine Scholarship	4,776.84	308.79	5,050.00	35.63
Preservation of Historic Spots	164.00			164.00
War Relief Service	34,059.23	20,834.54	17,034.21	37,859.56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	\$82,802.23	\$76,382.76	\$86,013.26	\$73,171.73

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$72,671.73
Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	<u>\$73,171.73</u>

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	100,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	5,450.00
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	<u>\$107,764.84</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank—for purchase of Lots 12 to 16—no mortgage (due on demand)	\$38,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank—to take up mortgages on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11	19,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of Congress	22,000.00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$79,000.00</u>

In accordance with the Resolution adopted February 4, 1919, so far as possible, the entire amount of the Philippine Scholarship Fund has been invested in Liberty Bonds drawing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest. By purchasing the Bonds in the open market it was possible to secure bonds whose face value was \$5050 for \$4858.48, making a profit for this Fund of \$191.52.

In accordance with the vote of Congress, enough Bonds of the Victory issue were purchased to bring our investment for the Liberty Loan Fund up to \$100,000. The amount purchased was \$38,500, leaving us indebted on this account \$22,000. This amount was borrowed upon the Treasury plan at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest until November 11, 1919. If at that date any portion remains unpaid, we will be obliged to give our note for same, drawing 5 per cent. interest.

It is urged that each State Regent make an effort to have any balance that may be due on her state's quota in the hands of the Treasurer General on or before that date.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress, the loan of \$20,158.93 secured by mortgage on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 has been paid and the mortgage released. In order to do this \$19,000 was borrowed on the personal note of the Society, thus reducing this indebtedness \$1158.93 and making it possible for us to say that our entire holdings are free from mortgages.

Final arrangements have been made for the handling of the Italian Relief Fund. The money will be paid to our State Department, who will forward it to our representative at Rome, and through him it will be paid to the Italian Government.

Owing to the change in the date of payment of dues, although every effort has been made to explain the same to the Chapter Treasurers and inquiring members, there still seems much misunderstanding regarding the clause governing dues. State Regents are requested to cooperate in the work of explanation whenever convenient or opportunity offers.

It now being necessary for notices to delinquent members to go directly from the Treasurer General's office, instead of, as in the past, depending upon Chapter Treasurers to send out the notices, it has become quite apparent to the Treasurer General that the National dues of many members who are delinquent upon her books are in the hands of the various Chapter Treasurers. Statements to that effect are on file in the office amounting to several hundred, and only a small percentage of the members have been heard from as yet. In many cases these

statements are accompanied by the receipt of the Chapter Treasurer, showing that they have not only been paid, but that the date of payment is many months in the past. On August 1st every delinquent member will be suspended. Is it fair to those who have paid their dues to the chapters that they stand as delinquent upon the Treasurer General's books, and that they are liable to suspension?

In order that no one may be suspended who has paid dues to her Chapter and the Treasurer neglected to forward them to the Treasurer General, will not each State Regent instruct her Chapter Treasurers in their duties and urge upon them the necessity of immediately forwarding all National dues in their hands to the Treasurer General?

Inasmuch as the National Board will not be in session after August 1st until October, I recommend that all members suspended for non-payment of dues August 1st shall upon payment of same to the Treasurer General previous to October Board meeting be restored, under the rules, to Chapter rolls or National rolls, as the case may be, and that the Treasurer General be not required to report such suspensions and reinstatements to the National Board of Management.

I recommend that \$10,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund, and that said amount be applied upon the \$38,000 note of the Society.

I recommend that the Treasurer General be empowered between this date and March 31, 1920 to transfer from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund such amounts as in the judgment of the President General and the Treasurer General can be spared, and such portions as may seem advisable, of the amounts so transferred, to be applied upon our indebtedness.

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. J. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the honor to submit the following report for the months of April and May. Vouchers were approved to the amount of \$79,992, of which \$16,794.12 represents contributions received for War Relief. The total amount here reported, which is larger than heretofore, is due to the fact that one voucher for \$20,321.32 covered the payment

of the mortgage on lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11, for which Congress authorized the procuring of a loan. I have also signed vouchers amounting to \$16,500, which sum was applied toward the payment of Victory Bonds purchased by order of Congress.

Other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service	\$6,623.58
Magazine	3,699.55
Postage	2,132.25
Employees of the Hall	1,919.64
Patriotic Education	1,206.06
Real Daughters' support	488.00

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Chairman.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report that your Auditing Committee have held regular monthly meetings; have examined and compared the reports of the Treasurer General with the reports of the Audit Company, and have found the same to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA HALL TALBOTT,
Chairman.

The acceptance of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried. The President General announced that the acceptance of that report carried with it the confirmation of the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer General read her first recommendation—that inasmuch as the National Board will not be in session after August 1st until October, that all members suspended for non-payment of dues August 1st shall upon payment of same to the Treasurer General previous to October Board meeting be restored, under the rules, to chapter rolls or National roll, as the case may be, and that the Treasurer General be not required to report such suspensions and reinstatements to the National Board of Management. The adoption of Recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved that the second recommendation of the Treasurer General be adopted, that \$10,000 be transferred from the Current

Fund to the Permanent Fund, and that said amount be applied upon the \$38,000 note of the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Buel and carried. The adoption of Recommendation No. 3—that the Treasurer General be empowered between this date and March 31, 1920, to transfer from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund such amounts as in the judgment of the President General and the Treasurer General can be spared, and such portions as may seem advisable of the amounts so transferred to be applied upon our indebtedness—was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

The Treasurer General offered the following recommendation; that the recommendation adopted January 19-20, 1916, "that the National Committee Chairmen be not furnished with the embossed or water-marked stationery, and that they be supplied with blank or second sheets to match the paper supplied," be rescinded, and the Chairmen of Committees be furnished with a better grade of stationery, to be selected by the President General, the Recording Secretary General, who has charge of printing, and the Treasurer General, who has charge of ordering the stationery through the Business Office. The adoption of the Treasurer General's recommendation was moved by Miss Chenoweth, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

The Treasurer General reported total number of members deceased since last meeting 259, resigned 162, and reinstated 31, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of 31 members; seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. The Recording Secretary General reported the casting of the ballot for the reinstatement of the 31 persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society.

The President General referred to the death since the last meeting of Mrs. James Ross Mellon, active worker in the Society in its early days and former Vice President General, and Mrs. Hoke Smith, another former Vice President General. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that a letter of sympathy be sent to the family of Mrs. James R. Mellon. It was also moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded and carried, that a message of sympathy be sent from the Board to Miss Lake, ex-Vice President General from Iowa, who, it was stated, within a very short time had lost both her mother and brother. The Board rose in memory of those who had passed away.

Mrs. Moody read her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of the Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The work in the office of the Historian General is progressing. Volume 50 of the Lineage Book is in the hands of the printer, Volume 51 is copied and compared, ready for publication, and Volume 52 well under way. All copies of Volume 49 have been received from the printer and can be obtained by sending an order to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall.

A few reports of State and Chapter Historians are coming in, but they are simply reports of the year's activities and lists of membership; they do not touch in any way on research work, consequently are of no value in this office. I would also like to call your attention to a resolution passed at our last Congress: Names of husbands, sons, and brothers who participated in the world's war are now being received without, in most instances, mention of enlistment, service or dates; in fact, nothing that would be of value to the Society for future reference, when authentic records can be obtained from the War Department or the archives of the states. This seems a useless expense for the Society, and the present office force would be inadequate to handle this additional work, which will require space and cabinets for filing.

Respectfully submitted,
 MARTHA L. MOODY,
 Historian General.

There being no objection the report was accepted. The President General stated that the information regarding the war record of the men and women carried on the chapter service flag must be complete when sent to the Historian General, and that in many of the states the matter was placed in the hands of the state historian to compile and present in permanent form, some of the states even preparing a questionnaire, which was being sent out to the chapters of the state to have all the reports uniform and all the required information furnished. The State Regent of Connecticut, at the President General's request, expressed her willingness to send to every State Regent a copy of the questionnaire prepared by her for use in her state.

The President General stated that word had come from the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution that since the death of Mr. A. Howard Clark, husband of one of our Honorary Vice Presidents General and former National Officer, who had had charge

of our report for the Smithsonian Institution, together with war conditions, the work of getting out the Report had been increasingly difficult, but Mrs. Heath had had officially submitted to her just what she might include in the Report, and those conditions were being complied with.

The Librarian General, having wired that it would be impossible for her to attend the Board meeting, the Recording Secretary General read the report, omitting, as was customary, the detailed list of accessions.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library received since April 22d:

BOOKS

Records of the Town of Boylston, Mass., to the End of 1850. Compiled by F. P. Rice, 1900.

History of the Town of Canton, Mass. By D. T. V. Huntoon, 1893.

Records . . . of Stoughton, 1727-1800, and Canton, 1797-1845. Edited by Frederick Endicott. Canton, 1896.

Records of Littleton, Mass. Published by the Town, 1900.

Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston, N. Y. By W. L. Stone. New York, 1875. Presented by Saratoga Chapter.

Records of the Town of Brookhaven, N. Y., up to 1800-1880.

Records of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island. Edited by W. S. Pelletreau, 1898.

History of Sullivan County, N. Y., by J. I. Quinlan, 1873.

The last three books secured from the Ammon Fund.

Proprietors' Records of the Town of Waterbury, Conn., 1677-1761. Edited by Katharine M. Prichard, 1911.

Ancient Burying-grounds of Waterbury, Conn., and Other Records. Edited by Katharine M. Prichard, 1917.

The last two volumes published by the Mattatuck Historical Society, and presented by the Society in compliment to Miss Prichard, a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter.

Lillibridge Family and Its Branches in the United States. By Joel N. Eno, Rutland, 1915. Presented by the Author.

Descendants of Robert Lockwood, Colonial and Revolutionary History of the Lockwood Family in America, from 1630. Compiled by F. A. Holden and E. D. Lockwood. Philadelphia, 1889.

Ruggles Homesteads. By Henry S. Ruggles.

Privately printed. The gift of Miss Emeline Ruggles.

History of the Welles Family in England and Normandy . . . With Some of the Descendants in the United States. By Albert Welles, 1876. Gift of Miss Georgia Welles.

Colonel John Wise, of England and Virginia (1617-1695), His Ancestors and Descendants. By Jennings Cropper Wise. Richmond, 1918. The gift of Mrs. William W. Richardson, State Librarian, Virginia D. A. R.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 42. Philadelphia, 1918. The gift of Mrs. Robert Alexander.

The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. By John W. Wayland. Two volumes, 1907, 1908.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 10, 21, 22, one copy each; Vols. 47, 48, 49, two copies each.

Chapter Year Books, 1918-1919. Washington, 1919.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, Vol. 52, Washington, 1918.

History of Knox County, O. By N. N. Hill, 1881.

Story of General Pershing. By Everett T. Tomlinson. New York, 1919.

Johannes Heintz and His Descendants. By John Clagett Proctor. Greenville, 1918. Presented by the Author, through Mrs. Velma Barber, of Columbia Chapter.

Stars and Stripes, a History of the United States Flag. By Charles W. Stewart. Boston, 1915. Presented by the Educational Specialties Company.

Journals of the Legislative Council of Colonial Virginia. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. Three volumes. Richmond, 1918.

Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. Philadelphia, 1840. Gift of Miss Jane Finckel.

A Collection of More than Four Hundred Autographs of Leading Citizens of New York.

. . . April, 1799. *Original Subscribers of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.* New York, 1919. Presented by the Bank.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. 2, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Henry G. Horner.

Sketches of Some of the Members of the Orange County, N. Y., Bar. By Walter O. Anthony, 1917. Presented by the Orange County Bar Association.

A Manual of the Reformed Church in America, 1628-1902. By Edward T. Corwin. New York, 1902. Presented by the Board of Publication.

Our Public Debt, an Historical Sketch. By Harvey E. Fisk. New York, 1919. Presented by the Bankers' Trust Company.

Centennial History of Illinois. Vol. 3. The

Era of the Civil War. By A. C. Cole. Springfield, 1919. Gift of the Illinois Historical Commission.

History of the 15th Regiment, Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865. Keokuk, 1887.

Battle of Atlanta and Other Campaigns. By G. M. Dodge. Council Bluffs, 1910.

Early Days at Council Bluffs. By C. H. Babbitt. Washington, 1916.

The last three volumes presented by Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell.

James Baird Weaver. By Fred E. Haynes. Iowa Biographical Series, 1919.

Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa, 1838-1918. By Ruth A. Gallaher. Iowa City, 1918.

The last two volumes presented by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The following twenty-one volumes were presented by Mrs. James H. Krom, Regent, Fort Antes Chapter:

History of the United States. By C. A. Goodrich. Hartford, 1824.

History of the United States, From Their First Settlement as Colonies to the Period of the Fifth Census in 1830. By W. Grimshaw. Philadelphia, 1841.

Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851. By Charles Cist. Cincinnati, 1851.

Sages and Heroes of the American Revolution. By L. Carroll Judson. Philadelphia, 1852.

History of the American Revolution. By John Lendrum. Two volumes, 1811.

History of New Jersey. Edited by W. H. Carpenter and T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia, 1853.

Biography of Andrew Jackson. By Philo A. Goodrich. New York, 1834.

History of the Origin of the Appellation Keystone State . . . Philadelphia, 1874.

Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin. Written by himself and continued by his grandson and others. Two volumes. Philadelphia, 1834.

Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States of America. By Benjamin J. Lossing. Three volumes. Hartford, 1868.

History of the American War, 1812-1815.

History and Topography of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Columbia, Juniata and Clinton Counties, Pa. By L. D. Rupp. Lancaster, 1847.

Journals, 1805-1807, of Zebulon Pike. Title page missing.

Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pa. By H. B. Wright. Philadelphia, 1873.

History of Lycoming County, Pa. 1876.

Dictionary of the Holy Bible. Containing a list of over two thousand subscribers, residents

of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Virginia, in 1807.

Poems. By Isabella Oliver. Containing a list of nearly one thousand subscribers, residents mainly of Pennsylvania, in 1805.

Reports and Proceedings, 1917-1918, of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Presented by the Society.

PAMPHLETS

Proceedings of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, 1919. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Society, S. A. R., for 1918. Presented by the President, C. Robert Churchill.

Wyoming Historical Society Miscellanies, 1919. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Numbers 2 and 3 of Vol. 3. Presented by Mrs. Henry B. Howell.

Samuel Henry Bradley's Recollections of Army Life. Genealogical data. Edited and presented by Kate E. Bradley.

Ancestry and Descendants of Col. George Irish, 1729-1801. Typewritten. Presented by Mrs. R. A. Wood.

The Ruggles Family. Line of Mrs. Benjamin R. Andrews. Compiled by Mrs. Robert A. Molyneux and presented by her.

Did Betsy Ross Design the Flag of the United States? By Franklin Hanford. Scottsville, N. Y., 1917. Presented by the Author.

Chronology, Hampton and Vicinity, 1607-1887. Compiled by Mrs. William W. Richardson, State Librarian, D. A. R., of Virginia, and presented by her.

The Battlefield of Guildford Courthouse. Presented.

Over Seven Hundred Marriage Bonds from Courthouses in North Carolina, Alabama and Kentucky. Copied and presented by Mrs. F. M. Andrews.

Typewritten Extract from W. J. Heller's *Historic Easton.* Presented by Mrs. H. B. Howell.

Additions to S. S. Grannis' *History of the Grannis Family in America, 1630-1900.* Compiled and presented by Anna M. C. Riley. MS.

Report of the Library Board, Virginia State Library, 1917-1918.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Sunday School of Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., 1900.

Souvenir Program and History, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Anniversary, 1774-1913, of Trinity M. E. Church, Alexandria, Va.

Objects, Publications, Officers and Members of the Columbia Historical Society, 1915.

The last three pamphlets presented by Miss Cordelia Jackson.

Pioneer Days in Illinois and Union County.

Typewritten. Gift of the Author, Mrs. George C. Parks, Regent, Rich Chapter; not Mrs. George C. Rich, of James Rich Chapter, as previously reported.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Silver Spring Presbyterian Church, Cumberland County, Pa. Presented by Miss Martha Jane Silver.

Some Records of Northrup and Tucker Families of Rhode Island. By Carrie E. Chatfield, 1914.

Family Records of Some Descendants of Robert Francis. By Carrie E. Chatfield, 1900.

The last two pamphlets presented by the Author.

Year Book of the American Clan Gregor Society, for 1917. Presented by the Society.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, May, June; *Genealogy*, April, May, June; *Illinois State Historical Society Journal*, April; *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, April; *Journal of American History*, No. 2, Vol. 12; *Massachusetts Magazine*, January, 1918; *Michigan Historical Magazine*, April; *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January; *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April; *New York Public Library Bulletin*, March; *News-Letter*, N. S. U. S. Daughters of 1812, June; *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, October, 1918; *Sprague's Journal of Maine History*, April; *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, April.

The above list comprises 70 books, 22 pamphlets and 17 periodicals; 55 books were presented, 4 received in exchange and 11 purchased. The 22 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FLOWER,
Librarian General.

The acceptance of the report of the Librarian General was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried.

The Curator General being absent, her report was read by Mrs. Pulsifer at Miss Barlow's request.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Museum has recently received many rare and beautiful articles.

The large tortoise shell comb, a gift from the Kansas City Chapter, Missouri, attracts marked attention. This comb measures five and three-quarter inches high and six inches around, was owned and worn at the inaugural

ball of General George Washington, in Federal Hall, on Wall Street, New York City, April 30, 1789, by Mrs. Clark, grandmother of Mrs. George P. Venable, of Lexington, Mo. The comb was brought to Missouri in 1837 by Mrs. Lucy Clark Anderson, daughter of the above Mrs. Clark, from Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Lucy Clark Anderson was the mother of Mrs. George P. Venale. Mr. Venable had this above data sworn to before a notary.

We also have several articles from the Custis family heirlooms of Virginia. Two hand-made gold chains, a miniature in a gold locket of Edward Parke Custis, a pair of gold pins, gold pencil, small locket, and a Genoese filigree silver card case. Presented by Mrs. Bettie Custis, Ambler, Va.

Our collection of snuff boxes is unique; two have come in since the last Board meeting, one round one from Mrs. L. E. Cummings, D. C., an oblong one of curly maple, from Mrs. Fred A. Sawyer, New York (Tioga Point Chapter).

A tiny china engagement box with an inscription, "To you, my 'dear, I am sincere"; this box was the gift of Ensign Elias Parker to Dorothy Fletcher, both of Westford, Mass. Elias, who was a son of Leonard Parker, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Arcade, N. Y., in 1829, leaving Dorothy with several of her ten children about her at their home there. They remember her weeping over this tiny box, which was one of her most cherished possessions, about which clustered the romance and fond recollections of her youth. Presented by Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado, a grandniece.

Among the other gifts, bellows, from Mrs. H. G. Kilkenney, N. H. Cup and saucer (Old Chelsea), from Mrs. M. E. Callahan, Mass. Embroidered needle or bill book, gift of Mrs. L. E. Cummings, D. C., for "Continental Chapter."

Flowered china saucer, presented by Mrs. George Fernald, Fla., in honor of her Chapter, "Sallie Harrison."

A sand shaker, from Mrs. George Chamberlain, Fla. Continental currency (\$30) and a Maryland Lottery ticket, dated 1818. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Stillman Fisher, Va.

A blue and white china plate, from the Alcock potteries, or "Hill Top pottery," Burslem, England. Presented by Miss Catherine B. Barlow, D. C.

A fine eyelet embroidered collar, presented by Mrs. G. L. Mullock, N. Y.

A chest that was formerly the property of Jared Joy, of Cohasset, Mass., who was a member of the original Boston Tea Party. This chest is particularly interesting because the newspaper with which it is lined contains

the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President George Washington, dated January 12, 1795. Miss Evvie Fuller Dalby, a member of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, of Boston, Mass., in the name of said chapter, presents it to the National Society D. A. R. Miss Dalby is a great-great-granddaughter of Jared Joy.

I report the gift of a very beautiful chair to Memorial Continental Hall, from Mrs. Williard T. Block, who during Congress asked me to receive it. As there was no place in the Museum for it I waited for an opportunity to open the way, which came one day. In passing through the Library I saw Mrs. Lockwood resting in a very uncomfortable chair. I leaned over her and said, "you ought to have a more comfortable chair," she looked up and said "get me one," and my thoughts flashed at once to Mrs. Block. I interviewed the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, who instructed me to get a closer description of the chair. I wrote at once to Mrs. Block all of this story, and received its photograph, upon which I sent for it, and I am happy to state that it is now in the Library, accompanied by a footstool. And if it pleases the Board, I should suggest that it may be known as The Block Chair, for the special use of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood during her life. This chair was a favorite seat for Mr. Block, and Mrs. Block presents it as a memorial to her husband, and the silver plate will bear that inscription.

I recommend that the salary of my clerk, Miss Mary E. L. Hall, be raised to from \$75 to \$85 a month, to take effect July 1st. During the past six months Miss Hall has not only given the duties of my office most efficient service, but her aptitude to fine details gives promise of her becoming one of the most accomplished clerks in our employ.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

There being no objections the report, without recommendation, was adopted. The President General ruled the recommendation was out of order, inasmuch as the Board had referred all matters regarding the clerks to the Executive Committee, and the recommendations of that committee had already been confirmed by the Board earlier in the day.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General
Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the work in my office is quite up to date, notwithstanding the increased amount of it incidental to the

Congress. The Twenty-eighth Congress having voted to immediately print the resolutions adopted by that body and send them to each State and Chapter Regent, nearly 1800 copies were mailed from my office before the 1st of May. Within the next two weeks copies of the revised Constitution and By-Laws and the new pamphlet, containing instructions from the different offices, were sent out to the National Board of Management, chapter regents, and those members making request for them.

In this connection I want to strongly urge upon all chapters to see that the full report of the election of new officers with their names and addresses is sent in at once to the Organizing Secretary General by the retiring secretaries, in order that all this valuable material sent out by the National Society may go to the proper officer of the chapter. The lists in the various offices at Memorial Continental Hall, from which all communications to chapters are addressed, cannot be correct unless the chapters keep the Organizing Secretary General informed of changes in their officers.

During the months of April and May 810 letters were received and 619 answered.

It is interesting to note that the number of application blanks sent out in these two months exceeded by 1500 those mailed in April and May of 1918.

The supplies issued were as follows:

Application blanks	8,442
Constitutions	2,279
Pamphlet of Necessary Information to Chapters	2,033
Leaflet on General Information.....	490
Leaflet "How to Become a Member"	385
Transfer cards	523

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,

Corresponding Secretary General.

The report was approved without objection.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter received from Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President, conveying the cabled acknowledgment of appreciation of the President, and a letter from the British Embassy conveying the acknowledgment of the King and Queen of England, for the resolutions adopted at the Congress.

Miss Crowell read also a communication from the District of Columbia Executive Committee requesting a ruling by the Board as to whether one of the provisions of the constitution might not be held in abeyance until further consideration of this provision by the Congress.

A letter requesting reinstatement was read

from Mrs. Rich. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to notify Mrs. Rich that under the provisions of the constitution there could be a rehearing of her case only upon the ground of newly discovered evidence or upon the ground of fraud in the procurement of the sentence of expulsion.

In regard to the communication from the District Executive Committee the Board having no jurisdiction in the matter, no action was taken.

At 1.30 the Board took a recess for luncheon, reconvening at 2.40.

The afternoon session being called to order, the President General introduced Mr. Richard H. Thompson, who presented to the Society a very valuable collection of relics connected with Commodore Joshua Barney that had been in the possession of his aunts, recently deceased, who were direct descendants of Commodore Barney. Much interest was manifested by the members in the gifts, and the motion of Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Hall, *that we accept these gifts from the descendants of Commodore Joshua Barney with deep appreciation*, was carried unanimously.

The President General stated that her attention had been called to the fact that some years ago a flag had been given to the United States House of Representatives by some chapter, that the flag was now in very bad condition, and it was thought the National Society would wish to replace this flag. Inasmuch as the flag was to be used nationally it was felt by the members of the Board that it would be proper for the National Society itself to present the flag, so on motion of Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Grant, it was carried, *that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, present a flag to the House of Representatives for the Speaker's desk.*

Mrs. Robbins, of the District of Columbia, appeared on behalf of the Smith-Tower Educational bill. The bill was discussed somewhat by the members, but no action taken.

The President General referred to the kindness of the Red Cross in furnishing to the officers and clerks of the Society cards admitting them to the cafeteria during the hours when the general public was not admitted, which had proved a very great accommodation and was much appreciated. Mrs. Talbot moved *that the National Board express to the Red Cross, through the Recording Secretary, our appreciation of its courtesies during the lunch hour.* This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

Miss Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee
Madam President General and members of the
National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has but a brief report to offer at this time. The building within and without has been put in order for the summer, and the grounds about the building are receiving the best of care and development.

Now that the inventory has been completed, your committee would ask each National officer or Regent of a State having a room to promptly report all accessions of furnishings or gifts to this committee, that they may be at once included in this list, so that it may in this manner be kept up to date.

The contract for coal for the coming winter has been placed with the firm of W. R. Grace.

On account of the continued high cost of roofing material and labor the Superintendent has recommended that the temporary repairs be continued on the roof as during the past two years.

The printing equipment having become inadequate to the present needs of the Society and the present machine being no longer manufactured, we recommend the purchase of a Multigraph printing press which will take care of more of our printing. The cost of this press and outfit (\$535) is less than we paid for the old one, it is larger and will enable us to do more work within the building. The type-setter used with the present machine can be used with the multigraph, thereby saving us \$100 additional on the purchase.

The Art Committee has approved the gift to the West Virginia room of a table belonging to a Revolutionary hero of that State, and also for temporary hanging of a framed collection of war division insignia for the Michigan room.

A request has been received from the Historian General for a new Oliver typewriter in that office to replace the one now there. This can be obtained for about \$50, and I would ask that this request be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report was accepted without the recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried, that *the typewriter for the Historian General's office be purchased*. With regard to the printing equipment, the Chairman was requested to arrange some estimate of the amount of printing done in the building in a year and the cost of that same printing if done on the outside, and bring the matter up again for consideration at the October Board meeting.

Mrs. Minor was presented and read the report of the Magazine Committee.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Since my report submitted to you during the last Congress for the year ending March 31, 1919, three numbers of the magazine have been issued, the April, May and June issues, and the fourth, the July number, is now in press and will be sent out promptly the first of the month.

Estimates have been procured for publishing the magazine for another year from three firms—beside the present publishers—not that there had been any dissatisfaction with the J. B. Lippincott Company—but because they had given notice that after the present contract expired, July 1, 1919, they would be obliged to increase the price of publication. Therefore it was deemed wise to ascertain if other firms would do it for less. The result was that the most satisfactory arrangements could be made with our present publishers—and accordingly, articles of agreement have been drawn up and will be signed by your President General and your Chairman, on the part of the Society, and by Mr. Balch, representing the J. B. Lippincott Company. When this is done it will be placed on file in the office of the Recording Secretary.

The cost the coming year will be about 12 per cent. more than for last year.

Our publishers also have charge of our advertising business, and inform me the outlook is better for increased advertising the coming year.

The subscription list numbers 10,947 today, but 3700 of these expire in June. With these deducted we will have about 2000 more than last year at this time. Renewals are coming in at the rate of about 65 per day.

Again I wish to remind you of what I reported at Congress—that the present subscription price of the magazine will not and can not cover the expense of issuing it.

The difference between receipts and expenditures must be considered as one of the legitimate expenses of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman.

Mrs. Minor referred to a bill for \$24 for the rental of an Underwood typewriter furnished by the Underwood Company to Miss Finch from September, 1916, which had been brought to Mrs. Minor's attention by the company on May 23, 1919, which she had not felt authorized to pay, inasmuch as the Society had furnished Miss Finch a machine for her use as Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Mrs. Minor recommended, however, that as the amount

was comparatively small, the Society pay the bill rather than have this amount stand charged against the Society. *The adoption of recommendation of Chairman of Magazine Committee* was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbot, and carried.

Miss Lincoln read her report, as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I hope that the 10,000 or more subscribers of the Magazine will endorse my statement that our periodical is improving with every issue. In the past six months we have been extremely fortunate in securing timely articles from both notable writers and high government officials, whose ideas and viewpoints are of vital interest to-day and will be of historical value in the future. Among these contributors have been two members of the Cabinet, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Lane's article, entitled "Making Americans," is to appear in the July Magazine. It is an article which will appeal especially to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the education and Americanization of the foreign-born is one of the great undertakings of this patriotic society.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. George Barnett we received her article on "The Wreckage and Salvage of War," which has brought more favorable comment to the Magazine than anything we have heretofore published. Although Mrs. Barnett has given a series of lectures on her experiences in France, this is the only magazine for which she has written. The illustrations were photographs of actual war scenes, taken by the U. S. Signal Corps on the battlefield.

In connection with this, I have the pleasure of announcing that we have two other most interesting and valuable articles on war topics, coming in the July and August magazines, respectively. The first is an account of the soldier insignia of the American Expeditionary Force, by Mr. Max Kauffmann, son of the owner of the Washington *Evening Star*. His article is profusely illustrated with more than fifty of these insignia. This is the most complete collection yet gotten together as the War Department files still lack many of the Divisional insignia used abroad. In numerous cases Mr. Kauffmann has had the *Star* photographer stop returned soldiers in the street and photograph the insignia on their shoulders.

The article by General Amos Fries, who

commanded the Chemical Warfare Division abroad, presents a branch of the service little known to the public and one of invaluable aid in winning the war. General Fries has called his article, "Chemical Warfare—the Breath of Death," and it is most interesting. He has furnished us with twelve illustrations. The pictures of field scenes and enemy material are all official photographs taken by the Signal Corps, while the others are by the Chemical Warfare Service.

A valuable series of articles will start in the September magazine by Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General, on the military organizations of the American Revolution. Much confusion exists as to these different military organizations, and Miss Pierce's very able articles will aid many people in proving Revolutionary service of their ancestors, and thus establishing their eligibility to this society.

We have also coming in the September and October magazines articles on the history of discipline in the Navy and a comparison of the American girl of 1919 and 1719 by Kate Dickinson Sweetser, whose books are well known.

Our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, with whom we have just renewed our printing contract, have done exceptionally good work during the past two years. They have never failed to bring the magazine out on time in spite of the handicaps of war conditions, such as scarcity of labor, heatless days, lightless days, and the shortage of material.

At the present day we have 10,947 subscribers, beating our record of a year ago reported at the meeting last June, by 1647 more subscribers. From the total I have given you must come the June expirations, which amount to 3705. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, told you that the renewals are coming in on an average of sixty-five a day. This is most encouraging, for it shows the magazine is making headway. Frequently the renewals are accompanied by letters, and the Business Office has given me these extracts, showing the writers' opinions of the magazine:

Mrs. LUCY WOODHALL HAZLETT, Bangor, Me.

"I have taken the magazine for years and would not do without it. It is not loyalty alone which prompts me to take it; I am getting my money's worth back, with interest, all the time. The mystery to me is how the Regents and Officers of chapters can believe they can be loyal and faithful and work understandingly without taking our magazine, and reading with interest every word of it.

ELLA HOWARD HARRIE, Baltimore, Md.

"I enjoy each number more and more, and could not do without my D. A. R. Magazine.

. . . I send the magazine after I read it to the younger members of the family, hoping to kindle patriotism in them."

A. LOU NEILSON, Oxford, Miss.

"I have taken it myself—if only the Daughters took it and read it what a kindling of enthusiasm there would be."

CORA A. CAIN, Savanna, Okla.

"I could not be a member of D. A. R. if I did not read the articles therein, it was just splendid last year."

MRS. A. G. HOOTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to the best edited and patriotic magazine in our country. It should be in every home throughout the land."

SARAH J. PAINE, Chicago, Ill.

"I have taken it many years and cannot afford to give it up. Every Daughter ought to take it. I do not want to miss any, as they mean so much to me. I want to get them bound."

The July magazine is in press and the material for the August issue was sent on June 23d to Lippincott.

It has been a year of hard work for all concerned in the management of the magazine, but the results repay us. May I ask that the members of this Board use their influence both in and outside the Society in securing more subscribers, for we can only develop the magazine insofar as the members support it.

I wish to thank the President General and the National Board for all they have accomplished, and to express my sincere appreciation of their courtesy to me.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Marie Van Buren Gordon, Victoria, Ill.; Miss Etta J. Nott, Charleston, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Miss Annie Sanford Head, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Mrs. Lucy Allen Smart, Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Donaldson Sinclair, Steubenville, O.

The State Regent of Illinois requests the authorization of a chapter at Lawrenceville, Ill.

The reappointment of Miss Anna Mary Riddick, of Suffolk, Va., is requested by the State Regent of Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections the report was accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board, 574; total admitted, 1380; total number of original and supplemental papers verified, 1818.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Registrar General.

Miss Pierce moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for 574 applicants for membership; seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 574 applicants admitted to membership in the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented two additional names for reinstatement, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of two members. Seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared the two members reinstated in the National Society.

The President General referred to the fact that Mrs. Anderson, who was only paid during the week of Congress for being the parliamentarian, had served the Society cheerfully at all times during the year and was quite willing to continue to do so, but especially since the new Constitution went into effect, with the many questions arising in state and chapter by-laws, the service required had been so constant that it would seem the National Society should not continue to accept without cost this service. Mrs. Talbot moved that Mrs. Anderson be retained as Parliamentarian during the interim before the next Congress, and the matter of reimbursement be deferred to the President General. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a request from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter for the privilege of selling flowers at the Twenty-ninth Congress. On motion of Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbot, it was carried that Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter be

granted privilege of selling flowers during Twenty-ninth Congress.

A resolution was read from the Sierra Chapter regarding restriction of immigration.

The President General spoke at some length with regard to the Americanization work planned by the National Society under Mrs. Howell as Chairman. An animated discussion of the whole subject ensued, in the course of which Miss McDuffee told of the points brought out at the important Americanization conference held in Washington in the spring under the Department of the Interior.

The President General reported that Miss Kitty Cheatham, who has been devoting herself to the community work during the war, and who gave an illustrated talk at the Memorial Continental Hall Committee meeting the night before, had presented from the author, Augusta E. Stetson, C.S.D., a complete set of slides illustrating the address and song, "Our America." The Recording Secretary General was requested to send a letter of appreciation.

The National Board of Management having voted to accept a new design for the President General's pin, illustrations of the design submitted were shown to the Board for their approval, and new designs for the pins for the State Regents and Vice Presidents General were also shown, but the designs were not decided upon because of the small attendance of these officers. The designs selected at the April meeting for the National Officers are now being made and will be ready in the near future.

The President General stated that she had been in communication with the French Government through their representatives in this

country and had had letters from various officials, and had been informed that the region about Tilloloy had been placed under the charge of Mme. de Billy, wife of the former French Deputy High Commissioner to this country, so the Daughters might feel assured their matters would be given careful consideration. The President General stated that she expected to leave for France about the 15th of August to personally look into the matter of placing in the proper hands the money raised by the Daughters for the restoration of Tilloloy; that proper letters of introduction to the government officials in France would be furnished her by the French Commissioners in this country, and every effort would be put forth by them to facilitate the work of the Daughters. In the meantime, the report has been received from the committee in the district of Tilloloy that some of the money is needed at once to furnish the necessities of living to those villagers who have already gone back to the village, and it was hoped that at least a thousand dollars of the money raised could be at once placed at the disposal of the committee in charge of the reconstruction work under the French government. On motion of Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Harris, it was carried, *that the question of advancing \$1000 toward the needs of Tilloloy be left to the discretion of the President General and Treasurer General.*

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved as read, and at 5.25 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.



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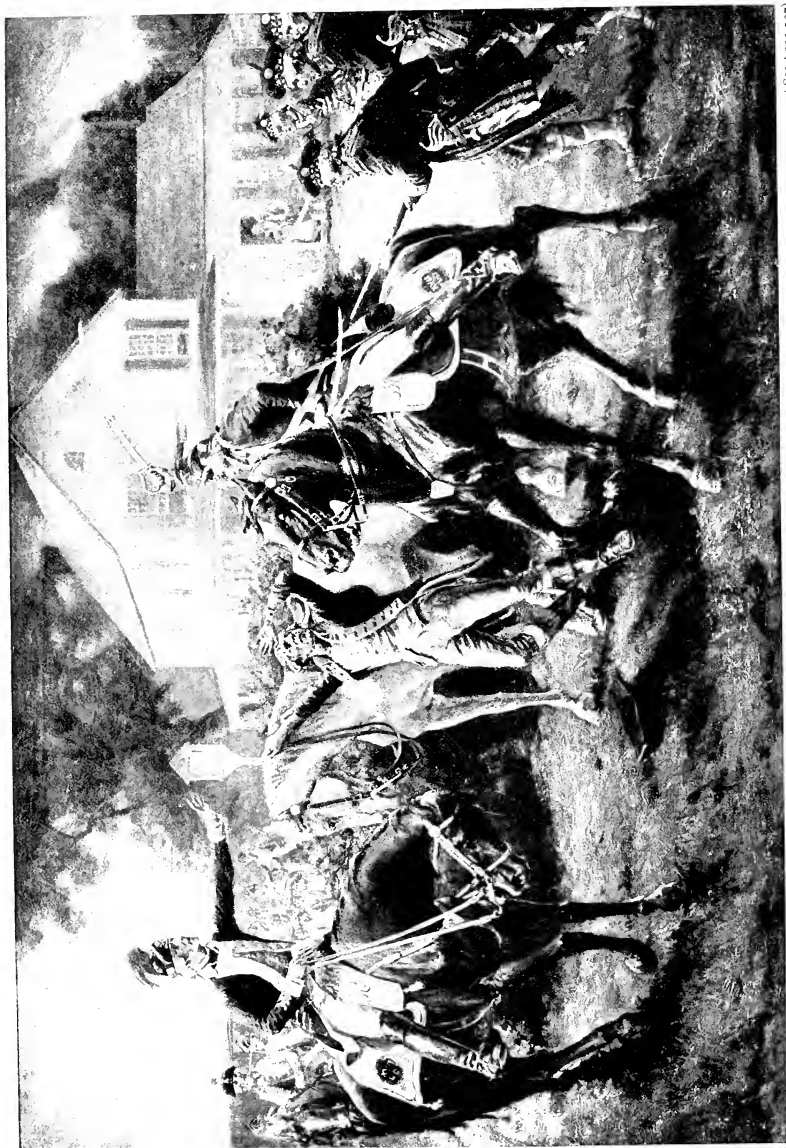
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(See page 537)

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1919

WHOLE No. 326

THE AMERICAN GIRL: 1719-1919

By Kate Dickinson Sweetser

Author of: "Ten American Girls from History," "Ten Girls from Dickens,"
"Ten Great Adventures"

Illustrations By Julie C. Pratt



ON the Boston Common we see them first, the American girls of 1749—and a pretty sight they were, celebrating the fourth-anniversary of the founding of the "Boston Society for promoting Industry and Frugality." There were three hundred of them there, "young spinsters" all, spinning on their wheels under the great over-arching trees, with the carpet of grass under their pretty feet and a sky over their heads as blue as many of the eyes intent on the work they were doing, while the low hum of the revolving wheels made music to many ears, as the flax flew under their skillful fingers.

For many a day after that anniversary,

NOTE.—Thanks are due to Mrs. Alice Morse's "Two Centuries of Costume," "Home Life in Colonial Days," and "Diary of Anna Green Winslow," also to *Scribner's Magazine* for quotations and facts embodied in this article.

spinning was one of the main industries of the Colonial maiden. In all the processes of flax raising and its various uses, the girls of the households were most proficient, and so charming a picture did a pretty maid make seated at her wheel that an old ballad records of an impetuous lover:

"He kissed Mistress Polly when the clock-reel ticked,"—the clock reel being a machine which counted the exact number of strands in a knot and ticked when the right number had been wound. Then the spinner would stop and tie a knot and a lover's moment had come.

In the days of the Revolution the women of the Colonies banded together in patriotic societies called Daughters of Liberty, and determined to wear only clothing of home manufacture. They met at the different homes to spin, each one bringing her wheel, and at one meeting



THEY PASS BEFORE US
COLONIAL GIRL, REVOLUTIONARY BELLE, BEAUTY OF THE EMPIRE



IN SLOW PARADE
PERIOD, BRAVE GIRL OF THE CIVIL WAR, AND HEROINE OF TODAY

seventy linen wheels were in use—at another, where there were forty-four women present, they spun 2223 knots of linen and tow, and wove one linen sheet and two towels. In 1777 Miss Eleanor Fry of Rhode Island spun enough linen yarn in one day to weave twelve handkerchiefs, and at a time when there were about five or six skeins to a pound of flax, and the pay for spinning was sixpence a skein. Sisters these, of the women in Red Cross work-rooms of our day!

Martha Washington always carefully dyed her worn-out silk gowns and scraps to a desired shade, ravelled them carefully, wound them on bobbins and had them woven into chair and cushion coverings, showing a creditable thrift in the First Lady of the Land which is worthy of emulation.

In the summer of 1775 when the needed supplies to outfit the Continental Army were painfully meager, the Provincial Congress made a demand on the people for thirteen thousand warm coats to be ready for the soldiers by the time cold weather came. The request sounds like many similar ones made of the women and girls of our own war days. Then, as now, there was no faltering, no refusal. "By hundreds of hearthstones throughout the country wool-wheels and hand-loom were eagerly started, and the order was filled by the patriotic women, young and old, of America."

But spinning and weaving were not the only occupations that filled the daylight hours of the American woman of earlier days, as is shown by a glance at the diary of a young girl of Connecticut, by the name of Abigail Foote. The following is only one of many similar entries:

"Fix'd gown for Prude,—Mend Mother's Riding-hood,—Spun short thread,—Fix'd two gowns for Welsh's girls,—Carded tow,—Spun linen,—Work'd on Cheese-basket.—Hatchell'd

flax with Hannah. We did 51 lbs. apiece,—Pleated and ironed,—Read a sermon of Doddridge's,—Spooled a piece,—Milked the Cows,—Spun linen, did 50 knots,—Made a broom of Guinea wheat straw,—Spun thread to whiten,—Set a Red Dye,—Had two scholars from Mrs. Taylor's,—carded two pounds of whole wool and felt Nationly,—Spun harness twine,—Scoured the Pewter."

Truly a busy young person, this Miss Abigail Foote! Broom making was one of the special industries in which girls took an active part. Another duty of the younger women was tending and picking geese. Goose-picking was hard, and unpleasant, as a stocking had to be pulled over the bird's head to keep it from biting, and the pickers had to wrap their heads in cloths and wear old clothing as the down flew everywhere.

The making of samplers, while less necessary than many other occupations, was another employment which the girls of early America took seriously, and many of the examples which have been handed down are charming in their quaint phrasing and wool-worked figures of man and beast. That all kinds of needlework were carefully taught is shown by a set of rules printed in 1821, the rules having been used for at least a century. "The girls were first shown how to turn a hem on a piece of waste paper; then they proceeded to the various stitches in this order; to hem, to sew and to fell a seam, to draw threads and hemstitch, to gather and sew on gathers, to make button-holes, to sew on buttons, to do herring-bone stitch, to darn, to mark, to tuck, whip and sew on a frill."

Even in the homes of the wealthy, where there were many serving maids to do their mistresses' bidding, it was necessary for the daughters of the family to help with the cooking, and there was much of it to do, for the housewife of that time felt disgraced if her larder was not



overflowing with pies, cakes and bread. There were also two annual pieces of work in which the young women of every household took an active part—in the spring, candle-dipping, and the autumn, soap-making, which latter was a most tedious kind of work, but necessary, for the soft soap was used in the big monthly washes common to every household in Colonial days. The periods devoted to such hard labor were doubtless enlivened with thoughts and talk of the next quilting bee,—as they were held frequently in every settlement, and served as an excuse for merry gatherings of the young folk.

Even with this fleeting glimpse of the girls of early centuries at their work, we see that they were never idle. It was an age of serious, almost solemn existence except for the rare instances where light-hearted youth over-rode all barriers of custom and acted according to its own sweet will. And in accordance with this prevailing temper of mind, there was for a time a somber note of useful economy in the dress of the early Colonists. But such simplicity never prevails for long, and soon there crept in an echo of the extravagant dressing obtaining at that time among Court circles in England, until finally the Massachusetts General Court felt obliged to pass laws forbidding the purchase of garments with silver, gold,

or thread lace on them. Thirty-eight young women of the Connecticut Valley were brought before the court for breaking these laws, and a young girl named Hannah Lyman came before the Magistrates wearing the very cap they had objected to, in "a flaunting manner," which calm proceeding of sixteen year old Hannah showed a certain ominous defiance of her sex of man-made laws concerning woman's apparel. Soon the change in regard to such matters became general, and there came into vogue "a very elaborate and extravagant mode of dress," even little girls being dressed in the formal and elegant and wholly inappropriate fashion of their mothers. Little tots wore vast hoop-petticoats, heavy stays, and high-heeled shoes, and to protect their complexions, they wore masks of cloth, satin or velvet. Dolly Payne, who afterwards became the wife of President Madison, went to school "wearing a white linen mask to keep every ray of sun from her fair skin, a sunbonnet sewed on her head every morning by her careful mother, and long gloves covering the hands and arms." Contrast that, if you will, with the sunburned, freckled, hatless, short-socked youngster of our day and give many thanks!

Every year in the middle of the Eighteenth Century our first President sent

to England for an outfit for his step-daughter, and the order included Pack-thread stays, stiff silk coats, masks, caps, bonnets, bibs, ruffles, necklaces, fans, of silk, and leather pumps, eight pairs of kid mitts and four pairs of gloves! A little New England girl in a Boston school, when twelve years old, had twelve silk gowns, but her teacher wrote home that she must have another one of a recently imported rich fabric, and it was at once bought for her because it was "suitable for her rank and station."

By the latter part of the Eighteenth Century in America young people who belonged to families of high social standing and wealth, were leading lives as purposeless and frivolous as that of any Twentieth Century girl, and it is especially illuminating to note that when John Hancock was President of the Continental Congress, amid all his responsibilities and perplexities, he took pleasure in sending a gift to his lady-love, fair Dorothy Quincy. On sending it he wrote:

"I have sent you by Doer Church, in a paper box directed to you, the following things for your acceptance & which I do insist you wear. If you do not I shall think the Donor is the objection.—2 pair white silk, 4 pair white thread stockings which I think will fit you. 1 pr. Black Satin Shoes. 1 pr. Black Calem do. . . One very pretty light hat, 1 neat airy Summer Cloak, 2 Caps, 1 Fann.

Yours without Reserve

JOHN HANCOCK.

And *that* before they were married! Can our age furnish a better text for exhortation to parents? I think not.

Eliza Southgate, a child of Dr. and Mrs. Southgate of Leicester, Massachusetts, who was born in 1783, writes from a school at the age of fourteen where she is being "finished" after the habit of the day, that she is studying "writing, reading and cyphering, also learning French and Dancing." She adds "We get up early in the morning and

make our beds and sweep the chamber. There's four beds in the chamber, and two persons in each bed. We have chocolate for breakfast and supper."

On a visit to a friend in Boston, Eliza writes of many balls and assemblies. Also there is a hint of a certain defiance of rigorous rules of etiquette in the sentence "Richard Cutts went shopping with me yesterday morn. Engaged to go to the play with him next week." (How about the *shocking* freedom of the girl of today?) In her third letter to her mother, Eliza writes:

. . . "Now Mamma what do you think I am going to ask for—A Wig. Eleanor Coffin has got a new one just like my hair, and only 5 dollars. I must either cut my hair or have one. I cannot dress it at all stylish. Mrs. Coffin bought Eleanor's and says that . . . she will get me one just like it. How much time it will save—in one year! We could save it in pins and paper, besides the trouble. At the Assembly I was quite ashamed of my head, for nobody had long hair. If you will consent to my having one do send me over a 5 dollar bill by the post immediately after you receive this, for I am in hopes to have it for the next Assembly."

There seems to be an undercurrent in that little note which is reminiscent of some girls we know in this year of 1919, even though their plea is not for wigs. But in one way the girls of that time were ahead of our own daughters,—they were taught the art of penmanship and of self-expression in letter writing. Letters were more difficult and expensive to send, and therefore more was expressed in them, but aside from that, it was an age when thoughts on serious matters, such as religion and government, were expressed by young women who would today be considered entirely too immature to be taken seriously even by their own contemporaries.

In the year of 1802, when Eliza was nineteen, she visited a friend in Portland, Maine, and we find distinct evidence that

youth calls to youth in varying phases, but the same language, through the centuries, for Eliza admits having:

"Such a frolic! Such a chain of adventures I never before met with, nay, the page of romance never presented its equal. 'Tis now Monday,—but a little more method, that I may be understood. I have just ended my Assembly's adventure,—never got home till this morning. Thursday it snowed violently, the snow drifts were very large. However, as it was the last Assembly I could not resist the temptation of going, as I knew all the world would be there. About 7 I went downstairs and found young Charles Coffin, the minister, in the parlor. After the usual enquiries were over, he stared awhile at my feathers and flowers, asked if I was going out;—I told him I was going to the Assembly. 'Think, Miss Southgate,' said he, after a long pause. 'Think would you go out to *meeting* in such a storm as this?'"

There followed a reproof from the reverend gentleman, which Eliza heard in silence unwilling, so she says "to begin an argument that I was unable to support."

In the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, we find in the diary of a bright young girl by the name of Anna Green Winslow, who was being educated in a Boston school, the following entry which is so characteristic of the times; Anna writes,

"Yesterday towards evening I took a walk with cousin Sally . . . I had my HEDDUS (head) roll on." (Even the heads of the youngest girls were top-heavy at that time with huge rolls of artificial hair.) "Aunt Deming said it ought not to be made at all. It makes my head itch & burn like anything, Mamma. This famous roll is not made wholly of a red Cow Tail, but is a mixture of that and horsehair (very course), & a little human hair of yellow hue, that I suppose was taken out of the back part of an old wig. When it first came home Aunt put it on & my new cap on it, she then took up her apron and mesur'd me, and from the roots of my hair on my forehead to the top of my notions, I mesur'd above an inch longer than I did downwards from the roots of my hair to the end of my chin. Nothing renders a young person more amiable than virtue & modesty, without the help of false hair" . . . !

Bad enough, so we sigh, the powder and rouge of 1919, but how about these head rolls and wigs—the hair cut and singed and curled into lifelessness according to the mode of the moment? What of the masks—linen, silk or velvet—that kept every ray of sunlight from young faces? Do I hear someone murmur: "Yes, but the girl of today smokes cigarettes and drinks cocktails." True, but this Century is not alone in its claim to such weakness, for who has not seen some snuffbox of too dainty fashioning for masculine use? And of a young people's party at which Anna Winslow was one of the guests she wrote:

"Our treat was nuts, raisins, cakes, Wine, Punch, hot and cold, and all in great plenty."

And that party with its plentiful supply of wine and punch was no unusual affair for the young people of that day, as history assures us!

During the Revolution there was much elaborate dressing among young women, for while the men of the Continental Army were bitterly opposed to having the girls of their country take part in the festivities given by the British, yet all their efforts to curb the fair damsels were useless, and they went on their independent way, flirting and dancing with gallant Redcoats, wearing their most lovely gowns and displaying their most alluring charms to fascinate the visiting officers. Gowns of that day were waves and billows of gauze, so were caps, bonnets, petticoats and even cloaks, and with these were worn many paste ear-rings, buckles, pins, necklaces and hair ornaments to enhance the beauty and attractiveness of the wearers.

Phillip Fithian, tutor in a Virginia home, in his diary speaks of a Miss Washington, then a guest in the home,



"She has but lately had an opportunity for Instruction in Dancing, yet she moves with Propriety when she dances a Minuett and without Flirts or vulgar Capers when she dances a Reel or County Dance."

Evidently others of his acquaintance were given to "Flirts and Capers!"

Again he describes another guest,

"She is a well-set Maid of a proper height, neither high nor low. Her aspect when she is sitting is *masculine* and *dauntless*. . . . Her hair is a dark brown, which was crap'd up very high & in it she had a ribbon interwoven, with an artificial flower. At each of her ears dangled a Brilliant Jewel. She was pinched in rather too *near* in a pair of new fashioned stays, which I think are a nuisance both to us and themselves. For the late importation of stays, said to be most fashionable now in London are produced so high upwards we can scarce have any view at all of Lady's snowy necks, and on the contrary, they are extended down so low that whenever Ladies wear them, either young or old, have occasion to Walk, the motion necessary for Walking must, I think, cause a disagreeable friction against the lower edge of the Stays, which is so hard and unyielding. I imputed the Flush which was visible on her face to her being swaithed up, Body, Soul and Limbs together, in her Stays."

What a picture! And how about this, —a new note in the now turning tide of fashions, when puffs and hoops and colossal head-dresses are being given over—for what? A French fashion Journal of 1806 announces:

"Pantaloons of corded cambric, trimmed round the bottom with lace or fine muslin made their appearance on ladies in the Gardens last Sunday." The pantalet had arrived!—

A month later the same magazine recorded, "The pantaloons will have but a short run, being ungraceful." Four months later came this:

"A few of our *haut ton* have adopted the short frock and the trousers of the same texture, edged with lace. This dress is much too singular to be general."

An evening dress of that date had long satin trousers to the ankle, edged with three ruffles of pink and white. Over these, reaching only to the knees, was a scant pink satin 'chemise dress,' short and edged with similar ruffles, while the head-dress was an array of lace cap that looked like a night-cap—the whole being as grotesque a costume as ever disfigured a good looking person.

Next in evidence came the Empire gown, which showed a strong revulsion of feeling against the costly materials in use before that time. The most famous wearer of the Empire gown was Madame Recamier, of whom one always thinks in connection with the clinging, scant, transparent dress of the period. All the underwear worn with the Empire creations was of thin texture, close fitting, and but few pieces of it worn. A description of Madame Bonaparte's dress at her marriage says:

"All the clothes worn by the bride might have been put in my pocket. Her dress was of muslin, richly embroidered, of extremely fine texture. Beneath her dress she wore but one garment."

Some belles of that day, more proper than others, wore a tucker with the low-cut gowns a scrap of tulle, called a "Modesty bit," one of which inspired the following lines:

"And where their bosoms you do view
The truth I do declare, O!
A modesty they all must have
If ne'er a smock they wear, O!"

A daring young woman, even appeared one night, without a chemise under her clinging gown, an offense equally as heinous as that of our own day, when gowns are cut V shaped from neck to waist line in the back, and boast little more in the way of concealment in front.

But to return to the Empire period, for the benefit of such critics as view the foibles and fashions of our modern girls with a degree of severity approaching injustice. The chemise dress worn by day as well for evening attire was fashioned of the sheerest material obtainable, and must needs be made tight to form of bosom, drawn very low at each corner of neck, and worn with crossed pearl slide to separate the bosom." A very vulgar looking accessory to such gowns was a gold net which confined the breasts.

In the five years from 1805 to 1810, a one-sided effect was eagerly sought after in dress and hair arrangement. In one case the top of one boot only was turned over to show a fur edging. With the thin gowns one garter was ordered, a beribboned and buckled garter, proving plainly, so declares Mrs. Earle in her *Two Centuries of Costume*, that "garters did not blush unseen, but peeped out shyly—or boldly for all we know—through a cloud of mulle or tulle. Every article pertaining to dress was one sided, even the skirts being of uneven length. Sometimes one sleeve was opened up to the arm size,

or a tunic slashed at one side." There is no reference made to a petticoat being worn under the open tunic, which, says Mrs. Earle, "I must say frankly is precisely like the most severely reprehended dress of one of our modern spectacular plays, a dress that was finally discarded in deference to public opinion. Yet this robe was worn calmly by our discreet and proper great-grandmothers!"

Time fails us to go into the details of the slow alteration of dress and the progress toward the healthy, comfortable sport costume of the athletic girl of the last years of the Nineteenth Century, and her of our own day whose clothing is worn loose and yet with trim smartness, and whose sun-bronzed skin and hardened muscles would have been deemed a crime by her sisters of olden days.

Back and forth swings the pendulum of progress, while they pass before us in slow parade,—Colonial daughters, Revolutionary belle, beauty of the Empire period, brave girl of the Civil War,—emancipated young person of today. Some of them are courtesying low as they pass, a handsome couple moves with the stately grace through quadrille and minuet, others are lost in the dreamy measures of the old waltz. What now? There has come a break in the ranks, a change of manner, of music, of costumes, of step. They are coming towards us so fast that we are confused, have lost the tread of the rhythmic feet, see only a whirling maze of Girls, hopping, dipping, scuffling, jumping, twisting, walking. And is this a dance? *Never!* It is merely the expression of free bodies, free minds, free human beings, happy, untrammelled, bound to involve if their leaders do not lag behind and criticise and curb too recklessly. The vision changes back into one of the olden days,

and we hear the merry laughter and see the flying feet of the American girls at the British *Meschianza*, where it seemed they had no other purpose than to amuse and be adored.—And what now? A clear-cut picture of the girl of the world of today, in motor uniform, fearlessly driving her car through the dark night, that she may be on hand to succour the wounded, and transport the disabled; the canteen worker; the Red Cross nurse; the Yeowoman; the farmerette, all “on the job” when there is a deed of mercy

to be done, often doing man’s work, yet not unmaidenly, for they are too glad of a chance to wear new gowns and dance new dances and to follow the latest word in slang and flirtation.

Not different in essentials, only in details, this girl of 1919, and her sister of earlier centuries; different because environment is so greatly changed, problems are not the same, work and play are not the same, and yet she is one at heart with every American girl of the Centuries past and those that are to come.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since the June, 1919, National Board meeting are:

Genealogy of the Brainerd—Brainard Family in America, 1649–1908. L. A. Brainard, 3 vols. *Hartford Press*, 1908.

Notable Southern Families. Zella Armstrong. Vol. 1. Chattanooga, Lookout Publishing Company, 1918. Gift of Mr. John C. Brown.

Biography of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, 2d ed., vols. 3–5. Philadelphia, 1828.

Land of the Finger Lakes. Ithaca and Vicinity Cornell University. Jean Stephenson & E. L. Filby, Ithaca, 1917. The last two presented by Miss Jean Stephenson.

The Churches Between the Mountains. A History of the Lutheran Congregations in Perry Co., Pa. Rev. D. H. Focht. Baltimore, 1862. Gift of Hon. Benjamin K. Focht.

History of Halifax Co., N. C. W. C. Allen. Boston, The Cornhill Co., 1918.

History of the townships of Byberry and Moreland in Philadelphia Co., Pa. J. C. Martindale. Philadelphia, 1867.

Muddy River and Brookline, Mass. Records, 1634–1884. 4 vols. Boston, 1875–1893.

Vital Records of Ipswich, Mass., to end of year 1849. Vol. 3. Essex Institute, 1919.

New Jersey Archives. First Series, Vols. 28, 29, 30. Second Series, vols. 3, 4, 5. Gift of the New Jersey State Library.

Records of the Columbia Historical Society. Vols. 20–21. Washington, 1917–1918. Gift of Miss Cordelia Jackson.

Connecticut. State Register and Manual. Hartford, 1919.

The Movement for Statehood, 1845–1846. M. M. Quaipe. Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1919.

Proceedings of the 20th Annual Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution, March 19–21, 1919. Gift of the Iowa “Daughters.”

PAMPHLETS

Blair Genealogy, 1775–1917. S. E. P. Kirkman, n.d.

Blair Records from family Bibles and miscellaneous Tennessee marriages. A. B. Andrews, Ms. The above two presented by Mrs. Alice Blair Andrews.





COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



NE of the most important objects of our Society as stated in our Constitution is "*to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.*"

With this object in view it was my pleasure to unite with seven of the largest national patriotic associations in the country, in an effort to bring about a better understanding of the Constitution of the United States.

It is the desire of these organizations to cooperate in a national campaign of education on the essential principles of our Government, and I trust that every member of our great Society will be an active participant in this campaign.

These eight national societies have selected the birthday of the Constitution, September 17, 1919, as a day to be especially dedicated to this work, and I, as your President General, hope that meetings for the study of the Constitution will be organized in every locality in which a D. A. R. chapter exists.

The study of our truly American institutions is necessary not only to our foreign-born population but to all of us, as many of our native-born Americans are not familiar with the fundamental principles of our Government.

We, as Daughters, can do much in this truly patriotic work of real Americanization.

* * * * *

The process of adjustment to the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws, of the National Society as adopted by the Continental Congress in April last, seems to be causing some difficulty, as a number of the changes do not seem to be fully understood.

Every officer of the Society agrees to carry out the laws governing the Society when she becomes an officer, and it is her solemn duty and obligation to live up to that agreement in the conduct of her office.

The offices of the Organizing Secretary General and the Treasurer General are most affected by the new By-Laws and therefore the laws governing these offices need careful attention and thoughtful consideration.

The date for the payment of dues is advanced from March 22d to January 1st, and these must be paid *in advance* or within six months after the amount is due, otherwise the delinquent shall be dropped automatically from the Society.

In order to notify every member who was not conversant with this new By-Law, the Treasurer General received the sanction of the Board to issue to all members-at-large and all chapter treasurers, whose members were affected by it, an impersonal form-letter. This has been received by the great majority with appreciation for the opportunity given them to comply with the law. In a few cases, however, recipients of the form-letter seem aggrieved that their habit of paying their dues at a later date than January 1st had been interfered with.

I am sure when these good members realize that the change in the By-Laws necessitates the payment of dues at an earlier date, and that the National Officers must see that the laws made by the Society and not themselves, are absolutely adhered to, that they will do their part in adjusting themselves to the new law.

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws were sent in May to every chapter, and it is the duty of the chapter officers to see that the members become conversant with the laws of the Society of which they are a part.



THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

PART I

THE CONTINENTAL ARMY — ITS EVOLUTION

THE army of the American Revolution, in its origin and organization, presents a very unique history quite unlike any other revolutionary army of ancient or modern times. In its beginning it was composed of thirteen distinct armies under as many governing bodies, and while a certain portion was mobilized into a union army known as the Continental line, and commanded by one dominant authority, the Commander-in-Chief, directed by one central governing body, the Continental Congress, yet, throughout the war there remained in the field thirteen separate armies, each reserved for the defence of its own particular state.

In referring to the "Continental Army" of the Revolution, we are apt to think that this term covers the entire Revolutionary army, while in reality the term belongs only to that army which was raised by order of the Continental Congress, the officers of which were appointed by that body, and for the equipment and maintenance of which the Congress became responsible. This army was raised for the general defence of the whole thirteen colonies; it was to move from state to state as its presence was

needed for the protection of the general welfare of the united colonies, and of which General George Washington was the Commander-in-Chief. This army was composed of regiments or brigades furnished by each of the colonies as they were called upon by the Continental Congress, according to its quota as based upon the respective population, and the needs of the hour. This army included regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and special organizations. The regiments from each state were referred to as the "Line" of that particular state of the Continental Establishment, for example, the New York Line of the Continental Establishment, the Virginia Line, etc. In a general way this army corresponded to the Regular or National army of to-day. The enlistments were for one, two, three or more years, or during the war. It was the army which fought the great decisive battles of the war, and which, with our French allies, received the surrender of the British army at Yorktown.

In addition to the regiments for the Continental Army, each state was given authority to raise certain regiments for service within its borders only; these regiments formed the organizations known

as State Troops, and while equipped by the State and used only for its defence, they were under Continental pay, but were never recognized as a part of the Continental Army proper. They were under command of officers appointed by the respective legislative bodies.

The Fathers of the Republic were firm believers in universal military training for those who were loyal to the American cause, and measures were passed at an early period of hostilities for the enrollment of every able-bodied man between certain ages in the militia, or, as it might well be called, the people's army. The militia was organized in local companies, to drill and be ready for service when called, and every enlisted man not serving had to furnish a substitute or pay his fine. Each state fixed its own age limit and certain classes were exempted from service; these exempts, if able to bear arms, and those above the age limit, if able to serve, were enrolled in alarm lists, or Home Guards, and were called out only on a general alarm in the immediate vicinity. Out of the general militia were enlisted the Minute Men, whose duty was to respond to an instant's warning and to be ever ready for service. The militia companies generally elected their own officers but were grouped in regiments, under the command of colonels and other officers, appointed by the state legislative bodies.

Another group of the state military organizations were the Independent Companies. These companies were chartered by the State Legislatures and they were under the direct command of the Governor and in action they were not merged with other organizations but acted as independent regiments, the captain of the company ranking as colonel, and the lieutenant of the company as captain.

The seventh form of organization serving in the Revolutionary army, and also as a state body, were certain special groups raised for special services. These several kinds of military organizations made up the Revolutionary Army, sometimes working together, and sometimes separately, but altogether each doing its part to win the great cause at stake, and to create for the world a country based on freedom, equality and liberty.

The first Continental Congress, composed of representatives from the several Colonies, met in September, 1774, and its session of several months was devoted to a consideration of the problems and dangers confronting the English Colonies of the Atlantic seaboard. The time was mostly spent in drafting memorials, petitions, and addresses to the King of England, the people of Great Britain, the British Colonies, and the Colony agents; non-importation and exportation resolves and resolutions of various kinds.

That the first Continental Congress had no thought of revolution, or even separation from the mother country, during the year 1774, is evidenced by these several documents and also by the fact that the body made no preparations for an outbreak of any kind, no provision for securing arms and ammunition, and no arrangement for raising and equipping an army. When the second Continental Congress met on May 10, 1775, it found itself facing a condition of war brought about by the aggressions of the mother country inflicted upon certain of the Colonies represented in the Congress assembled at the time.

On the morning of the day that Congress assembled to organize, Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, acting under commissions from their respective Colonies, had demanded and received the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga in the "name of the

Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"; Crown Point was taken on the following day, although news of these events did not reach Philadelphia until several days later. On Thursday, May 11, 1775, the second Congress met for the transaction of business, and immediately after the opening prayer, John Hancock, in behalf of the Massachusetts Colony and as its representative, laid before the body then in session, a letter from the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, a copy of resolutions adopted by the same body, and a series of depositions of citizens of the colony regarding the events which had transpired at Concord and Lexington, on the nineteenth of the previous month.

Immediately after the reading of these documents, the Congress resolved that on the following Monday

"the Congress will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the state of America."

The first war-like measure was adopted on the following Monday, May 15th, in consideration of a matter brought before the Congress by the delegates of the city and colony of New York, with a request for advice as to how to conduct themselves with regard to the troops expected there. After serious consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended for the present to the inhabitants of New York, that if the troops which are expected should arrive, the said Colony act on the defensive so long as may be consistent with their safety and security; that the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, so long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not suffered to erect fortifications or take any steps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hostilities or invade private property, the inhabitants should defend themselves and their property and repel force by force; that the warlike stores be removed from the town; that places of retreat in case of necessity be provided for the

women and children of New York; and that a sufficient number of men be embodied and kept in constant readiness for protecting the inhabitants from insult and injury."

This resolution was transmitted by the New York delegates back to the colony.

A further resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to consider what posts were necessary in the Colony of New York, and the number of troops necessary to garrison them. Serving on this committee, we find the names of Mr. (George) Washington, Mr. (Thomas) Lynch, Mr. S.(amuel) Adams, and the delegates from New York.

Day after day, from this time on for nearly a month, the Congress continued to go into a committee of the whole, rising from time to time to report various resolutions which consideration of the matters before them rendered necessary. On May 18th, the President laid before the body some important intelligence received the night before by express from New York, relative to the capture of Ticonderoga by a detachment from Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. This communication being read, the messenger was called and questioned regarding the affair, the importance of the post, and the disposition of the Canadians. The Congress, being convinced that an invasion from Quebec was designed, advised the committees of the cities and counties of New York and Albany to immediately remove the cannon and stores from Ticonderoga to the south end of Lake George, and, if necessary, to apply to the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut for additional forces to establish a strong post at that place. And, also that an exact inventory should be taken of all such cannon and stores, in order

"that they may be safely returned when the restoration of the former harmony between Great Britain and these Colonies, so ardently

wished for by the latter, shall render it prudent and consistent with the overruling law of self-preservation."

No further resolutions were forthcoming until May 25th, when a series of resolutions were reported on the advisability of establishing certain posts in New York, briefly as follows: That a post be fortified at or near King's Bridge to prevent communication being cut off between the city and country; that posts be taken on each side of the Hudson River and batteries erected to prevent vessels passing for the purpose of harrassing the inhabitants; that the militia of New York be armed and trained, and in constant readiness to act at a moment's warning; and that a number be embodied and kept in the city for the protection of the inhabitants, etc. That the number of men sufficient for these several posts be left to the decision of the Provincial Convention of New York, provided the whole number does not exceed three thousand; no bounty and clothing to be allowed these men and their pay to be the same as the New England troops; and that they should be enlisted to serve until the last day of December following, unless this Congress should direct that they be sooner disbanded.

On May 26th, by reason of a copy of a resolution passed by the British House of Commons, February 20, 1775, and brought before the Congress by a delegate from New Jersey, it was recommended to persevere the more vigorously in preparing for their defence,

"as it is very uncertain whether the earnest endeavors of the Congress to accommodate the unhappy differences between G. Britain and the colonies by conciliatory Measures will be successful."

Later in the day the Committee of the whole reported resolutions for a petition to be sent to the King of England.

On May 27th, a Committee of Ways and Means was appointed to supply the Colonies with arms and military stores, with the following members: George Washington, Philip Schuyler, Thomas Mifflin, Silas Deane, Lewis Morris and Samuel Adams.

In the meantime, a letter had been drafted of friendly assurances to the Canadians and explanations that the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point had been a matter of self-preservation, and expressing hope that the people of Canada would unite with them in defence of their common liberty.

A resolution was adopted May 29th that no provisions be exported to the island of Nantucket except from the colony of Massachusetts Bay, as it was deemed of great importance that the British fishery should not be furnished with provisions from this country through Nantucket. A letter from Col. Arnold was received May 31st, dated at Crown Point, May 23d, stating that a force of four hundred regulars was at St. Johns, making preparations to cross the lake, and expecting to be joined by a body of Indians, with a plan to retake Crown Point and Ticonderoga. This letter asked for reinforcements and supplies. The Congress thereupon recommended that the Governor of Connecticut be requested to send immediately strong reinforcements to the garrisons at these points, and the Provincial Convention of New York be desired to furnish these troops with provisions and other necessary supplies; and on the following day the government of Connecticut was further recommended to appoint commissaries to receive at Albany the supplies of provisions from the Provincial Convention of New York, and forward them; "this Congress has nothing more in view than the defence of these colonies."

Up to this time, it will be observed that the Continental Congress had taken no direct action toward providing an army or supplies, but had restricted its measures to recommendations to the several colonies, thus acting only in an advisory capacity.

On the second day of June, however, a letter was received from the Provincial Convention of Massachusetts, dated May 16, 1775, which, apparently, started a more aggressive line of action. This letter, signed by Joseph Warren, President of the Convention, after reciting the existing conditions and the necessity of raising an army, closed with the following paragraph:

"As the Army now collecting from different colonies is for the general defence of the rights of America, we would beg leave to suggest to your consideration the propriety of your taking the regulation and general direction of it, that the operations may more effectually answer the purposes designed."

The following day a committee of five persons was chosen by ballot to take into consideration this letter and report to the Congress what, in their opinion, was the proper advice to be given to that Convention; the Committee thus chosen consisted of John Rutledge, Thomas Johnson, John Jay, James Wilson and Richard Henry Lee.

This action was followed by the appointment of a committee to borrow six thousand pounds for the use of America, the repayment of which with interest, the Congress agreed to provide for. The said sum was to be expended in the purchase of gunpowder for the use of the "Continental Army." This is the *first* record or mention in the proceedings of a Continental army. Committees were also appointed to draft a petition to the King, and to report addresses to the people of Great Britain, Ireland and Jamaica.

The committee on the letter from

Massachusetts reported on June 7, but no action was taken until two days later, when a reply was directed to the first part of the letter, and on motion the Provincial Convention of New York was requested to convey to Providence in Rhode Island, or to any port in the government of Massachusetts Bay, 5000 barrels of flour for the use of the Continental Army; and the Committee on Correspondence at Providence and the government of Massachusetts were desired to forward the same to the camp before Boston, as soon as possible

"And this Congress will make provision for defraying the expense incurred for this service."

The following day the colonies of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the interior towns of Massachusetts were recommended to furnish the American army before Boston with as much powder out of town and public stocks as they could possibly spare, keeping account of the same for repayment. The colonies of New England and New York and the eastern division of New Jersey were directed to collect all the salt petre and brimstone in their several towns and districts and to transmit the same to the Provincial Convention of New York, which, in turn, was to have the powder mills of that colony manufacture it into gunpowder for the use of the soldiers of the Continental army.

The western division of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties of Delaware, and Maryland were directed to send supplies of the same materials to Philadelphia, and Virginia, North and South Carolina were also to secure the manufacture of their supplies.

At the session of June 14, the first direct order was voted to raise troops for the Continental army. Six companies of expert riflemen were ordered raised in

Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia; each company to consist of a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates; each company as soon as completed to march and join the army near Boston and to be under the command of the chief officer in that army. The form of enlistment was prescribed as follows:

"I, _____, have, this day, voluntarily enlisted myself, as a soldier, in the American continental army, for one year, unless sooner discharged: And I do bind myself to conform, in all instances, to such rules and regulations, as are, or shall be, established for the government of the said army."

On June 15, the Congress voted that a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces, raised or to be raised for the defence of American liberty, and that five hundred dollars be allowed for his pay and expenses. The election was by ballot, and the record shows that "George Washington, Esq.," was unanimously elected. The president of the Congress, John Hancock, officially informed Mr. Washington of his election immediately upon the opening of the session on the following day. "Whereupon Colonel Washington, standing in his place, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President,

"Tho' I am truly sensible of the high Honour done me, in this Appointment, yet I feel great distress, from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important Trust: However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But, lest some unlucky event should happen, unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered, by every Gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the Command I am honoured with.

"As to pay, Sir, I beg leave to assure the

Congress, that as no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to have accepted this arduous employment, at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact Account of my expences. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

The committee which was appointed to draught a commission to the general, reported the same, which, being read by paragraphs and debated, was agreed to and is as follows:

In Congress

The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina: To George Washington, Esq.

We, reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct, and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be General and Commander-in-chief, of the army of the United Colonies, and of all the forces now raised, or to be raised, by them, and of all others who shall voluntarily offer their service and join the said Army for the Defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof: And you are hereby vested with full power and authority to act as you shall think for the good and welfare of the service.

And we do hereby strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers, under your command, to be obedient to your orders, and diligent in the exercise of their several duties.

And we do also enjoin and require you to be careful in executing the great trust reposed in you, by causing strict discipline and order to be observed in the army, and that the soldiers be duly exercised, and provided with all convenient necessities.

And you are to regulate your conduct in every respect by the rules and discipline of war (as herewith given you), and punctually to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this, or a future Congress of these United Colonies, or Committee of Congress.

This commission to continue in force, until revoked by this, or a future Congress.

(Signed by) John Hancock, Pres.
and Chas. Thomson, Sec.

Dated Philada June 17, 1775.

A committee was immediately appointed to draft this commission and

instructions for the general; and continuing the organization of the army, the Congress voted there should also be the following officers: Two major-generals, eight brigadier-generals, one adjutant-general, one commissary-general, one quartermaster general and a deputy, one paymaster-general and a deputy, one chief engineer and two assistants at the grand camp, a chief and two assistants in a separate department, three *aides-de-camp*, a secretary to the general, a secretary to the major-general acting in a separate department, and a commissary of the musters.

June 17, the committee reported the commission to General Washington, and the Congress unanimously declared

"that having unanimously chosen George Washington, Esq., to be General and Commander-in-chief of such forces as are or shall be raised for the maintenance and preservation of American liberty, it would maintain and assist him and adhere to him, the said George Washington, Esq., with their lives and fortunes in the same cause."

By this action the Continental Congress adopted as its own the army then before Boston, raised and equipped by the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and of which Artemas Ward had been appointed commander-in-chief by Massachusetts, and accepted as such by the other colonies. General Ward was chosen first Major-General by the Continental Congress, Charles Lee, second Major-General, and Horatio Gates, Adjutant

General with rank of Brigadier. A few days later it was moved to have four major-generals instead of two, and Philip Schuyler was chosen the third, and Israel Putnam the fourth.

Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island were also requested to send forward to the army before Boston all their embodied troops.

On June 20, the committee appointed to draft instructions for General Washington reported and the following day he left his seat in the Congress and departed to join the army at Boston. When he arrived in New York he heard news of the battle of Bunker Hill, and pushed forward on his journey as rapidly as possible, reaching Charlestown the afternoon of July 2nd. On the morning of July 3rd, he assumed formal command of the Continental Army, and on July 4th, issued his first general orders, by the closing paragraphs of which formal announcement was made to the world that the militia and volunteer army raised by the colonies of New England was henceforth the army of the United Colonies, and the first embodiment of the Continental Line.

"The Continental Congress having now taken all the troops of the several colonies which have been raised, or which may hereafter be raised, for the support and defense of the liberties of America, into their pay and service, they are now the troops of the United Provinces of North America; and it is to be hoped that all distinctions of colonies will be laid aside, so that one and the same spirit may animate the whole, and the only contest be who shall render, on this great and trying occasion, the most essential service to the great and common cause in which we are all engaged."



GENERAL NATHANIEL WOODHULL AND MEMORIALS IN HIS HONOR

By Edward Hale Brush



THE anniversary of the death of General Nathaniel Woodhull, for whom one of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named, falls on September 20th. It happens that at this writing a movement is under way to preserve from demolition the venerable structure associated with this noted episode in the Revolutionary history of Long Island. It is hoped to carry out a plan for making it a community building as well as historical museum, on somewhat the same lines as King Manor, Jamaica, described in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine some months ago. If this is done it will serve three ends: honor the soldiers and sailors from the vicinity who went forth to battle in the great World War, commemorate the services of Woodhull and preserve the traditions of the locality, and provide a gathering place for the young people of the community, which will be espe-

cially needed in the "dry era" at hand.

This building was old when Woodhull was assaulted there, in 1776, for it dates back to the year 1710, and was a favorite resort with the British when traveling on Long Island for many years prior to the Revolution. It has been used as a hotel for over 200 years and on the recent death of George J. Goetz, who conducted it as such for over a quarter of a century, was sold to developers who will raze the structure and cut up the site in building lots unless the movement to preserve it is made successful.

Hollis, where the assault upon Woodhull took place, was in the time of the Revolution called East Jamaica. The inn stood upon the turnpike leading eastward from Brooklyn and Jamaica along which the British advanced part of their forces after their success in the Battle of Long Island.

General Woodhull was a leading figure in the civic and military history of the Colony

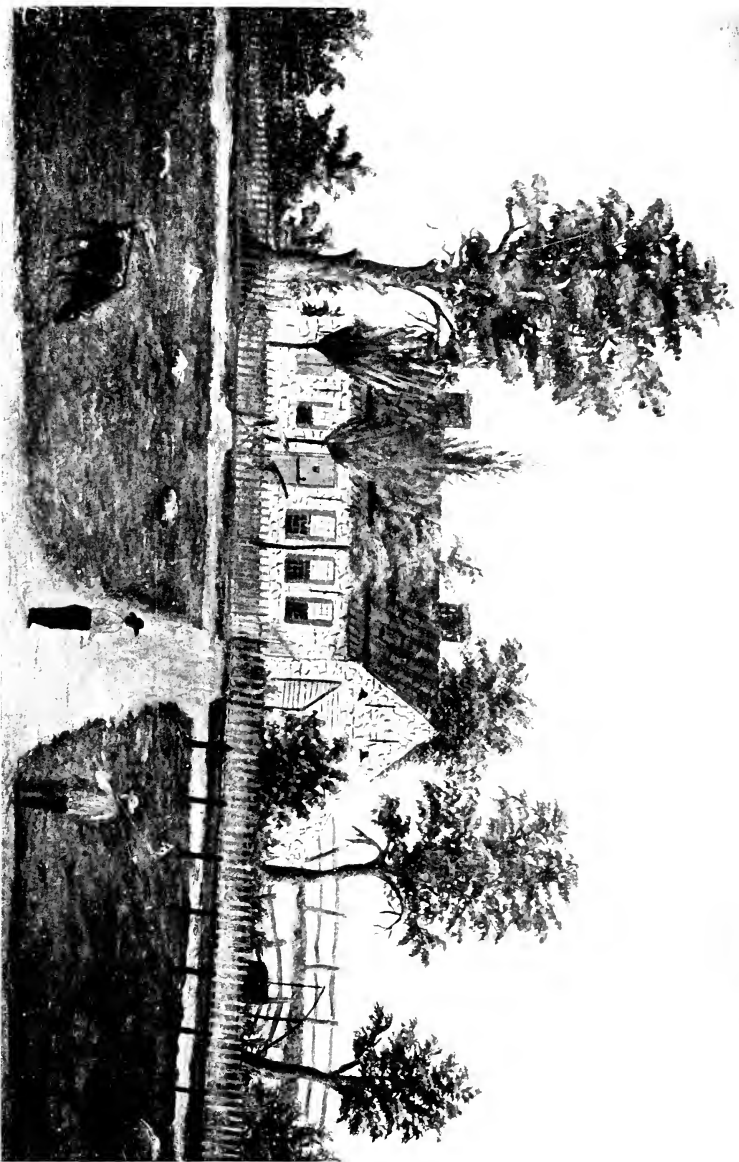


BRONZE RELIEF ON WALL OF WOODHULL SCHOOL PRESENTED BY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
THIS TABLET IS THE WORK OF ALBERT WEINERT

of New York in the years leading up to the Revolution. He was born in Brookhaven Township, Long Island, in 1722, a son of Nathaniel Woodhull, of Brookhaven, and descended from Richard Woodhull, who came from Thetford, Northampton, England, about the middle of the previous century and settled at Jamaica and afterward at Brookhaven. He was educated with the view of his being called upon to administer the affairs of an extensive estate, and his abilities soon marked him for public service. His first conspicuous military service was in the French and Indian War, when in 1753 he served as major under General Abercrombie in the campaign against Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at Fort Frontenac. He was at the capture of Fort Frontenac and served as Colonel under Amherst in the campaign against Montreal. In civic affairs he represented Suffolk County, Long Island, in the Colonial Assembly and was president of the Provincial Congress of New York at White Plains, and of the New York State Assembly convened after the Declaration of Independence.

In August, 1776, General Woodhull received leave of absence from Congress to visit his home at Mastic, L. I., but soon afterward received word that the enemy had landed troops and was threatening New York from the Brooklyn side. He at once proceeded to Jamaica to join the militia of Queens County and part of Suffolk County. His instructions were to protect the cattle on which the American troops depended for supplies, and he proceeded to gather them on the high ridge running through Queens county under

guard of troops. But his force was small, so he sent word that "he was at the place with less than 100 men and could do nothing without re-enforcements, and would have to retreat unless he had assistance." He had about 1500 head of cattle to guard, and the expected assistance did not arrive. On the morning of the 28th he ordered his troops, such as they were, to fall back several miles east of Jamaica while he waited at the latter place for the promised re-enforcements. At length he retired slowly with a few companions and reaching the inn at what is now Hollis, took refuge there from a thunderstorm. In the meantime Sir William Erskine with the 17th Light Dragoons and the 71st Foot came up and surrounded the place, aided by a Tory named Cornwall. He was called on to surrender, and replied that he would "if treated like a gentleman." He immediately gave up his sword in token of surrender. An officer who is reputed to have been Major Baird, of the 71st British Regiment, ordered him to say "God Save the King." He replied, "God save us all and the Continental Army." This so enraged the ruffianly officer that he assaulted the defenceless Woodhull with his broadsword, and would have killed him on the spot had it not been for another British officer, of more honor and humanity, Major Delancey, who interfered. As it was the General was badly wounded in the head and one of his arms was almost severed and was mangled from shoulder to wrist. There is a tradition that he was taken to the inn and from there removed to Jamaica, where he was placed in a church used as a prison, and later with about eighty other prisoners was conveyed to Gravesend Bay and



OLD PAINTING OF HOUSE OF NICASIVS DE SILLE, NEW UTRECHT, LONG ISLAND, WHERE GENERAL WOODHULL DIED. IT HAS LONG SINCE DISAPPEARED

confined on a vessel which had been used to transport livestock and had no accommodations for health and comfort. At first he was obliged to sleep on the bare floor. These hardships aggravated his wounds so that when, after remonstrance had been made, he was removed from the vessel and taken to the house of Nicasius de Sille, at New Utrecht, it was too late to save him. His arm was amputated, but mortification had set in and he died, his wife at his side, September 20, 1776, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was buried at Mastic, and the Woodhull Chapter makes a pilgrimage to his grave there every year.

It was long felt that the historic character of this spot at Hollis should in some way be commemorated, and the late Governor Richard C. McCormick, of Jamaica, initiated such a movement but it did not bear fruit at once. In 1904 a further effort was made resulting in that year in the placing of a cannon, suitably inscribed, and surmounting a granite base, in front of Public School 35, of Hollis, located not far from the scene of the assault and now called the Woodhull School. Eight years later, May 23, 1912, the Sons of the Revolution placed a tablet upon the wall of the school, inscribed as follows:

"Erected by Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, 1912, in memory of General Nathaniel Woodhull, president of the Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, who on August 28, 1776, was cruelly wounded by the enemy at Jamaica while co-operating with Washington on Long Island. He died a prisoner at new Utrecht, September 20, 1776—Citizen, Soldier, Patriot of the Revolution."

The tablet is the work of the noted sculptor and medalist, Albert Weinert, and is of bronze. Another work of art which commemorates the same inci-

dent is a very spirited painting by John W. Dunsmore in the main office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Broadway, New York. In both these works the old inn is pictured in the background. In the painting Major Baird is shown assaulting Woodhull and Major Delancey defending him.

At the ceremonies at the presentation of the tablet by Weinert the Sons of the Revolution, who gave it, invited the Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter of the D. A. R. to participate, and four years later the same chapter had the honor of unveiling another memorial to Woodhull on Long Island. Through the earnest labors of the Chapter under Mrs. C. A. J. Queck-Berner, its regent at that time, funds were raised with which to mark appropriately the spot where Woodhull died, and in May, 1916, impressive ceremonies were held by the Chapter when a boulder with a bronze tablet was dedicated, upon the spot where the old DeSille house once stood. There is a sculptured relief of this old house on the tablet and beneath the words:

"This tablet is placed near the site of the Nicasius de Sille House, where General Woodhull died, September, 1776. Erected by the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, D. A. R."

Besides the address by Mrs. Queck-Berner and by Mrs. William Cumming Story, then President General of the D. A. R., an oration was delivered by the Hon. DeLancey Nicoll, former District Attorney of New York, who is descended from a daughter of General Woodhull who married Henry Nicoll and second, General John Smith. Other descendants of Woodhull took part in this ceremony, and also in that at Hollis when Weinert's tablet was dedicated.

It is interesting to remember in connection with the civic services of this hero that as President of the First Provincial Congress of New York and acting as the first Governor of the new State he appointed John Jay chairman of the committee to draw up the first State Constitution.

The inn at Hollis in front of which Woodhull was assaulted is the oldest building now standing in that part of Queens County. It is hoped that the City of New York may acquire the building itself and the land immediately surrounding for a park and museum, and that the citizens will raise a fund to care for the maintenance of the property. A committee of citizens is now working on the project, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution are invited to cooperate. As has been mentioned, the old inn was quite a resort for the British Army officers and the American elite in the days before the Revolution. Sir Henry Clinton danced the minuet there on several occasions, and on the glass of the small paned windows the British gallants used to scratch their names and those of their fair friends. The first part of the tavern was built about 1710, and some years later it was enlarged and improved by Richard Wiggins, one of three brothers who came over from England in the early years of the 18th Century. Richard

brought his clothes in a trunk now proudly preserved by his great-great-granddaughter, the widow of the late Captain William Wilkinson, of Union Hall Street, Jamaica. She has also other relics from the time the inn was a Colonial resort, including chairs, andirons, tongs and shovel and a set of dishes inherited from Jane Wiggins, born in the inn in 1788. She would bestow them upon some society formed for custody of the historic tavern. From this Jane Wiggins have come down some interesting traditions, including a story she was told in her childhood of how the children when they heard the British coming hid under the trundle beds, the servants buried their half joes in glass bottles, and one old darkey was so scared he ran up the big chimney.

The old inn is associated with other historical episodes and personages, Washington having stopped there, according to tradition, on his journey through Long Island after he became President, but it is identified so closely with the Woodhull incident that it would be appropriate in case of its preservation that Woodhull memorabilia be gathered here and with a memorial in front of it dedicated to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late World War the community would be reminded that the Spirits of '76 and of 1918 were one and the same.





MUSIC IN THE NAVY

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy," etc.



MILITARY authorities for a long time have recognized the practical value of music in their profession, not only in peace but in time of war. They realize that it stimulates the men to almost superhuman efforts in battle, while in the "piping times of peace" it is of great assistance in keeping the men contented. Aside from the legends of the relief of Lucknow during the Sepoy rebellion (when, it is claimed, the distant sound of bagpipes from Havelock's advancing column reached the ears of the desperate defenders and stimulated them to hold out long enough to save the English women and children from massacre), and the playing of our national songs by the band aboard the United States flagship *Trenton* during the disaster at Apia, when many of our sailors met death in the hurricane, we know that music has won for itself a place of practical value in army and navy organizations.

In the early days of our Navy, musicians were obliged to fight against prejudice. Shortly before the Civil War, when a band-master put in a requisition for an additional instrument, one of our well-known commanders asked, "Haven't we got enough shooting-irons aboard without your getting one of those knock-out,

loose-jointed trombones?" On another occasion, when a similar request was made, the commanding officer tartly replied, "Can't you make noise enough without getting a piccolo?" Gruff as these remarks may seem, we know that no one better appreciated the usefulness of music aboard ship than these very same commanding officers. No one class of men lives closer to nature than the seaman and none has a keener appreciation of the Muse than the toiler on the deep, even if that appreciation happens to be uncultured.

As in many other details pertaining to the science of naval warfare, the United States took the lead in developing navy bands—both official and amateur. There were a few navy bands in the British Navy early in the last century, but it is doubtful if the enlisted men were permitted to organize impromptu bands of their own such as we had in our Navy at the same period. Yet, the English commanders realized the power of music in keeping their crews contented. Dealing with the period of 1810 an English man-of-war'sman records: "We had just finished breakfast when a number of our men were seen running, in high glee, toward the main hatchway. The cause of their

joy soon appeared in the person of a short, round-faced, merry-looking tar who descended the hatchway amid cries of 'Hurrah! Here's "Happy Jack."' As soon as the jovial little man had set his foot on the berth deck, he began to sing. It was a song of triumph, of England's naval glories. Every voice was hushed; all work was brought to a standstill, while the crew gathered around in groups to listen. Happy Jack succeeded in imparting his joyous feelings to our people, and they parted with him that night with deep regret."

From the fact that the first real band of music in the United States Navy was deliberately stolen, it would seem that our man-of-war-men of the early days were "passionately fond of music." In 1802 the American 28-gun corvette *Boston*, Captain Daniel McNeil, while on the Mediterranean station, touched at Messina. In the exchange of official courtesies, a band from one of the regiments quartered there came aboard the *Boston* and treated the Yankees to a real "concerto." McNeil was so pleased that he promptly made sail for America with the musicians aboard—despite their protests that they had not provided for the maintenance for their families during this unexpected absence.

Of course our government disavowed the act of McNeil and directed that the musicians be returned to their homes at the first opportunity. But official procedure moved slowly in those days and it was not until five years later, or in 1807, that seven of these musicians boarded the American frigate *Chesapeake* on their return voyage to the Mediterranean. But scarcely had the *Chesapeake* started on this voyage when she was attacked by the British frigate *Leopard* and was com-

pelled to return to port; and again were these musicians thwarted in their attempts to reach home.

Equally spectacular was the career of the second regular band of musicians recorded in our Navy. This band was not kidnapped but captured by our frigate *United States*, Captain Decatur, when he defeated the British frigate *Macedonian* in 1812. There were eight members of this band—Germans, Frenchmen and Italians—who had enlisted on a French battleship, were captured by the Portuguese, and while in Lisbon enlisted on the *Macedonian*, only to be captured a few months later by the *United States*—from which we see that the life of the early sea musician was full of sharps and flats.

That the English naval officer of that day appreciated music is shown by the fact that Captain Carden (the *Macedonian's* commander) had these musicians play under his cabin window when he dined, "and when the wardroom officers messed they played before the door of that sanctum; except on Sundays, when Carden was in the habit of honoring the wardroom with his presence—the band accompanying him."

When these musicians enlisted on the *Macedonian*, clause in their contract stipulated that, in case of battle, they should not be called upon to fight, but should be safely stowed away in the cable tier. Thus, they came out of the battle with the *United States* unscathed. Decatur carried his captured band to New York and these musicians headed the "great" street parade in celebration of this naval victory.

That bands of music aboard British war craft of the *Macedonian's* rating were exceptional may be inferred from the fact that the British frigate *Shannon*

in 1813 (then one of the best equipped warships on the North American station) had no organization in this line. Captain Broke, her commander, however, like most true seamen, loved music, and when he was recovering from the wound he had received in the battle with the American frigate *Chesapeake*, he ordered the *Shannon's* fifer to play outside his cabin door; and the tune he called for most frequently was "Yankee Doodle," "for I thought nothing would cheer me up so much as that old tune."

Just when the custom of encouraging the crews of our warships to organize bands aboard their respective crafts began, it is impossible to say. We do know, however, that as early as 1820 there was an amateur band aboard our warship *Cyane*, Captain Edward Trenchard, when that vessel was stationed on the West African coast assisting the British Navy in the suppression of the slave trade. This band had attained some degree of proficiency, for when the *Cyane* put into Port Praya, a messenger came aboard with the announcement that "His Excellency, the Governor-General, solicits the pleasure of Captain Trenchard's company, with that of all the officers of the *Cyane*, to tea this evening; and would be highly gratified with having a few tunes from Captain Trenchard's band, which he solicits may be permitted to come on shore with their musical instruments, as the evening will be rendered delightful and pleasant by a full moon."

This invitation to tea and a full moon was sent through an Englishman named Hodges. The invitation was accepted. After sufficient time had been allowed for the sipping of the tea and the contemplation of the moon, the company

was treated to selections played by the *Cyane's* band. The rendering must have been satisfactory, for the Governor-General repeated the invitation for the following Sunday.

It was from such humble and irregular beginnings that our present Marine Band—which, justly, has won for itself a reputation for being one of the finest naval bands in the world—began its development. We have no record of a regularly organized naval band of musicians at the period of the Revolution; but, on the reorganization of the Navy, in 1798, provision was made for the establishment of a drum-and-fife corps. This was the official beginning of our present Marine Band. In an act for the establishment of a Marine Corps, approved by President Adams on July 11th of that year, it was provided that there should be sixteen drummers and the same number of fifers, one of whom should act as fife-major.

Ambitious to add other instruments to the drum-and-fife corps, the officials of the Navy Department, early in the following century, sent Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Henderson to Naples where he enlisted thirteen Italian musicians and brought them to America. Until 1815 there was no regular leader of the Marine Band, the members seeming to take turns in acting as "fife-major." On August 14th of that year, however, J. L. Clubb was regularly appointed and served until 1824—thus becoming the first of a line of distinguished band leaders in the United States Navy. His successors were Eutins Friquet to 1830, Francis Schenig to 1843, Francis Scala to 1871.

It was Scala who first gave this band a national reputation, for he inaugurated the now famous open-air

concerts at the White House and on the Capitol grounds—the organization still being known officially as the Drum-and-Fife Corps. Evidently members of Congress were susceptible to the influence of music and on July 25, 1861, President Lincoln approved a law recognizing this band as part of the military service of the United States with its number fixed at thirty under the leadership of a "principal musician."

Scala was succeeded in 1871 by Henry Fries who served to 1873, by Louis Schneider who served to 1880, by John Philip Sousa who served until 1892, by Francesco Fanciulli to 1897, and by William H. Santelmann, the present leader. By a law approved by President McKinley, March 3, 1898, the Marine Band was enlarged to seventy-three members.

Unlike the terms under which the musicians enlisted in the British frigate *Macedonian* in 1810 (by which they were exempt from military duties), the members of the present Marine Band are subject to certain naval drills, the

same as enlisted seamen, and are held to strict military discipline. At the time of the Civil War, and also in the Spanish-American War, they performed guard duty.

Such was the rise and development of a band of musicians which has become famous all over the United States. It represents but a small proportion, however, of the musical organizations in the Navy. Our blue-jackets' love for music displayed itself in the earliest days of our Navy's career and, under judicious encouragement, it has developed into one of the important features of naval life to-day. Scarcely is there a battleship or cruiser manned by four hundred or more men that has not a band of music organized among the sailors, while similar organizations will be found in most of our navy yards and naval stations. In recent years singing clubs have been encouraged among the enlisted men, with result that, in the future, the voice will be largely featured in the musical accomplishments of our enlisted personnel of the Navy.



CALIFORNIA REGENTS AND MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN

Thanks are due you and sincerely offered, for your whole-hearted coöperation in the work of bringing our splendid magazine before your Chapter members, securing subscriptions during the past year ending in June which put California in the sixteenth place for number of subscriptions to the hundred members, in a list of fifty-two states and territories.

Please keep on talking subscriptions at each meeting and look after the renewals. I believe California can be

brought up to the position of first place.

The Magazine is the medium of the N.S.D.A.R. for disseminating all matters of interest connected with this great organization. One unit of an association cannot accomplish as much as though it coördinated its work with others and was in truth a component part of the main body, in full harmony with it. You see the point.

Sincerely yours,

ALICE M. CHURCH,

State Chairman Magazine Committee.

AN UNCLAIMED SWORD AND A RING

The Recovery of Two War-time Relics

SOME years ago while sorting the papers of the daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Briggs Hill, a yellow clipping of unknown date was discovered. It was originally cut from the Springfield *Republican*, being a reprint from the Chambersburg Valley *Spirit* (West Virginia). A member of the family had once attempted inquiries, but receiving no reply to the communication, sent the clipping across the continent, where it was laid aside and the incident almost forgotten.

The clipping read as follows:

“WAS THIS A SPRINGFIELD MAN’S SWORD?”

“William Caldwell, who travels for August Wolf and Company, while on one of his trips to West Virginia, was given a sword taken from the dead body of a Union soldier on the first Bull Run battlefield. . . . The sword, Mr. Caldwell brought to our office, with the idea that by publishing a description of it, perhaps someone interested may make claim for it and thus have it go to relatives of the hero who wore it. The weapon is evidently one that had been carried either in the Revolutionary or the

Mexican War, as its style antedates the days of the Rebellion. The handle is of ivory without a guard, and with a straight hilt. On a band around the handle is cut the name ‘J. B. Hill.’ On the blade below the hilt is etched ‘J. P. James, Springfield,’ with a word between the name and town that under the microscope looks like ‘Colonel.’ The blade is

straight, with a sharp point, and is beautifully etched with scroll work. On one side is an eagle with the motto, ‘E Pluribus Unum,’ and on the other side, a cannon. Will our exchange kindly aid in the effort to restore the sword to those directly interested in it?”

Colonel Hill was born in Sag Harbor in 1786. He married Harriet Hempstead, of New London, in 1808, and they settled in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where all their ten children were born.

One of the interesting anecdotes told of Colonel Hill was his extreme bravery during an operation. These were the days before the discovery of anæsthetics, when it was customary to strap or tie a patient about to be operated upon. When the time came to amputate his leg, Colonel Hill waved aside the attendants and submitted to the operation



THE SWORD OF COL. J. B. HILL
PHOTOGRAPH AND DATA KINDLY
FURNISHED BY MARGUERITE COHN

entirely unaided.

He was prominent in public life, representing his district in the Legislature at Boston. From 1811 to 1824 he held all the military offices in the Massachusetts State Militia, being first an ensign and finally a colonel in the Seventh Division, with which rank he was honorably discharged in 1824. At this period he owned the sword.

In 1833 Colonel Hill died, and was buried in Fredericksburg, Va. As the sword was not found among his effects, the family inferred it had been given to some friend at his death. During the battle of Fredericksburg in the Civil War, the monument marking his grave was destroyed and the exact location of his last resting place could not be definitely found.

The mystery of the lost sword beckoned, in spite of the improbability of recovering it after so many years. A genealogically inclined relative was interested, and after following various clues, the story of its wanderings was collected. The Mr. Caldwell, mentioned in the clipping, had donated the sword to the Housum Post, G. A. R., of Chambersburg. Through the courtesy of this post, after eighty-three years, it came back into the family of the original owner. Its history from the time of Colonel Hill's death in 1833 to its reappearance in the first battle of Bull Run, 1862, is unknown. Mr. Caldwell acquired it in the following manner:

Going to Virginia for the purpose of



GENERAL HUNT'S RING

erecting a mill, he became interested in a Confederate veteran who lived in a log cabin near the mill site. He spent many evenings by his fireside, listening to reminiscences of the war. One evening he discovered the old man using a sword to lift the blazing

logs. This is the Southerner's story:

"After the first Bull Run battle was over, passing among the dead and dying, I heard the heartbroken moans of a Union soldier rise above all the other cries on that crimson field. I went to his side. He was weak with loss of blood, covered with the grime of battle. 'Comrade,' I said, for he had called to me, 'Comrade, what may I do for you?' 'Take that knife from my other side and kill me,' he feebly gasped, 'I can endure this agony no longer.'

"I looked at him, saw that he was near to death, and in extreme agony. I took the sword and I felt that I would be doing but a humane act to comply with his wish. Indeed I had my hand raised to strike when a higher instinct impelled me to desist. In an instant my purpose was changed. I gave him a drink from my canteen and poured water over his bloody face. I wiped his matted hair, took his torn coat, shaped it into a pillow. . . . We later became great friends, and this sword he gave me as a memento. I am using it now as a fire-poker. I am old and feeble and all sentiment has gone out of me. Nobody cares for me—my life will soon be spun—take the knife." The name of the Union soldier had been

forgotten and his identity is unknown.

Another remarkable story of this nature was the recovery of a ring owned by the late General Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army. Born in Detroit in 1819, he graduated from West Point in 1839, and from that time on had a gallant military career.

It was during the Mexican War, after Chapultepec had been stormed, and Scott at the head of his victorious army had marched into Mexico City, that the American flag was hoisted over the ancient castle of the Montezumas. In order to commemorate the triumphant entry, all the younger officers of General Worth's division, Hunt among them, bought heavy gold signet rings as trophies of their participation in the final victory.

All through the Civil War, up to the time the Army of the Potomac was at Fairfax County Courthouse, Virginia, General Hunt wore the ring.

While writing, he was in the habit of removing it from his finger, finding it

too cumbersome upon his hand. One day he was sitting in his tent, signing despatches. Leaving the ring on his writing table, he stepped outside to give an order to a waiting soldier. When he returned, the ring had disappeared. The search was long and thorough, but without avail—no sign of the missing ring could be discovered.

Well over thirty-five years afterwards, a Mr. Addison, who owned a large farm in Virginia, was informed that one of his cows had gone lame. The animal's feet were examined, and on closer inspection a cleft place in its hoof was noticed. Another look—and a ring was found in the cleft, bearing this inscription inside: *H. J. Hunt, Lt.-Col., Worth's Division.* The cow had strayed from the rest of the herd and roamed away over a freshly plowed field.

Mr. Addison immediately took the matter up with the War Department, and the ring was returned to General Hunt.

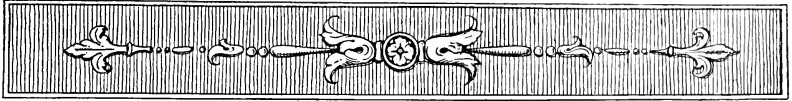


REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES LOCATED

In the Old White Church graveyard of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., are buried many of the early settlers, many of them undoubtedly Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. O. E. Tingué, Regent of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, has copied and placed in the D. A. R. library all the early inscriptions. In this issue we give the names and dates of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are so designated.

Crocker, Eleazer—d. 9/10/1852, in the 67th year of his age.
 Fairchild, Jesse—d. April 28, 1814, aged 58 years 7 mos. & 11 days.
 Henry, Joseph—d. Nov. 26, 1825, in the 73th year of his age.
 Moore, John—d. July 7, 1800, in the 47th year of his age.

Samson, Ezekiel—d. May 5, 1811, in the 68th year of his age.
 Scott, Benjamin—d. Feb. 5, 1841, in the 84th year of his age.
 Volintine Joseph—d. Nov. 26, 1814, in the 65th year of his age.
 Warner, Eleazer—d. Oct. 26th, 1817, in the 85th year of his age.
 Warner, James—d. Dec. 11, 1812, in the 77th year of his age.
 Woodworth, Lieut. William—d. March 30th, 1814, in the 80th year of his age.
 Younglove, Isaiah—d. Dec. 27, 1798, in the 82nd year of his age.
 Younglove, Col. John—d. Feb. 5, 1821, in the 78th year of his age.
 Younglove, Joseph—d. Nov. 30, 1810, in the 69th year of his age.



A PATRIOTIC SON

A True Story of the American Revolution

By Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson

Author of "Three Colonial Boys," "The Rider of the Black Horse," etc.



WILD winter night in the year 1779. Snow and sleet mingled in the blinding storm. In spite of the darkness a small detachment of hired Hessian soldiers had safely crossed Staten Island Sound and landed on the Jersey shore. Here they formed, and stealthily marched up the winding street of Elizabethtown. There were few to know of their approach and none to oppose them, so without interruption they passed through the town and proceeded toward the home of William Crane, at the foot of Galloping Hill.

There were visions in the minds of the eager Hessians of the large reward offered for the capture of this man "dead or alive." William Crane was a member of the New Jersey Colonial Committee of Safety, and so intensely patriotic that his enemies had decided to rid the Colonies of his presence.

When the Hessians reached the little house it was hardly to be distinguished in the storm from the great swaying trees behind it. After a brief delay they made their way to the rear door, where their leader advanced, and knocked loudly with the butt of his rifle. The moaning of the wind was the only sound that fol-

lowed the rude summons. Again the officer struck the door, almost breaking in the panels.

In response to his last appeal the door slowly opened, and the sixteen-year-old son of William Crane stood before them. Without a word the entire band pushed into the kitchen, where the commander shouted for a light. Although frightened by the entrance of these enemies of his country, the young American did as he was bidden, making no protest. By the flickering rays of the candle he recognized the uniforms of his unwelcome visitors and instantly knew they had come to capture his father. His supposition was confirmed a moment later when the leader in broken English demanded that William Crane appear before him.

"He is not here," said the boy.

"It is a lie!" shouted the Hessian. "He is here and he shall come. You shall tell him."

"But he is not here," repeated young Crane, who was indeed the only member of his family in the house.

"*H'ir werden sehen!* We shall see!" roared the Hessian. Turning quickly to his followers he ordered them to make a hasty and complete search of the place. In silence young Crane watched the men

as they entered every room, overturning beds and breaking furniture in their unavailing quest.

Convinced at last that Mr. Crane was not at home the Hessians returned to the kitchen, and angrily facing the boy, the leader cried, "*Er ist nicht hier!*"

"That's what I told you."

"Ach! But you shall tell me where he has gone."

Young Crane shook his head without replying.

"You shall tell!" roared the angry Hessian, glancing threateningly at his bayonet.

"I have told you all I know. My father is not here and I do not know where he is. You wouldn't expect me to tell you even if I knew."

The officer adjusted his bayonet and stepped directly in front of the lad. Frightened, almost terrified, young Crane undoubtedly was, for he was fully aware of the desperate character of this band, as well as the value placed upon his father's head.

"You shall tell me," shrieked the excited leader. "You shall tell me, or you shall suffer."

The threat brought no response, and true to his word the brutal Hessian pricked the boy with his bayonet. The latter faced his tormentors, and though his features were gray from suffering, there was no sign of yielding to their angry demands.

Infuriated by the calmness of the lad and keenly disappointed by their failure to secure the member of the Committee of Safety, the soldiers continued to use their bayonets, each time demanding that he reveal his father's hiding-place. Torn

and bleeding from many wounds, the young patriot steadily refused to answer.

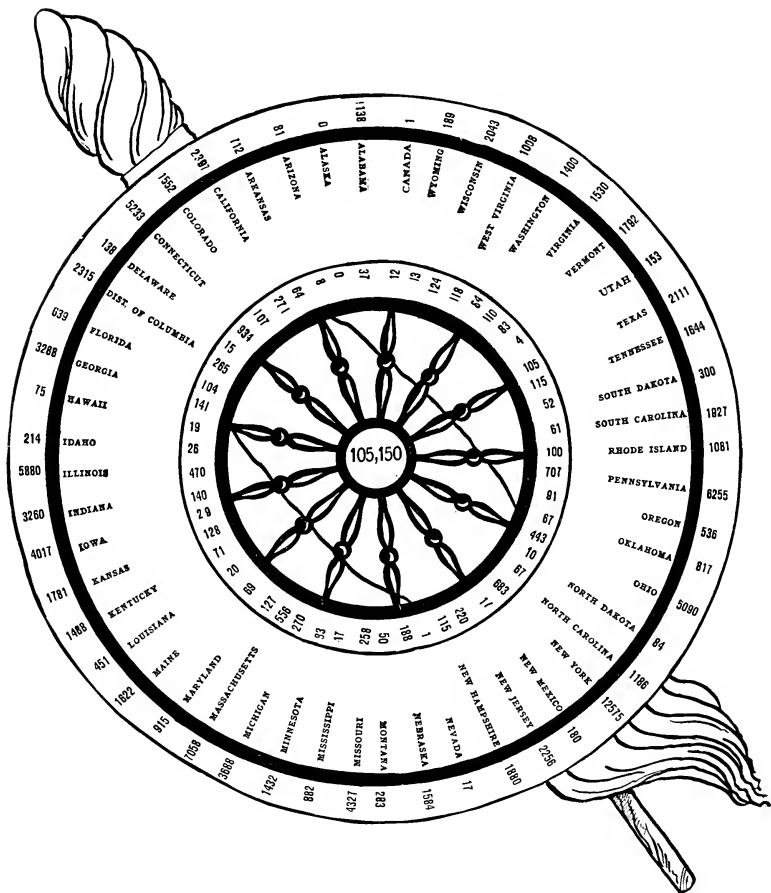
The rage of the Hessians now became uncontrollable. Their shouts of anger rose above the roar of the storm, but their threats were of no avail. Again and again they repeated their questions, emphasizing their demands by bayonet thrusts. The evident suffering of the boy aroused no spark of pity in the infuriated soldiers. Finally, exhausted and bleeding, he fell to the floor, unable to answer them, even had he been willing. The Hessians did not cease their efforts to discover his father's whereabouts. As the cruel attack continued not a groan escaped his lips—the silent filial devotion remained unbroken.

When at last the soldiers departed they left the son of William Crane lying dead upon the floor of his father's house. Nor did he die in vain. The story of his heroism became known throughout the region. Even the Hessians, when they recovered from their anger, paid tribute to his unflinching bravery. For years, however, the site of the house at the foot of Galloping Hill remained unmarked. The timbers of the old building decayed, while the foundations disappeared with the passing of the years. But the story of the lad who died there will never be forgotten.

Recently the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a beautiful marker on this spot to commemorate the heroic young son of the patriot member of the Committee of Safety. If the crown of life belongs to those who are faithful unto death, surely the patriotic Jersey lad who so bravely died to save his father and his country deserves one of the brightest.



HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in
**JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA,
PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 934 subscribers**



D.A.R. WORK AT MARYVILLE COLLEGE

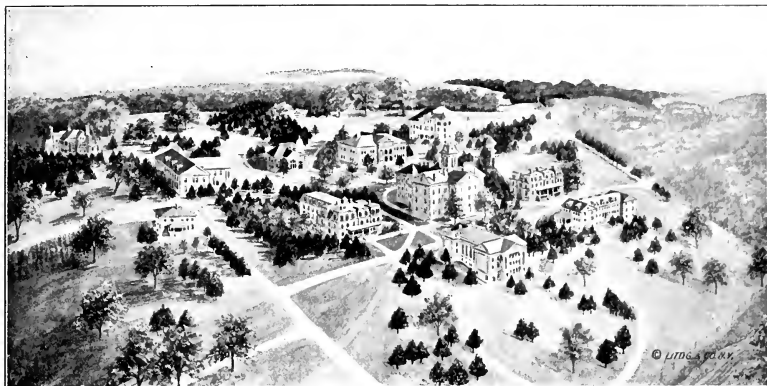
By Clemmie Henry

Chairman Faculty Committee on Permanent and Current Scholarships

IN 1800 the Great Southwest, which included the territory now covered by the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, was occupied by a population of 277,138. By 1820 its population amounted to 967,105. It was a land of promise, for the farms were cheap and the climate healthful. The people who came in to possess it had put aside the comforts of their former homes, and with only the necessities of life they came out into this frontier country to subdue the wilderness and fill it with homes. In some parts the schoolhouse and church were established in the community, but there were many places where the intellectual and spiritual interests of the people were entirely unprovided for, or imperfectly provided for, and especially was this true among the settlers of the Appalachian Mountain region. Shut in by the natural barriers, with no modern machinery to add to man's efficiency, they were obliged to earn their livelihood by man power, aided by horse power and ox power, and this kept them busy from early morning until late at night.

The lack of opportunities for education and spiritual development weighed

heavily upon the hearts of some of these settlers, and, in the face of many difficulties, they planned for schools for their young people. The value of the services which these men rendered to the people of this section can never be estimated. Dr. Isaac Anderson, who received his education in Rockbridge County, Virginia, understood and appreciated the privations from which these frontiersmen suffered, saw their need, and recognized the true nobility of character, which, when developed, would be of untold value, not only to the great Southwest, but to the country and to the world. In 1819 he founded Maryville College, in the valley of East Tennessee, for the purpose of placing the opportunity for an education within the reach of the large number of young people in this Appalachian region. Without regard for the compensation he should receive, and with the burning desire "to do good on the largest possible scale," he became teacher and preacher in his community; and later, because the need was so great and it was impossible to get a co-worker, to these duties he added that of extension work, and marked out a circuit of about one hundred and fifty



MARYVILLE COLLEGE AT MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

miles, which he covered on horseback during one week of every month for several years. In this way he gave his services, not only to his community, but to those adjoining communities where no one was doing efficient work.

That was one hundred years ago, and this desire for helpful service still controls the policy of Maryville College.

The early settlers of what is now Tennessee were a very patriotic and liberty-loving people, and a high degree of patriotism was bequeathed by them to their sons and successors in leadership. The mountaineers have been called by Gilmore in the title of one of his books, "The Advance Guard of Civilization," and with equal appropriateness, in the title of another of his books, "The Rearguard of the Revolution." In 1779, when Savannah had been taken by Clinton's expedition, seven hundred and fifty mountaineers led by Shelby and Sevier captured all the ammunition stored in Chattanooga for the coming campaign by the British and their allies. Thus were the southern colonies protected, without help

from the Colonial army, by the woodsmen who, while fighting for their own existence, also contributed materially to the saving of the infant nation.

In 1780 Colonel Ferguson with two hundred regulars and two thousand Tories was threatening the frontier settlements. In August he sent word to Shelby threatening to "march his army over the mountains, to hang the patriot leaders, and to lay the country waste with fire and sword." Without a moment's hesitation Shelby and Sevier decided that instead of acting on the defensive and guarding the mountain passes against the foe, they would assault and capture Colonel Ferguson and his force.

The mountain clans mustered on the Watauga and a draft was taken, not to decide who should go to fight, but who should stay to defend the settlements. By September twenty-fifth, eight hundred and forty mountain men were ready for the fight. A few days later, at Kings Mountain, after a march of great hardships and sufferings, nine hundred sixty militiamen surrounded

and took by storm an entrenched natural fortress, and captured over eleven hundred English soldiers.

The mountaineers, had, without orders, without pay, without commission, without equipment, and without hope of monetary reward, struck a decisive blow for the entire country. And then, upon their arrival at their cabin homes, without a day's rest they had to hurry into the Indian's territory to check the warlike expeditions that were about to descend upon the settlements.

The southern mountains are full of the descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers. At the close of the war large numbers of soldiers from other sections moved into the Appalachian region and took up grants of land that were made them by the Government. In many homes of this region to-day the young people proudly show to their friends the very rifles that their forefathers carried during their service in the patriot armies.

On April 22, 1861, less than a week after the first blood of the Civil War was spilled, the school was closed, and after the last chapel exercise, the teachers and students separated to take up arms for whichever cause seemed right to them.

Again, when America called men for service in the great World War, between six and seven hundred students and alumni of Maryville College laid aside their work and went wherever they were most needed, to contribute their lives, if necessary, "to make the world safe for democracy." Twenty of these young men will never return to the school that cherishes the same high ideals for which they gave their lives. The one thought among the students here was to get into service as quickly

as possible. There were no slackers found among them, and a large percentage of them received commissions.

Maryville College gladly modified her curriculum to provide the special war courses, and the Government established here a unit of S. A. T. C.

As the young men went into training the young women hastened to school determined to get ready for service, and consequently we had an attendance of one hundred more girls than ever before.

It has always been the practice of the school to provide first-class college advantages at the lowest possible rates so that any ambitious young man or young woman, however poor, might be able to secure an education. Although the charges are very low, about half of the students must have some assistance and the opportunity to help themselves. Seeing the necessity for this work, the late Miss Margaret E. Henry dedicated her life to the raising of a Scholarship and Self-help Fund which would enable these students to remain in school and have an equal chance with those who were more fortunate financially. Through her untiring efforts, many friends were found who were willing to invest their money in the education of the young people of this Appalachian region.

This assistance is not given to the students as charity to wound their pride, but as a means of self-support while in school. The students who receive this help are on an exact equality with those who do not need to earn their way through school, and this gives each an equal chance. One hundred girls are given the opportunity to earn about half their board by working in the dining-room; some of the

students sweep in the different buildings, work on the college farm or campus, milk the cows, assist in the laboratories, book-room, post-office, or different departments of the school, and in fact do anything that needs to be done. In this way they reduce their college expenses and at the same time preserve their spirit of independence and industry.

Many of these students could not remain in college without this assistance from the Scholarship and Self-help Fund, which is supported by organizations and friends of the work. A scholarship of \$50 will pay tuition for a student and give him the opportunity to earn about half his board. A \$1000 permanently endowed scholarship will make certain in the future the annual income of sixty dollars to the Student-help Funds of the College.

The National D. A. R. Committee of Patriotic Education lists Maryville as an accredited school to which scholarships may be granted by its chapters. Sixty-seven D. A. R. chapters, including two societies of the C. A. R., have contributed to the scholarship work. Some chapters have sent \$50 annually for many years. The following endowed scholarships have been founded: The Elizabeth Belcher Bullard Memorial Scholarship, 1915, "given in memory of a great friendship" by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, of Litchfield, Conn., through the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, D. A. R., \$1000. The Elizabeth Hillman Memorial Scholarship, begun in 1912 by Mrs. John Hartwell Hillman, Pittsburgh, Pa., through the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., "in

perpetuity for mountain girls in Maryville College," \$1000. This has been increased by Mrs. Hillman and her daughter, Miss Sara F. Hillman, until the total is now \$5000. The Mary Harwood Memorial Scholarship, 1915, by the Stamford, Connecticut, Chapter, D. A. R., "to aid worthy students," \$1000. The Julia Spencer Whittemore Memorial Fund, 1916, by Mrs. Harris Whittemore, a member of the Sarah Rogers Chapter, D. A. R., Naugatuck, Connecticut, \$1000, as a gift to the Margaret E. Henry Memorial Fund. In addition to this, a number of the D. A. R. chapters have contributed to this permanent fund in amounts less than \$500.

The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution are now nearing the completion of another \$1000 permanent scholarship to the memory of Miss Henry, who loved the mountains of this Appalachian region and gave her life that the people in the hills and valleys might have the opportunity of development.

Beginning with a class of five young men in 1819, Maryville College is now closing its century of service with an enrollment of eight hundred students. This growth has been made possible by the loyal support of friends who have invested their money in large or small sums in the education of the youth of our land, and all over the world to-day men and women whose lives have been enriched by the opportunities of college training are lifting up their hearts in gratitude for the donors who made it possible for them to prepare in Maryville College for the world's great work.



PRESERVE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHPLACE

By Maud Nathan



HERE could be no more fitting, interesting, patriotic work for the Daughters of the American Revolution to undertake than to lend their enthusiastic and powerful coöperation to the

great national movement organized by the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association. The movement to purchase and restore Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace and home of his childhood has the unqualified endorsement of his widow, his children and his sister. The mantels and fire-

places before which he dreamed his boyish dreams have already been donated to the Association, the bed in which he was born, the toys with which he played, the books he read have all been promised.

To see the environment in which the youthful Theodore Roosevelt grew and developed will be an inspiration to the thousands of youthful visitors who will undoubtedly make a pilgrimage to the Roosevelt House. The Association has made its first payment on

the purchase price of the house as well as of the adjoining house, for the Directors propose not only to preserve the old homestead, but also to establish a community centre which will be a *living influence* and will help to

instil into the consciences of the people the principles and ideals of American democracy, of which Theodore Roosevelt was so brilliant an exponent. There will be a free Circulating Library, containing all the writings of Colonel Roosevelt and many other books on travel, nature study, history

and lives of great men. Classes will be held for teaching English, and the history of the City and of the Nation. In the Assembly Hall lectures will be given on all of these subjects and also on the life of Theodore Roosevelt. It is hoped that there will be facilities for a gymnasium and swimming pool, so that due attention may be given to building up the physical health of the community as well.

The Women of America purchased and restored Mount Vernon, they



THE HYATT MEDALLION

also helped to preserve the home of Lincoln, and it is appropriate that they should now restore and perpetuate the birthplace of the best known and best loved American citizen and statesman of modern days. Mrs. Henry

A. Wise Wood,

National Organizer,

would be glad to receive

the names of any women

who desire to help make the

movement popular in the

various States.

Five States

have already been organized

with the following women

as Chairmen:

Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard,

Glenview, Jefferson County,

Ky.; Mrs. James R. Garfield,

Garfield Building, Cleveland,

Ohio; Mrs. Edward Curtis

Smith, St. Albans, Vt.;

Mrs. Peter C. Pritchard,

Asheville, N. C.;

Mrs. Miles Poindexter,

Spokane, Wash.

The names of all contributors to the

Memorial will be recorded and preserved

in the Book of Donors at Roosevelt House,

each State having its own list of contributions;

moreover, every contributor of \$1.00 or more

receives the emblem of the Association,

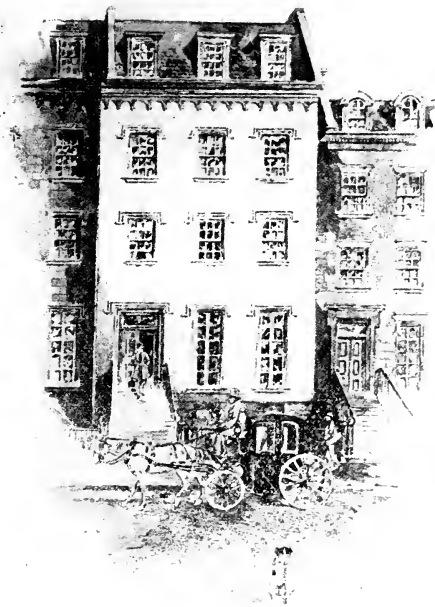
which is a small bronze pin bearing the likeness of Theodore Roosevelt,

and is a replica of the beautiful medallion head made by the well-known sculptor, Anna V. Hyatt. This nine-inch medallion in bronze is presented

to all contributors of \$1000 or more, or can be purchased for \$25. The three-inch bronze medallion is given to every contributor of \$100, or can be bought for \$10. Children under sixteen years of age can become junior donors by the payment of 25 cents and are entitled to the bronze pin. The youngest subscriber to the fund thus far is a little girl aged seven weeks, and the oldest is an inmate of a soldiers' home and is eighty-six years of age.

The headquarters of the Association is at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City; the President is Mrs. John Henry Hammond and the Treasurer is Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn.

Which Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be the first to receive the nine-inch bronze medallion for its contribution of \$1000?



BIRTHPLACE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By Minnie May Goode



THE only State in our Union that celebrates two Declarations of Independence is North Carolina. One precedes our National Independence Day by fourteen months. It is the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence signed at Charlotte, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775.

It was adopted by citizens of Mecklenburg County, who had assembled in convention the day before in the old Court House, a log structure built in 1774. This site, now the centre of the city, is known as Independence Square, and is marked by a large bronze tablet in the pavement. Hundreds of our khaki-clad boys are walking daily over this spot where the principles of American liberty first appeared on paper. There was stationed one of the largest army camps in

the South, where thousands of our soldiers were in training to defend the principles of democracy. There they had the privilege of witnessing the annual celebration at Charlotte of that Declaration which resulted in the establishment of American independence.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed about two o'clock on the morning of May 20, 1775, after an

all-night session by twenty-seven delegates chosen by the people of Mecklenburg for the purpose of absolving themselves from all allegiance to the British Crown. A copy, when completed, was sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia by Capt. James Jack. When he arrived he found the members of that body much opposed to independence at that time, and were even then preparing a petition to King George declaring



MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

it was not their purpose to establish independent States. But the great idea soon found recognition.

The fighting qualities of the Mecklenburgers were especially noteworthy during the Revolutionary War, and the name of "Hornet's Nest" was given to Mecklenburg by Lord Cornwallis, who declared in a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth that he "got into a veritable hornet's nest when he came to Charlotte town."

The city of Charlotte was founded in 1768 by an act of King George III, and was named for the Princess Charlotte of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, who, a few years previous, had become his wife. It was settled principally by Scotch-Irish, English and the Huguenots from South Carolina settlements.

In 1800, twenty-five years after the Mecklenburg Convention at Charlotte, the original document of May 20, 1775, together with other records, were burned in the house of John McKnitt Alexander, one of the signers and custodian of the records. Fortunately, however, at least seven copies of the

Declaration had been made during those years and published by the secretary. Thus the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence has been preserved.

The Legislature of the State of North Carolina has fixed May 20 as a legal holiday and it is observed each year with splendid ceremonies. Our nation at large, as well as the descendants of those who first favored our independence, take pride in these annual celebrations, which are often attended by the President of the United States. President and Mrs. Wilson were present at the Charlotte celebration in 1916 and were most enthusiastic over the event.

A magnificent monument stands in front of the Court House at Charlotte, a lasting tribute to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Bronze tablets on each of the four sides near the base bear record of its history. On the front of the monument is a hornet's nest, in bronze, the emblem of Mecklenburg, which bears testimony to the defenders of freedom. The Daughters of the American Revolution took a part in the unveiling of the memorial.



THE THREE CROSSES

The Iron cross is black as death and as hard as human hate;

The wooden cross is white and still and it whispers us, "Too late";

But the Red Cross sings of life and love and hearts regenerate.

The iron cross is a boastful cross and it marks a war-made slave;

The wooden cross is a dumb, dead cross and guards a shallow grave;

But the Red Cross reaches out its arms to solace and to save.

The iron cross is a Kaiser's cross and narrow is its clan.

The wooden cross is a soldier's cross and mourns its partisan;

But the Red Cross is the cross of One who served his fellowman.

EDMOND VANCE COOKE.

In Paris edition, *American Red Cross Bulletin*.

STATE CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS

The 23d Illinois State Conference convened March 26-28, 1919, at the First Congregational Church in Moline, the first session being attended by 500 people.

The State Regent, Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, of Monmouth, presided. The bugle call marked the official opening. The Rev. P. C. Ladd, of Moline, gave an invocation, which was followed by singing America. Mr. William Butterworth delivered the address of welcome from the city. The Regent of Mary Little Deere Chapter, Mrs. Harry Ainsworth, spoke for the hostess chapter, while Mrs. Frank Bahnsen, of Rock Island, expressed the good-will of the sister chapter, Fort Armstrong. The State Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, of Peoria, responded in behalf of the Conference. Henry R. Wheelock, of Moline, sang the State song, "Illinois." Our Honorary President General and National Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, brought greetings.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Thomas McMichael, President of Monmouth College, was introduced by the State Regent and delivered an eloquent address on "The House of our Democracy," urging the N. S. D. A. R. to lend its aid in preserving the three great pillars of this nation's greatness, the Home, the School and the Church. To these three institutions he placed the credit for the winning of the world war; the prosperity and the honor of the United States since the foundation of our country. Two verses of The Star Spangled Banner, sung by the audience, closed the session.

Thursday, March 27th, the morning meeting opened with America and prayer by Mrs. Lyra Browne Olin, of Louis Joliet Chapter. This was followed by the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck. The address of the State Regent, Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley, urged the marking of historical spots and recommended placing a tablet on the home of Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant Governor of the State, and that the grave of Azel Dorsey, one of the three school teachers of Abraham Lincoln, located by the Martha Board Chapter of Augusta, be suitably marked. The State Regent reported the organization of five chapters during the year, a record which has

only been equalled once. She announced that the State had given more than their quota to the fund for rebuilding the French village, Tilloloy, and given nearly the amount due for the National Society Liberty Bond. Mrs. Hanley recommended that \$1200 be given to erect two cottages in Tilloloy, in memory of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, former Honorary Vice-President General, and Mrs. LaVerne Noyes, Vice President General from Illinois at the time of her death.

In giving a report of the war service work, the most important mentioned were: A gift of five ambulances, two of which cost \$4560; amount given to all forms of War Relief Work \$122,852; amount of Liberty Bonds bought and sold \$3,759,753. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Hanley was presented with beautiful roses from the hostess chapter. Mrs. Charles F. Ryan, of St. Louis (daughter of the former State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles Irion of Ottawa), who, while in service as a Red Cross Nurse in France was badly gassed, was an unannounced speaker on the morning program. Mrs. Ryan told of her work abroad and answered many eager questions. A patriotic address by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General and National Chairman of War Relief Service Committee, was the chief feature of the session.

On the afternoon of March 26th, by the courtesy of Col. Harry B. Jordan, Commandant, a drive was taken through Rock Island Arsenal, the delegates being personally conducted by Col. Jordan and Capt. R. S. Horsford. An inspection was made of the long rows of shop buildings and barracks, stopping at the flag-staff for the examination of tanks both large and small. Mrs. William Butterworth and Mrs. Hanley, through the invitation of the Commandant, were given a ride in a big tank, going the entire distance to the west end of the island followed by automobiles. A sham battle was fought by the tanks, the whippets using their machine guns in a very business-like manner, while the big ones followed them, firing more than a score of thundering charges. A demonstration of the slight resistance offered by obstacles was given when two trees were flattened out and a brick wall was gone over without moving the bricks. After watching the tanks for more than half an hour, the

visitors were taken back to Moline. Mrs. Hanley and Mrs. Butterworth were presented by the Commandant with flowers and miniature tanks.

Miss Mary C. Cutter, of Aurora Chapter, Illinois representative in the company of States, told of the National Service School in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. George Huntoon spoke in loving memory of those represented by gold stars in our service flag and of the Daughters who have died in the last year. After this memorial hour adjournment was taken for the day.

Mrs. Frank Gates Allen, though absent from the city, entertained the Conference at tea in her beautiful home, "Allendale," her sister, Mrs. Huntoon, acting as hostess. Mr. and Mrs. William Butterworth entertained the delegates and all visiting Daughters at their home, "Hillcrest," in Moline, that evening. Receiving with Mrs. Butterworth were the Honorary President General from Illinois, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. John H. Hanley, State Regent, the State Officers, the President National of the Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Ex-State Regents and the Regent of Mary Little Deere Chapter, Mrs. Harry Ainsworth. "Hillcrest" was beautiful and full of flowers. Conspicuous among the decorations was the silk Illinois State Flag, presented at the Conference to Mrs. Butterworth and Mary Little Deere Chapter in honor of its founder, Mrs. Deere, by Mrs. George L. Laurence, of Galesburg, Honorary State Regent of Illinois. The new art gallery at "Hillcrest," filled with rare paintings, tapestries and treasures from all over the world, among which is the ceiling from an old palace in Venice, a marvelous painting reflected in a large mirror underneath, was greatly enjoyed. Throughout the hours there was music, quartettes, solos and selections on the great pipe organ.

The Friday session was opened at 9 A.M., with prayer by Mrs. Mary C. H. Lee, of Champaign, and a song by Miss Bernice Hixson. The State officers were re-elected with the exceptions of the Consulting Registrar, who

withdrew her name, and Corresponding Secretary, which office was taken from the elective list and made appointive by the State Regent. The office of State Librarian was created.

The officers for 1919-1920 are: State Regent, Mrs. John Hamilton Hanley; Vice State Regent, Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, Peoria; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher, Galesburg; State Treasurer, Mrs. Henry C. Ettinger, Springfield; State Historian, Mrs. Fred Ball, Clinton; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Helen F. Daily, Aurora; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. I. Hutchins, Monmouth; State Librarian, Miss Effie Epler, Jacksonville.

The Conference voted to appropriate \$1200 for the cottages at Tilloloy, in memory of Mrs. Deere and Mrs. Noyes; to give a table and chair for the office of the Organizing Secretary General at Memorial Continental Hall and to give \$50 to the State Librarian for the purchase of books for our library in Memorial Continental Hall. They authorized the delegation in Washington funds to complete our quota for the National Society Liberty Bond.

The Mary Little Deere Chapter gave \$100 to furnish the cottage in Tilloloy, erected in memory of Mrs. Deere, and the Chicago Chapter gave the same amount to furnish the cottage named for Mrs. Noyes. Mrs. Scott gave \$50 toward the erection of each cottage. Our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Laurence, gave about \$190, the proceeds of sales of the State Flag buttons, pins and postcards which she designed, for supplying National and State Flags for Starved Rock.

This year each chapter regent was requested to give in a few words the chief work of her chapter during the year aside from war work, the full report to be presented in the State Year Book. And thus closed one of the most harmonious, successful and interesting Conferences ever held in the State, and the Mary Little Deere Chapter was universally acclaimed an ideal hostess.

IVANILLA DURHAM BALL,

State Historian.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Little Rock Chapter (Little Rock, Ark.) has just closed a very successful two years' work under our most efficient and untiring Regent, Mrs. A. W. Parke. We now have ninety-three members, a number of whom are non-resident. We have had a great number of very instructive lectures at our meetings, among them being one on "International Relations," by Judge W. E. Hemingway, of this city.

Last year our members were very much interested in all war work, taking part in every drive and patriotic movement. Our Chapter purchased a \$50 Liberty Bond, paid \$5 on the War Library Fund and supported twenty-two French orphans. We purchased a victrola for the Hostess House at Camp Pike at a cost of \$165. Twenty-six sweaters and one muffler were knitted and sent to the Arkansas National Guard; two slumber robes for Camp Pike; 188 comfort bags for the base hospital; 2000 sandwiches and sixty cakes for different entertainments for soldiers, and a number of smileage books. We sent many glasses of jelly and a box of oranges to the Base Hospital, did a great deal of Red Cross work, and have an organized War Savings Stamp Society.

We are still doing war work and have paid our Liberty Loan and Tilloloy quotas in full. We pledged \$50 to the State Girls' Industrial School and have paid same, besides having two \$50 scholarships at the Helen Dunlap School at Winslow, Ark. Our members have purchased \$19,000 worth of Liberty Bonds of the last two issues and \$2400 worth of War Savings Stamps. During the influenza epidemic the members made 634 masks for the Red Cross and contributed \$22.25 towards the soup kitchen. We collected and expended a total of about \$2700 in the two years.

We were fortunate, through the invitation of our State Regent, Mrs. S. P. Davis, to have our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at our State Conference held in March. We have held interesting and enthusiastic meetings, and we feel that Little Rock

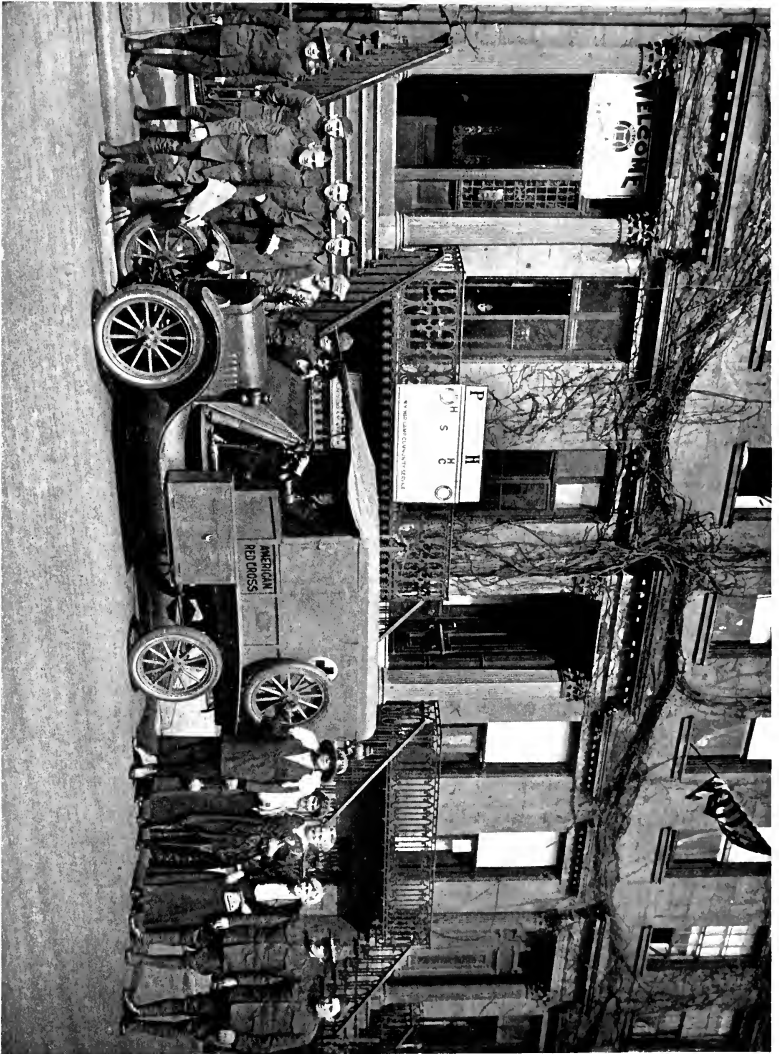
Chapter has lived up to the aims of the D. A. R. in aiding to the utmost every movement that went to uplift our country and inspire loyal patriotism.

EDA HOOVER GOODHEART,
Secretary.

Manhattan Chapter (New York, N. Y.). The following is a summary of the work done by Manhattan Chapter during the year which closed on April 10, 1919. The Chapter has made the following expenditures: Chapter membership in Army Relief Society of New York, \$25; annual rental, little home for aged Daughter, \$144; subscribed to Liberty Loan Fund, National Society, \$58; to restoration of Tilloloy, \$18; support of a war orphan, \$36.50; ambulance presented through Red Cross for use in New York, \$600. Thirty-five new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is a good showing. Almost *all* of the members are subscribers.

During the Fourth Liberty Loan drive a booth was maintained at the United Mortgage and Trust Company, where Chapter members were in attendance and the sale of bonds amounted to \$270,550.

The members met once a week this year to sew for the children of the frontier in France. These meetings were well attended, and the means of pleasant social intercourse between the members, who furnished the luncheons and the hostesses the tea and coffee. The finished result was 119 garments. The Chapter has met all requests for bundles of clothing for Belgium and France. Twenty dollars was given for twenty Thanksgiving dinners for the poor of New York, while donations were sent to Berry School, Atlanta, Ga., and the Little Mothers' Society of New York. A committee of women worked zealously for two days making Christmas cretonne bags, furnishing them completely for the wounded men in hospitals in France. Work done by sixteen women, thirty-six Christmas comfort kits, costing \$70.



AMBULANCE PRESENTED THROUGH RED CROSS BY MANHATTAN CHAPTER, ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1918

One hundred dollars was contributed to the United War Relief Drive in the name of the Chapter. Special war work reported by Chapter members under special tabulation is as follows: Allied Bonds purchased, \$76,300; Liberty Bonds sold, \$20,550; money to Red Cross, \$1320; miscellaneous war charities, \$2485; number of garments made, 3932; knitted articles made and contributed, 527.

But the most enthusiastically rendered work for the year has been the endowment of a room containing eight beds, fully equipped, with dressing gowns, pajamas, slippers and knitted slumber robes for the beds, at Pershing House, a home located at 115 Gramercy Park, New York City. This is a hospitality house and service club for convalescent wounded overseas soldiers. The cost of endowing these beds was \$412. The Chapter served the teas there April 8th and 22d, contributing all necessary expenses and personal services.

Five war orphans have been maintained by Chapter members in the name of Manhattan Chapter.

The Chapter has held thirteen meetings, with an average attendance of thirty-one out of a membership of 139. The Board of Management has held eleven meetings, with an average attendance of thirteen out of a membership of eighteen. Fifteen new members have been admitted, while thirteen members have resigned or been transferred. In April, 1918, the audited books of the Chapter treasury showed a balance of \$295.49. In April, 1919, these books showed a balance of \$713.96. In closing this report I wish to thank the members of the Chapter for their support and assistance, which has made this possible.

CARRIE RIDLEY ENSLOW,
Regent.

Anthony Wayne Chapter (Mankato, Minn.) was organized by the State Regent, Mrs. Monfort, June 20, 1899, with a membership of thirteen. The national number is No. 477. The first meeting was held July 15, 1899, this being the 110th anniversary of the capture of Stony Point. The Chapter has the distinction of having had two real Daughters. Seven of the charter members belong to the Chapter at the present time. The membership has now reached seventy-eight, with other applications pending.

In 1916 the Chapter planned and helped to carry out the greatest community affair ever given in southern Minnesota—the Historical Pageant of July 4th. This was presented in Sibley Park to an audience of 20,000. The park was a very appropriate site, as here the first settlers of Mankato camped on their first visit.

When war was declared with Germany the

Chapter began to prepare work along patriotic lines. A committee was appointed to organize a Red Cross chapter in Mankato, and was completed and fully organized May 12, 1917. Every member of the Chapter was active in Red Cross work. Several hundred comfort kits, besides knitted articles, etc., were made and given to soldiers. The Chapter also bought a Bond, contributed to the rebuilding of Tilloloy, the national Liberty Loan, and adopted a French orphan. We have two members in Y. M. C. A. work, one in France and one in New York City.

The Regent, Mrs. Nerbovig, entertained the Chapter last Regent's Day in June, Mrs. James Morris, State Regent, being guest of honor.

When the name of one of our schools was changed by the school board from Union to Roosevelt, the Chapter appointed a committee to send a resolution to the board asking them to retain the old name of Union, which had been the name for over fifty years and the only landmark left in the city of that early day. The first log schoolhouse was built on this particular site in 1855. We believe this had some influence, and "Union" will be the name handed down for many years.

We hold meetings the first Saturday in each month, having a topic and review of the *Red Cross Magazine*. Meetings are well attended and refreshments served by the hostess.

FLORENCE K. STUBBS,
Historian.

Muskogee, Indian Territory Chapter (Muskogee, Okla.). Surprise is often shown at the name of our Chapter, since we have enjoyed statehood for a number of years, but our Chapter was organized in 1907, when we were still in the "territory" class, and we have kept the name in memory of the old days. Through this last trying year we have held interesting meetings and have done our full quota of war work, as well as emergency nursing during the influenza epidemic. We gave up social activities during the months when our time was needed for helpful activities, but in March of this year we entertained during the state convention, which met here at that time. A reception and luncheon were given for the delegates and visitors. Excellent work was done at this convention, and a substantial sum was raised for reconstruction work in France. Splendid reports of the different chapters, fourteen in number, were read.

On March 12th of this year the Governor signed a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag and providing a penalty therefor. The pen with which this bill was signed was sent to the State Regent, Mrs. Walter D. Elrod, who had given valuable assistance to the

State Committee. This bill was written by a member of our Chapter, who is also chairman of the state committee to prevent desecration of the flag. She has worked faithfully for five years to have such a law passed, and our Chapter feels some satisfaction in the fact that the bill was passed, word for word, as she originally wrote it, in spite of the fact that other bills, framed by politicians, had been offered.

At a Chapter meeting early in the year, the question arose as to what work we should take up, now that our war work was practically over. A member of our Chapter moved that we bend our energies toward a suitable memorial for the men who went to war from our city, giving up homes, families, business, and, some of them, life itself. This was enthusiastically carried, and as a nucleus to the fund we gave a business men's lunch and cleared a neat sum, to which we added the proceeds from a sale of Christmas cards, making \$200 in all. We expect to add to this from time to time. The men's clubs of the city heard of our intention and a meeting was called of committees from all organizations who wished to share in the work. It was decided to beautify a suburban park as a memorial. In April our citizens voted \$100,000 in bonds to cover the cost of this work. It is to be called "Liberty Memorial Park," and over the entrance a huge arch of native stone is to be built. On this will be placed bronze tablets, engraved with the names of the soldiers who gave their lives to the cause. Our Chapter, whose committee is very active in this movement, expects to be responsible for the large flag to be placed on top of the memorial arch. Roads are to be built, a lake furnished with boats to be provided for, and a stone building, the old Indian Agency that stands in the park, is to be repaired and improved for a museum of Indian and war relics. A tea-room will be furnished in this building also. The smaller organizations of the city, or private individuals, will place seats, statues, bird baths and houses, and a sun dial in the park. All this from a little seed that took root in our D. A. R. Chapter.

So, all in all, we feel that our year has resulted in much good, and we are looking forward to the new year with new hope. We want to increase our membership, which is sixty-five, to 100, if possible.

MRS. J. D. BENEDICT,

Historian.

Esther Lowry Chapter (Independence, Kan.). For many years Mt. Hope Cemetery was an eyesore to the residents of Independence, Kan. It was owned by private parties, who refused to sell, except separate burial lots, and who claimed authority over streets, alleys, hedges and trees, and allowed the place

to be the most neglected and unsightly one imaginable.

In 1913 Esther Lowry Chapter succeeded in buying the cemetery and arranged to give it a thorough cleaning. The money was raised from the lot-owners, many of whom live in the town and country, while others are living in every state in the Union. Hundreds of letters were written to find the interested parties, and the result was something over \$1000 to carry on the work we had planned. And the work was done as quickly as possible. Hedges were trimmed or rooted out, broken trees removed, and the entire place thoroughly cleaned and the whole lot put in perfect condition. This accomplished, the cemetery was deeded to the city, which had arranged a sum for its permanent upkeep.

But the members of Esther Lowry Chapter were not through, however. South of the cemetery and adjoining it was a row of unsightly houses. The Chapter bought the corner lot as a site for the gates it intended to build. Stimulated by this act, the city bought the remaining lots across the entire south end of the cemetery, removed the houses, put part of the land into the park driveway and added the rest to the cemetery. Since then, on this land have been erected the beautiful D. A. R. gates and two fine mausoleums, which have transformed the place into one of marked beauty. Our Chapter then decided that rock roads must be put in the cemetery, and a committee was appointed to raise money. By this time the town was so delighted by the changes wrought that \$1500 was quickly raised by private subscription. This money paid for the rock and the city did the work. A fine rock road now leads from our gates at the southwest corner to the middle, then north through old Mt. Hope, across the Lutheran Cemetery, into and through new Mt. Hope, where it circles the entire plot and leads back to itself. From this road arteries lead to all parts of all cemeteries, thus forming a perfect roadway.

The memorial gateway was erected in 1915. The pillars are of white carthage limestone and with wrought-iron gates cost \$1100. A gate fund had been accumulating for several years, and was completed by a series of food sales, social entertainments, tag days and other affairs, from which our Chapter had earned its money from time to time.

Behind all this enterprise, from 1913 to 1917, was our very efficient Regent, Mrs. Fannie McAdams, now Mrs. K. Galbraith, who gave generously of her time and enthusiasm in helping carry through every part of the work. How loyally her Chapter helped her is testified to by the most beautiful spot in this part of our state—Mt. Hope Cemetery, Independence, Kan.



MEMORIAL GATEWAY AT MT. HOPE CEMETERY, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS, ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF ESTHER LOWRY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

The following is a report of the war work done by the Chapter: French orphans adopted by Chapter, 2; French orphans adopted by members, 30; refugee garments made for France, 1000; while refugee garments for other Allies were made through Red Cross; hospital garments, 1000; surgical dressings, 50,000; amount subscribed by members to Fourth Liberty Loan, \$48,950; baby bonds, \$14,250; Red Cross, \$9820; support of Camp Mother by Chapter, \$100; amount given by members to cantonment, \$340; Armenian relief, \$183; Y. W. C. A., \$145; Mess Fund, \$70; United War Work Campaign, \$1067; soldiers' families, \$25; miscellaneous donations, \$902. The list of knitted garments amounts to 80 sweaters, 25 helmets, 109 pairs socks and 50 wristlets. Numerous garments were given to Belgian relief. As an organization we worked one afternoon each week on Red Cross garments.

We have two members abroad, Miss Lucille Otts, a Red Cross nurse, and Miss Rachel Pugh, a Y. M. C. A. secretary. One member was director of Red Cross workroom and gave entire time for sixteen months; one member was director of Red Cross workroom at Coppeyville, Kan., from May, 1917, until room closed; one member cooked eleven days in emergency hospital during the "flu" epidemic; six members served on Red Cross workroom committee; four members served on Red Cross

executive board; one member cut gauze all day five days in week for six months; five members were instructors in surgical dressings; one member had charge of knitting six afternoons a week from May, 1917, until the work closed; one member worked thousands of buttonholes in Red Cross garments.

Our Chapter presented each of its overseas workers with silk flags at a cost of \$24. Because of war conditions, our usual Year Book was omitted. We also omitted the usual social affairs by which we raise money. Our increased expenses were paid by an assessment which made it possible for us to do our war work.

LUCY L. McCULLOUGH,
Regent.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter (Brookline, Mass.). The Chapter was entertained by the retiring Regent, Miss Ema W. Burt, at a May Breakfast in the Empire Room at the Hotel Tuileries, Boston. Covers were laid for fifty guests, which included Chapter members and National and State Officers. The table decorations were large baskets of yellow daisies and asparagus fern. Each guest received a miniature basket for a luncheon favor. After the breakfast the Regent gave an address of welcome and introduced the guests, who made brief but interesting remarks. There were three papers given by Chapter members, Chapter reminiscences, given by the Secretary, Miss

Mabel C. Chester; a Chapter poem, by Mrs. Willis R. Russ, and a Chapter prophesy, by the Registrar, Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown, Jr. An engraved gold wrist watch was presented by the members to the retiring Regent, who has served four years, the limit of time allowed by the Chapter by-laws. The presentation remarks were made by the Secretary.

The Chapter has taken an active part in all the war relief work of the year, the Regent and some of the members having served on all the Brookline Liberty Loan committees, the Brookline Committee for Food Canvassing for the Government and the Red Cross drives. The Regent, Miss Burt, was appointed by the State Regent to be State Chairman of the Italian Tag Day Drive.

Two members have been active in overseas war work during the entire period of the war. One of these, Mrs. Byron G. Clark, was present at this May Breakfast. She has resided in London for several years and was one of fourteen military guides under the general commanding the London Division. When the United States entered the war and established a hospital at Dartford, she was one of the official Red Cross visitors having charge of 178 men. The other overseas worker is Miss Mary A. Frye, who is now with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Two members have adopted French orphans. The Chapter was among the first to contribute its full quota to the \$100,000 Liberty Bonds of the National Society.

One of the most interesting events of the year was the celebration of our twentieth anniversary at Hotel Vendome. We had as speakers Hon. Channing H. Cox, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, and Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R. Two historic flags hung from the walls of the parlor. One belonged to Mrs. Edward W. Baker and was an original thirteen-star flag, having been in the family over 100 years. The other was in Admiral Farragut's fleet during the Civil War and was presented to the Regent's father, General Burt. This flag also waved from the top of the Boston Post Office when that building was dedicated by President Grant when General Burt was Postmaster.

A reception then followed, in which the speakers were assisted in receiving by the Regent and the wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Channing H. Cox, also a Chapter member. On this occasion a telegram was sent to the Regent by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and by the Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, from the California State Conference, con-

gratulating the Chapter on its twentieth anniversary.

At the Massachusetts State Conference, held in Worcester in May, Miss Burt was appointed State Registrar and Chairman of the Genealogical Research.

The Chapter Chairman of International Relations, Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown, Jr., has given a fifteen-minute talk at each meeting on world conditions as we find them to-day. This has proved most instructive and interesting. We have contributed to many branches of patriotic education in all parts of the country, as well as to the Brookline charities. We contribute annually to the support of places of historic interest in Brookline. We have had speakers address us on all subjects in which our National Society has a special interest. During the last four years our Chapter has gained 100 per cent membership.

EMA W. BURT,
Regent.

General Sumter Chapter (Birmingham, Ala.). Some time ago the Chapter turned its quarter-century mark. Its membership lists show names from nearly every quarter of the world, very cosmopolitan and always retaining its quota of intelligent prosperity. In spite of the transitory membership of our Chapter, all have given more or less of their time and service to the Chapter and its interests.

Patriotism has been at white heat in Birmingham ever since the beginning of the late war. Each family has sent representatives to the colors. In the roll-call of the D. A. R. some mothers have given every available son; for instance, our Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Ford, has just cause to be proud of her four soldier sons, who have made good every hour in their country's service. This is but one of the mothers of soldiers in Sumter Chapter.

The Regent, Mrs. R. H. Pearson, organized one of the earliest units at Red Cross headquarters and has done continuous splendid work. The Vice Regent, Mrs. A. A. Adams, organized another unit of Sumter members, and worked regularly in her own home until new rulings required all Red Cross work to be done at headquarters.

And so the work has gone on and on, accomplishing much in every line of Red Cross and other war endeavors. The buying of Liberty Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps, the giving and giving and giving is another story, long, full to overflowing! "The Tillology" is a snug sum in safekeeping until such time as called for. "The Illiteracy" entertainment resulted in its fund also, and will be forthcoming in due time. The French orphans receive loving and pecuniary attention.

The General Sumter Chapter has had a successful, coöperative and satisfactory term, 1917-1918.

(Mrs. H. P.) NANNIE HASKINS WILLIAMS,
Historian.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter (Putnam, Conn.). Under the leadership of our Regent, Miss Ellen M. Wheelock, our Chapter has closed a pleasant and successful year. The membership is now ninety, eighteen of whom are non-resident.

The work of our Chapter has been mostly along Red Cross and war relief lines, in which the members have rendered most efficient service. Some of them have served in the following capacities: Head of woman's bureau, secretary, treasurer, desk secretary at work-room, supervisors of garments, chairman of supplies, member of Home Service Section, and publicity committee. Three hundred and fifteen garments were reported made for the Red Cross, also seventy-six knitted garments. Two members supervised mending 255 union suits damaged by fire in one of our stores; 600

baby shirts were made from the good portions of other damaged suits. These garments were sent through the Red Cross for Belgian relief. One member supervised the collection and making of thirty-two layettes, and one member collected and catalogued 533 books for soldiers.

During the year 1918-1919 the Chapter has contributed \$47.50 for the restoration of Tilloloy; \$10 to the Smith College Unit; \$30 to the National Service School; sixty-two glasses of jelly for Camp Devens; eighteen packs of cards and sixteen canes for Walter Reed Hospital, and \$94 to the National Society for Liberty Bonds. During the four Liberty Loan campaigns the members subscribed to bonds amounting to at least \$53,900, besides purchasing War Savings Stamps. A French orphan is being supported by a member.

One of the great achievements of the past year was brought before the public on July 4, 1918, when the unveiling of the memorial tablet and boulder erected to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the West Thompson Cemetery, Thompson, took place. The tablet of bronze is one of great beauty. It is



MEMORIAL TABLET AND BOULDER FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, ERECTED BY ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER AT THOMPSON, CONNECTICUT.

set into the side of a large granite boulder that was drawn to the present site from a farm in Pomfret. At the top of the tablet is written:

In Memoriam
SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
Who Rest in This Yard

Then arranged in parallel columns are the names of the soldiers buried there. Under these names is inscribed the seal of the Society. The exercises opened at about 3.30 p.m. with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by an invocation by the Rev. Mr. Chase, of Thompson. Our Regent, Miss Wheelock, then welcomed those present, after which Mrs. George H. Nichols gave a very interesting and valuable history of the West Thompson Burying Yard. At the conclusion of the reading the flag that had covered the tablet was drawn aside by Miss Virginia Elliott, a descendant of one of the soldiers buried in the cemetery. Our Regent then introduced the speaker, Justice Isaac N. Wills, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a native of Thompson. The dedication of the boulder was an appropriate 4th of July celebration and a memorable event in the history of our Chapter.

We are proud to have upon our roll one of the two Real Daughters in Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, of Eastford. It has been the custom of the Chapter to call on Mrs. Bradway on her birthday, April 30th, and she has always looked forward with pleasure to these annual visits of the Chapter members. This year Mrs. Bradway celebrated her 101st birthday. The members carried her a sunshine box containing fruit, Sunshine biscuits, yellow roses and other gifts. Mrs. Bradway was also the recipient of many letters and postcards from other chapters in the state.

A pleasant social event of the year was a public reception given by the Chapter on March 7th to our member, Miss Ruth Lane Daniels, who served as a nurse with the Roosevelt Hospital Unit at Chaumont, France, and also to Miss Isabelle Byrne, another Red Cross nurse, who had also served in France.

Our programs for the year have been in keeping with the times and have been interesting, instructive and patriotic. Much social activity has been eliminated on account of the demands made upon us for war relief work.

EDITH M. KENT,
Historian.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Conn.). The recent Victory Loan campaign marked an episode in the history of our Chapter. Mrs. Willis L. Lines was chairman for the Chapter, and with an efficient committee the

record made was an enviable one. Bonds to the amount of \$224,700 were sold. The Society won two prizes of \$2000 and \$5000, respectively, taking the form of purchases added to its sales, for reaching the highest mark of any women's organization in the city, both from the largest results obtained from a single week's work and for selling the largest amount of bonds during the three weeks of the campaign.

Drives were conducted in many of the factories. A systematic campaign was successfully planned and managed by Mrs. Lines, extending over a period of seven weeks. The chairman began a month in advance, forming committees and doing the regular campaign work, pledging people to the purchase of bonds through her Chapter and having everything in readiness to reap the results when the drive proper began.

In addition to the \$7000 taken in prizes, the society won the much-coveted honor flag, showing that 75 per cent. of its members had either bought or sold bonds. This splendid record, of which the Chapter is justly proud, is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Lines, and places Mary Clap Wooster Chapter at the head of all women's organizations of the Victory Loan campaign in New Haven.

(MRS. FRANK W.) FLORA BARNUM HODGE,
Regent.

Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter (Washington, D. C.). With twenty-three of our members—over half of the total enrollment of the organization—directly engaged in war work for Uncle Sam, our Chapter has exemplified in a practical manner the wartime slogan of the D. A. R., "Service for Country." Nearly every department of the Government was represented on the Chapter's honor roll of Government workers, and every branch of auxiliary service was included among the volunteer efforts of its members. Some members served in the Navy's corps of yeomanettes, others devoted their time to establishing the Chapter's record of 1000 surgical dressings and over 100 knitted garments for the Red Cross, while others attended to the wounded in nearby camps.

Besides these individual efforts of members, the Chapter as a whole provided entertainment at enlisted men's recreation rooms, established under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The Chapter is also pledged to the support of a French orphan. Over \$8000 was raised by individual and Chapter efforts for the first four Liberty Loans, and over \$200 raised for other causes. Home hospitality for soldiers was another feature of our war work, 55 house guests and 472 "table guests" being entertained.

(MRS. H. B.) WILLIE NEWKIRK GAUSS,
Regent.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6471. BERRY.—Sale.—Thomas Berry, b Oct. 22, 1789, d Mar. 3, 1845, m Cynthia S. Sale, b June 1795, d June 24, 1835, dau of ——— Sale & Jane Favre Sale. Both families moved from "White Chimnies," Caroline Co., Va., parents' full names of Robert Moore & Rev data relating to Berry & Sale families.—I. B. W.

6472. MOORE, CLARK, HOOD.—Rev. services & parents' full names of Robert Moore & Margaretta, or Margaret, Clark, who were m near Chambersburg, Pa., Apr. 18, 1805, by Rev. David Denny, V.D.M. I think Robert Moore's mother's name was Jean McDowell, & and that Margaretta Clark's mother's name was Tempe Hood. Robert Moore had 10 ch, 4 of whom grew up. They were Joseph Clark (Dr. J. C. Moore), b 1806; Jean McDowell, b 1807, m Philipp Painter 1825 at Cold Water, St. Genevieve Co., Miss., by Rev. John MacFarland; James Madison, b 1809; Mary Ann, b 1810, m Rev. E. N. Gardener by Rev. Wm. Kellerin at St. Genevieve Hotel, Apr., 1834; Robert Morrison, b 1820. The first mentioned Robert Moore, b Oct. 2, 1781, in Franklin Co., Pa., was of Scotch-Irish descent, & the eldest son; when 19 yrs of age he moved with his parents to Mercer Co., Pa. He served in the War of 1812, & was major of Militia in Chester Co., until 1832, when he moved to St. Genevieve Co., Mo. Here he was Justice of the Peace for many yrs & served in the Mo. Legislature, 1831-32. In 1835 he moved to Ill., where he laid out the town of Osceola. In 1839 he left Peoria Ill., for Oregon Territory, & d at Linn City, Ore., Sept. 1, 1857. I think Robert Moore served in Capt. Van Cleave Moore's Co. of Inf., 2nd Regt., N. J. detailed

Militia (p. 82. Record Officers & Men of New Jersey in Wars, 1791-1815.—M. C. H.

6473. LOWERY-SIMMONS.—David Lowery, my w's 3rd grandfather, is said to have been a sol & killed in Rev. He was either in Pa. or Md. His w's maiden name was Peggy Painter. They had 3 ch: David, William & Martha Ann. David Jr. m Ann ——— & had 2 ch: David & William. The 3rd David m Nancy Duncan & came to Stark Co., O., abt 1818. Joseph D. K. Lowery, son of David 3rd, b abt 1823, d 1888, was a sol in Civil War, being chief clerk to Gen. Thomas. No additional data as to the David Lowery who was in Rev. & his son. David 3rd came to O. abt 1818, was in Va. & Pa. I notice in the census of 1790 a William & David Lowery in Washington Co., Md. Joseph D. K. Lowery (my w's grandfather) m Mary Simmons. Her grandfather, Daniel Simmons, served as a pvt in Lt. James Peale's Co., 1st Md. Regt. of Foot, commanded by Col. John H. Stone in Rev. He was b abt 34 yrs before the Rev. Son's name not known. His grandson, Jacob L. Simmons, removed from Washington Co., Pa., to Stark Co., O., in 1833. Mary Simmons, dau of Jacob L., b 1823, d 1901. My w's grandmother, Mrs. Z. X. Snider, w of Pres. Z. X. Snider of the Col. State Teachers' College at Greeley, is a Simmons descendant. Datum wanted is the son of the Rev. sol. he being the father of Jacob L. Simmons.—W. O. P.

6474. LYTLE.—William Lytle, Lyttel or Little, came from Mayo Co., Ireland, to N. Y. C. in 1773, signed the Articles of Association of Goshen, N. Y., May 11, 1775. Enlisted in Rev. under Capts. Denton, John Little, & Thomas McKinstry, & Cols. Wynkoop, Nicholson, Van Rennselaer, & Malcolm. Engaged in battles

of St. John's, Montreal, Quebec, & White Plains, later moving to Huntingdon Co., Pa. He d July 8, 1883, Robt. Lytle (Lyttel or Little) came from Franklin Co., Pa., to Crete, Ind. Co., Pa., later to Sellersville, Ind. Co., & enlisted from this point in War of 1812 as a Pvt. in Capt. John Barrickman's Co of Inf., 1st (Ferree's) Regt., Pa. Militia. Discharged Nov. 15, 1812, at Mansfield. Am especially anxious to establish relationship with father & son. Any information relative to either of these parties or their service desired. Where was Barrickman's Co. enlisted, or state service?

(2) BLEAKNEY.—One William Bleakney, enlisted in Rev. from Cumberland Co., Pa. Wanted, data concerning his family. Have you a record of any other Bleakney, a merchant, enlisting from Philadelphia, or near there, and connected in any way with the Moorehead family?—T. M. B.

6475. ZIEGLE.—Please give the military records of the fol: George Henry Ziegel (or Seagle), w, Margaretta of Harrisburg, Pa.

(2) NEU.—John Nicholas Neu (or Nye, Neigh, Ney or Ny), w not given. His son John Phillip Neu (or Nye), w, Elizabeth Preiss, or Price, all from Lebanon Co., Pa.

(3) CALLAWAY.—Thomas Callaway lived in Halifax Co., Va., 1753. W, Elizabeth Ray, m & lived in Ash Co., N. C., near Jefferson City.

(4) RAY.—Jessie Ray, w Nellie Baker, Rev. sol under Washington in Ash Co. or Wilkes Co., N. C.

(5) ROBINSON.—William Robinson, lived in Caswell Co., N. C. W, Martha —.

(6) SWITZLER.—George or Peter Switzler's w, a dau of Peter Denig, first settled near Harrisburg, Pa., later in Orange, W. Va.

(7) DENIG.—Peter Denig, supposed to have lived in or near Harrisburg, Pa., or at Chambersburg, Pa.—R. M. T.

6476. PERRY.—Ensign Josiah Perry b 1751, d Aug., 1799, at or near Arlington, Vt., m Hannah Yeamans, b 1753, d 1794. Ensign Josiah Perry is said to be related to Com. Perry. (For Rev. service see "Vt. Records," p. 228, Doc. No. 30, p. 603, No. 58.) Ch: Samuel, b 1778, d 1824; Eunice, b 1781, m Elijah Hawley; Lydia, m — Hatch of Sandgate, Vt., moved to O. abt 1800. Wanted, given names & dates of — Perry who m — Hatch, with ancestry & all data concerning — Hatch, who probably lived at or near Sandgate. We have no historical library in Idaho, so I would be very grateful for any advice or help in finding & proving an ancestor.—H. W. S.

6477. BAYARD.—Wanted the name of the mother of Elizabeth Bayard. Her father's name was Col. Peter Bayard of "Bohemia Manor," Cecil Co., Md. Elizabeth Bayard m Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., in 1752. She d 1762. General

information in regard to this Bayard family desired. Mallory's "Bohemia Manor," printed 1888, Wilmington, Del., has 20 pp of Bayard family history. Where can I secure copy of same?—H. E. B.

(2) TAYLOR.—Chapman Taylor served in the S. C. Militia during Rev. Wanted, proof of his Rev. record, also maiden name of his w with necessary dates for D. A. R. membership. Chapman Taylor & family moved to Ky. & Tenn. after the war & finally settled in Athens, Ala. The name of his father & mother also wanted. He had 2 bros, Edmund & Leede Taylor, S. C.—A. E. B.

(3) FRAZIER-PATTON.—Isabella Frazier, b 1762, d 1822, m Capt. Robert Patton, York Co., Pa., a sol in Continental Lines of Pa. Would like the names of Isabella Frazier's father & mother with general information necessary for D. A. R. membership.—A. E. B.

(4) FRAZIER.—Robert Frazier was a Rev. sol. at St. John's Island, it is said. He m ——— Riley. Would like record of same with w's given name & general information in regard to Frazier family.—A. E. B.

6478. STORM.—John Storm, my paternal ancestor, b 1808 in Mohawk Valley, N. Y. (in Schenectady, I think), m Harriett Sperry, b in Conn. His son (my father, Chas. E. Storm) m Isabel Lamb. Would like the name of the father of John O. Storm & his Rev. record. Is Isaac Storm of Dutchess Co., N. Y., & the ancestor of No. 29157, found in "Lineage Book," vol. xxx, related to the above mentioned John O. Storm? All information gladly received. There was a Nathan Lamb, & Geo. De Witt Lamb of Vt. in Isaac Storm's family.—A. S.

6479. FINNEY.—Wanted, the name of the father of Lewis Howarth Finney who fought in War of 1812, & enlisted in Md. He m Christiana Hurst of Md. I have his record of War of 1812 but I wish the name & all data of his father who was in Rev., also name of his w. His mother's maiden name was Howarth & owned the Laurel Hill Big Mills at Baltimore, Md. Louis Finney was b 1798, Accomma Co., Va.

(2) Can any one give the names & dates of my grandfather & grandmother's bs & of their father & mother & Rev records? My father's father was Salisbury Collins of East New Market, Md., where my father was b 1821. (His mother was Elizabeth Mackey.) He had 2 bros, John & Jackson Collins, & 1 sister, Deborah, who m Dr. Ross of Md., all deceased. Wanted, name of the father of Salisbury & Elizabeth (Mackey) Collins, father & mother & the b dates & all other information possible.—B. K. T.

6480. RAWLINS - HOLLODAY. — In Pierce's "Register Revolutionary Pay to Soldiers," appears the name "John Rollings, No. 22443." John *Rollin* served in Rev. His name appears in a list of the Va. Line who received certificates for the balance of their full pay under act of Assembly passed Nov. Session, 1781 (War Department Records). (The name Rawlins was spelled Rollings, Rowlin, Rawlings, etc.) Is this the same John Rawlins who is mentioned in the will of his father, James Rawlings, Nov. 15, 1781 (Spotsylvania Co. Records by Crozier), p. 41; also mentioned in will of his father-in-law, Benjamin Holloday (Halladay, Holliday, etc.) March 18, 1785 (see Spots. Records, p. 42). His 1st w was Nancy Holloday by whom he had a large family including Levi Rawlins (my grandfather). He m (2) Jane Bush Emery, moved to Mo., d near Franklin, Howard Co., 1820. Among the ch by 2nd m was James Dawson Rawlins, father of General John Aaron Rawlins, General Grant's Chief of Staff, & late Secretary of War. Would like to establish true Rev. record of John Rawlins. Also would like to know the last name of Benj. Holloday's 2nd wife Mary, (Spots. Co. Records, p. 487) with the date of this m, & his Rev. service. A "Benj. Holloday served under Lieut. Col. Wm. Heth and Col. John Nevill. Enlisted Oct. 7, 1777, to serve 4 years" (War Dept. Records). Believe this was a nephew. John, Joseph & Benjamin Holloday, bros., were inspectors of tobacco at Fredericksburg, Va., the latter two reappointed June 19, 1777. This office was held by a Holloday for over 50 yrs. Benjamin, Sr., was a son of Capt. John Holloday, Capt. of the Spotsylvania Co. Rangers, who moved from lower Va. to that co. in 1702.

(2) HANSBROUGH-LOVING.—William Hansbrough was a pvt in 2nd regt. regular service of the state of Va., & his widow Sarah (Vaughan) Hansbrough received a pension (W. 3808 the pension number) for husband's Rev service. In the D. A. R. Library at Memorial Continental Hall is a typewritten list of the first Rifle Co. of Amherst Co., Va., containing the names of John Hansbrough, William Hansbrough, Sr., & William Hansbrough, Jr. Was William Hansbrough, Sr., the father of William Hansbrough, Jr.? The latter had a bro John & their mother was a Miss Loving of Albemarle Co., Va. Who was their father, if not William, Sr.? Would like to know date of m as well as names of their parents. William Hansbrough, Jr., moved to Culpeper Co. some time after Rev. & m Sarah Vaughan, dau of William Vaughan, Nov. 5, 1786, the Rev. John Woodville performing the ceremony. This m is recorded in Culpeper.

(3) HARMAN.—Capt. Emanuel Harman (or Harmon) was in the 2nd Bat., 5th Co. of Pa., Apr 5, 1778. Did he or any of his family ever live in Gettysburg? Was he m, if so, to whom, & what were the names of his ch? Was Mary Magdalen Harmon who m John Phillips, formerly of Phila., in Gettysburg in 1806, any relation to him? She had a nephew, Emanuel Harmon, who lived at the old homestead near Gettysburg, later known as the Katalysene Spgs. Will be glad to have information in any way connected with this family.—A. H. C.

6481. DEMAREST.—Wanted, ancestry of the Demarests who came to this country following the persecution & settled in N. Y. & N. J. Names of the father & 5 bros desired. One of the bros. was Peter, who had a dau Rachel, a family name.

(2) LANHAM.—Wanted the gen of the Lanham family.—C. R. D.

6482. ARMSTRONG.—Who were parents of Mary Armstrong who m Alexander Mebane, Jr., Feb. 1767, in Orange Co., N. C.?

(2) ALLEN.—Who were the parents of William Allen who m Mary Morgan in Ky. abt 1800? She was the dau of John Morgan, who with his bro, Morgan Morgan, emigrated from Va. to Ky. abt 1788. Abt 1800 they moved to La. The Allen family is said to have moved to Ky. from Va. abt the same time.

(3) CHEW.—Wanted, family data of William Chew who served under Capt. Evan Shelby at King's Mountain. His son James Chew m Mary Caroline Deaderick of Nashville, Tenn., in 1810. Was William Chew related to David Chew, Sr., given in the Va. Enumeration for 1783 as a resident of Shenandoah Co.? Who was David Chew, Sr.'s wife?—P. G. A.

6483. HICKOX.—Sarah Hickox, dau of Stephen Hickox of Williamstown, Mass., m Moses Rich, b Feb. 3, 1767. Wanted, date of b of Sarah Hickox, & her mother's name, with Rev service.—I. B. H.

ANSWERS

5142. BROWN.—N. Y. Hist. Gaz., pp. 650-1. Isaac & Abram Brown were from Stockbridge, Mass., & settled, 1791, in the valley of Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y. (see Berkshire Co.).—Mrs. Edith E. Johnson, 312 N. 7th St., Yakima, Wash.

6082. May 1918.—ALLEN.—Ebenezer Allen who m Lucy Chapman served in Rev. but on the wrong side for any descendant to become a D. A. R. through his service, according to pp. 406 & 711 of R. P. Smith's "Hist. Gaz. of N. Y.," 1860. "The 1st white man that lived within the limits of Wyo. Co. was a Tory, named Ebenezer Allen, who in consequence of his crimes fled from Pa. & joined the Indians abt 1780. He located upon the Genesee & for

a time lived upon the lands of Mary Jemison (the "old white woman" of the Senecas). He afterwards built the 1st saw & grist mill on the present site of Rochester in 1788-9, but sold it to Col. Josiah Fish who came from Vt. abt 1794. Allen & his bro-in-law, Christopher Dugan, commenced a settlement near mouth of Oatka Creek (then called "Allen's Creek"), a short distance below Scottville, where Allen had a very comfortable log-house & abt 60 acres in what is now the town of Wheatland. Peter Shaeffer, & sons, Peter & Jacob, came from Pa. in Dec., 1789, & became purchasers of his farm at \$2.50 per acre. After the sale Allen left with his family (which included Lucy Chapman, see p. 406) for Mt. Morris & later moved to Canada. (See also p. 711, note 7, 402-404-384-398.) Col. Ebenezer Allen was of Tinnmouth, Vt., & was in command of the militia & stationed at Ft. Vengeance (Pittsford) during 1780. He discharged the militia in Oct.—"Hist. of Pittsford, Vt."

6133. BROWN.—Peter Brown's ch and grandch Peter Brown the *Mayflower* passenger m (1) Martha (—) Ford, m (2) Mary —. Ch. of Peter and Martha (—) Brown: Mary, m Ephraim Tinkham; Priscilla, m Wm. Allen. of Peter and Mary (—) Brown: Rebecca, m Wm. Snow s. p. Ch d young. Ch of Mary Brown and Ephraim Tinkham. Ebenezer, m Elizabeth Burroughs; Ephraim, m Esther Wright; Helkiah, m Ruth —; Isaac, m Sarah King; John, m Sarah —; Mary, m John Tomson; Peter m Mercy Mendall. Ch of Rebecca Brown and Wm. Snow: Benjamin Snow 3 m (1) Elizabeth 3 Alden (Joseph 2, John 1); m (2) Sarah (Allen) Cary. Hannah Snow 3 m (1) Miles Rickard; m (2) Joseph Howes. She left no ch. James Snow 3 d unmarried. Joseph Snow 3 m Hope Still. She probably was a dau of Joseph 2 Allen (John 1); but conclusive proof has not been discovered. Lydia Snow 3. Mary Snow 3, probably m John Richard; no conclusive proof. Rebecca Snow 3 m Samuel Richard. William Snow 3 m Naomi Whitman. — 2 Brown (Peter 1). Name and sex unknown; d in childhood.—*Carrie White Avery*, 254 Stoney Ave., Shreveport, La.

6140. BULL.—I have Com. Bull's "The Bull's of Pa." & have had correspondence with him. Henry Bull, b 1749, d 1816, son of Richard, is buried there, also his w, Grace Brown, b —, d 1838. I have Rev. service for Henry. If I find date of w's b & of their m I would have complete record. Jemima Bull, b 1787, d 1830, the dau of Henry & Grace (Brown) Bull m my grandfather, Francis Jordan, son of Amos & grandson of Francis Jordan, b 1733, d 1804, both of whom served in Rev. from

Philadelphia Co. Abt 1784 they moved to Cumberland Co. & settled near the Bulls. Where is burial place of this 1st Francis & Catherine? They m in 1759 & both d in 1804. From an old letter I find this statement abt the Jordans: "Some of the older ones of the Jordan family were buried in a field enclosed with a rail fence, half way up the point of Tuscarora Mountain, above Millerstown." They lived there in the early days, as they had to be near the fort of Carlisle for protection from Indians. Is the name "Jordan" found on any of the gravestones? From the "History of the Juanita and Susquehanna Valleys" I found that Henry Bull's w, Grace Brown, was the dau of Robert Brown, & I wish to know if he was buried there also. I have found taxes for all these people in this locality. I have found Rev. service for Robert Brown, & am anxious to locate his grave & that of his w Martha —. If any of these people are buried in Bull's Hill graveyard there will probably be a "Sarah Davis" buried there abt whom I wish to obtain information.—*Mrs. Carrie A. Brewster*, 719 So. Broad St., Mankato, Minn.

6157. ALLEN.—Among the early settlers in the eastern part of White Creek, Wash. Co., N. Y., were John & Ebenezer Allen. This town was formed from Cambridge, which was granted to 60 persons, mostly residents of Hebron, Conn., in July, 1761. The patent was conditional on the settlement of 30 families within 3 yrs. 100 acres were surveyed & offered to each family. These farms lay on both sides of Owl Kil. This was called the Colerain Colony, 1766 (pp. 686, 680). Argyle was conveyed to 83 families, mostly Scotch, & settlement began in 1765. The family of John Allen, a Tory living on lot 35, was murdered by Indians belonging to Burgoyne's army, July 26, 1777. This family had been assured protection by Burgoyne; their murder, together that of Jane McCrea, had the tendency to convert many persons formerly Tories, p. 679, from "Hist. & Stat. Gaz. of N. Y." by R. P. Smith, 1860. In 1777 an Ebenezer Allen was pound master in White Creek (T. Rec.). In 1800 John Allen was assessor in White Creek (T. Rec.). "Hist. Gaz. N. Y." p. 293—Wm. & Ethan Allen settled in Wales, Erie Co. in 1806. In 1825 John Allen related the story of finding in 1813 an Indian hatchet imbedded in a tree at Wales Center & said that it was his bro Truman who put it there. An Indian came there abt 1810 & exhibited the skin of a murdered white child, & skinned the child for the purpose of making it into a tobacco pouch. Truman became so enraged that he followed the Indian to Wales & shot him; burying his body in the sand he stuck the hatchet in the tree where it was found (p. 464). Wm. & Nath'l

Allen came from Conn. to Stueben (now Floyd), Oneida Co., 1790.—*Mrs. Edith Ellsworth Johnson*, 312 N. 7th St., Yakima, Wash.

6179. KEYES.—Write Mr. E. C. Parkhurst, 2837 S. 60th Ave., Cicero, Ill., for information from "Keyes' Genealogy." The "Keyes' Genealogy" is in the Newbury Library, Chicago.—*Mrs. Effie Wells Loricks*, 109 South Eliza St., Pipestone, Minn.

6187. (2) RANDALL.—Abram Randall, b Colchester, Dec. 6, 1758, d Mohawk, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1831, m (1) at Colchester, Nov. 21, 1783, Hannah Stark, b Bozrah, Conn., Nov. 19, 1762, d Mohawk, N. Y., May 25, 1812. Abram m (2) Rhoda Wilmarth, b Chester, Mass., d at Deerfield, N. Y., June 30, 1856. Abram was son of Sylvester Randall, b 1735, at Stonington, d at Colchester, Aug. 7, 1738, and wife, Martha Wrightman, b Colchester, 1738, d there June 15, 1819; m there in 1757. Sylvester Randall is mentioned in town records of 1762. He was son of Benjamin Randall, b Stonington, June 2, 1715, d Colchester, June 15, 1811, and wife, Ruth Brown, b Stonington, and d at Colchester, May 20, 1791; m at Stonington 1733. Benjamin Randall was son of John Randall, Jr., b Westerly, R. I., 1666, and d in Stonington, and his 2d wife, Mary Baldwin, b Stonington, 1675, m 1706. John Randall, Jr., was son of John Randall, b Bath, Eng., 1629, d Westerly, R. I., 1685, and his wife, Elizabeth Morton, b in Eng., d in Westerly. John was son of Matthew, Mayor of London in 1627, and Elizabeth was sister of Sir William Morton, who d 1669, in New London, Conn., both being descendants of the half bro of William the Conqueror. I can give further data on descendants of Abram and Hannah Stark Randall if desired.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley*, 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

6246. (2) SANDIDGE.—I am descended from James Sandidge and my record has been approved by the D. A. R. John Sandidge, who m Mary Wood, was a bro to my James, and I have every date. Perhaps William, whose wife was Elizabeth, was also a bro of James and John. The father of William, James and John was named William and his wife was Ann. I have documentary evidence to above-mentioned genealogy.—(*Mrs. E. S.*) *Maude Norton Woolfork*, National No. 104950.

6249. WHITING.—I note your query regarding James and William Whiting. I have the D. A. R. record of John Parker. He is a son of Nathaniel Parker and his wife, Ann Clayton, but I have not the date. She is supposed to be a dau of John Clayton and Elizabeth Whiting. John Clayton was b in Eng., 1685, and d in Gloucester Co., Va., 1773. He was an eminent botanist and had a botanical garden on his estate, which he called "Windsor." He m

Elizabeth Whiting, 1723, and had several sons and daus.—*Mrs. P. S. Tilson*, 1516 McGowan, Houston, Tex.

6253. SHORT.—My g-grandfather William Short lived in Northern Va. He had a bro Henry. William, b 1776, m Charlotte Burns.—*Martha J. Woods*, 503 S. Walnut St., Springfield, Ill.

6261. LINN.—Rev service of Joseph Linn, 1725-1800, wife, Martha Kirkpatrick, is found in Stricker's "Men of New Jersey in Rev," pp. 347 and 372; also Snell's "History of Sussex and Warren Cos. of N. J.," p. 273; also D. A. R. Lineage, Vol. 36, p. 332.—*Mrs. Henry B. Howell*, Bergen Chapter, Jersey City.

6261. M. S. will find the records sought in the "History of Sussex & Warren Cos., N. J.," compiled by James P. Snell, on pp. 67 & 68, under the title of "Rosters of officers and privates."—*Mary A. Crouse Griggs*, Netcong, N. J.

6264. BRYAN.—I have quite a little Bryan data and would like to exchange with O. B. E. While I don't find the name *Simon* in these records, she might know from which branch he comes, if he is from the line of Wm. Smith Bryan, "deported to the colony of Va. in 1650 as a rebellious subject—with his family goods and chattels, consisting of a shipload?"—*Mrs. Berius Brien*, 631 Grand Ave., Dayton, O.

6270. MORRIS.—Did the Thomas Morris mentioned, move from Pa. to Ohio & take up land in or near Circleville, O. (Pickaway Co.), in 1806? He was my grandfather. There are Morrises in Circleville & I hear they have his deed for land, signed by Thos. Jefferson, in 1806, also that these Pa. Morrises came originally from N. J., where they founded Morristown. My grandfather, Thomas Morris, was the son of Thomas Morris who came to Ohio. Thomas (my relative) m Matilda Penninger & they moved to Iowa.—*Mrs. Donald C. McCreery*, Springfield, Mo.

6274. SAMPSON.—This record of the Sampson family was taken from the "Sampson Gen," pub 1864. The only Elisha mentioned was b in 178— but aside from mention of the 2 ws, nothing is given. His father's name was Elijah—grandfather John & grandfather Stephen. In a footnote it says there must have been error in the "History of Durebury" by Winsor, in giving to Elijah & Ruth 3 ch who really belonged to another Elijah Sampson who lived in Durebury at the same time. Their ch (Elijah and Ruth) must be error in Sampson & Bradford record of No. 1 & No. 2. 1. Priscilla, b Oct. 18, 1762, m Apr. 16, 1785, to Wm. Soule; 2. Abigail, b Jan. 16, 1761, m Isaac Sampson, son of Abner; 3. Zopher, b —, unm, d in Eng.; 4. Elijah, b —, unm; 5. Ruth, b Apr. 24, 1767, m Cyrus Brewster; 6.

Stephen, b Sept. 23, 1768, m Deborah Delano; 7. Bradford, b Nov. 11, 1772, m Rebecca Weston; 8. Weatha, b Apr. 22, 1773 or 1774, m Wm. Lewis; 9. Bartlett, b —, a mariner of Duxbury, m Wealthy Weston; 10. Deborah, b —, d aged 3; 11 and 12. Elizabeth, b Apr. 4, 1778, unm, d Mar. 15, 1815; Dorcas, b Apr. 4, 1778 (twins), d in childhood; 13. Deborah, b —, m Cyrus Brewster (husband of sister Ruth); 14. *Elisha*, b 178—, m twice, (1) Lucy Weston, (2) Rebecca Paulding; 15. Sylvia, b Oct. 26, 1784, m James Burgess. Elijah Sampson, b in Duxbury June 7, 1734, m Sept. 3, 1761, to Ruth, b Apr. 24, 1767, m Cyrus Brewster; 6. of Hon. Gamaliel & Abigail (Bartlett) Bradford. Gamaliel was the son of Samuel who was son of Major William & grandson of Gov. Wm. Bradford. He was a "yeoman," passed his life in Duxbury, d Mar. 16, 1805, aged 71. His widow Ruth d 1812, aged 69.—*Mrs. W. W. Crook*, 1131 N. 2nd St., Clinton, Ia.

6287. LATHAM.—Nehemiah Latham, b 1735, d 1807, aged 74, m Lucy Harris, b 1739, d July 1, 1801. His son, Arthur Latham, b in Bridgewater, Feb. 16, 1758, d in Lyme, N. H., Nov. 25, 1845, m May 21, 1782, Mary Port (dau of Peter Port), b May 20, 1760, d Feb. 19, 1836. Ch: Robert L., b Feb. 9, 1783; d Sept. 25.—Lucy Latham, b Dec. 8, 1786, d Dec. 16, 1786; William Harris, b June 13, 1788, d Sept. 17, 1868; Mary Thompson, b July 1, 1790, d June 3, 1814; Allen Latham, b July 1, 1792, d Mar. 28.—Bela Latham, b May 23, 1784, d Apr. 22, 1848; Nehemiah Latham, b May 23, 1796, d Aug. 21, 1818, m Feb., 1818, Mary Moore, d without issue; Bezer Latham, b Apr. 9, 1798, d Feb. 15, 1863; John Thompson, b June 5, 1800, d July 31, 1801; Arthur Latham, b Sept. 7, 1802. Arthur Latham, b in B'ter, Feb. 16, 1758, in a one-story house above "Sandy Hill." He was a carpenter & was 1 yr in Rev. Went to Lyme, N. H., 1781.—*Miss Sam. E. Wilbur*, Registrar Deborah Sampson Chapter.

6292. (1) and (2) I have sent your query to the Rev. James H. B. Hall (Chelsea, Shelby Co., Ala.), who is a grandson of Rev. James Hall, and may be able to give you help. I am quite sure that your line and his converge somewhere, as on the maternal side he descends from John Blair (who lived in Washington Co., Tenn.) and Jean Gamble. John Blair m (2) Mrs. Hannah Caruther and had a dau who m into the Biddle family. I think this Jean Gamble was possibly a sister to your Hannah. I am at work on a Blair family history, and have lately been developing the records of the Tenn. Blairs. In connection with the Hall query, I suggest that you look for Nathaniel Hall's Rev

service in N. C. If I am not mistaken, you will find data in Guilford Co. I feel quite certain that Nathaniel Hall m Elizabeth Doak. Rev. Samuel Doak, as you probably know, was the founder of Old Salem Church and first president of Washington College. He is buried in the old Salem graveyard, and a memorial tombstone was recently erected there in recognition of his service to Washington Co. I think Hugh Crawford was probably your great-great-grandfather. If so, I would like to know whether you were related in any way to the Blairs? There were two generations of Crawfords who intermarried with the Blairs, of Jonesboro, Tenn. I think the descendants went to Ill. Do you know anything about these Blair-Crawfords? The Baptismal Records of N. Mountain Meeting (Rev. John Craig), 1740-1749, printed in full at the back of the "Maxwell Genealogy." These records contain the following entries:

"Samuel Doak's son David, baptized on Dec. 9, 1740.

"Samuel Doak's dau Elizabeth, baptized on May 19, 1747.

"John Doages' dau Thankful, baptized June 30, 1743.

"David Doack's son William, baptized Nov. 5, 1747."

Thankful Doak was the wife of Gov. William Hall, of Tenn., and Elizabeth Doak, according to D. C. C., m Nathaniel Hall, whose Rev service is desired. This Nathaniel Hall was a near kinsman of Gov. William Hall.—*Eleanor M. Heistand Moore*, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6294. FULLER-KIMBALL.—My mother, Ada Fuller (Riddle), is the dau of Benjamin Andrew Fuller, son of Jacob Fuller. Benjamin Andrew was b Dec. 27, 1818, the fourth child of a family of 12 on or near Lake Canandaigua in Western N. Y. He left home when 10 or 12 yrs of age and lost trace of his family. Jacob Fuller, his father, is supposed to have come to Western N. Y. from New Eng., and it was B. A.'s impression his father had been a boot and shoe merchant in N. Y. at one time, but it was rumored that he was a toll-gate keeper in Western N. Y. He was b Mar. 30, 1792, and m Elizabeth (last name unknown). B. A. often spoke of a grandmother in New Eng. who had remarried at the age of 80 or 90 yrs.—*G. Louise Riddle*, Box 356, Caldwell, Ida.

6296. IJAIMS.—The military record of John Ijaims is given in "Vol. 18 of the Md. arch." He served under Capt. William Brogden as 3d Lt. He m Mary Waters and left 6 children, whose descendants are scattered over many parts of the country.—*Mrs. L. P. Wilson*, 3910 Cottage Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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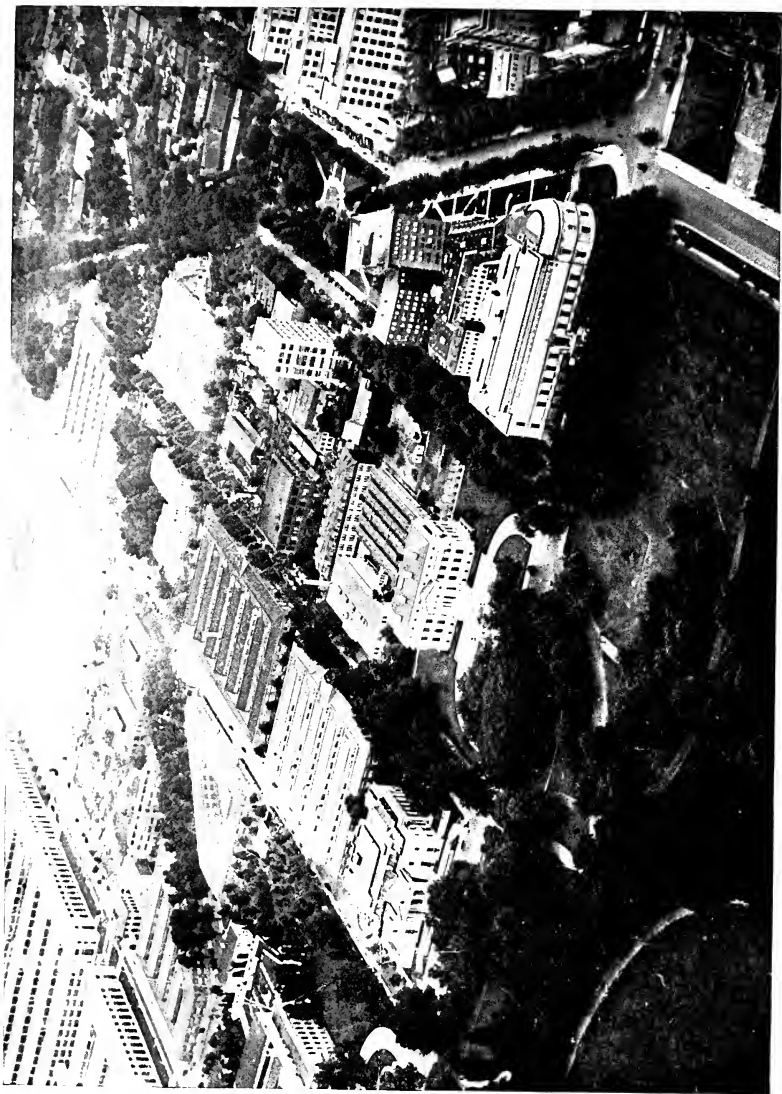
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VIEW OF MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, TAKEN BY A UNITED STATES NAVAL AVIATOR FROM AN AEROPLANE. THE HALL IS IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND; THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BUILDING IN THE CENTER, AND THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART ON THE RIGHT. IN THE BACKGROUND, ON THE LEFT, APPEARS A SECTION OF THE HUGE MUNITION BUILDING, WAR DEPARTMENT. DIRECTLY BEHIND MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL IS THE TEMPORARY OFFICE BUILDING ERRECTED ON D. A. R. LAND FOR THE USE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1919

WHOLE No. 327

PERSHING'S ORDER OF BATTLE MAP

THE desperate plight in which the German armies found themselves on the western front just before the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, is revealed with startling clarity by a glance at the "Combined Order of Battle Map" which has recently been brought back to this country from the General Headquarters in France, and set up exactly as it stood there. The map has been placed in the U. S. National Museum at Washington and is one of the most interesting relics of the great war.

This map, guarded with the utmost secrecy while hostilities were on, because on it was shown the disposition of all the Allied forces as well as those of Germany, was devised for the use of the officers of the General Headquarters Staff, responsible for the disposition of the American troops for combat. It originated from suggestions made by Brigadier General LeRoy Eltinge, Deputy Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., and Brig. Gen. Fox Conner, Assistant Chief of Staff, Third Section, G. H. Q. It was designed, constructed and main-

tained under the supervision of Lt. Col. X. H. Price, General Staff, by five officers and men. The map was always locked up, except when actually being consulted, and, in addition, was kept in the little cubical formed by the closed screen. Furthermore, access to this map was a privilege permitted only to the half dozen chiefs of the General Headquarters Staff Sections whose functions were directly affected by the changes shown by the map. This map seems to have been unique of its kind. The Staff Officers from the different Allied headquarters who visited G. H. Q. at various times and who saw it declared it to be the most complete representation of the opposing forces that they had seen.

The Combined Order of Battle Map was drawn on the scale of 1/200,000 (one inch equals 31.6 miles). By means of colored pins and tags all the salient data of the actual combat forces on the western front were shown. As the map has now been set up, it shows the situation as it existed in the war zone at the moment of the cessation of hostilities, 11 A.M., November 11, 1918.

Long before America's entry into the war, experience had shown both sides that the largest unit which could be consistently transported without losing its individual composition was the division. It was in the terms of this convenient unit that the higher commands of both sides usually dealt in their plans of operations. The primary aim of the map, therefore, was to show the divisions, both of the Allied armies and of the enemy. As an aid to further clearness and in order to obviate the necessity of referring to a legend, national flags were used where possible in the make-up of the tags for the divisions of each country. On the map the American divisions were colored red, so that they might meet the eye instantly.

The information on the map was derived from various sources and was corrected each day. The enemy order of battle was furnished daily by "G-2" (the "Intelligence Section") of the G. H. Q. Staff, whose function was to obtain all information possible about the enemy. G-2 compiled the enemy order of battle from information furnished by our combat units at the front, which information was gained by interrogating prisoners and deserters, and by examining bodies of the enemy's dead, etc.; information was gained also from the enemy press, from captured documents, from our agents in enemy territory, etc. The British, French and Americans kept each other informed as to the enemy order of battle.

As for the Allied order of battle, this was supplied by the British and French, who also insisted upon the preservation of absolute secrecy.

By way of explanation it is pointed out that the enemy order of battle is of only probable accuracy, representing as

it does a compilation of the most correct information which the Allies and the Americans possessed. The enemy, of course, used every effort to guard the secrecy of his troop dispositions. When, for instance, an enemy division entered the line there was no likelihood that knowledge of this move would be obtained by the Allies until a raid was made and prisoners or dead were taken from it or prisoners from a neighboring unit. So that the map would show this particular unit as still being in reserve until such time as it had been identified in line. Similarly a division might have been withdrawn, but no knowledge of this would have reached our forces until it had been identified elsewhere either in line or in reserve, or until it had been demonstrated that its place in line had been taken over by other troops. In practice it was customary to regard a division as not being in line until it was identified there, and as not being out of line until a week had elapsed since it had last been identified in line. Therefore, the probability is that some of the enemy divisions shown as being in line on November 11th may have been withdrawn during the seven days prior to that time. It is, however, not likely that any divisions were in line other than those shown, because at that time constant fighting was going on along a greater part of the front and identifications were made about as soon as the unit entered the line.

Again, except in the few cases where known to be "in close support," the enemy divisions in reserve are shown as simply being not in line, no attempt being made to show the exact location of these units. In the latter days of the war the enemy shuffled his divisions around so rapidly and put them

into line and withdrew them so frequently that any attempt to locate a division in reserve was useless except so far as the army to which it was assigned was known; this gave the required indication as to the disposition of the enemy reserves.

The enemy divisions were classified by G-2 into four groups, shown on the map by the coloring of the centre of the tags: Red, excellent; pink, good; blue, fair; white, poor. This classification was based upon the past performance of the units in action.

The enemy forces under the Great G. H. Q. at Spa were divided into four "groups of Armies" under the command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Imperial Crown Prince, General Von Gallwitz, and the Duke of Wurtemberg, respectively. (The limits of these groups are marked by blue pins.) To each group of armies a certain number of armies were assigned, *e.g.*, to Duke of Wurtemberg, whose headquarters were at Strassburg, the 19th Army under Von Bothmer with headquarters at St. Avold, the Army Detachment "A" under Von Roedern with headquarters at Molsheim, and the Army Detachment "B" with headquarters at Colmar under a new commander whose identity had not been established on November 11th. (The limits between armies are marked on the map by pink pins.) To each army, divisions were assigned as the higher command might see fit, this assignment changing constantly. The Army Corps, composed of several divisions, functioned to relieve the Army Staff of detail rather than as actual determinate combat units, and are not shown on the map.

As with the enemy, the Allied forces were divided into Groups of Armies,

the limits of these groups being shown on the map by blue pins. The Group of Armies of Flanders, commanded by King Albert I, with headquarters at Hondschoote, was composed of the Belgian forces and the French 6th Army; the British Expeditionary Force under Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, whose headquarters were at Montreuil, was composed of five armies, numbered one to five; the French "Group of Armies of the Reserve" under General Fayolle, with headquarters at Luzarches, was composed of the 1st and 3d Armies; the "Group of Armies of the Center" under General Maistre, with headquarters at Chalons-sur-Marne, was composed of the 5th and 4th Armies; the "Group of Armies of the East" under General Castelnau, with headquarters at Mirecourt, was composed of the 8th and 7th Armies; and finally the American Expeditionary Forces under General John J. Pershing, with headquarters at Chaumont, was composed of the 1st Army under General Liggett (headquarters at Souilly), and the 2nd Army under General Bullard (headquarters at Toul).

The three French groups were all under the command of General (afterwards Marshal) Petain, who had his headquarters at Provins. Finally, all the Allied forces were under the supreme command of Marshal Foch who had established his headquarters at Senlis.

When a division was withdrawn from the line in an active sector its men and animals were, of course, physically tired and its material in various states of disrepair, so that time was needed for refitting and for receiving and training replacements. A division under such circumstances was called a "tired" division, which condition is indicated

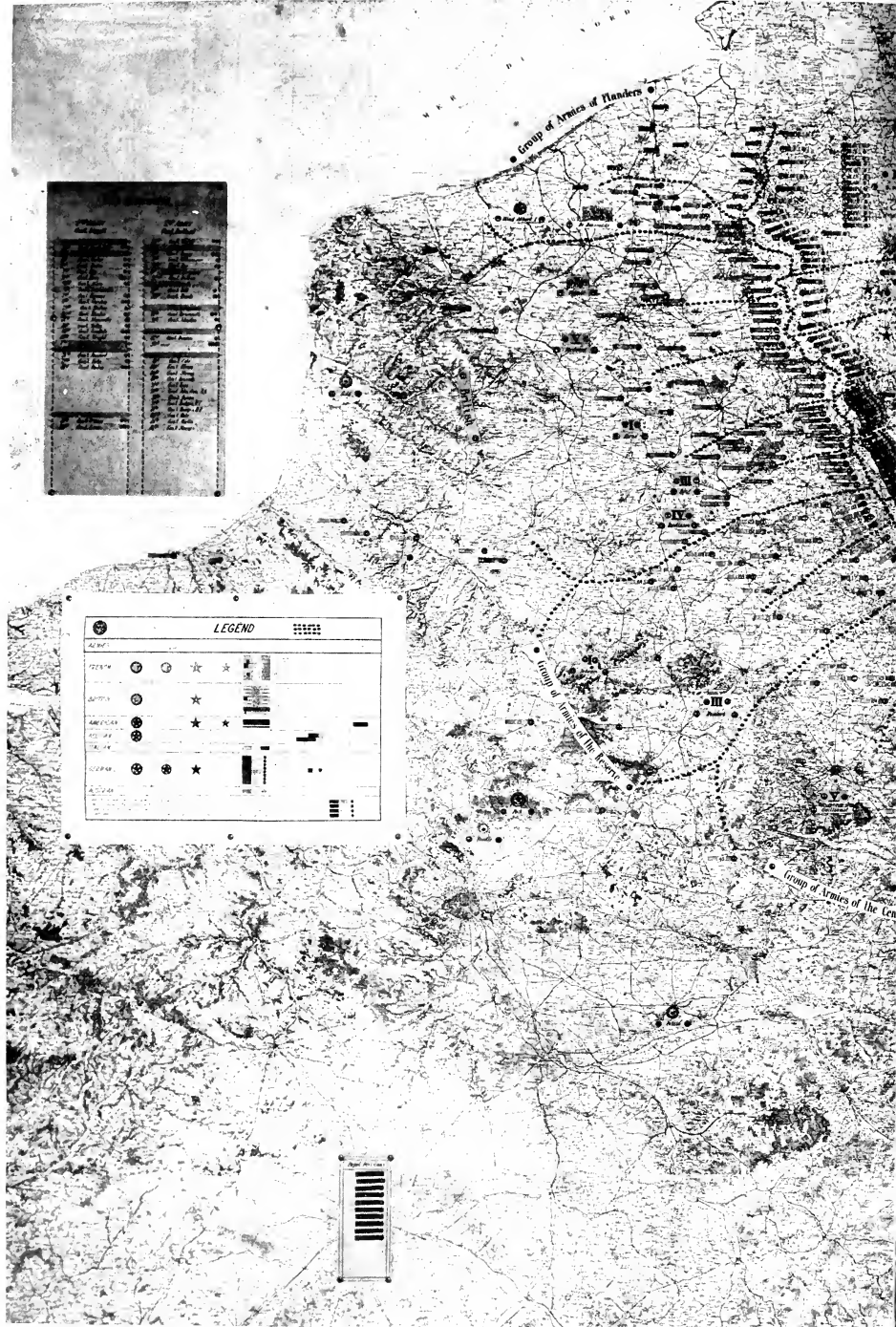
on the map by a white thumbtack. After a time this unit would again be brought up to its full numerical strength and ready for action, the period of time not being by any means uniform, depending upon the speed with which replacements arrived, the availability of new material and the discipline of the unit. Having reached this condition the division was considered as "fresh," indicated on the map by a blue thumbtack. Although the period required for refitting was not uniform, it was necessary to establish a standard by which the condition of a division, especially an enemy division, could be judged at sight. Taking into consideration the conclusions reached after experience in this matter by both the Allies and the enemy, this standard was set as one month; that is to say, after a division had been withdrawn from line in an active sector it remained "tired" until one month had elapsed. If it went back into the line before the month had elapsed it was considered still "tired." Incidentally, a division was considered as capable of recuperating in a quiet sector in six weeks even if actually in line.

It will be seen that at the time of the cessation of hostilities most of the American divisions were in the area occupied by the 1st and 2nd American Armies. The exceptions are the 37th and 91st Divisions which were operating with the 6th French Army in Flanders; also the 2nd Corps composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions which had been out of line for nearly a month. These two divisions always operated with the British forces during their stay in France. They received their training in the line in the Ypres sector and did excellent work in the breaching of the Hindenburg Line and subsequent operations in the Cambrai-St.

Quentin sector in September-October, 1918. The 93d Division (colored troops), too, operated at all times apart from the mass of American troops; it functioned as four separate infantry regiments, attached to certain French divisions.

The American sector was divided into two Army sectors; in each Army there were several Army Corps of which the headquarters are shown. To each Corps certain divisions were assigned, these divisions varying from time to time with their condition and the general situation. On the 11th of November the 1st Army had completed its advance to the Meuse at Sedan and was withdrawing into the changed sector shown by the blue pins (the 77th Division being still in the process of moving), and the direction of attack of the 1st Army was changing from a northerly direction to northeasterly, the east bank of the Meuse being in process of exploitation by the American divisions there. The 2nd Army had just been making strong reconnaissances of the enemy positions on the plain of the Woevre preparatory to the attack which was scheduled for November 14th and which was forestalled by the signing of the Armistice.

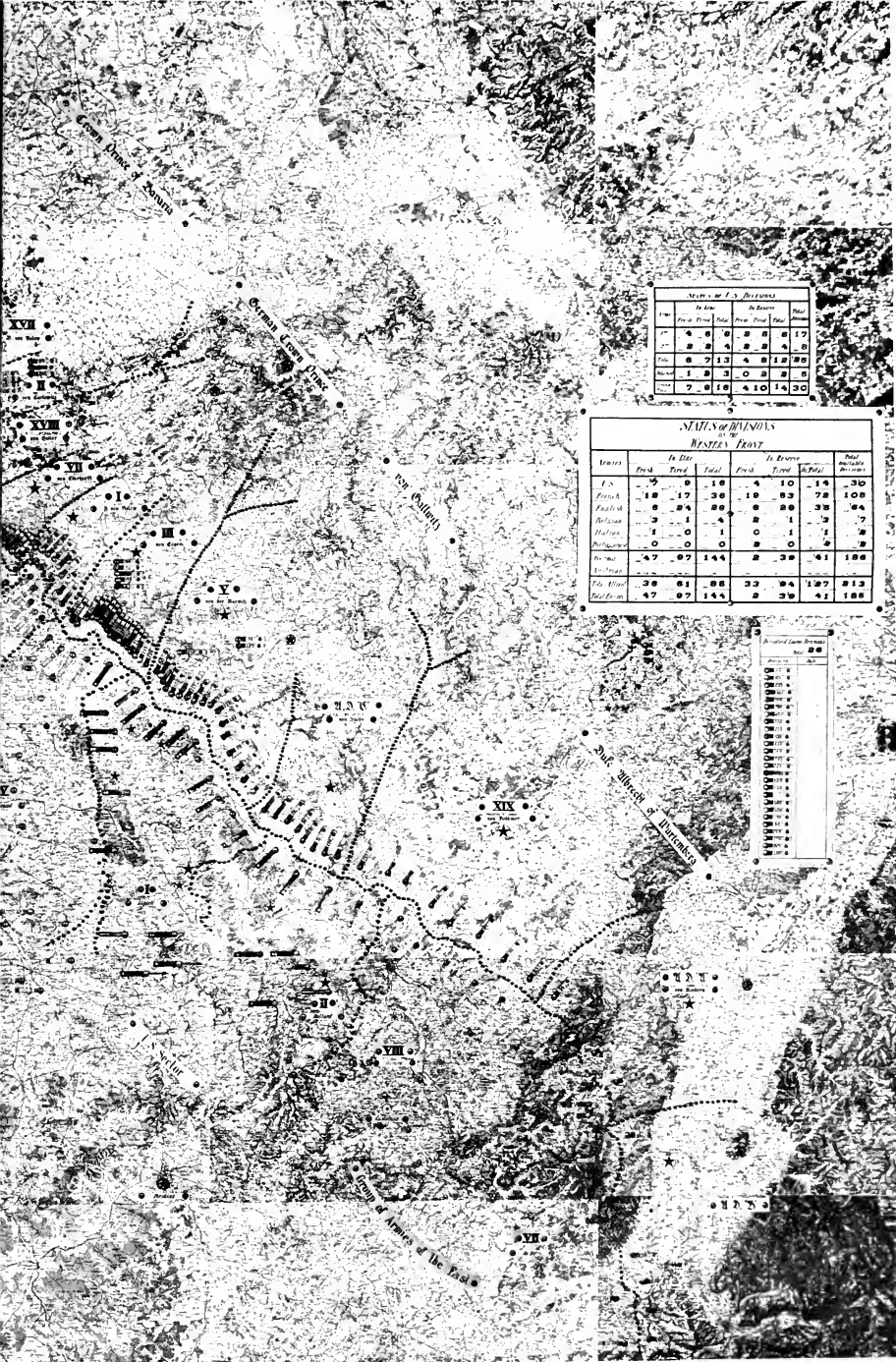
The map shows the concentration which was being made by Marshal Foch for this attack of November 14th. It was to be made in the region of Metz by the French and Americans. The French were to breach the enemy lines, which were held by poor and comparatively few troops, in front of Château-Salins; the Americans on the left of the French. The massing of French and American troops can be seen in the region of Nancy, Toul, Mirecourt, while other divisions were close to the railroad from Chalons to Nancy; note



Courtesy of the U. S. National Museum.

This map, scale 1,200,000 (one inch equals 31.6 miles) shows by means of colored pins and tags all of the salient data of the actual command produced by the Third Section of the General Staff at General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. General

THE COMBINED OR



STATES OF U.S. DIVISIONS

Unit	In Line				In Reserve			
	Front	Flank	Depth	Total	Front	Flank	Depth	Total
1st	4	8	0	12	2	2	2	6
2nd	2	4	2	8	4	0	0	4
3rd	8	7	13	28	4	8	12	24
4th	1	3	0	4	2	2	2	6
Total	7	23	16	46	10	14	16	30

STATES OF BRITISH DIVISIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Division	In Line			In Reserve			Total Available
	Front	Flank	Total	Front	Flank	Total	
1st	4	0	4	4	10	14	30
French	18	17	35	19	80	99	100
French	6	24	30	6	20	26	64
Belgian	3	1	4	2	1	3	7
Italian	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Portuguese	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Total	47	52	144	28	32	60	188
Available	28	81	88	33	94	127	213
Total	47	52	144	28	32	60	188

Auxiliary Line Strength

Unit	Strength
1st	4
2nd	4
3rd	4
4th	4
5th	4
6th	4
7th	4
8th	4
9th	4
10th	4
11th	4
12th	4
13th	4
14th	4
15th	4
16th	4
17th	4
18th	4
19th	4
20th	4
21st	4
22nd	4
23rd	4
24th	4
25th	4
26th	4
27th	4
28th	4
29th	4
30th	4
31st	4
32nd	4
33rd	4
34th	4
35th	4
36th	4
37th	4
38th	4
39th	4
40th	4
41st	4
42nd	4
43rd	4
44th	4
45th	4
46th	4
47th	4
48th	4
49th	4
50th	4
51st	4
52nd	4
53rd	4
54th	4
55th	4
56th	4
57th	4
58th	4
59th	4
60th	4
61st	4
62nd	4
63rd	4
64th	4
65th	4
66th	4
67th	4
68th	4
69th	4
70th	4
71st	4
72nd	4
73rd	4
74th	4
75th	4
76th	4
77th	4
78th	4
79th	4
80th	4
81st	4
82nd	4
83rd	4
84th	4
85th	4
86th	4
87th	4
88th	4
89th	4
90th	4
91st	4
92nd	4
93rd	4
94th	4
95th	4
96th	4
97th	4
98th	4
99th	4
100th	4

FRONT OF BATTLE MAP
 Position of the various units of the Western Front as they stood at the moment of the cessation of hostilities, 11 A.M., November 11, 1918. The map was first sent to the U. S. National Museum, Washington, where it hangs among the valuable war relics collected there.

also the three French cavalry divisions near Vitry-le-Francois.

It will be noticed that behind the German front destined for attack there were no divisions whatever in reserve; in fact, nowhere in the whole region between Longwy, north of Metz, and the Swiss border had the enemy a division in reserve except for a single fourth-rate division stationed in Alsace; this division had recently arrived from the Russian front where conditions of discipline were so demoralized that the enemy had apparently doubted the wisdom of putting it into line. Again the Franco-American attack down the valley of the Meuse had put out of action the enemy's main line of supply running east-west, the railroad through Mezieres-Sedan-Montmedy. This was the only railroad parallel to the front which the enemy might have been able to employ with the battle line standing anywhere in the region it did, it was the road over which he would want to move any troops which he might bring to Lorraine from his reserves in southwest Belgium. North of this railroad stretched the region of the Ardennes where railroad communication was both limited, and for this purpose, indirect. It meant that to reinforce the Lorraine front the enemy would have had to move his troops over the circuitous route Namur-Arlon, or even through Liege. Now, when one considers that the enemy required about fifty trains of, say, fifty cars each, to move a division, the hopelessness of this task becomes manifest. Had this attack been launched the probability is that the attacking force would have met little or no opposition; the enemy armies in Alsace would have been cut off from the main body, and the enemy's left wing in Belgium crumpled up.

This the Germans undoubtedly fully realized, and helps to explain their desire for an armistice at any price.

Note, too, the concentration on the Flanders front which, coupled with the corresponding German concentration in the same region, seems to indicate the possibility of turning the enemy's right wing and reaching Liege before the mass of the enemy's troops. It can be seen that Liege lies in the comparatively narrow "pass" between Dutch territory and the Ardennes. All east and west railroads from Belgium to Germany converge and pass through Liege. The success, therefore, of such an operation would mean that all the bulk of the enemy troops which escaped immediate capture would have been compelled to retire through the Ardennes, which, with the lack of railroads and poor road communication there, would have been disastrous. The probability of success of such a move can be gauged by comparing the number of fresh reserve units available to the Allies and to the enemy.

The chart "Status of Divisions on the Western Front" shows clearly the ascendance which the Allies had gained over the enemy since the desperate days of March-July, 1918. The list of "Dissolved Enemy Divisions" shows, too, the straits to which the enemy had been put, dissolving, as he did, these regular divisions in order to secure replacements for the rest. It must be pointed out that the divisions of the different armies were by no means of the same man-power; the German division at this period was about 9000 strong, the Belgian brigade about 4500, the British division about 11,000, the French division about 10,500, and the American division about 23,000. From the chart one can see that the enemy

had 144 divisions in line against 86 on our side, whereas, in reserve the enemy had but 41 against our 127 (including 14 United States divisions).

Of the German reserve divisions, only two were "fresh," one third-rate, and one fourth-rate division, both recently from the Russian front. Of the German 39 "tired" divisions, 32 had not been out of line more than ten days! On the other hand, the Allies had 33 "fresh" divisions in reserve including, notably, the five divisions forming the Australian Corps, and also four American divisions. Furthermore, the 30th and 27th American divisions, forming the II American Army Corps, would have become "fresh" (by our standard) in four and six days, respectively. It is well to point out here that experience showed that American divisions did not need the full month specified in order to recuperate. This was due partly to the newness of these war conditions to our men, partly to their splendid physique, and partly to the excellent supply system in the A. E. F.

It becomes evident, therefore, that the enemy was on the brink of disaster. Both the superior strategy and the actual numerical preponderance of the Allies and the Americans had enabled them to reach the situation shown by this map, and it was only the alacrity with which the enemy proffered his request for an armistice under conditions which amounted to unconditional

surrender which saved him from immediate and complete military disaster.

It was not until the middle of January, 1918, that the Americans held any sector of their own on this western front. A frontage of 10 kms. taken over at that time had grown by March 21st, when the German storm broke upon the Allies, to 28 kms. By July 18th, that momentous day when the tide changed in favor of the Allies, the Americans were holding 89 Kms. of the western front. On November 11th the length of the front occupied by American troops had grown to:

1st and 2d Armies	
front	128 Kms. (All active.)
37th and 91st Divisions	6 Kms. (All active.)
Regts. of 93d Division	11 Kms. (3 regiments in the Vosges, a quiet sector.)
—	
Total	145 Kilometers.
	Approximately 90 miles.

Leaving out of consideration the decisive effect upon the morale of the Allies caused by America's entrance into the war, no greater argument can be presented than the figures below to show the actual physical weight which we threw in to turn the balance.

LENGTH OF FRONT HELD BY ALLIES AT THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

American.....	145 Kilometers.
French.....	344 Kilometers. (80 Kilometers in the Vosges Mountains; a very quiet sector.)
English.....	113 Kilometers.
Belgian.....	40 Kilometers.
—	
Total.....	642



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HE President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, sailed for France on August 26th on board the White Star liner *Leopland*. Mrs. Guernsey is making the trip in the interest of the National Society's reconstruction work in France. Upon landing, she will visit the site of Tilloloy, the village for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have raised the generous sum of \$42,365.84 to aid in its restoration. Mrs. Guernsey will also visit the headquarters of the Fatherless Children of France, another charitable committee to which members of the National Society have contributed \$137,994.28 for the support of French war orphans.

It is interesting to note that during her administration, Mrs. Guernsey has visited officially twenty State Conferences, and one or more chapters in nine other states, crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and from Maine to Florida, as well as to France, without expense to the Society.

As the War President General of the largest patriotic organization of women in America, she put all her time and strength and energy into the various measures to assist the United States Government, especially in placing the Liberty Loans and promoting patriotism.

With the approval of the National Board of Management, she leased to the Government, without compensation, all land in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall owned by the Society, for the erection of a temporary building for the use of the Council of National Defense. The additional property afterward acquired by the Society through Mrs. Guernsey was already under lease to the Government at \$2000 a year, and this lease the Society took over with their deed to the land, thus adding the \$2000 to their annual revenue.

When the call came to coöperate with the Government during this reconstruction period, Mrs. Guernsey offered the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury the influence and practical help of this well-organized National Society in the Government's plan for Americanization of the foreign-born and the U. S. Treasury's thrift campaign.

In the two years and more of Mrs. Guernsey's leadership she has adjusted the work of the Society to the business policy to which her administration was pledged. She introduced needed reforms and successfully improved ways and means by which the work of the Society should be conducted, retaining at the same time proved methods of procedure projected by her predecessors in office.

In the matter of committees, the old rule of appointing many persons on the large working committees was abandoned, and the better rule adopted of having only the State Chairman, appointed by the State Regent, responsible for the work in her state and representing her state on the National Committee.

Mrs. Guernsey promoted and encouraged the change in procedure in the office of the Historian General, whereby four or five volumes of the Lineage Book are published annually, instead of the two volumes heretofore issued each year.

Notwithstanding the necessity for conserving every dollar of the Society's funds which confronted Mrs. Guernsey when she took office, she realized that it would be false economy to save money by permitting Memorial Continental Hall to run down, and she, therefore, saw that all necessary repairs were made as soon as possible, so that the building, erected by the Daughters at such sacrifice, should be preserved in all its pristine beauty.

Mrs. Guernsey secured a settlement in full of the bill of J. E. Caldwell and Company against the Society for the Block certificates, resulting in the presentation by that company to the Society of the certificates and the cancelling of the charge of \$7555.61.

It is not amiss in this connection to state that the President General's business acumen has been signally displayed in the way she has met the difficulties surrounding the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE situation. The heavy deficit, incurred in 1916 when the magazine was sent free to all members of the National Society, has been entirely paid, and Mrs. Guernsey, aided by the Treasurer General and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, has established the official publication on a sound financial basis. It is now accepted as part of the regular annual expense of the National Society, and the magazine revenue to-day defrays over three-fifths of publication. With the steady increase of subscriptions the cost to the Society will gradually disappear.



THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

PART II*

THE ARMY BEFORE BOSTON—ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

WHEN the American colonists received their charters from the home government, they had been granted with them the full rights of English citizens, which were theirs by inheritance. Many of these rights remained inviolate for nearly one hundred and fifty years, and as such the descendants of the original colonists were determined to maintain them. The several attempts by Parliament to levy upon them certain taxes, the colonists considered as an infringement of the chartered and established rights of their forefathers, and in their efforts, during a period of years, to resist these encroachments upon their sovereignty, there was no thought or intention of proceeding to revolution, or rebellion, against the home government. Their sole purpose was to insist upon the maintenance of rights already secured to them. The American Revolution of 1776 was not undertaken to overthrow, or subvert, existing government, nor

to revolutionize established customs. Its sole purpose in the beginning was to stand fast for the rights received by their forefathers and secured to them by charters issued under royal decree.

In the several wars of the colonial period between England and France, the English colonists had fought for the protection of their homes, but they had also fought for the interests of the home government. For these purposes, and for protection against the Indians, military companies had existed in the colonies since the days of Captain John Smith and Captain Miles Standish. Each locality maintained its military organization and the young men of each generation were trained in military discipline. Many individuals owned their arms, but fire-arms and ammunition were also furnished to organized companies from the public or town magazine.

The last French war, or the Seven Years War, closed in 1763, and drew more heavily upon the colonies than any previous war for support and troops; and, as a result, left in its wake

* This series commenced in the September, 1919, magazine.

many experienced veterans who were to become the leaders in later difficulties. The years between 1763 and 1775 were the formative years of the Revolutionary period. And, while up to the time of the immediate outbreak of hostilities, the colonists as a body had expected that non-importation and non-consumption acts would bring about the result they desired and secure to them the continued recognition and maintenance of their chartered rights. There were those who feared that an open rupture with force of arms might be necessary, and to this end they were looking forward to precautionary measures.

In November, 1772, Samuel Adams, of Boston, proposed that the towns of Massachusetts should create Committees of Correspondence, the members of which should be regularly elected by the voters at town meetings, whose duty it should be to keep in touch with public affairs, and in communication with each other, in case concerted action between communities might be desirable. When news of this plan reached Virginia, Richard Henry Lee proposed that similar committees should be established in the counties of the southern colonies and between all of the colonies themselves for the interchange of information for the common welfare, in order that all might be welded together for closer concert of action.

Boston was at this time the most important commercial centre of the English colonies in America, and Massachusetts was particularly prosperous. When the determination of the British Parliament to force their measures upon the colonies increased, Boston and Massachusetts were selected as the

most strategic points upon which to centre the attack, as success there must perforce compel all the rest of the country to submission also.

To restrain trade and starve the people of Boston into submitting to the measures imposed upon them, the Boston Port Bill was passed by Parliament; signed on March 31, 1774, it went into effect on the first day of June. The execution of this measure was delegated to Thomas Gage, then appointed Captain General and Governor of Massachusetts to succeed Hutchinson. Governor Gage arrived in the province on the 13th of May, 1774, and to assist him in the execution of his duties, additional troops were sent to him from England, and others ordered to Boston from Quebec, New York, and New Jersey. The Port Bill went into operation amid the tolling of bells, fasting and prayer. It effectually closed all industries, all avenues of trade, and all classes of people suffered heavily. Instead, however, of the expected submission by the people of Boston and Massachusetts, to say nothing of the rest of the country, the contrary effect was produced. Every colony and community came to its relief. Supplies of food, clothing, and other necessaries were hurried forward to Boston from every colony from Canada to Georgia, and from communities on the frontiers as well as the nearby towns. The bill failed of its purpose, while the result had been to draw the colonies closer together in a common cause, and all eyes were now turned to Boston and New England, anxiously awaiting the next issue of events. Meanwhile, in September, 1774, the First Continental Congress, composed of delegates from the several colonies met in Philadelphia. Following the passage of the Port

Bill, the British Parliament passed two other bills in May, 1774, aimed at the chartered government of Massachusetts. One entitled "The better regulating of the government of Massachusetts Bay," provided that the Colonial Councillors then chosen annually by the representatives, should be appointed by the King and should serve according to his pleasure; that all civil officers, judges, sheriffs, etc., should be appointed by the governor, or in his absence by the lieutenant governor; and that town meetings, except the annual ones, should not be held except with the permission of the governor. The second act "for the more impartial administration of justice" in the province, provided that offenders against the laws might be carried to other colonies, or to England, for trial.

These two acts absolutely undermined the fundamental principles on which the political system of the colony was based. The issue was no longer on the principle of "taxation without representation," but a struggle for the very existence of the chartered rights of the commonwealth, and at once became the real issue of the Revolution.

The colonists were not without spirit or leadership, and county delegations were soon holding meetings to protest. The newly appointed judges were not allowed to hold courts at Great Barrington, and on August 26, 1774, at Faneuil Hall in Boston, delegates from Norfolk, Essex, Suffolk, and Middlesex Counties met with the Committee of Correspondence and drafted a series of resolutions, in substance as follows: That a Provincial Congress should be held; that the courts ought to be opposed; that officers under the late acts should be regarded as traitors, and that laborers should refuse to work for them

and merchants refuse to sell them goods; that every defender of the rights of the province, or of the continent, ought to be supported by the whole county, and, if need be, by the province; and last, "as a necessary means to secure the rights of the people, the military art, according to the Norfolk plan, ought to be attentively practised." This seems to have been the first official, or pseudo-official, suggestion looking to the possibility of using military organizations in this difficulty.

The "Norfolk plan" is explained as a plan for the military of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, extracted from the plan of discipline for the Norfolk militia, and was published in Boston in 1768.

During the days of colonial warfare the colonial stock of powder was stored in the magazine on Quarry Hill at Charlestown. This powder was apportioned among the towns for the use of the military organizations, and a certain portion reserved for the use of the colony government. During the month of August, 1774, incited by the serious trend of affairs, the towns quietly withdrew their portions from the public stores, leaving only that powder which was the property of the government of the province. This fact being made known to Governor Gage, at sunrise on the morning of September first, he sent a detachment to carry away the remainder of the powder to Castle William, and another detachment was sent to Cambridge which carried away two field pieces lately procured for the regiment of that place. Excitement and indignation ran high among the colonists over this affair, and immediately guns, ammunition, and military stores began to be carried secretly out of Boston to places of security. Both

parties worked secretly and by night, endeavoring to get possession of local cannon and stores. To add to the excitement, General Gage began the fortifications of Boston Neck.

In the meantime, the patriots had forced the resignation of all officers appointed by the governor and the King under the new acts of Parliament. Thus matters stood on September 1, 1774, when the governor issued an order for the election of the Representatives to the General Court, to be held in Salem on the fifth of October. On the twenty-eighth of September he issued a second proclamation, annulling the first. Nearly all the representatives had been elected, however, and ninety of them met at Salem, October 5, 1774. All day they waited for the governor or some properly accredited officer to appear and administer the oaths to them. After becoming satisfied that the governor did not intend to attend, the convention was called to order, John Hancock was elected chairman, and Benjamin Lincoln clerk. On October 7, certain resolutions were adopted declaring that the governor's action in preventing the General Court from being held was unconstitutional, and they, thereupon, resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress, and adjourned to meet at Concord, October the eleventh. On that day they addressed a message to Governor Gage, setting forth the conditions as they saw them, and after arranging for the payment of the tax money then due, they adjourned to meet in Cambridge October 17. On the eighteenth, a committee was appointed to make inquiry into the present state and operation of the army, and on the following day another committee was appointed to consider what was necessary to be done for the

defense and safety of the province. On October 24, a committee was appointed to consider and report "the most proper time for this province to provide a stock of powder, ordnance, and ordnance stores." Later in the day, this same committee, with the addition of several members, was instructed to take into consideration and report the quantity of such stores now necessary for the province stock, and an estimate of the cost thereof. The committee reported on the following day, recommending the purchase of necessary supplies amounting to £20,837.

On October 26, 1774, a series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the existing conditions of affairs and recommending the appointment of a Committee of Safety, which should have authority to arm, equip, and call out the militia of the province, whenever in its opinion "the safety and defense of the inhabitants demand such action"; to provide for paying the militia; to purchase military stores not to exceed £20,837; to appoint the officers to command the militia; to provide for the election of officers of the companies of militia, etc., and directing the election of field officers for the said companies. The resolutions further provided "that the field officers so elected, forthwith endeavor to enlist *one-quarter*, at the least, of the number of the respective companies, and form them into companies of fifty privates, at the least, who shall equip and hold themselves in readiness, on the shortest notice from the said committee of safety, to march to the place of rendezvous; and that each and every company so formed choose a captain and two lieutenants to command them on any such emergent and necessary service as they may be called to by the committee of safety

aforesaid; and that the said captains and subalterns so elected, form the said companies into battalions, to consist of nine companies each; and that the captains and subalterns of each battalion so formed, proceed to elect field officers to command the same." The final clause of the above paragraph is of particular historical interest, as it is the first official authorization and provision for the embodiment of that famous military organization known as the "Minute Men" of the American Revolution. The other colonies quickly followed the initiative of Massachusetts and authorized similar organizations within their boundaries.

To have the chief command of the militia forces when called into action the Hon. Jedediah Preble was selected, with the Hon. Artemas Ward, and Col. Seth Pomeroy, second and third in command respectively. And at the next session of the Congress, Col. John Thomas and Col. William Heath were added to this list of general officers.

The denunciation of the acts of this Congress by General Gage, had little or no effect upon the patriots of the province, and the Second Provincial Congress, which convened February 1, 1775, renewed the acts of its predecessor, and it gave more explicit directions to the Committee of Safety regarding the militia. Meantime, the towns were raising their quotas of money to equip their local militia and to meet other necessary expenses; particularly were they desirous to provide supplies for the Minute Men; to be a member of these companies was considered an honor, and to be chosen an officer in them was a mark of the highest distinction. Ministers and deacons were enrolled upon their rosters, and all were drilling frequently and

assiduously. Training days generally included an entertainment at the town house and a patriotic sermon at the meeting-house. Economy of supplies was such that towns whose companies trained in military tactics without using powder, seem to have been especially commended. The stores gathered by the Committee of Safety during the winter were stored at Worcester and Concord.

Meanwhile, British troops continued to arrive in Boston, and conditions became more and more tense. Public sentiment grew apace, and it was only a question of time when the inevitable clash must come. Every colony had felt the cause of Massachusetts as its own, from the day that the British Parliament had enacted the bill against the chartered rights of that colony. Through the Committees of Correspondence a line of communication was kept alive and the patriots of every province were in touch with each other. Organizations of "Minute Men" and militia were effected in every colony, supplies of arms and ammunition were being assembled, and war-like preparations were quietly but constantly going on in every community.

Early in April of 1775, announcement was made that additional troops were being sent to Boston, and on the fifth instant, the Provincial Congress adopted rules and regulations for the establishment of an army. On the seventh, it sent letters to the Committees of Correspondence "most earnestly recommending that the Militia and Minute Men be found in the best posture of defense, whenever any exigence might require their aid, but *at whatever expense of patience and forbearance to act only on the defensive.*" On the eighth it voted to send delegates to New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode

Island to explain the determination to raise an army for the defense of "the province, New England, and the Continent," and ask for the cooperation of those colonies. On the thirteenth it voted to raise six paid companies of artillery and to keep them constantly in service. On the fifteenth it appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and adjourned until May 10th.

During the next few days, the Committee of Safety, alarmed by the movement of British troops in and around Boston, were removing part of their supplies from Concord and vicinity to other places, concealing cannon, establishing a constant guard, and arranging for relays of messengers should occasion arise.

On the night of the eighteenth, the signal agreed upon flashed forth "from the belfry tower of the old North Church," and in an instant the messengers of alarm were off across country, speeding over the roads to every hamlet and farm with the alarm to which the Minute Men were organized to respond. Nor did they stop with the awakening of the men of the near-by towns, or the province of Massachusetts. On into the night rode messenger after messenger, only stopping for fresh horses, or as other riders took their places. Into the hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, to the towns on the coast of Maine, westward over the "old bay-path," down the shore road through Rhode Island and Connecticut to New York, and away across the Jerseys to the "city of Brotherly Love" on the Delaware; and thence away to the southland. For days and nights men rode, and everywhere as they went that wonderful army of true-hearted Americans, the Minute Men of the Revolution, sprang to answer the call,

caught up their muskets and powder horns, and marched for the relief of New England—marched until they met other messengers speeding the message that the immediate danger was past.

In the meantime the men of Massachusetts had responded to the alarm, and company after company of Minute Men marched for the protection of the stores at Concord. Lexington, Concord, Lincoln, Sudbury, Acton, Stow, Charlestown, Cambridge, Needham, Watertown, Framingham, Dedham, Bedford, Woburn, Medford, Roxbury, Brookline, Billerica, Chelmsford, Salem, Newton, Danvers, Beverley, Lynn—all had their killed or wounded in that memorable battle which was the beginning of the struggle for American liberty.

This battle of the Minute Men stands out conspicuously in American history. It was the victory, not of a mob or a body of untrained men, but of an organized, thoroughly trained force, who had believed in preparedness, and who were imbued with the justice of their cause and the principles of the chartered rights which they had inherited from their forefathers, and which they resolved should be transmitted to their children and their children's children. Invoking the blessing of God upon their cause, they marched forth a typical American organization, representing the true American spirit—an army for righteousness, which elicited from the British commander, Lord Percy, the commendation that he had "never seen anything to equal the intrepidity of the New England Minute Men."

On April 20th, the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts issued letters to all the towns, calling out the militia, and urging them to hasten and encourage the enlistment of men to form an army. April 26th, the Committee appealed to

the other New England colonies for all the troops they could spare. On April 22d the Provincial Congress assembled and resolved that an army of thirty thousand men was necessary for the defense of the country. As the proportion of Massachusetts it resolved to raise thirteen thousand six hundred men. Ten companies of fifty-nine men each were to form a regiment, and those who raised companies or regiments were promised commissions to command them. Artemas Ward was appointed Commander-in-Chief, as General, John Thomas, Lieutenant General, and Richard Gridley, Chief Engineer, and a train of artillery was authorized.

On April 22d, Rhode Island resolved to raise fifteen hundred men as an "Army of Observation," "with all the expedition and dispatch that the nature of the thing will admit of," "to repel any insult or violence that may be offered to the inhabitants," and also, "if it be necessary for the safety and preservation of any of the colonies to march out of this colony and join and cooperate with the forces of the neighboring colonies." These forces were to comprise three regiments of eight companies each, under Cols. James Varnum, Daniel Hitchcock, and Thomas Church, with Nathaniel Greene as Brigadier General.

April 26th Connecticut voted six thousand men, in six regiments of ten companies of one hundred men each. Joseph Spencer was the ranking general, Gen. Israel Putnam being already at Cambridge.

New Hampshire on May 23d voted three regiments under Col. John Stark, Col. James Reed, and Col. Enoch Poor, under Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Folsom, sometime later succeeded by Gen. John Sullivan. Pending this action by the

Congress of New Hampshire, Col. John Stark, who had caught up his musket, left his mill and hurried forward in response to the messenger of the Lexington alarm, sending back word to "Molly" "to send on his regimentals," and to the Hampshire men "to meet him at Medford," had remained at Medford and had recruited his regiment at the famous old tavern there. Massachusetts, meanwhile, enlisted sixteen of its regiments including Gridley's regiment of artillery. It was this army of State Troops from the four New England colonies, not fully organized or equipped, which fought the battle of Bunker Hill. Colonel Poor's regiment had not arrived from New Hampshire at this time, nor had all the Connecticut and Massachusetts regiments reported. They arrived, however, soon afterward.

General Washington arrived at Cambridge July 2, 1775, and on the following day assumed command of this army, in compliance with his election as General and Commander-in-chief, and instructions received from the Continental Congress. The return of the army made pursuant to a general order at this date, July 3, 1775, showed thirty-five regiments as follows:

Massachusetts, 26 regiments, 11,680 men; Connecticut, 3 regiments, 2333 men; New Hampshire, 3 regiments, 1664 men; Rhode Island, 3 regiments, 1085 men. This summary did not include Colonel Gridley's regiment of artillery containing 489 men, and a company of artillery from Rhode Island under Captain Train of 96 men. These make a total of 17,355 men. This force was disposed about Boston, placing that city and the British army in a state of siege, in three grand divisions of two

brigades, or twelve regiments each, as follows: The right wing was under Major General Ward, the brigade under General Thomas being composed of seven Massachusetts regiments; the brigade under General Spencer, composed of three Connecticut and three Massachusetts regiments. This wing was stationed at Roxbury and vicinity. The centre was at Cambridge under Major General Putnam; the first brigade of six Massachusetts regiments under General Heath; the second brigade under the senior officer consisted of

General Putnam's Connecticut regiment and five Massachusetts regiments. The left wing was under Major General Charles Lee, the first brigade of three New Hampshire and three Massachusetts regiments under General Sullivan was at Winter Hill; the second brigade under General Greene was at Prospect Hill and comprised the three Rhode Island and four Massachusetts regiments. Thus organized, the army before Boston, composed of New England troops formed the nucleus of the famous Continental Army.



GLEANINGS ABOUT OUR FLAG

By Mary E. L. Hall

First flag known to have been raised over a school was over a log school-house on Cata-mountain Hill, Colrain, Mass., in May, 1812. The second war with Great Britain was then threatening, and the Flag was raised in an outburst of patriotism and loyalty to the Government of the United States.

Three days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, a flag was raised over a school building or grounds in Chicago, Ill.—the Washington School. The principal, Benjamin F. Cutter, bought the bunting and four of his teachers made the flag. One of these ladies was a native of Maine, one from Massachusetts, one from New York State, and the fourth was Mrs. Calista R. Jones from Vermont, a past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps.

On May 11, 1861, at New Bedford, Mass., a flag was raised over the Fifth Street Grammar School. This flag has been an inspiration to the students of this school for over forty years, being unfurled every school day during that time.

The first "Flag Day" of the Twentieth Century was Friday, June 14, 1901. June 14, 1777, Continental Congress passed a resolution "That the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on the blue field, representing a new constellation. The stars to be arranged in a circle. This date, June 14, 1777,

marks the beginning of the authentic history of our flag—the official birthday of the Stars and Stripes.

The "Pledge of Allegiance" was given, under the leadership of *The Youth's Companion*, by more than 12,000,000 public school pupils during the National Public School Celebration" of October 21, 1892. In 1893 the Woman's Relief Corps was the first to introduce the salute to the flag in the public schools.

Saluting the flag was instituted in Philadelphia in 1893 by Dr. Edward Brooks, who was at that time superintendent of schools. In April, 1898, New York enacted a law to salute the flag at the opening of each day of school and patriotic exercises.

Going into the history of the flags of all nations, the following are the dates on which they were adopted as national emblems:

Star and Stripes, 1777.

Spanish: Yellow and red flag in 1785.

French: Tri-color flag, 1794.

Portuguese: 1830.

Sardinian or Italian: 1848.

Austria-Hungary flag: 1867.

Chinese and Japanese flag: About 1870.

Stars and Stripes were planted nearest to the North Pole by Commodore Robert Edwin Peary of Maine and the District of Columbia.



MADAME JUSSERAND AND THE FRENCH WAR ORPHANS



THE following letter from Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, was recently received by the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Mrs.

Robert J. Johnston, at Memorial Continental Hall, and as it gives authoritative news of the French war orphans its publication will interest the many Daughters of the American Revolution who gave so liberally to the support of these future citizens of France.

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
A Washington.

MY DEAR MRS. JOHNSTON:

When I left Washington for France early in December, I fully expected to be back here in time to be present at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in April, and it was with sincere regret that I missed that occasion to join in the tribute of admiration to Mrs. Scott for her splendid work as Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee. I should have greatly liked to express my heart-felt gratitude to her, and also to the members of the Committee, and to the Chapters who so sympathetically and generously came to the assistance of the little children of France whose fathers had given their lives in our great struggle for liberty.

Since then I have learned from you that although the War Relief Service Committee has closed, yet part of its work is to continue, and in particular the aid to the French orphans, which has been put under your care. I am, therefore, doubly anxious to thank those many kind friends of our children who have done, and are still doing, so much to help them through the period of their early youth, when too great privations might handicap them for the rest of their lives. We know only too well, alas, the effect of such privations, for the children of the reconquered provinces of northern France were found there in a pitiable condition.

Professor Calmette, the head of the Pasteur Institute in Lille, who remained there throughout the four years of German occupation and who had the anguish of seeing his wife carried off in mid-winter to a German prison camp as a hostage, told me that practically every child in the big towns, such as Lille, Tourcoing, and Valenciennes, was stunted of four years' growth. In the agricultural regions they suffered a little less, because on the farms it was possible to keep a little food and conceal it from the enemy, but in the towns the inhabitants had no food except what Mr. Hoover's admirable Relief Commission distributed, and that was only two-thirds of the

quantity normally necessary. The adults could suffer and survive, but the children could not grow and develop, and so one sees everywhere children of twelve who seem to be eight, and boys and girls of sixteen who look like children of twelve. One of the chief tasks of France now is to save her young population from tuberculosis and the other diseases to which it is so likely to fall a prey.

I wish the Daughters of the American Revolution who have "adopted" our little ones could realize, as I do, who am just back from France, all that their help and sympathy mean to them. It means sometimes the proper food necessary for a child's health, sometimes the pair of shoes which can enable the child to go to school, and at all times it means carrying the word "America" into thousands of French homes where it will remain a symbol of fraternity, ever respected and beloved.

As an example of what timely aid can do, I will cite one family that came under my personal notice. The father fought through the first few years of the war, and after several attacks of bronchitis was discharged supposedly cured; but, after a few months at home, tuberculosis set in and he was removed to a hospital where he died. The mother was left with two boys of eight and ten years, who had always been healthy, but after contact with their father they began to lose weight and strength. Having only her small pension, and a little assistance from the municipality, and having besides run into debt during her husband's illness, she could not give the children all they needed.

At this juncture they were "adopted" in America. This supplementary help

allowed her to send them for the summer to board in the country where the physicians say there is every chance that the open air life will make them strong and well again, and the mother has been able, meantime, to give up her lodgings and go to work, thus saving rent to pay her debts and put by something for next winter when she will have her boys back.

Who can say what they and their mother will owe throughout their lives to American help?

I understood what the name "America" meant to all those little ones when I saw one day, in one of the poorer quarters of Paris, hundreds of children "adopted" in that far-off land, walk by the *Mairie* (district building) each carrying a little American flag, and in the school house heard them shout "*Vive l'Amérique!*" while the older ones sang in very credible English, "The Star Spangled Banner," as if it were their own national hymn. I do not think, when these children grow up, they will ever forget the sentiment which will have been bred in their childish hearts.

In thanking the Fairy Godmothers of France's future citizens, I would not forget the generous friends of our country who are still raising funds for Tilloy, and I would like to tell you of the ruined and ravaged regions we visited and of the courage and perseverance of the people returning to their destroyed fire-sides; but this letter is too long already, so I will only ask you to accept our heart-felt thanks for your devotion to the work, and to believe me, with deep gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution,

Yours sincerely,

ELISE JUSSERAND.

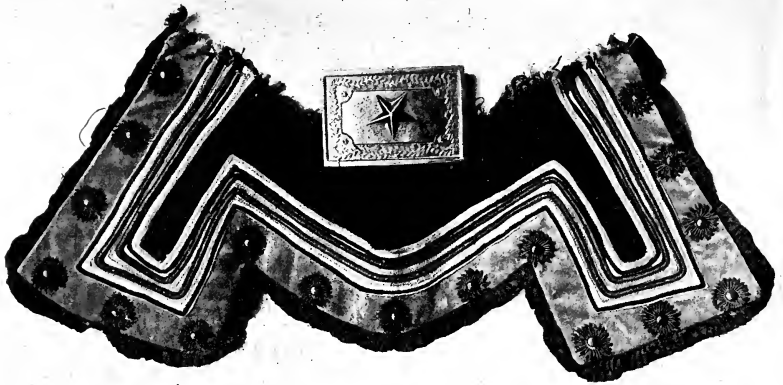


Photo by Ernest Crandall, Washington

BELT-BUCKLE AND OFFICER'S COLLAR OF DARK BLUE VELVET WITH GOLD EMBROIDERY WORN BY COMMODORE BARNEY

A HERO OF TWO WARS



THE historic relics recently presented to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall take our minds back about a century and a half to the noted sailor-patriot, Commodore Joshua Barney, U.S.N., to whom they belonged. These relics were donated to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mr. Richard H. Thompson of Baltimore, Vice-President of the Maryland Assurance Corporation and direct descendant of Commodore Barney. Mr. Thompson's gifts comprise: a miniature of Commodore Barney, painted by Isabey in Paris; a ring set with diamonds surrounded by pearls, which was presented to Commodore Barney, according to family records, by Napoleon Bonaparte or by General Lafayette; a pair of epaulets made of gold bullion, worn during his

term of service; two handsomely carved swords in scabbards, belt buckle worn while in service, together with an officer's collar of dark blue velvet combined with gold embroidery; a pair of shoe buckles worn by Commodore Barney when presented at the French Court by General Lafayette; Commodore Barney's favorite chair, and another presented to him by George Washington which came from Mt. Vernon; British musket-ball which Commodore Barney received at the Battle of Bladensburg and which was extracted after his death (the bullet is mounted in a silver ring which bears an inscription telling its history).

Never in the annals of our country has a naval officer rendered more distinguished service than Commodore Barney. Born in Baltimore July 6, 1759, the seventh child of the fourteen children of William and Frances Holland (Watts)

Barney, he began his naval career at the age of twelve, when he embarked on his first voyage, and four years later took command of a merchant reserve ship. It is interesting to compare some points in the life of Barney with that of the other great naval hero of the times, Commodore John Paul Jones. Although the latter was a naval lieutenant

when twenty-six years old, Barney received his commission at the early age of seventeen, and while Jones was a captain when twenty-nine, Barney obtained that rank when only twenty-three. By the time he was twenty-five, he had been in the service nine years, with an interesting and varied career behind him.

In October, 1775, the sixth month after the opening of hostilities, and when British warships were zealously guarding the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, the task fell to Lieutenant Barney of recruiting a crew for the *Hornet*, Captain William Stone. At the opportune moment an American flag arrived, a gift to the ship from Commodore Hopkins of Philadelphia. Barney unfurled the flag from the ship's mast, the first Stars and Stripes ever seen in Maryland, and the enthu-



Photo by Ernest Crandall, Washington
A PAIR OF BUCKLES WORN BY COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY
WHEN HE WAS PRESENTED AT COURT BY
GENERAL LA FAYETTE

siasm and excitement were such that he had no difficulty in gaining recruits for his vessel. Lieutenant Barney was also one of the two officers who received the first salute paid by a foreigner. This happened in the West Indies in 1776, just after the Declaration of Independence, when Barney's ship, the *Andrea Doria*, Captain Robinson, fired a salute to the fort at St. Eustatia. The salute was hastily but imprudently returned by the governor, thereby acknowledging the independence of the Colonies, and for this act he was later displaced by the British Government.

Four times was Lieutenant Barney taken prisoner of war before he rendered his most conspicuous Revolutionary service in 1782, the year he received his captaincy. On April 8, 1782, while commanding the *Hyder-Ally*, a small ship mounting sixteen six-pounders and carrying 110 men, a terrific engagement ensued at the entrance of Delaware Bay between this vessel and the *General Monk*, commanded by Captain Rogers, R.N., and superior in both metal and number of men. The battle lasted one-half hour, when the *General Monk* struck her colors,

having lost every officer on board with the exception of one midshipman. Great was the rejoicing on the streets of Philadelphia when the *Hyder-Ally* sailed into port with her capture, and many poems and ballads were written commemorating the occasion. The Legislature of Pennsylvania evidently agreed with the historian Cooper that this action "was one of the most brilliant that ever occurred under the American flag," for a vote of thanks was passed to Captain Barney and a gold-hilted sword presented to him in the name of the state.

Captain Barney not only had all the elements of an excellent officer but at an early date showed the traits of an efficient and tactful diplomat. The very year of the success of the *Hyder-Ally*, Barney was selected to convey important

despatches to Benjamin Franklin in Paris and bring back a quantity of bullion lent by the French king to the United States. It was on this trip that a kiss was publicly bestowed on him at a Court function by Queen Marie Antoinette, which was the origin of the old song, "Barney leave the girls alone," composed by an Irish officer who witnessed the affair.

"Barney you're a wicked boy,
And you do always play and toy
With all the gals you see.

"Mr. Barney leave the girls alone!
Why don't you leave the girls alone,
And let them quiet be?"

The next year Captain Barney made another trip to France, curiously enough on a vessel named the *George Washington*. All this happened exactly one hundred and thirty-six years ago. He



Photo by Ernest Crandall

ARMCHAIR—THE COMMODORE'S FAVORITE CHAIR

THE GOLD CHAIR WITH ITS ORIGINAL UPHOLSTERY, WAS USED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON. BOTH CHAIRS ARE NOW IN THE MUSEUM AT MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

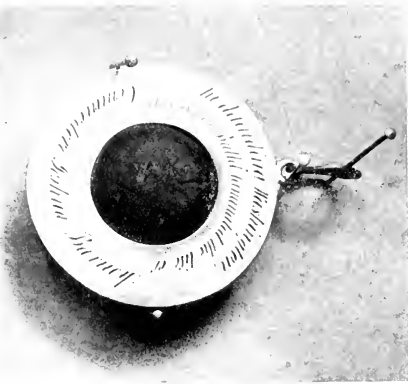


Photo by Ernest Crandall, Washington
BULLET SET IN SILVER, BEARING INSCRIPTION
GIVING ITS HISTORY. BARNEY'S CONDUCT
AT BLADENSBURG GAINED HIM ADDED RENOWN

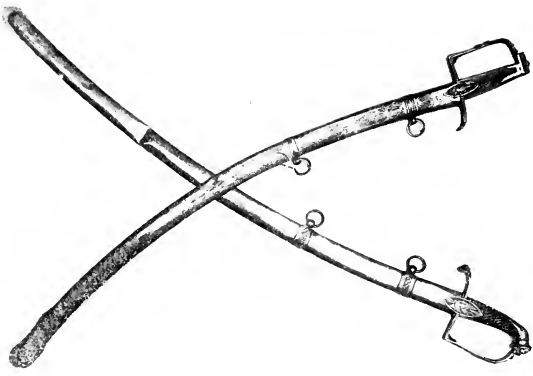


Photo by Ernest Crandall, Washington
SWORD PRESENTED TO COMMODORE BARNEY BY
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1782 (RIGHT)
BOTH SWORDS USED BY COMMODORE BARNEY



Photo by Ernest Crandall, Washington
DIAMOND AND PEARL RING PRESENTED TO COMMODORE
DORE BARNEY, ACCORDING TO FAMILY RECORDS,
BY NAPOLEON OR BY GENERAL LA FAYETTE

was the last officer to retire from the service in 1784, having been for many months the only officer retained by the United States Navy. Barney was in command of the ship which conveyed Ex-President Monroe as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France in 1794, and, on this same visit, bore the American flag to the National

Convention then meeting at Paris.

Barney entered the French navy in 1795 and the following year received the rank of Commodore. In 1802 he demanded his discharge, which was at first refused by Napoleon but eventually granted later in the year. He now returned to his home in Baltimore, where some time previous he had married Miss Anne Bedford of Philadelphia, and for years to come he was closely identified with the political and social life of Maryland's capital. When Jerome Bonaparte visited this country he spent several weeks at the home of Commodore Barney, who did everything in his power to make the stay of the young brother of the First Consul a success. Barney did, however, try to prevent the very



Photo. by Ernest Crandall, Washington

MINIATURE OF COMMODORE JOSHUA BARNEY, PAINTED BY JEAN BAPTISTE ISABEY, IN PARIS

unsuitable match between Bonaparte and Miss Elizabeth Patterson, but without avail, and from this event eleven years later comes one of the first important divorce scandals of this country.

So now we come to the War of 1812, when Commodore Barney again rendered as conspicuous service as in the days of the Revolution. By August, 1812, after a cruise

along the eastern coast, he had captured fifteen vessels, nine of which he had burned or sunk. Two years later, August, 1814, occurred the Battle of Bladensburg, the second great crisis in Barney's life which served to make him famous. Under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, Barney sailed with the boats under his command to the defense of Washington. "With a battery and 600 marines, he was stationed by an old mill which is still standing, near the bridge spanning the river, and seems to have done most of the fighting. Of the British loss, the greater number was at this point. The Americans stood their ground against the British veterans for a time, and the British Colonel in command was killed. Commodore Bar-

ney, during the fight, was very badly wounded. The battle lasted from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon. Our forces were pursued by the enemy, who entered Washington that evening." Barney was taken prisoner by General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, and immediately paroled. "Had half your army been composed of such men as the Commodore," said General Ross, "with the advantage you had in choosing your position, we should never have gotten to your city." A wonderful eulogy, this, of one enemy to another.

Again was a handsome sword presented to Barney, this time by his native city, Baltimore, and the following inscription appears on its blade: "In testimony of the intrepidity and valor of Commodore Joshua Barney, and the handful of men under his command in the defense of the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth of August, 1814—the Corporation of this



Photo by Ernest Crandall, Washington
EPAULETS MADE OF GOLD BULLION WORN BY
COMMODORE BARNEY

city have bestowed on him this sword."

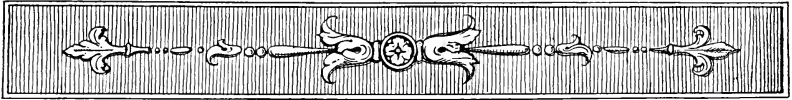
In May, 1815, Commodore Barney made his last trip to Europe, bearing dispatches to several American envoys.

Four years later, while Barney and his family were travelling to Kentucky, where they intended to

settle, he was stricken with a short illness in Pittsburgh, and died on December 4, 1818. He was buried with military honors in the Allegheny Cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. An extract from the *Pittsburgh Mercury*, of December 4, 1818, speaks of Commodore Barney as one who "highly distinguished himself during the Revolution and the last war, by his ardent attachment to his country, by the signal services he rendered her, and by the interpidity of his conduct in the most trying and dangerous situations."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Since this article was put in type more Barney heirlooms have been generously presented to the National Society by Mr. Richard H. Thompson.





WHEN AMERICA HARBORED A NEPHEW OF NAPOLEON

By Clara Ryder Hayden



VERY few who have been reading with interest of President Wilson's "White House" in Paris, are aware of the fact that for years the United States harbored a prince of the

House of Murat. A man who not only claimed the distinction of being a French prince, but at one time was the royal heir to the throne of Naples.

A stranger going to Tallahassee, the old capital city of Florida, becomes deeply interested in its many stories of historical romance, chief among them being the absorbing story of the French prince, who lies beside his prin-

cess, in the Episcopal burying grounds.

Prince Murat was the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and the son of Napoleon's sister Caroline and her husband Joachim Murat, one time King of Naples, and the self-acclaimed King

of the two Sicilies.

The story of Joachim Murat's life reads like a page from the Middle Ages, full of bold adventure and daring intrigue—the son of an inn keeper, raised to one of the highest estates in the power of Napoleon to bestow. His father had planned that he should become a priest but this was a career entirely too retiring for the ambitious Joachim. The



TOMBS OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS MURAT IN THE EPISCOPAL CEMETERY, TALLHASSEE, FLORIDA



PRINCE MURAT

THIS PORTRAIT WAS FOUND IN A RUBBISH PILE BY A COLORED MAID YEARS AFTER PRINCESS MURAT'S DEATH

nearest he got to carrying out his father's plan was to study cannon-law at the University of Toulouse. His adventuresome temperament led him into the life of the army, and he became one of the Guard of Louis XVI, from which he was shortly dismissed because of his revolutionary tendencies.

In 1795 he met Napoleon, and in his gay, bold manner soon won an influence over the "little Corporal" that was destined to play a part in the history of southern Europe. His rise, like many of his time, was phenomenal. He was First Aide de Camp to General Bonaparte

in Italy; was Commandant at Rome and accompanied Napoleon to Egypt; in 1804 he held the post of Governor of Paris and Marshal of the Empire; was made Great Admiral of the French fleet, and in 1806 was appointed King of Naples. From that time on he was obsessed with the desire to possess Sicily, which resulted ultimately in a break with Napoleon and his downfall. He also dreamed of becoming a National Italian King.

His Queen Catherine and their children were living in the royal palace in Naples when Ferdinand IV of Austria began his advance on the city. They were hurriedly deported to Trieste where they were later joined by the deposed king.

His last play, to win back his fame

and fortune, was his most daring one. After the battle of Waterloo, when the French were heart-sick and desperate, and willing to listen to any wild scheme of his, he organized a flotilla of six vessels, carrying about 250 armed men. Their objective point was the Calabria, but they were overtaken by a storm, and only two ships with thirty men

landed with him at Pizzo. Here Murat was seized, court-martialed and shot on the 13th of October, 1815.

Six years after the death of his father, Charles, the eldest son, finding himself with the rest of his family, an

exile from France and Italy, immigrated to America, finally settling in Jefferson County, Florida, where he served as a country postmaster for several years.

It was while here that he met and married the lovely young widow, Catherine Willis Gray, a daughter of Colonel Bird Willis, of Virginia, and Mary Willis Lewis, the niece of George Washington. Catherine Willis, born in 1803, at the age of thirteen married Atcheson Gray, who died the same year.

There is no evidence that Prince Murat possessed any of the aggressive spirit of his father or the military genius of his uncle, but after a time he grew tired of the pioneer life in Florida, and sailed for Europe, making his home for a short while in Brussels. The King of



BELL VUE, TWO MILES FROM TALLAHASSEE, WHICH IS COMPLETELY HIDDEN FROM THE ROAD BY THE BEAUTIFUL GROVE OF LIVE OAK TREES WITH GREAT ROPES OF GREY MOSS.



PRINCESS MURAT, GREAT NIECE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
PRINCESS MURAT WAS THE HONORED GUEST OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE A SHORT WHILE BEFORE
HER DEATH IN 1867

Belgium placed him in the Belgian service, but his remarkable physical resemblance to Napoleon attracted so widely the attention of the old soldiers that he was forced to take leave of military life, and seek a home in England. It is written that in bidding good-bye to his regiment, he addressed them in seven different languages.

This home in London proved a haven for members of the Bonaparte family. The future Emperor of France, Louis Napoleon, spent much of his time there, and grew very fond of Princess Murat, calling her "Cousin Kate." After he became ruler of France he was very lavish with gifts to his Cousin Kate, and insisted that she use the royal livery, which she did. He sent them many handsome pieces of furniture bearing the royal insignia of France, some of which are still to be found in Tallahassee.

After remaining several years in England, Murat grew restless again, and they returned to Florida, living in St. Augustine for a short while. They then moved to New Orleans, where he entered into the practice of law, and engaged in planting on a large sugar plantation. During one of the Indian wars he returned to Florida, and gave valuable assistance to General R. K. Call.

Prince Murat carried with him into his adopted home many customs of his European life, which sometimes caused him to be spoken of as eccentric, but always as hospitable, cultured and extremely chivalrous.

He died April 15, 1847, at his plantation in Florida, and his body was carried to Tallahassee, where it lay in state at the old Gamble home, which is still standing. The funeral was said to be a very impressive ceremony and one fitting to a prince of France and a nephew of the great Napoleon.

Prince Murat had published several books which showed his love for his adopted land, and his keen appreciation of the friendships he had formed. One, published in Paris in 1830, was entitled "Lettres d'un citoyen des États-Unis à un des ses amis d'Europe."

After his death, Madam Murat, as she preferred to be called, was extended an invitation by Louis Napoleon to make her home in France, near the returning Murat and Bonaparte exiles. She refused, however, saying, "My people," meaning their negro slaves, "need the care of their mistress."

The princess died in 1867. Thus the descendants from two of the greatest names in history lie peacefully under the sod in the old Florida cemetery.



LOOK FOR THE NOVEMBER D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The leading article in the November, 1919, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE will be "*Battlefield Trophies Tell War History*," written for this magazine by Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General.

The article is graphically told and will be of particular interest to our readers.

Only a limited edition of magazines is published each month, therefore get your subscription in before the edition for November has been exhausted.



SKETCHES OF TWO REAL DAUGHTERS

Georgia's Real Daughter

By Alice May Massengale,
Registrar, Joseph Habersham Chapter

GEORGIA has very few "Real Daughters" left. In the old ancestral home, "Strawberry Hill," at Forkland, Ala., resides the only living "Real Daughter" of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Justina Walton Webb.

Mrs. Webb's father, when quite a small boy, was sent with clothes for his brother Tillman, who was serving with General Washington. The general was so impressed by this little boy that he appointed him his messenger. Tillman was in the boat with Washington when the general crossed the Delaware.

Mrs. Webb was born October 17, 1831, the youngest child by a second marriage. She was educated in a seminary at Marion, Ala., and in a

French school in Mobile. With her cousin, Madame Octavia Levert, who was known on two continents for her beauty, wit, and mental attainments, she spent a happy girlhood, attending parties and balls in Mobile and other southern cities.

Her grandmother, Amelia Smith, arrived from Edinburgh, Scotland, the night that the tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor, and her grandmother often said that it was the most noted tea-party she ever attended.

George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a cousin of Mrs. Webb. Her uncle, Caleb Whiteford, was secretary of the British Peace Commission. Mrs. Webb owns a fine engraving of her uncle made by S. W. Reynolds in 1795. Whiteford



MRS. JUSTINA WALTON WEBB, REAL DAUGHTER
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1895

was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, and Robert Burns, and in Goldsmith's "Retaliation" mention is made of him.

Mrs. Webb's husband, Col. James D. Webb, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, was killed in battle in July, 1863, near Winchester, Tenn.

With the 4th Alabama Division when it sailed for France were Harry Young Cocke and James A. Webb, both

grandsons of our Real Daughter. Cocke was invalided home, and Webb became Adjutant of the First Brigade, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry, under Major Carroll, and returned to the United States with the rank of captain.

Our "Real Daughters," whose lives are rich in memories of the past, are indeed a priceless possession, and may their influence abide with us always.

A Real Daughter of Michigan

By Ida Farrar McFarland

1st Vice Regent, Lucy Walcott Barnum Chapter

A long life but a short life-story is the heritage of Mrs. Emeline Palmer, "Real Daughter," and beloved member of the Lucy Walcott Barnum Chapter

of Adrian, Michigan; she, whom the Chapter delights to honor and calls itself most fortunate to have upon its roll.

If eighty-four years of service for others could be unfolded there would be no more beautiful story told; but while love, service, and devotion to home duties bless those who come within their influence, and are rich in memories that keep the heart warm, they do not so easily lend themselves to a pen and ink

story. Our dear Mrs. Palmer will live to bless the world in her splendid children, three daughters and a son, long after she has herself ceased to be inter-

ested in our worldly affairs.

Emeline Buker Palmer was born March 26, 1835, in Coshocton County, Ohio, the youngest child of Israel H. Buker and Sarah Black Buker. Her father, Israel H. Buker, was born in Bridgewater, County of Plymouth, Mass., April 17, 1756, and she was born when her father was seventy-nine years of age, the youngest child of a second marriage.

Following the immigration to the "Ohio Country"



MRS. EMELINE PALMER, REAL DAUGHTER

after the War of 1812, Mr. Buker was one of the pioneers of Coshocton County, Ohio, where he owned a beautiful farm and where Mrs. Palmer spent her early girlhood.

At the age of twenty she was married to Martin R. Palmer of Otsego, Ohio, and to them were born seven children, four of whom are living. In 1882, she, with her husband and children, moved to Adrian, Michigan, that their children might be educated at Adrian College, Mr. Palmer being a trustee of that institution.

Since the death of Mr. Palmer in 1898, Mrs. Palmer, with the courage and devotion that has characterized her life, has still kept the home a sacred place where her children and friends have loved to gather. Though eighty-four years of age, Mrs. Palmer is still a sprightly woman, keeping in touch with the stirring events of the present, and actively interested in the work of her church. She and her two daughters, Miss Cora and Miss Sadie Palmer, are at present residing in Highland Park, Michigan, but she still retains her membership in the Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of Adrian, of which she was a charter member.

Mrs. Palmer's father died when she was fourteen years old, but she remem-

bers him as wearing the ruffled shirt and queue of those old days, and has many vivid memories of his war reminiscences. She recalls his story of being present at the execution of Major André, and how the distinguished captive on the way to the final scene took off his hat to wipe his brow, exclaiming, "It is a warm day, gentlemen," when, as a matter of fact, it was really quite a cool day. She remembers her father's warm admiration for General La Fayette, his stories of the hard days at Valley Forge where he was connected with the bodyguard of Washington, and the presentation to him of a sword for faithful service.

Mr. Buker was an ardent Whig, and only a few days before his death at ninety-two years of age he voted for Zachary Taylor. He was a man of intense patriotism as well, and the war records show that he served in the Massachusetts regiments for the entire period of the Revolution, from 1776 to 1783, with promotion to sergeant.

He was the true type of the sturdy old patriots of the eighteenth century, and in his old age his life-long passion made him desire to be buried—when death should take him—wrapped in the folds of the starry flag he loved and had served with such fidelity.





A FORGOTTEN NAVAL BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION

By Edgar Stanton Maclay

Author of "A History of the United States Navy," "A History of American Privateers," "Reminiscences of the Old Navy;" Editor of the "Journal of William Maclay"—U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania 1789-1791



NAVAL battle, which for more than a century seems to have entirely escaped official and historical mention has recently been brought to light through the restoration of a tombstone in a cemetery in Rochester Center, in the southwestern corner of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Incidentally, this discovery illustrates the practical value of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution and similar organizations in preserving and restoring old-time records dealing with the formation and development of this great nation.

According to the inscription on this tombstone, this naval battle took place in the Bay of Biscay, off the French port of Nantes, on September 9, 1780. It has long been recognized in historical research that mortuary records are among the most reliable. The solemnity inspired by the presence of death, the considerable expense of chiselling inscriptions on stone, and the sobering effect of an open grave, all tend to give reliability to statistics made on such

occasions; and thus we have every reason to believe that a sea fight in the cause of American independence took place as stated by the simple inscription on this Rochester Center tombstone.

This inscription is as follows:

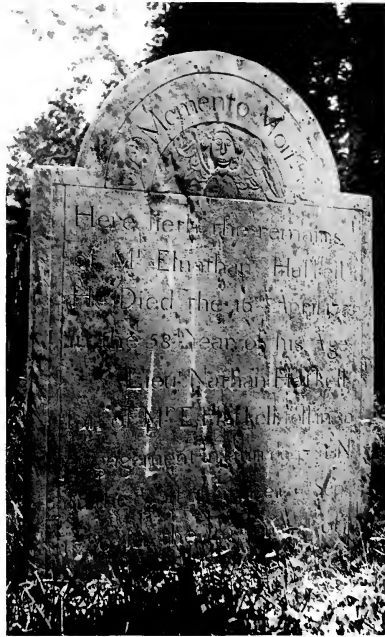
MEMENTO MORI

Here lieth the remains
of Mr. Elnathan Haskell.
He died the 16th, April, 1783,
in the 58th Year of his Age.
Lieut. Nathan Haskell,
son of Mr. E. Haskell, fell in an
engagement in latitude 47 & 18 N.,
on the coast of France ye 9th Sept.,
1780, in the 20th Year of
his age.

It is fortunate that patriotic societies like the Daughters of the American Revolution have so widely created the spirit of preserving and restoring ancient records bearing on our national career, for this little burial plot, in an obscure corner of the Bay State, had not even the distinction of a name. Like many another cemetery in New England, it was near the site of the first

“training-ground,” “green” or “meetinghouse”—those centres of social, religious, and political life in the early days of American democracy. These burial places were the depositories of records of men who “dared to do and die” for the cause of liberty, and it is regrettable that so many of them have suffered through neglect. In too many instances, grave-stones bearing data of genealogical and historical importance, have become illegible, while whole cemeteries have been swept away by the ruthless advance of commerce and manufacture.

Americans are indebted to the patriotism and munificence of Charles Leonard, of Rochester, who established a fund, the revenue from which was devoted to preserving and restoring, so far as possible, the valuable records found in this local graveyard. Among the notables buried here were Col. Charles Sturtevant, an ancestor of Charles Sturtevant Randell (member of Congress from the New Bedford district), and of Lieut. William Pritchard Randell, who was in the wooden warship *Cumberland* when attacked by the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, and Rev.



TOMBSTONE COMMEMORATING THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT NATHAN HASKELL, WHO WAS KILLED IN A BATTLE OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE, SEPT. 9, 1780

Timothy Ruggles, born in Rochester in 1711, who went to Harwich, Mass., and became a member of the Stamp Act Congress—although he finally became a Tory. In her play entitled “The Group,” Mercy Warren portrays Ruggles as “Brigadier Hattiall,” as Pope depicted some of his contemporaries in the “Dunciad.” Tristram Burgess who, as a congressman, had some lively tilts with John Randolph of Roanoke, also is buried here, the only mark of his birthplace being an old apple tree.

Unfortunately, we have little more information about this naval battle that took place “on the coast of France ye 9th Sept.” than this simple inscription on the Rochester Center tombstone. For more than a hundred years American histories have ignored the fight, probably because of the scant details available regarding it; but recent research has shown that such a battle occurred on the date and locality mentioned, and that the American craft was the Massachusetts warship *Mars*. But, as in too many instances of our struggle for independence on the ocean, adequate details of this battle seem to have been lost. Men do not obtain victories over other men without the display of

heroism on the part of many individual participants. Without doubt, there were deeds of personal heroism, and performance of conspicuous gallantry in this neglected "engagement in latitude 47 & 18 N." that would have added lustre to the pages of American history.

But while we are deficient in details of this battle, we know something of Lieutenant Haskell, "what manner of man" he was, and that he came from "fighting stock" that always gave a good account of itself when in a righteous cause. There is a monument on Manhattan Island in memory of Nathan Hale who regretted that he had only one life to give to his country. Just across East River in Brooklyn is a magnificent shaft in commemoration of the thousands of martyrs who perished in the prison ships of Wale Bogt. Should not this young officer, who laid down his life in defense of the flag somewhere "on the coast of France," at least have mention of his sacrifice made in the history of his country?

Young Haskell came from one of the "grand old families" of New England, his paternal ancestor having been Roger Haskell, of Salem, whose son, Mark, came to Rochester in 1692 so as to avoid serving as juryman in a witchcraft case. Lieutenant Haskell's brother, Elnathan Haskell, was a major in the Continental Army during the Revolution, and, while serving as an aide to Washington, had occasion to visit Mount Vernon several times. Major Haskell's face appears in Trumbull's famous painting, entitled "Burgoyne's Surrender," which is preserved in the Capitol at Washington. From this we may presume that he took part in the great campaign in northern New York, which terminated in the capture of the British invading army. That this

Haskell family had a fondness for the name Nathan is shown in variations it underwent—there having been Nathans, Nathaniels, Elnathans and Jonathans.

The only direct corroborative record we have of Lieutenant Nathan Haskell having taken part in this naval battle "on the coast of France ye 9th Sept." is had in the Massachusetts archives of the Revolution, where, under the head "Haskell, Nathan," we find the following entry: "Lieutenant of marines, ship *Mars*, commanded by Captain Simeon Samson; petition signed by said Haskell and other officers of the *Mars*, intended to call at a port in France, complaining of the rating of prize shares as established by the Council, and requesting that the same be altered in order that the vessel might be manned effectively. Referred to the Committee in Council, July 6, 1780, and their report allowing to the seamen of the *Mars* one-half of all the prizes captured was accepted July 7, 1780."

In the same records we find another entry regarding young Haskell which refers to him as "lieutenant of marines, ship *Mars*, commanded by Capt. Simeon Samson; list of officers of State navy; commissioned July 21, 1780." Another entry notes that Lieutenant Haskell was "engaged June 5, 1780; discharged September 9, 1780; served three months, four days. Reported entitled to a share in brig *Tryall*, if made a prize; also reported deceased. Roll dated Boston." From this scanty record it would appear that young Haskell was commissioned a lieutenant in the Massachusetts State Navy on June 5, 1780, and was assigned to the State cruiser *Mars*, Captain Simeon Samson, and that on her voyage across the Atlantic to France, she made at least one prize in the brig *Tryall*,

a share of which was to be Haskell's if the prize was brought safely into port.

So far as the writer knows, there are no relatives of Lieutenant Haskell living in or near Rochester, Mass., to-day. His nearest relative was Miss Eugenia Haskell, a grandniece of the hero, born May 25, 1818, and died March 11, 1907. She is reputed to have been a remarkable woman, excelling in conversational power and possessing a clear memory. "Abigail Rockwell," a character in the novel "Saint Abigail of the Pines"

(Boston, 1906), by William Allen Knight, is said to have been based on the author's acquaintance with Miss Eugenia Haskell. But, clear as Miss Haskell's memory was in regard to her ancestry, it seems that she never could recall anything definite of her grand-uncle, Lieutenant Haskell. However, we have sufficient data to know that Lieutenant Nathan Haskell was one of the heroes of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution will see that his heroism is not lost to history.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since August 1st are:

Archives of Maryland. Volumes 37-38. Baltimore, 1917, 1919.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society. Springfield, 1919. Gift of Illinois State Historical Library.

The Old Trappe Church, Montgomery County, Pa. E. T. Kretschmann. Philadelphia, 1893. Gift of the Misses McInnes.

Epitaphs in the old burying-ground of Lexington, Mass. F. H. Brown. Lexington Historical Society, 1905.

Records of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Lexington, Mass., to 1898. Boston, 1898. The last two presented by Mrs. Sarah Van Ness Bowman.

Report of the 19th State Conference, Texas D. A. R. November, 1918. Gift of Col. George Moffett Chapter.

Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for 1918. Vol. 16. Wilkes-Barre, 1919.

History of the Late War in the Western Country. By Robert B. McAfee, 1816. Reprinted, C. S. Van Tassel, 1919.

James A. Garfield, Memorial Address by James G. Blaine. Gift of Miss Kathryn D. Burrows.

The Laws of the Various States. Delos W. Beadle. New York, 1857. Acts and Laws of the State of Connecticut in America. Hartford, 1876. Both presented by Mrs. J. H. Robertson.

History of Albany and Schenectady Counties, New York. Howell and Tenney. New York, 1886. Presented by Bergen County Chapter through Mrs. Henry B. Howell.

Peter Saily (1754-1826). A Pioneer of the

Champlain Valley. G. S. Bixby. Albany, 1919.

Woman in the War. A Bibliography. Prepared by Marion R. Nims. Washington, 1918.

A Book of Strattons. Harriet Russell Stratton. Vol. 2. New York, 1918.

Received through Miss Effie Epler, D. A. R. State Librarian, the following:

Quincy and Adams County, Illinois. 2 vols. Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago, 1919. Presented by Judge Lyman McCarl and the publishers.

Sixty Years on the Upper Mississippi. S. W. McMaster, 1893.

The Bandits of the Prairies. E. Bonney. Both presented by Mary Little Deere Chapter.

History of Lake County, Ill. J. J. Halsey, Ed. Chicago, 1912. Gift of North Shore Chapter.

Past and Present of Rock Island, Ill. Chicago, 1877.

Historic Rock Island County. Rock Island, 1908. Both presented by Fort Armstrong and Mary Little Deere Chapters.

The First American Composer. Songs. By Francis Hopkinson (1737-1791). This copy presented by Mrs. Simon Baruch through the courtesy of the Mayor of New York.

PAMPHLETS

The following three pamphlets were received through Miss Effie Epler, the gift of Mrs. Julia Mills Dunn.

The Days We Celebrate. Julia Mills Dunn, Moline, 1895.

Fifty Years, 1844-1894, of the First Congregational Church, Moline, Ill.

Historical Souvenir of Moline and Vicinity. Compiled by Julia Mills Dunn.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.). The following is a report of Quassaick Chapter's activities during the year beginning June 6, 1918, and ending June 5, 1919:

The membership is ninety-three active and one honorary. One member, Miss Olla Hazelton, is in service overseas with a navy base hospital unit. There is one life member enrolled. Mrs. George Rains, a charter member, died March 27, 1919. There have been no transfers, no resignations, no marriages. Five new members were welcomed. Eight sons of members went into the service, two going overseas, while two others were killed.

October 9, 1918, the Chapter celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. At the luncheon on February 22, 1919, the Countess von Krockow gave an interesting description of life in Germany before the world war as seen by a young American woman.

In its response to the call of patriotism and civic pride the Chapter has contributed the following:

Five dollars to the local Y. M. C. A. canteen committee; \$25 to the Newburgh Red Cross Chapter; \$25 to the maintenance of the D. A. R. room at St. Luke's Chapter; \$10 to the Fourth of July Celebration Fund; \$9.40 to the N. Y. State Utility Fund.

Individual members served on the Canteen Committee, donated pies and other delicacies to the Aqueduct Guard, and, as members of the Quassaick Red Cross Auxiliary, made hospital supplies and garments for Belgian relief.

IDA C. LeROY,

Recording Secretary.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (District of Columbia) has had another pleasant harmonious year, working together with a spirit of love and pride for home and country, which characterizes all true Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our meetings are opened with the salute to the Flag and the Americans' creed repeated in concert. The members whose privilege it has been to unite with us can truly say that we are steadily going forward, and good feeling and patriotic work is increasing each year.

New Year's greetings were received from our President General and the State Regent of the District and read by our Regent, Mrs. Florie Harrison Barr. The Chapter gave a Daughters of the American Revolution emblem to our first bride, Mrs. Emily Reid Smith, who was married to Consul A. Ray and sailed for Africa. Mrs. Milton Johnson, our Vice-Regent, presented us with a beautiful "gavel," a souvenir made from the first flag pole that was used on Memorial Continental Hall, when the Daughters of the American Revolution unfurled the Stars and Stripes, thus typifying the undying patriotism of the descendants of the Revolution.

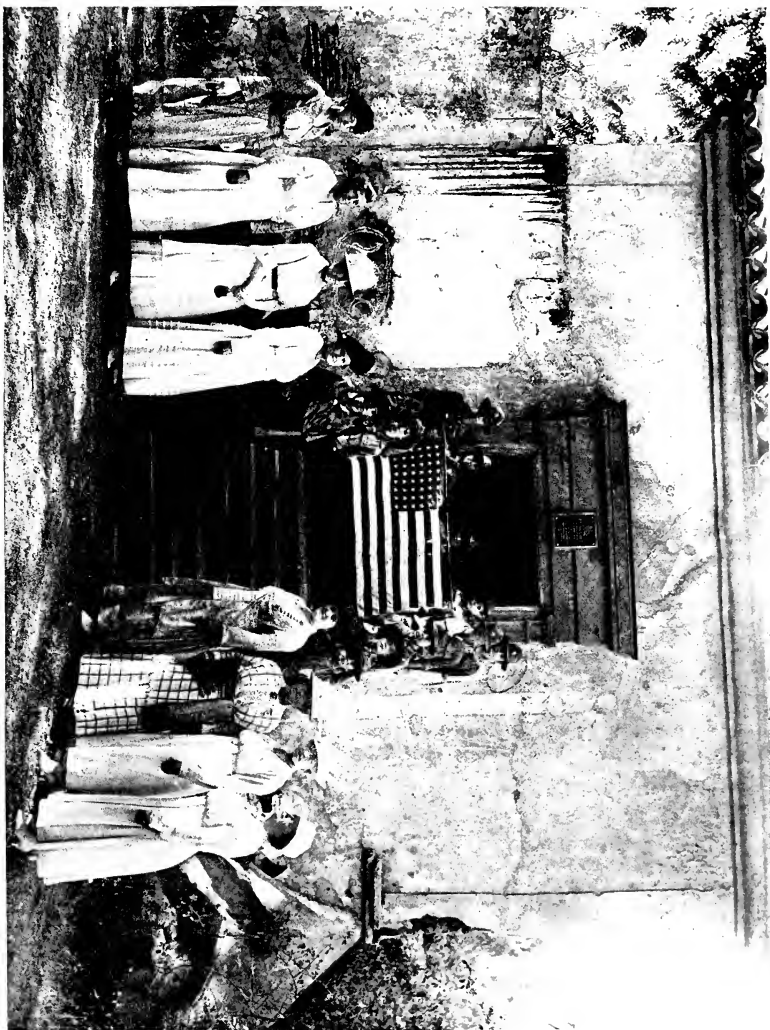
Mrs. Tolbert Willoughby Hanger was authorized by the National Board to organize a Daughters of the American Revolution chapter in Paris, France, she being transferred from the "Sarah Franklin" Chapter in order to enable her to take up this work, as she expects to make her home permanently in France. As a large number of Americans are now living in Paris, the prospect for a chapter is very bright and the name "Benjamin Franklin" has been chosen.

The following is a report of our war work: Liberty bonds purchased by individual members, over \$10,000; subscriptions to the \$100,000 loan; two of our members had sons serving in France; two members received "service badges" from the Red Cross for working over eight hundred hours.

Mrs. James Alexander, one of our members, took care of five hundred soldiers during the past year, entertaining them as well as writing to their families. We have contributed to Friendship House and also to Patriotic Education, sent gifts to Memorial Continental Hall Museum and responded unanimously to the request for subscriptions toward the restoration of Tilloloy. This was done in appreciation of France's aid in the struggle for American Independence to establish this republic in the family of nations.

Our Vice Regent was appointed by the Regent of the District to act as Vice Chairman of International Relations.

The D. A. R. MAGAZINE is growing in



D. A. R. MEMBERS GROUPED BEFORE "EL MOLINO," AND THE D. A. R. TABLET OVER THE DOORWAY

LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. T. F. HISEY; MISS I. L. PETTIT; MISS B. B. MORRISON; MRS. C. W. CARTER, REGENT, MARTIN SEVERANCE CHAPTER; BOY SCOUTS
MRS. C. C. COTTE, CALIFORNIA STATE REGENT; MISS L. F. MERRITT; MRS. I. H. LOWREY AND MRS. T. HILL

interest among our members and many subscriptions are taken. We have responded to national and state calls for war work and individually continue our services in the interest of peace. Patriotism is the keynote for which our faithful members are working hand in hand.

(MRS. ROBERT) JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON,
Historian.

Martin Severance Chapter (Pasadena, Cal.). Tribute was paid to the earliest settlers of California when the old Mill, or El Molino, as the Spaniards called it, was marked by the unveiling of a tablet placed upon it by Martin Severance Chapter, July 8, 1919.

In California, where we have no Revolutionary history, we can only mark roads or buildings which embody the history of the oldest civilized Christian races.

The Spaniards, already settled in Mexico, sent their priests or "Padres" northward and built a chain of Missions in what now is California, each one day's journey from the other and connected by a good road called "El Camino Real."

The San Diego Mission, built in 1769, came first, and San Gabriel, which is nearest Pasadena, was built in 1771, and stands in the beautiful and fertile valley of San Gabriel. The waving fields of grain which soon sprung into life under the régime of the mission padres required a grist mill; thus, after a time, was built the mill upon which was placed the tablet bearing the date of its completion in its present form in 1810. It was built to serve as a block-house for defense against hostile Indians or enemies of any kind. The walls are three feet thick, one foot of adobe and two feet of brick, the outside covered with a coat of plaster one inch thick; the roof still covered with the old Spanish tiles, and arched wheel-chambers are under the building. Upon the north side may be seen the various crude arrangements of masonry for the running in of water and the turning of the wheel; upon three corners are massive buttresses, one of which covered a spring which could supply a besieged garrison with water in case of need. Inside the building are huge rough-hewn rafters, and the open fire-places of olden time. The mill stands on a hillside and formerly overlooked a small body of water, a mill-pond in fact, which has now retreated some quarter of a mile to the south. This old mill is usually considered to stand in Pasadena, being near the Hotel Huntington, but it is really just over the line in the City of San Marino.

Upon the afternoon of the unveiling ceremonies a goodly number of our fellow-citizens had assembled upon the wide space before the building, sitting in the shade of the lofty pine and pepper trees and fanned by the gentle

breezes of a perfect day; the Fife and Drum Corps of the Pasadena G. A. R. Post played lively music as the audience assembled; over the ancient doorway an American flag draped the tablet and upon the little platform before the door stood our own silken flag upon its D. A. R. pedestal, and each speaker appeared beside it in turn, with the open doorway as a most effective background.

Our Chapter regent, Mrs. C. W. Carter, presided with her accustomed ability and introduced each speaker. She welcomed the audience in a few happy words, then came the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. R. R. Harpole; next the Invocation by Dr. Leslie Learned, of All Saints' Church, Pasadena. Then in the doorway appeared the Boy Scout bugler and bravely his notes rang out in the silent air; and from behind the building came a squad of Boy Scouts with their leader, Mr. Trask. They grouped themselves at one side of the steps and with them stood the two grand-children of our regent, Elizabeth and Henry Carter. The little children and the Boy Scouts pulled a rope which raised the flag above the doorway and unveiled the tablet. The tablet contains the following inscription, surmounted by the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

El Molino

The Mill erected by the Padres
of San Gabriel Mission

1810

this tablet placed by

Daughters of the American Revolution

Martin Severance Chapter of

Pasadena

1919

The report of the chapter committee on Old Trails, Roads and Historic Spots, was given by Miss L. P. Merritt, chairman; she mentioned the interesting fact that the tablet was made as near home as possible, that is, in Los Angeles. Mrs. C. C. Cottle, State Regent of California, in a most interesting and appropriate address presented the tablet to the City of San Marino in the name of Martin Severance Chapter. A member of the City Council of San Marino accepted the tablet in behalf of the city, with a few interesting remarks. Then followed a fine historical paper by Mrs. F. B. Schneider, of Los Angeles, who brought vividly before the audience the struggles of the pioneers and their daily life around and within this building of the olden time. Miss L. P. Merritt read an original poem which told in a humorous manner one of the legends of El Molino.

Mr. T. H. Trask, Boy Scout Executive for Pasadena Council, spoke of the work of his organization; how it aims to make the boy a conservator and not a destroyer of ancient

landmarks. Mr. Trask pledged his boys to preserve and defend "El Molino."

The exercises closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by the Five and Drum Corps of Civil War Veterans, who also discoursed patriotic and lively music while the audience dispersed about the Mill, exploring all its nooks and corners, inside and out.

So closed one of the most pleasant and profitable experiences of Martin Severance Chapter.

This Chapter is 100 per cent. on the National Liberty Loan Bond and on the Tilloloy Fund.

LOUISA P. MERRITT,
Historian.

Cornelia Greene Chapter (St. Louis, Mo.). The present membership is 74, including 12 non-resident members. Nineteen new members have been admitted, eight were dropped or transferred, and two deaths and two births have been recorded.

The most important event in the Chapter's history was the unanimous election of Mrs. John Trigg Moss to the Missouri State Regency at the Eighteenth Annual State Conference, held at Marshall, Mo., in October, 1917. In November the newly elected Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ray A. Burns, was hostess at a special open meeting in honor of Mrs. Moss, the retiring Chapter Regent and State Regent-elect, the officers of other local Chapters being guests. At the conclusion of the program the Regent presented Mrs. Moss with a hand-wrought silver vase from the Chapter.

Chapter and Board meetings have been held monthly, continuing through the summer during the period of the war.

A silk Service Flag now containing twenty blue stars was made and presented to the Chapter by the Regent, and Cornelia Greene Chapter was the first local Chapter to display a Service Flag.

Immediately following the declaration of war, the Chapter Red Cross Sewing Unit was organized by Mrs. L. M. Ottofy and 8340 hospital garments have been completed. A Surgical Dressing Unit was also organized and the surgical dressing supplies totaled 17,045. Many of the members spent their spare time knitting and 876 knitted garments were made for the Red Cross. At the summer meetings 400 tray cloths, napkins, etc., were made and sent to the Red Cross.

The Chapter invested \$194 in Liberty Bonds and the Bonds taken by individual members totaled \$18,550. The Bonds sold by members during the several drives amounted to \$16,900. The Chapter took charge of the Thrift Stamp booth in a down-town store one day each month, and the sales totaled \$2818.86. Chapter members contributed \$275 to the Red Cross and secured 908 memberships at \$1 each. During

the Y. M. C. A. Drive the Chapter raised \$500, and for the Belgian Babies' Fund \$424.12 was secured. The members made 128 "Bed-side Bags" of bright chintz and cretonne, which were sent to the American Fund for French Wounded.

Company D, 138th Regiment Infantry, was adopted by the Chapter in August, 1917, and has been supplied with meals, comfort kits, knitted garments, Victrola records, and Thanksgiving and Christmas barrels containing fruit, jelly, home-made cookies, and candy. The recent "Welcome-Home Dance," given by the Chapter for Company D at Hotel Statler in June, was a most enjoyable occasion.

To the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Club of St. Louis \$5 per month was sent, and the Regent served as a member of the Executive Board. Over 2350 magazines and books were sent to soldiers in various camps. A Hospital Cheer Committee was formed in the Chapter and visited Jefferson Barracks frequently, taking stamped postal cards, flowers, Victrola records, tobacco and games to the convalescent soldiers there.

Mrs. John Trigg Moss, the State Regent, was one of the "Four-minute Speakers," and Mrs. Burns, the Chapter Regent, who is a reader and impersonator, gave recitals and arranged entertainments for soldiers stationed at local camps.

In addition to extensive war activities, the customary local philanthropic and Xmas work has been continued. The Chapter supports a child at the St. Louis Open-air School for Tubercular Children and also maintains a Scholarship in the Ozark School.

The Xmas Work each year includes a visit to the City Infirmary with gifts for all of the 700 inmates; a Xmas Tree, celebration, and gifts for 100 poor children at The Sunshine Mission; and 3 bountifully-filled boxes sent respectively to the Cornelia Greene Scholarship Girl at the Ozark School, to the child at the Open-air School, and to a deserving old lady. This year the three French Orphans adopted by the Chapter will be remembered. Last March the Chapter purchased a new \$115 Victrola, which, with 40 records, was presented to the Sunshine Mission.

A series of small card-parties given by the members totaled \$150 and four "Rummage Sales" netted \$428. A large Patriotic Card-Party given at Hotel Statler added \$300 to the Treasury. Mrs. Moss won the prize offered by the Regent for selling the most tickets and received an ex-Regent's pin.

Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Flag Day have been observed jointly with the other local Chapters. The D. A. R. Parliamentary Club and Old Trails Chapter, C. A. R.,

are both flourishing. In June of each year a picnic is given by the Chapter for the members of the C. A. R. and their friends.

In June the Chapter gave a garden-party in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Moss, sending out seven hundred invitations to local Daughters and State Officers. The spacious grounds surrounding the residence of Miss Mary V. Sherer were appropriately decorated, and music, refreshments, and a "Garland Dance" added to the pleasure of the occasion. During the afternoon, the Regent, in the name of the Chapter, presented Mrs. Moss with an ebony gavel, mounted with the D. A. R. insignia.

All obligations, including State and National taxes, have been met, and the following contributions were made: Total expenditure for Co. D., 138th Reg., \$328; Bethesda Home, \$10; Tubercular Child Open-air School, \$93.60; Ozark School Scholarship, \$150; Provident Ass'n, \$5; Community Kitchens' Ass'n, \$10; Food Conservation Fund, \$5; Tilloloy (50 cents per capita), \$33; Third Liberty Loan (\$1.36 per capita), \$94; Liberty Bonds, \$100; Xmas gifts City Infirmary, \$285; Xmas gifts to Poor Children, \$275; Xmas gifts to Old Lady, \$30; Xmas gifts to Tubercular Children, \$35; Xmas Box to Ozark School Girl, \$15; French Orphans, \$109.50; Baseball outfits for soldiers, \$10; Woman's Committee, Council of Defense, \$10; Knitted set for battleship, \$8.82; Jefferson Barracks Hospital Cheer Fund, \$10; United War Work Campaign, \$24; Two Old Ladies, \$15; Hostess Room of Patriotic Societies during St. Louis Biennial, \$2; Fruit Trees for France, \$1.50; League of Nations Campaign Fund, \$5; Bedside Bags, for soldiers, \$44.80; Municipal Carnival for St. Louis Regiments, \$6; Soldiers' Library Fund, \$5; Chair for Museum, \$13.50; Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, \$67.50; Camp Mother Fund, \$105; Victrola Sunshine Mission, \$115; Missouri State D. A. R. Reconstruction Fund, \$185; total contributions, \$2206.22.

(MRS. RAY A.) PAULINE J. BURNS,

Regent.

Chemung Chapter (Elmira, N. Y.) is passing the 22d year since its organization. With the signing of the Armistice, the different war activities of the chapter slowed up and gradually ceased. Our room, which for two years had been turned over to making surgical dressings, was now returned to us. Members of our honor roll of 78, representing husbands, sons, daughters and brothers of D. A. R. and C. A. R. members, are gradually being released from service and there is but one gold star on our service flag.

Our year's program has dealt with subjects of national interest and our speakers have all been authorities on their several lines of work.

The musical program has been especially good and great credit is due the Musical Committee. On April 24th, we had a comprehensive and interesting report of the Continental Congress, the chapter sent its full quota of delegates and alternates.

From June–November, 1918, 105,205 surgical dressings were made under the supervision of the Regent and her aids; 100 pieces were donated to the linen shower for our overseas hospitals; \$3475 worth of Thrift Stamps were sold; 1462 garments were knitted; \$21,750 worth of bonds of the 4th issue were sold; and in the Victory Loan we outdid all previous records by selling \$40,800 worth. At each Liberty Loan parade, Chemung Chapter has been represented by either a float or a marching body of women. We have contributed generously to the local charities and to every branch of work that could make its appeal to patriotic women.

Our total membership to date is 257; 11 new members have been admitted during the year; 4 have been transferred; 2 have resigned, and 2 have been lost by death.

LINETTE A. ADRIANCE,

Historian.

Emporia Chapter (Emporia, Kan.). This chapter, for the past year, has been doing Red Cross work, as an auxiliary to the Red Cross headquarters. Every woman has sewed, knit or made surgical dressings, and some did all three. Our chapter has furnished many chairmen for women's work in the Red Cross. Mrs. Jonas Eckdall is Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. J. P. Ramseyer has been on duty every day as Director of women's work for Lyon Co.; Mrs. W. A. Randolph has been the General Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Brancher, supervisor of all the packing, and Miss Mary Whitney, Chairman of the State Normal Auxiliary. Our chapter has seven service stars.

The members have entertained hundreds of soldiers in their homes, soldiers passing through our city, and S. A. T. C. boys attending school in Emporia. Members have given generously to the Red Cross and purchased thousands of dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds. We are 100 per cent. contributors to the Tilloloy fund. We have given our quota for the Stand of Colors presented to the Kansas Regiment of the Rainbow Division. Over 100 glasses of jelly were sent to the hospital at Ft. Riley; shoes and clothing were given for Belgian relief. Every member filled a Christmas box to a friendless soldier overseas. We made 25 scrap-books for the Northern Pacific Steamship, which went over as a transport and returned a hospital ship; also sent scrap-books to a hospital in New York City for sick and wounded soldiers. We gave \$25 to the Berry School in Georgia.

We have 62 members at present. One of our

members, Miss Adelaide Morse, is State Recording Secretary. The first death in our chapter since our organization, 7 years ago, was that of Mrs. Sarah Pierce, who died January 30th. She was a regular attendant and an enthusiastic D. A. R.

Our meetings have been full of interest. Papers on "Conservation," "Women in the Next Generation," and different phases of war work and reconstruction have been given. On one occasion, Mrs. William Allen White showed us a wonderful collection of French war posters, telling us the story of each poster.

Our Regent, Mrs. Gertrude Boughton Ireland, is a capable leader, and a successful, useful year is before the chapter. At the last meeting, it was decided to begin educational work among the many Mexican children in Emporia. Classes will be held and mothers of the children will also be permitted to enroll. The children will be taught cooking, sewing and English.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
State Secretary.

Jonathan Cass Chapter (Weeping Water, Neb.). We have held 5 business meetings and a Flag Day picnic at the homes of members. The average attendance at these meetings was 11.

The chapter has subscribed to the Martha Berry School and the Tilloloy funds.

During the year we have added 12 new members. We still have a Real Daughter, Mrs. Elvira Tewksbury.

We are the custodians, for the year, of the

beautiful flag awarded at the State Conference to the chapter making the greatest per cent. gain in membership.

ESTHER C. SHELDON,
Secretary.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) has 217 members. In the past year there have been 3 deaths; Mrs. Walter B. Swindell, Sr., Mrs. Edward Stabler and Mrs. I. P. Gaugh. In taking the census of the chapter, it was found that in two instances mother, daughter and granddaughter belonged to this chapter, 16 mothers and daughters, 19 sisters, and in 3 instances, 3 sisters.

We have had the usual chapter meetings. A Victory Reception was held in December to the Daughters and their friends and to the State Regent, State Officers and Chapter Regents.

Our Historian, Mrs. A. P. Gore, has given us most interesting and instructive papers, and we have been addressed by prominent speakers—Mr. Edmonds on the "Evil of German Propaganda," and Madame Sartoris on "Reconstruction in France." At the Washington's Birthday celebration, the cake was cut by Master Herbert Grant Sartoris, the great-grandson of General Grant.

Every chapter member has been fully alive to her war obligations, but in an organization as large as this, it is impossible to get accurate statistics of the work accomplished. A stocking machine, worked by a member's daughter, has turned out scores of stockings and, together with the hand-knit ones, has run the number



LIBRARY, UNITED SERVICE CLUB ANNEX, 207 W. FRANKLIN STREET, FURNISHED BY BALTIMORE CHAPTER, D. A. R., BALTIMORE, MD.

of stockings and sweaters up in the hundreds. Woolen outfits were contributed to the men of the *Mt. Shasta*, and 84 outfits for the *Commodore Joshua Barney*. Dozens of women met for sewing and surgical dressings and one member alone averaged 2700 dressings a week for one year.

Every request from the National and State Society has been met by the chapter. Two billiard tables were secured for the convalescent soldiers at Ft. McHenry. The usual scholarships have been subscribed to, and through this chapter, Mr. Walter B. Swindell has added another scholarship to St. Mary's Seminary as a memorial to his wife, all expenses as to tuition and furnishings of the room being met by him.

The greatest interest of the year has been the Club House at 207 W. Franklin Street, run by patriotic women as an annex to the Fayette Street Service Club. The handsome reading and writing rooms on the second floor were furnished by the chapter, and have more than 1000 books, periodicals and daily papers. We have also provided a great comfort in the way of a fine shower bath. Different members have been in daily attendance. The work of the club is prospering and will continue as long as it is needed.

Individual card parties, dances and theatre benefits have been given to meet the increased activities of the past year. The following is a list of the expenditures: Service Club, \$980; Liberty Bonds as chapter reserve and Memorial, \$100; individual contributions to National Society Liberty Bond, \$83; Tilloloy, \$525; insignia for Ex-State Regent, \$30; scholarships, \$177; amount contributed to miscellaneous patriotic appeals, \$190; sick soldiers, \$336; total, \$2421.

BETTIE M. SIPPEL,
Regent.

The San Fernando Valley Chapter (San Fernando, Cal.). On June 7, 1919, the chapter passed an interesting day at the Arcadia Balloon School at the invitation of the commanding officer, Lt. Col. Mygatt. We motored the 30 miles from San Fernando, having with us several guests and a bountiful picnic luncheon. At Arcadia, we were welcomed by our Founder and first Regent, Mrs. J. M. Powell. Our State Regent, Mrs. Cottle, and a number of other guests were with her. Under a magnificent live oak, we found tables and chairs prepared for us.

After the business session, Mrs. Powell presented the chapter with a gavel made from the wood of Farragut's flagship, the *Hartford*. She asked us to take a special pledge of devotion to our country. She then read the pledge, which we straightway adopted, whereupon Mrs. Powell put it into a tiny phial and asked Col.

Mygatt to insert it under the bark of the oak. He did this so skilfully that the cut was hardly visible. Col. Mygatt invited us to return each year at the same time to celebrate our Charter Day under the oak. Mrs. Egbert, our Regent, graciously responded, after which we joined hands and marched around the tree, singing America.

Various speeches followed. Colonel Mygatt spoke earnestly of the need that patriotic women continue their work for the boys still in the service. He said that as our men return and are demobilized, we are in danger of forgetting the many still in the service, and who need the same sort of clean amusement provided during the war. We agreed to do all in our power to help and to spread his message through the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

A most interesting hour was spent inspecting one of the giant balloons and also some of the marvellous instruments of the Weather Bureau, so essential in the air service. The ride home through our beautiful San Fernando valley ended a day we shall long remember.

ALICE B. LEWIS,
Historian.

Martha Washington Chapter (Sioux City, Ia.). During the year ending May 7, 1919, the chapter has held 9 regular meetings with an average attendance of 23. In addition to being a regular meeting, the June meeting was Flag Day and the April meeting was a Guest Day. Sixteen have been elected to membership, 2 of whom were received by transfer; one was lost by death, Mrs. Augusta Dean; 1 was transferred to a Chicago chapter, Mrs. H. H. Jarvis; 3 members were married, Mrs. Margaret Herrick Judd, Mrs. Dorothy Ford Heikes, Mrs. Mary Flournoy Hicks. At the June meeting, pursuant to the recommendation of the National Board, the constitution was amended, changing the regular monthly meeting from the 2d to the 1st Wednesday in the month. Two vacancies on the Advisory Board were filled at the June meeting, Mrs. H. W. Brackney and Mrs. Sara E. Bliven were elected.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Regent: Miss Rose E. Chapman, Program Committee; Mrs. H. W. Brackney, Mrs. R. H. Brown, Mrs. O. B. Talley, Social Committee; Chairman for each month beginning in July and following in the order given: Mrs. Line, Hoyt, Krummann, Kiepora, Large, Line, Sedgwick, Marshall, Berry, Miss Brown, Mrs. Brackney, Solberg; Calling Committee: Mrs. McCornack, Mrs. Solberg; Flag Committee: Mrs. W. M. Orcutt. Special Committees—Child Welfare, Mrs. Line, Solberg, Kiepora, Miss Hoyt; French orphan cans, Mrs. Bliven,

Mrs. Line; southern school (clothing), Mrs. Line, Mrs. Cooper; jam and jelly, Mrs. Snyder; Iowa Flag (for sale of flags at Inter-State Fair), Mrs. Fitzgerald.

Four French orphans were adopted and all are paid for. The chapter purchased a \$50 Liberty Bond. In November the Treasurer, Mrs. Solberg, resigned and Mrs. Evelyn Haakinson was elected to fill the vacancy. In February the chapter received a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Carrie F. Mann, of Onawa. At this meeting \$5 was given to each of the following schools: Piney Woods, Helen Dunlap Memorial, and Martha Berry, and \$1 to the D. A. R. Scholarship International School.

The monthly reports of the Secretary have been full of Red Cross activities. Weekly meetings for Red Cross work have been held almost continuously throughout the year. The chapter is 100 per cent. in giving to the National Society, Liberty Bond and the Tilloloy fund. In April the chapter sponsored the play "Fifi of the Toy Shop." The play was a success artistically and financially, netting \$335.33.

KATHRYN P. MUNGER,
Recording Secretary.

Stephen Bennett Chapter (Fairmont, Neb.).

As peace had been declared and our war duties had diminished to a minimum, we began the New Year of 1919 by the observance of the 1917-18 recorded program for January, again feeling at liberty to continue our meetings at regular intervals.

At our March meeting, Sergt. John Dean, husband of our hostess, exhibited and explained numerous trophies brought from the battlefields of France, from which he had recently returned. Since the regular meeting of the previous month, 4 new members had been added to our roster, making a total membership of 24.

Our chapter was represented at the 17th Annual State Conference (March 18, 19, 20), in Omaha, by the following members: Miss Roxy V. Ammerman, alternate to the Regent; Mrs. Geo. A. Williams, delegate, and Misses Elizabeth Wright and Mary Badger, visitors, the former Chairman of the International Peace Arbitration Committee.

At the conference our chapter reported that several members held responsible positions in our local Red Cross Chapter and 3 had received the 800-hour work medals.

Our oldest daughter (88 years of age) knit 4 sweaters. Our chapter was listed on the Honor Roll at the State Conference as being 100 per cent. in Red Cross membership, membership donation toward purchase of National Society Liberty Bond, and donation toward the Tilloloy fund.

In the past, the eighth grade historical

contests have proved so successful that they have automatically created for themselves a permanent place on our annual programs. The subject submitted this year was "Our Debt of Gratitude to Lafayette." Gold and silver coins were the prizes awarded, and appropriate exercises were held.

The Historian is compiling the names, and war service record, whenever available, of every soldier of Fairmont and vicinity. These records are being compiled in order that there will be an authentic reference in our community for the benefit of present and future generations.

ROXY H. AMMERMAN,
Historian.

Berger Chapter (Jersey City, N. J.). As a part of its patriotic educational work the chapter planned a series of illustrated lectures on Americanism, especially concerning American history, to be given to the foreign-born in the city. The first of these took place in May, in co-operation with the Y. W. C. A. The National Society's slides with a lecture on "America To-day" was given in Italian. By the courtesy of the Board of Education the public school in the Italian section was used and an audience of over 2000 crowded the big auditorium. The editor of the Italian newspaper read the lecture and the pictures were enthusiastically applauded. The chapter plans to continue lectures of this kind to aid in every effort to Americanize the foreigner. It was a source of much gratification to us to be the only chapter to report such work at the recent State Conference.

Our war work has included entertaining convalescent soldiers from nearby hospitals. Last fall, 3 wounded men were chapter guests for the day. They were entertained at luncheon and had a pleasant auto ride back to the Base Hospital. In April we gave a party and supper for 20 convalescents at the War Camp Community Service Club. Games and a chicken supper were enjoyed, each man having a book and cigarettes as souvenirs. The chapter has sent much material and several knitted blankets to Colonia, the reconstruction hospital in New Jersey. Several of the members had men from this hospital as guests for Thanksgiving, Christmas and Easter holidays.

Berger Chapter is the proud possessor of a silk American flag and standard, the gift of the husband of one of its members. The chapter has given its full quota to the National Society's Liberty Bond, and for the reconstruction of Tilloloy. It has contributed its share to the fund of the State D. A. R. to make it a founder of the New Jersey State College for Women, affiliated with Rutgers University. The work for the summer of 1918 was making layettes.

for Belgian babies. These were sent through the Red Cross but the full expense was borne by chapter members.

Reconstruction work on a broad and liberal basis, cooperating with every other organization interested in such a program, is the plan for the next few months, emphasis being put on any effort that will make for real Americanism, the perpetuation of the ideals and principles that stimulated the men of 1776.

ADA DAVENPORT FULLER,
Historian.

Lake Dunmore Chapter (Brandon, Vt.) has held 10 regular meetings with 2 afternoons for entertainment. We have now 54 members, but more than half are non-resident, and 2 associate members. Four of these were transferred from other chapters, 1 new one has come in, and 1 has been dropped for non-payment of dues.

We purchased a \$100 bond of the 3rd issue and a \$100 bond of the 4th issue; also, about half of the members have personal bonds. We have paid the necessary expenses of our Chapter House—insurance and some repairs, \$5; for Rail, at Washington, per capita tax, \$5.30; bought and hemmed 150 towels for American Society for French Wounded, and purchased 50 more for future work; 3 bolts of towelling having been given by individual members of the D. A. R. Each member is working for the Red Cross, doing surgical dressings and knitting, etc.

Twelve card tables have been donated by as many members and 14 packs of cards for use at our card parties, given occasionally to raise funds for our own use or for Red Cross. Two of our members have given the chapter a beautiful electric light for the outside of the Chapter House, patterned from the insignia of the D. A. R.—the wheel, distaff, etc. This was greatly appreciated by us all.

The 18th Vermont State Conference was held with our chapter at Brandon Inn, October 23, 1917, and was a very enjoyable occasion and well attended. We had with us the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who gave a short talk in the afternoon. Our new Chapter House was opened to the Daughters for afternoon tea and a reception was held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. E. S. Marsh, in the evening, with music and refreshments.

MRS. HELEN R. PECK,
Regent.

Scranton City Chapter (Scranton, Pa.) reports its work ending May, 1919, the Official Board of this year succeeding themselves from the preceding year. Our entire quota, \$156, has been paid for the National Society Liberty

Bond; \$78 for restoration of Tilloloy; \$73 for support of French orphan; \$34.25 toward State Ambulance fund; \$10 for scholarship fund in honor of 16 Pennsylvania Daughters overseas; \$5 toward diet kitchen at Camp Colt, and also financial help to local charities. A subscription of our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was donated to our Public Library by one of our members, Mrs. B. L. Lathrop.

Our chapter, which has 156 members, has furnished and maintains its own room in the Century Club-house, one of the most pretentious club-houses of our city, where all Board meetings are held and members are permitted to entertain at any time.

Our members have not worked collectively in the Government service, but individually; they have been among the city's foremost women in Red Cross, war relief, selling of Liberty Bonds and all patriotic work. Two members were appointed censors of Four-minute speakers for the Government; an ex-Regent, Mrs. J. M. Shackford, received a service pin from the Red Cross, the highest award given by that organization for continuous war service. Our honor roster contains many names of husbands, sons and brothers of chapter members who were in service; 1 member, Miss Clara Waring, was also in service in France. We have lost 3 members by death in the past year: Mrs. Ida F. Greene, Mrs. Walter Coursen and Mrs. Hul-dah Crawford.

The interesting social event of the year occurred on March 21, when Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President-General, and Miss Emma Crowell, Recording Secretary-General, were with us. A delicious luncheon was served to 110 guests, at the close of which our Regent, Mrs. F. H. Doane, introduced Mrs. Guernsey, who gave an interesting and inspiring talk. Miss Crowell, who is a resident and former official of our state, was also heard with pleasure.

So closes a year of many activities. May the new *Historian* report still better things for the coming year!

E. MAUDE DE PUE,
Historian.

Tierra Alta Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal), during the year just closed, has felt the impulse of new zeal. Despite the difficulties under which the year opened, because of the influenza ban, which greatly interfered with organized efforts, the essential features of the programs as outlined by our committee have been appreciated and enjoyed by our members. These programs consisted of interesting papers on topics of the day, as well as musical numbers.

The activities of the chapter have not been confined to literary and social affairs alone, for

as a chapter it has taken an active part in many lines of work during the past year. Two hundred articles have been knitted for the Red Cross and many others donated for that work. Over 300 garments have been provided for the war relief work and many articles given for local charity.

We have helped in a financial way Berry School, Albion School and a local Maternity Cottage. We have raised the chapter quota to the Liberty Loan and to the fund for the restoration of Tilloloy.

Upon request for data concerning our Roll of Honor, 58 names were secured and sent for filing with the State Historian. We have received 5 new members and other names have been proposed. Just recently we were saddened by the death of Mrs. B. N. Coffman, one of our charter members.

This much having been accomplished during a year of unusual conditions, when our members have cheerfully rendered their quota of service in other organizations as well, it would seem that the chapter, enriched by the experience of the past year and strengthened by the addition of new members, can look forward with confident hope of accomplishing much in the year to come.

(MRS. T. G.) MARY VAIL BURT,
Historian.

Fort Larned Chapter (Larned, Kan.) has a membership of 29. Of these, sixteen are resident active members. This chapter has for the past two years devoted itself loyally to patriotic service.

Three hundred dollars represents the purchase of articles to outfit Company F, the local Company of National Guard. The Regent presented the kits before their departure for Camp Funston. Five dollars was given for a stand of colors for the Rainbow Division; to the Liberty Bonds and restoration of French Village, \$37.

Hospital and other garments made, 225; knitted garments, 264; surgical dressings, 3000, and three Christmas boxes were sent to France. We made 12 scrap-books and sent 1850 books and magazines. Cash contributed by chapter and individuals to Red Cross, \$1164.50. To the Y. M. C. A., \$258. Liberty Bonds sold by the Daughters, \$180,000. Liberty Bonds bought individually for two years, \$20,700.

We have had many representatives in every department of Red Cross activities and War Relief work: The Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of Red Cross, seven chairmen of departments and five Captains, President of First Aid and Chairman of County Defense. We have had five speakers and made one hundred speeches.

Our monthly meetings are both literary and

social. Our annual Flag Day picnic was held at the home of our present Regent, Miss Eva Beer. Luncheon was served on the lawn to a large number of Daughters and invited guests. An address was given by Col. W. R. Adams, original owner of that site and Kansas pioneer. Two trees, the first that were planted in Larned, were marked with tablets by the chapter. These trees were planted by Col. Adams in 1874 when this site, now in the center of the town, was a bare stretch of prairie land. It is the wish of the chapter to mark and preserve the old landmarks, for this town was connected with the early history of the State; lying on the pathway to the Southwest, known as the Santa Fé Trail, and in early times traversed by wagon trains and troops. It was near Larned that Fort Larned, a military outpost (after which our chapter is named), stood until the eighties.

The present year, 1919, has begun auspiciously with the annual Flag Day picnic. Our year book shows a good program with papers on historical subjects.

Whatever lies before us of service we will endeavor faithfully to adhere to the principles to which we are pledged.

ANNA E. VANVOORHEES,
Historian.

Abigail Whitman Chapter (Norway, Me.) has had another year of real service. Practically all members have worked with the local Red Cross. One member, Miss Stella B. Prince, has done all the buying of materials, Miss Zilpha Prince and Mrs. Elizabeth Sampson have had charge of the cutting, while Mrs. Lena Andrews was chairman of surgical dressings for some time. Almost everyone has done a large amount of knitting. Over \$96 has been given in working materials to the Red Cross by two of our members.

Besides the war work done in direct connection with the Red Cross we have accomplished the following: Made sweaters for 6 of our own soldiers; sent 100 bean bags to Y. M. C. A.; contributed \$10 toward restoration of Tilloloy; gave \$1 to French war orphan fund and adopted an orphan, earning the money by a food sale. From the sale of chicken pins we were able to contribute \$75 to the Committee on Devastated France. We have given \$10 to the United War Work Campaign. On December 4th we held a public meeting in the interest of Food Conservation, as requested by our State Regent. Over \$12,300 in Liberty Loans have been taken by individual members of our Chapter and our Regent, Mrs. Georgia M. Andrews, sold \$1100 in the 4th Loan. Mrs. Doris Morrill acted as stenographer for the County Food Administrator and also assisted the Chairman of Public Safety Committee.

Miss Genevieve Barker was clerk on the Local Exemption Board for nearly 4 months.

On Memorial Day a large delegation attended exercises and afterward decorated the graves of four deceased members. During the year a large flag was purchased in conjunction with the Woman's Relief Corps, and on June 4th this was presented to the High School by our former Secretary, Miss Margaret Baker, with a most commendable address. The exercises were very impressive, and the flag was carried by children or grandchildren of members of the two organizations.

Our Regent placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Norway Public Library for one year and the chapter plans to continue the subscription. We have had many interesting programs this year and have sent two papers to the Reciprocity Bureau, "The Life of Lafayette," by Mrs. Stella Addington, and "Bravard Institute," by Miss Maud Pike. Recently we contributed \$5 to the Berry School, Georgia, for boys and girls in the mountain district of the South. This year we united with the other women's patriotic orders of the town in furnishing dinner on Memorial Day to the veterans of the Civil, Spanish and late wars.

We are still a small chapter of less than 35 members. Our officers for this year have been: Mrs. Georgia M. Andrews, Regent; Mrs. Evis Cook, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Harriette Brown, Secretary; Miss Margaret Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. Doris Morrill, Registrar; Miss Genevieve Barker, Historian.

GENEVIEVE BARBER,
Historian.

Eschscholtzia Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.) celebrated its 25th anniversary at the home of the Treasurer, Mrs. L. B. Allison, on June 16th.

After singing patriotic songs, a synopsis of the chapter's history was given by the former State Historian, Mrs. Thomas B. Stowell. A prophecy was then read by the Registrar, Miss Harriet Spalding; the Battle Hymn of the Republic was sung by the chapter, and a recitation, Old Glory, was given by Mrs. George C. Dennis. A short address by the State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Cottle, finished the program, and refreshments were then served.

Eschscholtzia Chapter was organized June 16, 1894, at the home of Miss Eliza Houghton, with 14 charter members, and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont was elected Regent.

Eschscholtzia, the California poppy, was chosen for its name. The first chapter in California was named Sequoia, for the big trees of the north, and it seemed fitting that the second chapter should receive the name of the poppy which covers the fields and hills of the south. In the 25 years of its history.

Eschscholtzia has had more than 400 names enrolled on the books and the Chapter now has a membership of 225, the largest in the state. Of the charter members, only 4 remain on the roll: Mrs. Francis A. Eastman, Mrs. Mary H. Banning, Miss Clara Helen Houghton and Miss Eliza Poore Houghton.

Early in the life of the Chapter, we decided that making good citizens should be our special work and much good has been done among the Mexicans and other foreigners in our midst. We have also been active in helping the George Junior Republic, an institution for the training of delinquent boys and others without homes or parents. The chapter, and individual members through the chapter, support 11 French orphans. It has 6 Liberty Bonds of the different issues; members helped in the Victory Loan Drive, when \$30,750 worth of bonds were sold by Los Angeles chapters.

Our meetings of the past year have been of great interest. According to the plan as outlined by our regent, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, each meeting was devoted to one of the allied nations, with one special afternoon devoted to the French orphans.

A very valued member of our chapter, Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont, died on May 28th. She was the oldest child and only daughter of General John C. and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, whose names are so well known in the history of our country. We were proud and honored to have her name on our membership roll for 25 years.

EUGENIA HOBBS,
Historian.

Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Tex.). With the organization of our Red Cross Chapter in the summer of 1917, a new impetus was given to our work.

The work was done by the Red Cross in the summer, its boxes of surgical dressings and hospital garments, its production of skilled workers and instructors, was but the prelude to our participation in the purchase of Liberty Bonds of all 3 issues in 1918; in the campaigns for these bonds, for conservation, for Red Cross membership, and in the establishment of a permanent chapter workroom. Many of the knitted articles of the chapter have gone to the Navy, to fields near home as well as abroad, and comforts in many forms have been provided for the men in Texas camps. The chapter work was, in 1917-1918, so concentrated on these lines that an outline of the separate meetings would be but a repetition of the general accomplishment. One day stands out especially, however, when the chapter presented to the squadrons of Camp Dick the satin guidons to be used in formal and dress parades.

The outstanding event of the chapter year for

1919 was the State Conference in November, with its interesting meetings and social gatherings. Jane Douglas shared duties as hostess at the first luncheon with the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The December meeting was made memorable by the presence of Mme. Bernard, who spoke on behalf of her countrywomen and the problems faced and met by their splendid courage. The chapter was glad that at that meeting she could pledge her support to Tilloloy and report her interest in the adoption of French war orphans.

Our beloved regent, Mrs. M. B. Templeton, died in March.

MARY ELEANOR PETERS,
Historian.

White Plains Chapter (White Plains, N. Y.). At the annual meeting in May, 1918, the biennial election of officers took place. The January meeting was held in the Contemporary Club rooms with the Contemporary Club and several members of the Pleasantville Chapter. In February, a Washington Tea was given at the home of the Regent with Bronx Chapter as guests. Dr. A. C. McCrea, Y. M. C. A., gave an intensely interesting account of his work. Mrs. West, in behalf of the chapter, presented a flag to Miss Mary Hubbard, who was soon to sail for Armenia for reconstruction work. At the April meeting, the prize essay was read by Miss Virginia Miller. Topic, Life of Lafayette. Interesting reports of the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution were given by the Regent and the Vice Regent.

At the business meetings during the year it was voted to contribute \$5 toward the Welcome Home banner for the boys of the city;

\$5 for an orchestra for an entertainment at the Burke Foundation for convalescent sailors; \$25 toward a monument to be erected in honor of the sailors, marines, and soldiers who entered service during the war; \$5 to the Barrie School in North Carolina. A flag was presented to the canteen on Mitchell Place, 4 flags were presented to the State Guards at the Aqueduct, and 1 to the Salvation Army Hut.

Other chapter activities were: A lawn fête at the home of Mrs. J. T. Lockwood; a picnic at Washington's Headquarters, held jointly with Bronx Chapter; a patriotic meeting, held on the anniversary of the battle of White Plains; an entertainment given at the Burke Foundation for convalescent sailors; a variety sale that added \$81 to the treasury.

The annual prize of \$5 for the best essay by a student of the White Plains High School on a topic selected by the chapter was awarded to Miss Virginia Miller and a certificate of honorable mention to Edward Gleason. Mrs. West made the presentation in Assembly Hall, the students and many friends being present.

A luncheon in honor of Miss Posten was given at the White Plains Club with many out-of-town guests present. Miss Posten, after arriving in France organized the nursing staff of the Base Hospital No. 117, for the treatment of neurosis patients.

Our Regent made the proposal that we place a naval gun, belonging to the chapter, on the lawn of the Court House in White Plains, in honor of the men who gave their lives in the war, and that a suitable tablet be placed on the gun. The motion was approved and the permission of the supervisors asked and unanimously granted.

ELIZABETH T. JONES,
Historian.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6484. **BLAIR**.—James Blair, "Scottish emigrant, settled in Vermont," b 1763, place unknown, enlistd as a pvt in Mar, 1781, in N. H., served till 1783 in Continental Army. The last yr of service was in Gen. Washington's guard. M in 1787 Molly —. From 1818 to 1848 resided in Erie Co., Pa. Drew a pension from 1818. Would like to learn if possible date of m, place, names of w, of ch other than Elizabeth, my grandmother. Information concerning place of b required.—C. E. O.

6485. **PUTMAN**.—Wanted the names of the parents & grandparents of Aphia Putman, who m Samuel Andross (or Andrews). Their dau Lucy m Giles Capron. 1748. Giles Capron said to be a capt in Rev.—E. L. D.

6486. **MC GUIRE**.—Wanted, complete or partial list of the Hampshire Co., Va., Mil of Rev. Information desired of the McGuire families who lived in Hampshire Co., Va., prior to 1790.—S. D. B.

6487. **ELLCOTT**.—Benjamin Elliott (Elliott) settled in York Co., Pa., at a very early date. (The Co. of York was formed 1749). Benjamin was witness at wedding of Sarah Elliott to Thomas Davison at Manches Township, York Co., 1743. The Elliott family of Pa. is Scotch-Irish. The 1st of the family in Ireland was Sir John, who went as servitor to Castle Rahan of Ulster. Several of his descendants came to America prior to 1700. They settled in the vicinity of Philadelphia & belonged to Marion & Sadsbury Meeting. Benjamin took up large tracts of land in Cumberland & Huntington Cos. He sold this land probably abt 1802 when he went west. His original home is still standing in York Co., built 1769. Line of descent-generation (1) Samuel or Jos-

eph Elliott; (2) Benjamin Elliott; (3) Absalom Elliott; (4) James Elliott, b 1791. Benjamin also had a dau Lydia who m Enoch Van Scoyer. Am anxious to find gen data & Rev service. 2 men by the name of Benjamin Elliott served in Cumberland Co. Militia. Was this Benjamin Elliott one?—V. E. B.

6488. **AYRES**.—Who was the w of John Ayres, b June 4, 1750, who served as a sol in the Rev in the State troops of N. J.? He lived in Morristown, N. J., & later the family moved to O. Any data previous to 1750 would be appreciated.

(2) **GUNCKEL**.—Adam Gunckel, a sol in the Rev, Lt. of 1st Bat. Northampton Co., Pa., Militia in 1783. Wanted, name of his w & if he had sons, Phillip & Michael. Any data concerning the family prior to 1766 is desired.—H. S. G.

6489. **GREEN**.—Oliver Green m Abigail Wills, probably in R I., previous to 1770. Who were their parents & did Oliver Green serve in Rev?—E. W. G.

(490) **OSBORN-HOWELL**.—"Stryker's Jersey-men in the Revolutionary War," pp. 216-637, names 2 Jonathan Howells, sols in Rev. Which one was father of Pieah Howell, b 1785, who m John Osborn, b 1718, d Sept. 1, 1776, of N. J.? Their son Jonathan Howell Osborn, b 1743, d Dec. 2, 1792, m Jan. 1766 Deborah Hart, b 1743, d Dec. 2, 1783, dau of Jeremiah Hart. Their ch Jeremiah Hart Osborn, who m (1) Dec. 23, 1789, Polly Squire (d Nov. 21, 1793), m (2) Polly Clark; Jane, b July 16, 1770, m David Parsons; Rhoda, m Moses Potter, son of Amos Potter of Elizabethtown, N. J. Moses Potter moved to O. 1797.

(2) **SUTPHEN-NICHOLS**.—Who were the parents of Deborah Nichols, who m Abram Sutphen Apr. 25, 1773? They lived & d in

Monmouth Co., N. J. Did her father have a Rev record?—B. S. P.

6491. MYLES.—Who were the parents of John Myles, d 1837, m Hannah Hanna? Her parents emigrated from Ireland & settled in Pa., removed thence to Berkeley Co., W. Va., & from thence to Mercer Co., Ky. General information & Rev service desired.

(2) BRADLEY.—Ann Bradley, b 1755, m Wm. Haynie, who enlisted in Caswell Co., N. C. Later removed to Smith Co., Pa. Who were her parents?—R. E. L.

6490. WALKER.—William Walker, b 1749, d 1790, m Jane Walker (his cousin). Family record mentions Rev service. "Genealogical History of the descendants of John Walker of Wighton Scotland," by E. S. White; see p. 290 & note p. 367. His bros took turns going to war and assisting at home. William's older bro John's war record is from Pa. (Walker's History, p. 264). William's next bro, James, was a sol from Va (p. 295). William was b & lived in Va., Rockbridge or Augusta Co., but his father came from Pa. Many relatives lived in Pa., some of the Va. boys went to Pa. for army service. William Walker, son of Alexander, had the fol ch: Alexander Walker m Jane Tieford; Nancy Walker m Benjamin Rice; Wm. Walker m Ann Walker; Jane Walker m Alexander Tieford; Elizabeth (Betsey) Walker m Hugh McLeary; John Walker m Jane Walker; Joseph Walker m Mary McDonald. Verification of Rev service of William Walker will be appreciated.—A. W.

6491. ROCKWELL.—A Maniard Rockwell was b Feb. 15, 1740, near Annapolis, Md., & Sarah Nelson, w of Maniard Rockwell, was b Dec. 15, 1747, in Md. Who was the father of Maniard Rockwell? The family record says he was b near Annapolis & mentions a Plummers Creek or Plummers Run.—E. G. R.

6492. GREENE-ROUNDS. — Sanford Greene, 1786-1851, of Rhode Island or Stonington, Conn., m Barbara Rounds. Later moved to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He had the fol bros & sisters: Jacob, b 1787; Patience, b 1790; George, b 1791; Ara, b 1793; Pardon, b 1795; William, b 1798; Richard, b 1803; Lillian, b 1804; Croford, b 1805; Gardner, b 1809. Gen & Rev service, if any, of both parents desired. Is the gen of this family published, & if so, where can it be procured? Was Sanford Greene descended from John Greene, surgeon, of Eng., who emigrated to this country in 1635, & settled at Warwick, R. I.?—J. E. B.

6493. BAKER.—Information desired in regard to John Baker of Thetford, Vt. His w was Elizabeth Rich & their ch: Lovina; Samuel; Zacharias; Simon; Anne, & Abigail. John Baker said to have been sol in Rev.

(2) RICH.—Wanted, information regard-

ing ancestry of Elizabeth Rich. Her sister Bathsheba m Richard Wallace of Thetford. The Rich family may have been from Stafford, Vt.—C. Mcl. P.

6494. WATERMAN.—My grandfather, Wm. Waterman & his bro Derias served on the Colony ship *Oliver Cromwell* in 1778 as marines. Darius Waterman, Sr., served in French & Indian Wars, & was said to have been one of the "Sons of Liberty" who marched to the relief of Boston, from Conn. Tradition says there was a large family of boys. I have the names of some of them. Can anyone supply complete record of this family of Darius, Sr., date and place of death? Two were living in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1790.

(2) NEWTON-BALL.—Daniel Newton, Rev sol, & w Mary, had 2 daus—Nellie & Caroline, & probably son Ezra. My ancestor was Nellie, b 1772 in Southboro, Mass., & d in Brad. Co., Pa. She m — Ball, probably in Vt., as her parents removed there & lived at Putney in 1790. My grandmother Diantha Ball was b in Vt. Caroline Newton m James House & came from Vt. in 1816 to Pa., settling at Little Meadows, Susg. Co. Ch: Ezekiel, Wm. & Royal E. (an inventor who resided near Binghamton, N. Y.). Wm. House was the father of Wm A., an atty. at Montrose in 1863, & later became Gov. of N. J. Can any one supply name of my ancestor Ball, dates of his m, b & d—also where & when Daniel Newton & w Mary? Did he leave a will? Are there descendants of this Daniel Newton other than those of Nellie Ball & Caroline House? Has Windsor Ball descendants?

(3) JOHNSON-WELLS.—Peter Johnson, of English descent, b of American parentage, d between 1827-30, & buried at Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y. Tradition that he served in Rev. Ch: Horton; Hubbard; John James; Andrew, & some daus. Andrew, b 1793, m Eliza, dau of Wm. Wells of Orrange Co., N. Y., later removed to Susg. Co. Some bros removed to other states. From what line does this Peter Johnson descend, whom did he m, where & when was he b? Did he m Comfort Clark, Sept. 22, 1773, at Woodridge, Conn., or Eunice Blanchard in N. H. or Mass.? All data much desired. Is there Rev service of the above Wm. Wells, & has anyone joined the D. A. R. or S. A. R. from him?

(4) BISHOP - PERKINS - THORPE.—Miriam Bishop, b 1743, d 99 yrs old in North Haven, Conn., m Titus Thorpe, Feb. 16, 1764. Served in French & Indian War; tradition in our family that he was in Rev; that he came home with 2 ill soldiers & Miriam nursed them; that 2 of her ch contracted the disease & the little boy d. Would like proof of Thorpe service. Miriam said to be gr-granddau of James

Bishop, Secy. & Lieut.-Gov. of New Haven Colony. Can any one supply dates? Her parents were Joy & Miriam (Perkins) Bishop. Is there a Bishop Gen. of this line or one of Perkins?—E. E. J.

6495. WORDSON-MIMME-DRURY - POOR.—The families of Mimmes & Poor emigrated from Eng. to America, settled in Va. on the James River, near Goochland Co. Any data on Woodson, Mimmes, Drury, Poor families will be appreciated.—N. B. D. K.

6496. HAY.—Would like names of ch of George Hay of Va. who m a dau of President Monroe; names of ch of William Hay & the widow of Gregg. William Hay was from York Co., Va., & member of the House of Burgesses. My father was Randall Luke Scales Hay, son of Phillip Thomhill Hay & Mary Elizabeth Scales. I believe name of his grandfather was William Henry Hay. His sisters: Margaret Hay m Gen. W. H. Kilpatrick of Miss., Sarah m Dr. Agnew, Lydia m Mr. Butt from Va., Mary m Mr. Wall from N. C. My father said his ancestors came to this country from Scotland. I believe Nathaniel Macklein & Pleasant Adrean were names of bros.—R. L. P.

6497. HOUSTON.—All general data of Wm. Houston, of Abbeville District, S. C., desired.—M. L. N.

6498. CRANFORD.—My ancestor William Cranford, of Ireland, but of Scotch ancestry, lived in S. C. & m Rebecca Reed. During Rev exempt from service as he ran a flour mill. He was a Whig & killed by Tories. His son was Samuel Cranford, b 1767 in S. C. He m Mary Long of S. C., b in 1778. In what part of S. C. did they live before moving to Ga.? Was Mary H. Long's father a Rev sol.?—F. M. B.

6499. HEAD.—Ancestry of Head family desired. My gr-grandfather & gr-grandmother were John A. & Polly (Head). Polly Head was dau of Benj. Head who m Millie Long. John A. Head's father was John Head who m a Miss Tunly. Benjamin Head came to Ky. shortly after Rev & settled in Franklin Co. Both families originally b in Va. Rev services of Benj. Head wanted; also proof of the relationship to Molly Pitcher. Tradition states she was a sister of Milly Long. Has a history of the Head family been published?—L. L. M.

6500. ROBINSON.—James Robinson, pvt in Capt. Reed Ferry's Co., 3rd class of Col. Ross' Bat., the 6th of York Co., Pa., Militia of the Rev. Wanted, dates of b, m, d. The full name of his w, with the name of her father & mother with date of b & d. James Robinson, Jr., son of Jane, was b Sept. 17, 1774, d Apr. 20, 1823. Eleanor Robinson, dau of James, Jr., b Jan. 7, 1809, d Jan. 15, 1879, m Jan. 1, 1828,

Robert Snodgrass, b Dec. 2, 1800, d Feb. 12, 1878, all of York Co., Pa.—J. B.

6501. BALDWIN.—Information wanted of Isaac Baldwin whose w was a sister of Elbert Urbin & Albert Hainey. John Hudgins, a bro of Ambrose Hudgins, m another sister of the Haineys. Isaac Baldwin's ch are Richard, Urbin, Simeon, Buford, Blanton, Wm., & Pamela. From Va. they went into Ky., then to Ill. or Mo. before 1820.—M. P. D.

6502.—WILLIAMS-DUKE.—Wanted, mother & father of Thos. Duke Williams, whose name appears in records of Halifax District, N. C.; also in Ga. records frequently. Williams & Duke families intermarried, hence the name. Thos. Duke Williams lived in Mt. Pleasant, Maury Co., Tenn., m Mary Long, dau of John Joseph Long. Mrs. Long later m Nathaniel Mason.—M. L. W. G.

6503. HUGHES.—My grandfather's name was William Hughes of Va. He had 2 bros., Rice & Nicholas. He m a descendant of Orlando Hughes of Gouchland Co., Va. I take it, assuming 30 yrs, that my grandfather, William Hughes, was b abt 1778. In land grants in Gouchland, Powhattan, & Cumberland Co., Va., there was one to Rice Hughes, North-side of York River, Mar. 8, 1652, & one in St. Peter's Parish, New Kent, Oct. 9, 1698, & one in St. Paul's Parish, New Kent, Dec., 1714. I want to find the missing links between this Rice Hughes & my grandfather, William. I do not doubt the relationship but lack the records, possibly Wills or Administrations in some of the counties from Gouchland down to Lee Co., Va.—F. T. H.

6404. BYRD-BAIRD.—The record shows my maternal grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Jones, was a dau of Lady Mary Byrd, or Baird, who came to this country during the Rev & assisted the Colonists with her money and influence. She was a sister of young Lord Baird or Byrd, who came over & fought with the Colonists. He never m. Lady Mary m Lord Spencer, they settled in either N. C. or S. C. Col. Isaac Jones, who m Lady Mary's dau, is recorded as having commanded the N. C. Regt of volunteers at the Battle of New Orleans. The N. C. Historical Society or Commission cannot as yet locate him with the N. C. Vols., & the state may be S. C. or Tenn. Our family records show that the young Lord B. who came over & Lady Mary never claimed their parents' English estates, & that false heirs obtained possession.—J. W. McN.

6505. McCLELLAN.—Can you give me the ancestry of Chas. McClellan, Congressman from Indiana?—H. R. G.

6506. VERNON - EVERITT - WALL.—Wanted, given names of Mr. & Mrs. Vernon, who lived in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1790; also her maiden

name & dates of their b, m, and d, names of their ch, also parents. We think they went from Md. to Va. They were the parents of Susan, b Oct. 17, 1767, Mildred & Dag. Mildred m a Lindsay (think his name was John). He had a son Reuben, b 1787. Susan m Richard Wall in Culpeper Co., Va., 1790, & later moved to Rockingham Co., N. C. An Anthony Vernon, m Frances Quinn in 1796, & Sarth Vernon m Wm. Ward in 1782, both in Culpeper Co., Va.; do not know if they were related to Mildred, Susan, & Dag. Vernon. Richard Wall's parents were Zachariah Wall & w, Miss Everitt of Md.; 1790 they were living in Culpeper Co., Va. What was the given name of Miss Everitt, & what were the given names of her & Zachariah Wall's parents & bros and sisters? What were the dates of the Vernons' & Zachariah Wall's arrival in Md.? Zachariah's ch: Mrs. Amey Sims, b Sept. 3, 1761; Mrs. Elizabeth Baughman; Mrs. Sarah Smith; Mrs. Anne Fenel, b April 3, 1769; Robert, the oldest son; Richard, the 2nd son, b Mar. 17, 1767; Wm. the 3rd son. What are the dates of b, m, & d of Zachariah Wall & w? There were Everitts in Rev from Anne Arundel, Charles & Calvert Co., Md.—S.

6507.—PRATHER.—Who was Joseph Prather's w & parents? His w, I think, was the niece of George Washington. Joseph Prather emigrated from Mass. to Lincoln or Wilkes Co., Ga. Some of Joseph Prather's ch: James, m —; Bennie, m Betsy Zellers; Billy (a Baptist minister) m Miss Arnette; Tom, m Miss Jones; Richard, b abt 1787, m Jiney Jones (a sister of Tom's w). Their father was Joseph Jones & their mother was Mary Florence. All gen data & Rev service desired.

(2) FOOTE.—Who were the parents of James Foote? He was b during the Rev, m Miss Rice. Had 2 bros, John & William. All data & Rev service desired.—P. C. Mc.

6508. ATKINS.—Wanted, the names of the sons & grandsons of Nathaniel Atkins who m Sarah Haskins, Oct. 17, 1917. Did they render Rev service?—B. L. M.

6509.—WINN.—William, John & Richard Winn emigrated from Va. to S. C. abt 1700, & settled in Fairfield District. John & Richard served in the Rev in S. C. Richard rose to a col. Did William serve in the Army of Va.? Official proof of service as well as gen data desired.—M. H. M.

6510. SPICKERMAN.—Can you give me any matter of interest concerning the Andrew Spickerman family?—A. B. H.

6511. REVELL.—Can you give me data abt the m of Randall Revell to dau of Col. Edward Scarborough?—M. L. T.

6512. WEBBER.—(1) Joseph Webber m Polly Bowles, dau of Benj. Bowles & —

Hohnan, Hanover Co., Va. Mathew Webber, m Susan Bowles, dau of the same Benj. Bowles & — Harris. Who were the parents of Joseph & Mathew Webber & what is known of their descendants?

(2) FORD.—Information wanted of the descendants of Reuben Ford (1742-1823) in Hanover Co., Va. He m Mary Bowles (1748-1815), dau of John & Mary Bowles of Middlesex Co., Va.; was a Baptist minister; his ch: Reuben, b 1770; Elizabeth, b 1772; Timothy, b 1773; Polly, b 1774; William Augustus, b 1778; Benj., b 1780; Daniel, b 1781; Sally Gardner, b 1783. Timothy was my gr-grandfather & emigrated to Ky., & Benj. also emigrated to Ky. (Scott Co.), where his descendants are living. Would like to correspond with some of the descendants of Benj. or with any descendants of his bros or sisters in order to get family data.

(3) ENGLAND.—Spotswood England m Mary Woolfork Ford, dau of Timothy Ford of Goochland Co. Va., & granddaughter of Reuben Ford of Hanover Co., Va. Ch: James Spotswood England & Isabella, who m — Sutton. I think these ch were b in Jessamine Co., Ky. Who were the ancestors of Spotswood England & where are the descendants of his dau Isabella?

(4) STORMS.—Georgiana Reynolds, dau of Wm. Reynolds of Jessamine Co., Ky., m — Storms & had dau Lucy. What is known of the ancestors of — Storms; what was his Christian name & did Lucy have any descendants?

(5) DORRAL.—In vol. x of *H'm. and Mary Magazine*, p. 57, is the fol: "Wm. Clop-ton resided in Hanover Co., Va., and m Elizabeth Dorrall Ford, sister of Rev. Reuben Ford, a Baptist minister, and had issue." Who were Elizabeth's parents; what other bros & sisters had she & has she any descendants living?

(6) FORD.—In the *Western Citizen*, Paris, Ky., was the following obituary: "Wm. Ford, Sr., died Dec. 20, 1850, in 82d year." Information wanted concerning his parentage & descendants.—M. F. R.

6513. STILES-OWEN.—Shubel Stiles m Eunice Owen. A dau, Rouena, m Phillip Nelson. Would like names of other ch, also dates of b, m & d of all the above-named persons. Shubel Stiles was a capt. in Solomon Brown's Co., Col. Elisha Porter's Regt., Hampshire Co., Mass. Enlisted Aug. 3, 1777, discharged Sept. 1, 1779. Service, 1 mo., 4 days, at New London, Conn. Also Capt. Silas Fowler's Co., Col. David Mosley's Regt. Enlisted June 12, 1782, discharged June 17, 1782. Company probably mounted & stationed at Springfield, Mass., & North Hampton for defence of the government. Roll sworn at Westfield, Mass.—C. H.

6514. POWELL.—Wanted, ancestry of the Powell family, descendants of Archibald Powell, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1763. His father and 5 bros were in Rev. On account of his youth & inability to bear arms, he drove a wagon. I cannot find any war record of him in our library. This Archibald Powell had a son, Abram Powell, thought to have been named for his grandfather (father of Archibald). I do not find in the N. Y. Rev War Roll any Abram Powell but an Abram Powell from Dutchess Co. Would like to know if this is the father of Archibald or if there is another by name of Abram?

(2) TOWNSEND.—There was an Elihu Townsend b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1761. It is thought that he gave Rev service, but I fail to find his name. He is the grandson of Elihu Townsend, b 1704. Want name of father, who served in Rev according to family statements.

(3) HOSMER.—Nicholas Hosmer, b 1763, said to have given Rev service, although his name is not on the N. Y. Rev. War Roll. Probably he drove a wagon or some such service. His father was a Rev sol but the family has no record of name or dates. As I find but one Hosmer from Dutchess Co., John Hosmer, doubtless he is the father of Nicholas. I have no proof of this.—J. C. B. L.

6515. ESKRIDGE.—A Major Eskridge or Es-craidge, who lived near Harpers Ferry, Va. Do not know his initials. He was a major in the Rev. Would like to know whom he m, with general information & descendants.—E. P. C.

6516. WEBB-SMITH.—Jabez Webb, son of John Webb & Ann Devotion, m Elizabeth Smith, Apr. 9, 1776, at Ashford, Conn. Their ch: Betsy; James 1st; James 2nd; Anna; Polly; Jabez; Ezora. I am anxious to have the names of Elizabeth Smith's parents & where they came from, also Rev data.—M. M. R.

6517. WATSON.—Is there a gen or any record whatever of the 1st family of Watsons who settled in Albany, N. Y., or thereabout? If so, how can I get it or any gen or lineage book containing the Watson history? If any such book or record exists, will you kindly supply names & price?—E. A. C.

6518. SHELBY.—Wanted, the name of Rees Shelby's wife, who lived in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., during Rev. Was it Miss Coleman or Miss Bayliss? Also the name of Jacob Shelby's w, who lived in what is now Union Co., N. C., in 1787-1790?

(2) SCROGGINS.—Can any one tell me names of the parents of Humphrey & Thomas Scroggins (Scroggin), who were Rev sols? I have information concerning James Turley of Va. who later settled in Ill. which I will furnish.—A. L. A.

6519. SINGER.—Joseph, b 1733, d Aug. 17, 1820, b place uncertain, probably Va. or Ohio. Whom did he m? All gen data & Rev service desired.

(2) RAPE.—Eve Elizabeth, b Feb. 14, 1775, d Dec. 31, 1853, m Joseph Singer, Apr. 10, 1808. I think she later m a man by the name of Yoey. Who were her parents & did father render Rev service?—E. T. M.

ANSWERS

3844. (2) WILBUR.—I descend from Henry & Elizabeth (Wilbur) Hall, of Washington Co., N. Y. Her family were from R. I. My g-father was b 1822, one of the youngest of 16 ch.

3856. TODD.—My g-mother was a Todd, b in Madison Co., Ky. Her father was Peter Todd. He had bros. Isaac, Moses, Daniel, Thomas, & 2 sisters.—Mrs. J. A. Townsend, Alva, Okla.

4628. YATES.—There were 2 men by the name of Peter Yates. My ancestor, the 5th gen. back, was Peter C. Yates who lived in Albany Co., N. Y. M Ann Van Napps. Issue: (1) Ann (my g-g-mother), (2) Katherine, unm, & (3) Alonzo. The family lived in the vicinity of Albany; do not know if my ancestor served in the Rev. My g-mother m Richard Quigg, an Irishman, & lived in Oswego Co., N. Y., where she d at the age of 93.—Miss Gertrude Tubbs, Ida Grove, Iowa.

4970. DAVIDSON.—In the will of Thomas Davidson, Fayette Co., Pa., March 11, 1796, he mentions dau Lydia, also other ch and grandch. Lieut. Wm. Davidson, who gave Rev service, had a dau named Lydia who was living in Phila. in 1823.—Mrs. Elizabeth Harbaugh, 410 Franklin St., Piqua, O.

4998. WOODS.—I note genealogy of the Woods family wanted. I descend from William Woods, & am anxious to know something of my father's family.—Mrs. Clara Perdee, 414 South 1st St., Odessa, Mo.

5037. WELLS.—If you write me I may be able to help in your research of the Wells family. Your statement in conjunction with what I have, leads me to believe it was one of Samuel's older ch whom a g-uncle or aunt of mine m. From copies of court records I believe it was Betty (Elizabeth). Do you know whom she m or to what state she migrated?—Mrs. Elizabeth Harbaugh, 410 Franklin St., Piqua, O.

5083. (2) KERR.—Am descendant of Nancy Kerr Todd, b 1771 near Richmond, Ky. (I think) m Peter Todd. Lived in Richmond, Ky.

6052. FRY.—My g-g-g-father, Amos Marney, was b in Frederick Co., Va. He enlisted in the Continental Army 1779 from Shenandoah Co., Va. His last Capt. was Benjamin Frey. It might be advisable to secure the pension record of Amos Marney from the Pension Department, Rev War section. From the dates thereon

I am sure B. Frey was A. Marney's Capt. during the siege of Yorktown. A search in the chronicles of that siege might establish his Rev service. I know nothing of the McShoy-Johnston families. A. Marney m Sarah Vance, dau of Gen. Samuel Vance.—*Mrs. A. McD. Patterson, Savannah, Tenn.*

6178. PREWITT (PRUITT, PREUIT, ETC.).—Two bros., Henry & Wm. Prewitt (Pruitt), came from Scotland & settled in Va. Henry Prewitt & John Fiels—"44 acres of land, 1687" (Book vii, p. 569, Henrico Co., Va., & vol. iv, Va. Co. records by Crozier.—*Mrs. C. S. Goodknight, Hotel Donna, Honolulu, T. H.*

6261. LINN-HANKINSON.—My old home is where the Linns and Hankinsons lived. They are buried in the old yard, also my parents. Aaron Hankinson has a tombstone, but Linn has not. My mother was a Hankinson, my father's mother was a Hankinson, my mother's g-father, Jos. Hankinson, was a twin bro. of my father's g-father, James Hankinson. There were twin bros. Jos. & James Hankinson in Sussex Co., N. J. My father descended from James, my mother from Jos.—*Geo. Watson Roy, 1220 Vine St., Lincoln, Neb.*

6302. PORTER.—I have a copy of a will dated 1777 of Anna Porter of Farmington, Hartford Co. (state not given) in which she mentions 4 sons, John, Ebenezer, Thomas, Timothy; 3 daus, Susannah Newell, Rebekah Lankton, Elizabeth Hart: 1 granddau, Anna, dau of Thomas. 2 of the signers of the will were: Elijah Porter & Seth Porter. I also have a copy of a will dated 1800 of Ebenezer Porter of Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt., in which his w, Thankful, & son Zoroaster are mentioned. This Zoroaster may be the Zoroaster mentioned in Query No. 6302. I suppose these are relatives of Deidamia Porter, but I have not been able to find the connection.—*Mildred A. Hanks, West Pawlet, Vt.*

6303. McCoy.—I cannot give you the data of b of William McCoy, but if John McCoy, who enlisted in Cumberland Co., Pa., m Rebecca Blair (dau of Brice and Susanna Blair), 6, 1759, and John's sister, Nancy McCoy, m Rebecca Blair's bro Brice (1762-1813), Rebecca (Blair) McCoy, wife of John McCoy, was the dau of Brice Blair, Sr. (1741-1819). These Blairs came from Md. to Bedford Co., Pa., but some of them enlisted in Cumberland Co. The family is said to have come with Braddock from Va., and Brice, Sr., is said to have been b (1741) in Va. I have no McCoy data at all, but have a fairly complete record of the line of Brice Blair, 2d, and his wife, Nancy McCoy.—(*Dr.*) *Eleanor M. Heistand Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

6304. (2) TROTTER.—For Trotter data see "Records of Augusta Settlement" (Chalkley

Papers). The Trotters came to Ky. from Va. after the Rev.—(*Dr.*) *Eleanor M. Heistand-Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

6314. COOK.—For data of Joseph Cook, see "Hist. of Wallingford, Conn.," by C. H. S. Davies, a history of the entire Cook family. My ancestor Asaph Cook, or later Cooke, b in Wallingford, Conn., 1720, m Sarah Parker, had 17 ch & was in Battle of Lexington. He was son of Samuel & Elizabeth Cook. He had a son Joseph. My ancestor Asaph Cook's son, Asaph Cook, b 1748, d 1826, m Thankful Parker. He was in Rev with his 5 bros. They moved to Gransville, N. Y. He was at Battle of Bennington, N. Y. He had a descendant named Joseph Cook. My Cook ancestors are descendants from Francis Cook & his son John of the *Mayflower*. First lived in Mass., then in Conn., later moving to Granville, N. Y., then to Adams, N. Y.; some to Troy & Waterford, N. Y. In the early 18th century they moved to Sandusky, O., & lived on what is known as Cook's Corners, now North Monroeville, O. Bancroft's "History of Oregon and Washington," vol. 2, gives a history of the Cooke Family.—*Lillian Schuebey, 201 West Eighth St., Ellensburg, Washington.*

6317. WOODSON-MIMMS-POOR-BRITT.—Mary Ann Elizabeth Hill, m James W. Atkinson. Ch: W. M. Atkinson, m Rebecca Mabin of La.; Mary Susan Iris, m A. L. Hatler of Tex.; Frances Marion, m H. A. James of Tex.; Lithe Ellen, unm; Emma Woodson, m W. S. Moore of N. M.; Alice Ann, m Frank R. Davenport of Kan.; James W., Jr., unm; J. Tilden, m John Franklin Joyce Carlsbad of N. M.; Georgia Duncan d early; E. Marvin (M. D.), m Helen Bibb of Mo. The parents of Mary Ann Elizabeth Hill were Susan (Poor) & Robert Marshall Hill, who lived near Lexington, Ky. Ch of Susan (Poor) Hill: Mary Ann Elizabeth, m (1) John Russell, (2) J. W. Atkinson; John W. W., m Mollie Leake; James W., m Eugenia Graves; Robert, m Mary; Francis M., m Lillie Graves; Thomas Jefferson, m Martha Williams; George E. T. unm; Dr. Coleman, m Natie Field; Susan, m (1) Canterbury, (2) Liscumbe; Benjamin d early; Sally Cornelius (boy) d early; Alstead M. Morehouse, 2nd, Natie Graves; Henrietta Percy Lillian, m Jas. W. Mattheus. The parents of Susan Poor were Drury Woodson Poor, who m Elizabeth Britt, b & reared in Gorchland Co., Va., near Richmond. Drury Woodson Poor was b abt 1785, in Gorchland Co., Va., & probably m there & moved west. Col. Drury Woodson Poor represented his co. (Logan, Ky.) in the State Legislature for 15 consecutive terms. D & was buried in Frankfort, Ky. His family are buried in cemetery at Russellville, Logan Co., Ky.

They had 13 ch: Robert; William; Martha Ann; George James; Boland Leland; Henrietta; Susan, m *Robert Marshall Hill*; Mary Jane, Hester Ann, Katherine, Betty, and a son, Druery, Jr. The parents of Druery Woodson Poor were Elizabeth Mimms & Robert Poor. "Va. Co. records, vol. vi." p. 162, "Groochland Co. marriage bonds" gives them as m Feb. 7, 1787. Elizabeth Mimms's mother was Betsy Woodson. She lived over 100 yrs.—*Mrs. Henry Kininison*, Fontanet Court, 14 Fairmont St., Washington, D. C.

6318-6325-6351. A. B. W. & J. W. E.—I have published family trees of the Stephens & Lindsay families. The Stephens tree begins with Alexander Stephens, an Englishman, who settled in Pa. in 1745. He was the grandfather of Alexander H. Stephens of Ga. who was Vice-Pres. of the Confederate States & Gov. of Ga. at time of his d. The Lindsay family begins with Maj. John Lindsay, a Scotchman, who was very prominent in Ga. during Rev. He m (1) his cousin, Mary Lindsay, & (2) Clarissa Bulloch of N. C. Maj. John Lindsay lived in Pa. or Va. before coming to Ga. This branch of the Lindsays descended from David Lindsay, who m Elizabeth, dau of Robert of Scotland. I have copy of the Pope's dispensation allowing the m.—*Mrs. Horace M. Holden*, Athens, Ga.

6319. GALE.—Mr. Jesse Gale, living at 1104 Sixth St., Greeley, Col., might be able to give you information desired. He is abt 75 yrs old; is president of a bank & a stock raiser.

(3) VANDERHOOF-KING-KEYSER-TUTHILL.—Information desired by G. L. of ancestry of Anneke King, Margaret Keyser & Elizabeth Tuthill. They are my direct ancestors, the last being my grandmother. I have the record back to 1676 in Albany. Cornelius Comelissis Vanerhoover is found in "Munsell's History of Albany," vol. i. p. 39, which gives interesting information abt the family. My father's name was Cornelius Suydam Vanderhoof, b 1810, son of Mathew Vanderhoof, b 1781.—*Mrs. Samuel Lee*, 57 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

6319. (3) VAN DER HOOF.—My ancestor, Capt. Hendrick Van Der Hoof, b Oct. 3, 1735, d Sept. 3, 1797. Cooksborough, N. Y. Rensselaer Co., Dec. 25, 1744, m Sarah Doreunis in N. J., b Oct. 16, 1723. A dau, Fervinia or Lavinia Van Der Hoof, b May 5, 1754, d Mar. 4, 1818, m May 31, 1773, to Ensign Simon Van Der Cook. Capt. Hendrick Van Der Hoof had other ch whose names I do not know. The said Capt. Hendrick Van Der Hoof was son of Melanghton Van Der Hoof b—, d—? m in Morris Co., N. J. Matilda Van Rensselaer, b 1706, dau of Catherine Van Brugh, b 1664, m Hendrick Van Rensselaer, d 1740, m (2, Peter Livingston. The said Catherine Van Brugh was dau of Johannes Peterse Van Brugh of

New York City, d 1699, who m Catherine Roeloffsen, m Apr. 24, 1658, b 1627, dau of Anneke Jan, b in Holland 1660, m (1) 1620 to Roeloffsen Jenson, (2) Doniene Everadus Bogardus of Albany, N. Y., 2nd Minister of the Colonies in Bevenwick, N. Y. Hendrick Van Rensselaer was grandson of Killien Van Rensselaer & fell heir to Killian's estate, known as the Claverick Patent. Should like to correspond with members of the Van Rensselaer family who belonged to same line. Mrs. John Jay is granddau of my Mrs. Hendrick van Rensselaer who later became Mrs. Peter Livingston.—*Lilian Scheubey*, 201 West Eighth St., Ellensburg, Washington.

6321. BERRYMAN.—Have the Rose Berryman ancestry back as far as 1632 in Va. & back to 1500 in Eng. & France. In *Richmond Critic* of Sat., Sept. 1, 1870, is an account of Richard & Rose Berryman Talleferro, their ch & other descendants. Also in "The Marshall family," by Paxton, & "Historical Sketches of the Talleferro Family," pp. 399-405. Boheatheland — entered the Talleferro family through Rose Berryman, whose bro John m Boheatheland Gibson. Boheatheland Gibson, b —, m John Berryman, d —. Gibson Berryman (Will in Va. Co. Records, vol. 1, p. 195, July 23, 1743), m Harriet Berryman (his cousin), d —. Boheatheland Berryman, b —, m — Thornton. My husband is descended from Benjamin Berryman (Rose's bro).—*Kate D. Berryman (Mrs. Clifford K.)*, 1754 Euclid St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

6321. BEHETHLAND - STORKE - GILSON - DADE-BERNARD-TALIAFERRO.—I am a direct descendant of Anthony Strother (1710-1765) and his first wife, Behethland Storke (1716-1754). I have found quite a bit of data concerning Robert Behethland and his reputed descendants in Va. Behethland (Bernard) Dade Gilson was a dau of Francis Barnard, Burgess for Warwick Co., in 1646, & his wife, Mary Behethland (?). Unless the latter was a dau of Capt. Robert Behethland, there is no way to account for the descent of Behethland henceforth as a name given in all these connected lines. I have exhausted all the references that I know of at the Congressional Library.—*J. B. Vicklin, Jr.*, Lieut., U. S. A., 1320 Belmont St., Washington, D. C.

6326. CALKINS.—Simon Calkins, b 1739, d 1820. I have complete data on Calkins family for the first 4 generations in America, & there is more than one "Simon" of this period. The dates she gives are not quite the same as the public records I have. Additional information will perhaps enable me to fix upon the one she wants. I can state, however, that this Simon was not a son of Stephen Calkins of Sharon.—*Edmund A. Calkins*, Lansing, Mich.

6329. SHROPSHIRE.—I have all Shropshire records I can get. 1666-1718 is the oldest. 1666-1718. Rev. St. John, son of Oliver Shropshire, Gentleman, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, Eng., matriculated at Madalene Hall, Oxford, Eng., Apr. 9, 1689, where he was m to Marie de Sierentine (1693), widow of Lewis de Sierentine, who d in 1692. In 1698 he was sent by the Church of Eng. to America & settled in Va., where he d in Westmoreland Co., Va., 1718. Because of his character & piety he became known as St. John Shropshire. He left a widow, 2 sons, & 3 daus. John, b 1706, m Miss Elizabeth Campbell of Scotland. Wm., b 1708, m Susan Collens of Wales. Marie, Elizabeth, & — were his daus. Marie m Lambert Gordan, a Scotchman. After the d of St. John Shropshire his widow's ch returned to Eng. Rev. Wm. Shropshire & wife & Rev. John Shropshire & wife returned to America in 1740. Mrs. John L. Waits of Cynthia, Ky., has a straight line of Rev. John Shropshire. My line deals with Rev. Wm. Shropshire. Wm., Jr., m (1) Cynthia Winkfield, (2) Mary Endris Witherspoon, (3) Mary Lowry. Winkfield Shropshire m (1) Abigail Spencer-Moore, dau of John Spencer of Cobham, Ablemose Co., Va., widow of Frederick Moore; m (2) Mary Irwin, dau of Jaral Irwin, of Ga. John Spencer Shropshire m France Pollard, dau of Wm. Pollard of Culpeper Co., Va. Wesley Shropshire m (1) Nancy Swanson, dau of James Swanson, of Va.; (2) Margaret White; (3) Mrs. Sarah Clement; (4) Eliza Ellis. Naomi P. Shropshire, youngest ch by 1st marriage, m Capt. James Alfred Bale. Naomi Shropshire Bale m Wiley Clayton Henson.—*Mrs. W. C. Henson*, 227 Market St., Cartersville, Ga.

6329. (5). RIVES.—Benjamin Sykes, b abt 1763, Greenville Co., Va., m bet 1795-1800. Capt. George Rives b 1740, d 1795, & his w Sarah Eldridge, b 1740, d before 1795, m 1765. George Rives of Albemarle Parish, Sussex Co., Va., was appointed on Committee of Safety for his co., May 8, 1775. He had a commission as capt. of militia in Sussex Co., Va., in 1777, & served throughout the Rev. He & his bro Timothy were wealthy planters in Sussex Co. "Va. Rev Soldier in State library Report No. 9"; *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 5, p. 249; "Va. State Library Report," vol. 8, p. 375.—*Mrs. Charles F. Rice*, 386 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

6332. HEATH.—We have a Heath family Association & the records. Will be glad to assist W. J. Y.—*Frances M. Green Donald*, 1214 8th St., Moline, Ill.

6337. LACY.—I am a descendant of the Lacy family of Va. I have a number of Lacy Rev records. Who were the parents of your ances-

trous Nancy Lacy?—*Miss Addie L. Booker*, Malta Bend, Mo.

6337. (2) WALKER.—This family line has been traced in N. Y. City & in both Tenn. & Va. Has also been carried back to Scotland, & is mixed with Rutherford, McKiuneys, Kelso's, Moore's, etc. My maternal grandmother was Nancy Walker. I also have the Stone & Blair lines complete. The Walkers are all from Scotland, at least 6 bros came over to America together. They all had a common interest in early over-mountain exploration, Dr. Thos. Walker among the first. They were people of high station always, some having "Gent" after their names, which indicated birth in early days. There are several Rev ancestors in Walker line.—*Mrs. G. M. Cannon, Jr.*, 37 Crawford St., Dalton, Ga.

6337. SPENSER. (2) WALKER-SPENSER.—I desire the names of the ch of John Spenser & Nancy Lacy, mentioned in your queries in the Mar. D. A. R. MAGAZINE. These same names occur in my Gibson line. My gr-grandmother, Nancy Gibson Green, had a bro, Dr. Spenser Gibson, who was a surgeon in War of 1812.—*Miss Vera B. Fisher*, 632 West Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

6338. GRINELL.—"Rhode Island, Civil & military list, 1547-1850, of J. J. Smith, 2 vols., 4to, 1900, 1901." "Rhode Island, Genealogical dictionary of J. O. Austin, 440 pp.," F Albany, 1887. "Rhode Island, Heads of families," 1st Census of U. S., 1790, in 71 pp., 4to, Washington, 1908. "Rhode Island, Index to civil & military list of J. J. Smith, 182 pp., 4to, Providence, 1907." "Rhode Island, Vital records, 1630-1850, of 19 vols. 4to, Providence, 1891-1912." "Ancestry of thirty-three Rhode Islanders (b in the 18th century, J. O. Austin, 139 pp," F. Albany, 1889. (Reference is the Nathaniel Grinell Hist. Gen. Works, N 3, D. A. R. Genealogy of the Grinell family b in Rhode Island.)

NATHANIEL GRINELL.—His son John, b May 25, 1778, in R. I.; m May 15, 1795, Rhoda Dennis, who was b Apr. 30, 1779, in Conn. They had 13 ch: 1. Phebe, May 19, 1796. 2. Joseph Grinell, b Jan. 4, 1798, d Mar. 14, 1883, m Silvia Skinner. Ch: Caroline Stone, Alma, & John. 3. Abner Grinell, b April 27, 1799, d Mar. 21, 1880, m Eleanor Lane. Ch: Mary Ann Hopkins; Hannah; Lawrence; Luthena Dillingham; Peter; John, & Loami. 4. Morris Grinell, b Sept. 30, 1801, m Margaret Lane. 5. John Grinell, b Feb. 2, 1894, d Mar. 22, 1889, m Eliza Isaacs. Ch: Hannah Commingo (John; Frank; Neil; Clara); Will (Frank & Grace) Lampton. 6. Minerva Grinell, b Mar. 2, 1806, d Oct. 16, 1865, m Syros Moore. 4 ch, names unknown. 7. Clark Grinell (unm), b Apr. 22, 1808, d Feb. 2, 1842. 8. Spencer

Grinell, b Dec. 21, 1810, d Mar. 21, 1876, m Charity Malony. Ch: Angeline (Emeline, Francis), Alva (Lulu & Theron), George (Adeline, Charles, & Orlando). 9. Rhoda Grinell, b Feb. 15, 1813, d Oct. 14, 1889, m Jacob Lane. Ch: Helen, Amy George, Andrew, Charles, & Isaac. 10. Ezra Grinell, b Mar. 27, 1817, d July 5, 1897, m (1) Charlotte Murray; (2) Lydia Murray. Ch: Charlotte Drusella; Euphema, Ada; Stevens; James; Joseph; John; Ida; Nora. 11. Thomas Grinell, b June 10, 1819, d Oct. 10, 1877, m (1) Emeline Case. Ch: 3, names unknown. 12. Caroline Grinell, b Mar. 14, 1815, d June 10, 1861, m James Berry. Ch: 4, names unknown. 13. Hiram Grinell, b July 30, 1821, d Jan. 13, 1869, m (1) Nancy Murray, who was b May 1st, 1842, d June 7, 1860. Ch: Sarah Fowler; Emma Slaughter; Eunice; Adel; George; Amelia. 2nd w, Amanda Elvira Montgomery, b Oct. 27, 1833, d July 8, 1913.

6338. MANCHESTER-SANFORD LINE.—I, too, am interested in the Sanford line. My maternal grandmother was Fannie Sanford, dau of Henry Sanford & Sarah Doolin (Dulin). I can procure the marriage record of this couple which occurred in London Co., Va., but am anxious to find parents of Henry Sanford.—*Elizabeth Chilton Merrell*, Vandalia, Mo.

6346. HICKLIN.—I desire to know the military history of Capt. Thomas Hicklin of Augusta Co., Va. Could this be a Capt. John Hicklin whose dau Margaret m John Miller, son of Rev. Alexander Miller & his wife Jane Evans, he (Rev. M.) was b in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Jan. 10, 1749. I have just made out a new line of this John Miller patriot, who m Margaret Hicklin, dau of Capt. John Hicklin, taking the record from a book by Milo Custer of our city, called "The Rev. Alex. Miller of Va. and Some of His Descendants." The book has 36 pp. & numerous pictures of Millers. There may be errors of Christian names.—*Mrs. Jennie B. Rayburn*, 1203 E. Grove St., Bloomington, Ill.

6349. COTES.—My gr-grandmother, Nancy Cotes, dau of Eliphalet Cotes, son of James, m (1) John Grannis, m (2) Jonathan Graves. She d abt 1866 in Rutland, Jeff. Co., N. Y. I will gladly send copy of my records of the Cotes family, as given me by Eliphalet Cotes of near Springfield, O.—*Capt. H. W. Grannis*, Box 206, Lebanon, Tenn.

6350. ADAMS-FOWLER.—In "D. A. R. Lineage," vol. xvi, pp. 93, Joel Adams, b 1729, d at Malboro (Mass.)? 1820. Gives w as Elizabeth Emerson, son Bildad, who m Mary Haines. Joel is not an uncommon name in this locality.—*Mrs. Charlotte P. Crofut*, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

6350. (2) BENTLEY.—I have this Wm.

Bentley's war record from "Washington, D. C., Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions," which is proof of his service. Enlisted at Tryingham, Mass., but was not b in Mass. We think b in Conn. but we lack his mother's given name. I have 7 ways of spelling Anna's surname, but found that "Mathres" was correct; pronounced something like the English Matthews, hence the variations in spelling.—*Mrs. Cynthia Bently Cook*, 25 Elm St., Maesaena, N. Y.

6350. (2) BENTLEY-MATTHAIS (or Matthews).—My gr-grandfather was Daniel Bentley & his people came from N. Y.—*Mrs. C. H. Haskell*, Glasgow, Mo.

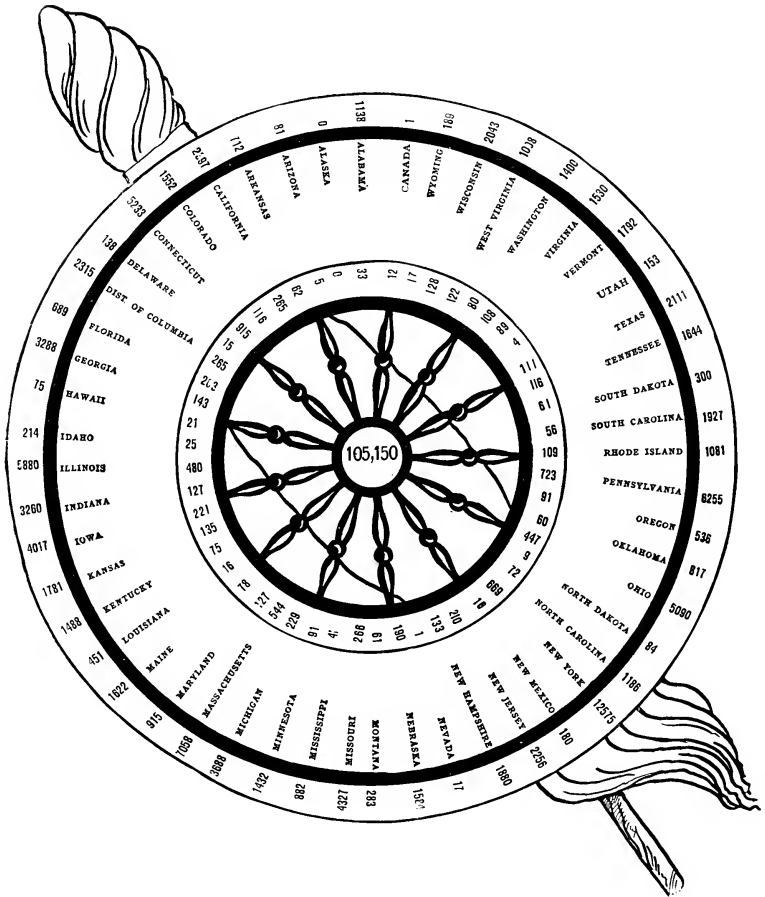
6351. HARRISON.—I am a descendant of Andrew Harrison, of Va., and have very interesting family records.—*Mrs. Horace M. Holden*, Athens, Ga.

6351. HARRISON.—Thomas Harrison had a bro Andrew & they were both sons of Thomas Harrison, who was b in Grochland Co., Va., later removed to Caswell Co., N. C.—*Mrs. H. R. Johnston*, 3819 Crescent Road, Birmingham, Ala.

6392. TURNER.—William Sykes m Burchette Lundy Turner, dau of Person Turner, b —, d —, m —. The family of Turner has been among the leading families of Greenville Co., Va., from its creation, 1781. Simon was one of the 1st Justices. Person was a man of large means & also a justice. Joseph a man of education & refinement, a lawyer, legislator and Clerk of the Co. E. L. Turner was Clerk up to his death and now E. Payton Turner is Clerk. Person Turner & Sugars Turner are probably bros. One Person Turner was son of Simon. Burchette Lundy Turner is either sister or dau of Person, & I have a letter from a relative written to me in 1895, when she states I am 75 yrs old & she states positively Person Turner was Burchette's father. She writes of his having the 1st carriage ever seen in that part of the co. driven by 4 horses. He wore powdered hair, diamond knee buckles & had large solid silver monograms on panels of his carriage which are still in the family.—*Mrs. Charles F. Rice*, 386 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

6418. BOARDMAN.—Elijah Boardman, Wetherfield, Conn., enlisted 1775, Ensign, served in Gen. Arnold's expedition, was taken prisoner & put on "Old Jersey Prison Ship" until exchanged. He d July, 1814; m April 6, 1780, at Newington, Conn., Nancy Deming. She d Mar. 18, 1846, 83 yrs old. Ch: Lucy, Deming, Elijah, Mrs. Polly Martin, Mrs. Nancy Pratt, & Barzillai. 3-525. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.—*Nancy Boardman Ross* ("Real" granddau.), 43 Norwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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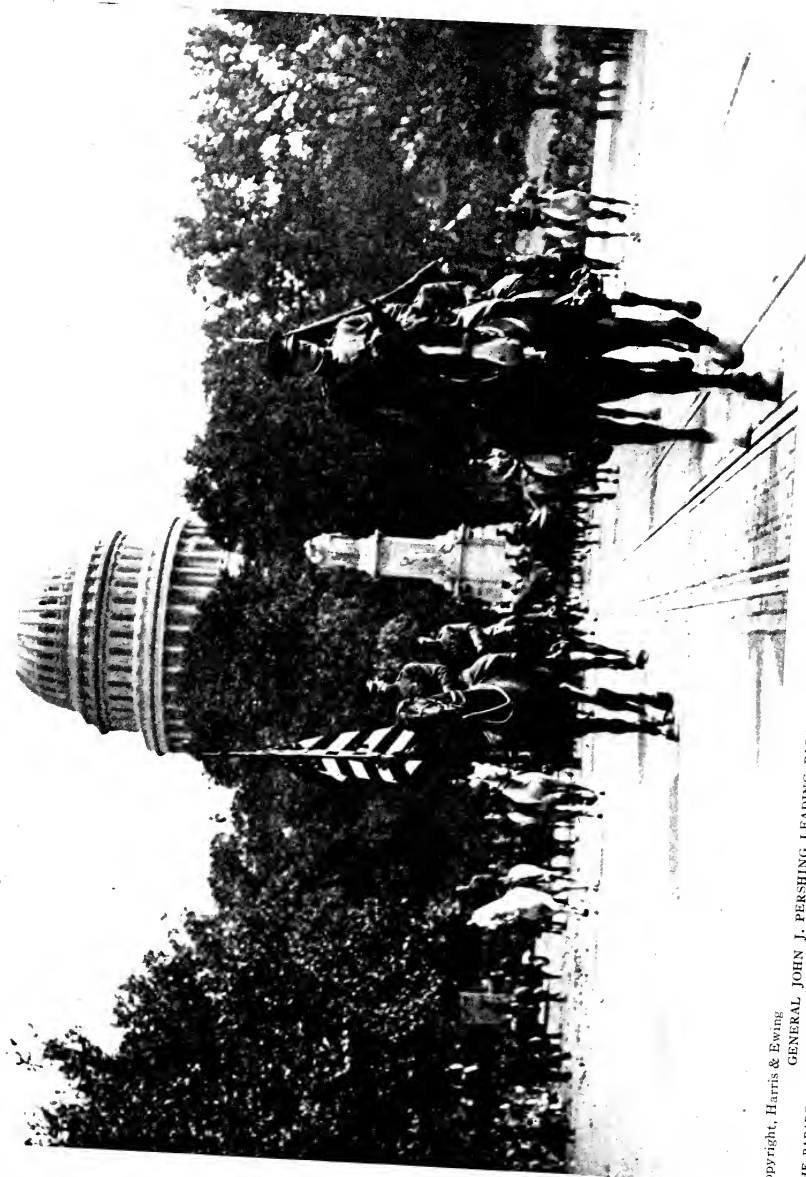
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR **MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN**
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Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

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GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING LEADING PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION, A. E. F., WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919
THE PARADE STARTED AT THE PEACE MONUMENT, LOCATED AT THE FOOT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS. GENERAL PERSHING LED HIS VICTORIOUS TROOPS UP HISTORIC PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN A MARCH AS MEMORABLE AS THAT OF '63

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 11

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WHOLE No. 328

BATTLEFIELD TROPHIES TELL WAR HISTORY

By Major General H. L. Rogers
Quartermaster General of the Army

(It was Major General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, who, as Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces, fed, clothed, and provided for our two million fighting men overseas. His gigantic task was performed in a manner that won for him the highest commendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Distinguished Service Medal and the gratitude of the great army of mothers here, for their sons were better fed and better provided for than any other army on the European battle front. The Secretary of War directed Major General Rogers to make an official war collection for exhibition in this country, and the article which follows has been prepared by General Rogers at the earnest request of the Editor of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.)

THE EDITOR.



THE history of the World War as told in the collection of relics now being assembled at the United States National Museum at Washington, will carry a more vivid impression and will be more lasting than many volumes already written and the greater number to be written on the great conflict. We have read of Antietam, but the tattered flag which we saw perhaps years ago in a museum's treasures spoke more eloquently than any printed page and made an everlasting impression on our mind of the human sacrifice which was made on that memorable field.

And so in the years to come we may forget the details of what once popular histories related of the hell of lead and steel through which our gallant soldiers fought in Belleau Wood and the Argonne, but the bullet-pierced helmet, the shattered gun-stock, the captured machine gun, the barbarous Hun man-trap that we have seen with our own eyes among the relics taken from these battlefields, will stand out in our memories an ineffaceable tribute to American heroism.

Indeed, a fitting motto for the collection of relics of the great war which are now being gathered by the writer in

accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War would be, "Lest We Forget."

This collection will not only be of patriotic interest, but of great value from a technical standpoint. For in it are samples of small arms, of ordnance, including machine guns, both heavy and light, anti-tank guns, trench mortars, hand grenades, etc., gas masks, trench tools, items of equipment carried by individual soldiers, of military supplies and clothing of various troops, both of the Allies and the enemy, that illustrate in a remarkable way the evolution that has come in modern warfare, yes, and the reversion to type of weapons and armor which we once thought had gone into the discard of past centuries. The helmet itself is a return to the protective headgear of the days of the arena, and the trench knife to a period which it was supposed high-power weapons had put out of the pale of modern warfare. Indeed, modern warfare seems to have combined in its weapons of offense and defense and its tactics a startling combination of the barbaric and a day of rare scientific achievement; for in the same collection we find aeroplane radio apparatus, delicate range-finding mechanisms, and the short dagger with its brass knuckles which tells of the hand-to-hand death struggle. There are samples of a German steel breast armor found on October 11, 1918, near Exermont, in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and an Austrian chain armor found on the Argonne battlefield. One specimen of German steel breast armor pierced with bullets shows that it was not effective in protecting its wearer.

Much of the material which has been gathered has come from the Salvage Service which was established under

my direction while Chief Quartermaster of the A. E. F. This service, which was created primarily for the saving of tonnage in the critical days when every foot of ship space was needed for our troops, required that all material from tin cans to tractor artillery, which would formerly have gone to the scrap heap when cast aside, be gathered for reclamation. In this process, which combed the A. E. F. from the base ports to the front lines behind the retreating Boche and which was afterwards carried into Germany itself, it has been possible to gather samples of practically every variety of war material used either by our soldiers, our Allies, or the enemy. Quartermaster officers generally, too, were instructed to gather any items that might be of special interest or value in connection with this collection.

The articles already on view, although they form only a small part of those that had been gathered, extend over a wide and interesting range. It will be possible to describe only a comparatively few of these, but perhaps this description will give some idea of the war history as it will finally be told in the U. S. National Museum.

One of the photographs on exhibition has been made from a plate taken from a captured German officer and shows the German ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince reviewing German infantry just before the final great German drive which was expected to effect the capture of the city of Paris previous to the battle of Château-Thierry on July 18th.

There are pieces from the wrecked Zeppelin L-49 which tell of the great air raid on England on the night of October 19, 1917, on which occasion thirteen Zeppelins participated, and of the

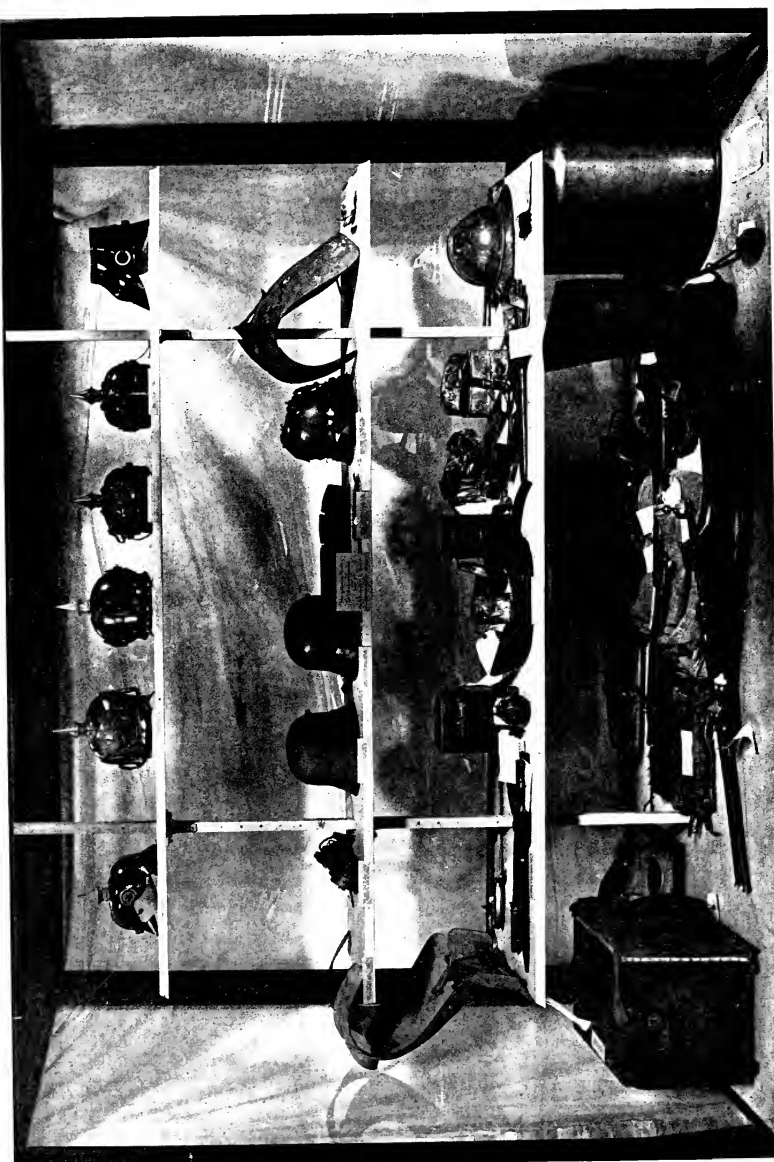
disaster which overtook this flock of monster aircraft. These airships started the raiding expedition from three different bases, preparations having been made for a trip lasting from twenty to twenty-five hours. They headed for the English coast, which they recognized by its lights. Greatly hampered by British anti-aircraft gun-fire and particularly by numerous searchlights, only one Zeppelin was able to penetrate the London barrage. This machine dropped bombs which killed 27 and injured 53. The squadron which was then at a very high altitude attempted to regain its bases. But the airships were first caught in a gale and later were overtaken by a heavy fog in which they lost their way and became separated. At day-break the commander of the L-49 thought he was over Holland or Westphalia. The airship descended to a low altitude and the crew waved white flags. It was about eight o'clock in the morning before the commander realized that he was in France. The airship was sighted by several French aviators who compelled it to land near Bourbonne-les-Bains, a small town about thirty-two miles from General Headquarters of the A. E. F., at Chaumont, Haute-Marne. A rabbit hunter with a shot-gun rounded up the entire crew of fourteen just as the commander of the Zeppelin was about to fire an incendiary bullet into the gas bags.

The L-49 when it came to earth was practically intact. It was 680 feet long, 72 feet in diameter at its widest point, and was propelled by six motors which developed 1500 horsepower. The French had planned to move the entire machine to Paris and to exhibit it there. The bow of the machine rested on a small hill and the stern on another

with the engine cabins or "pods" hanging between. To brace it up preparatory to moving, struts were used, but a rain and snow storm the following night added so greatly to the weight that the machine collapsed.

The L-49 was of the latest type of Zeppelins and this disastrous trip was probably its first. Three other Zeppelins were brought down in the same neighborhood but their crews did not fare as fortunately as did that of the L-49, for the machines were wrecked and members of the crews lost their lives. It is said that only four of the fleet of 13 Zeppelins succeeded in getting back to Germany, one finally dropping into the Mediterranean. This disastrous venture is said to have finally decided the Germans to abandon the plan of sending out Zeppelins in large numbers to make raids on England.

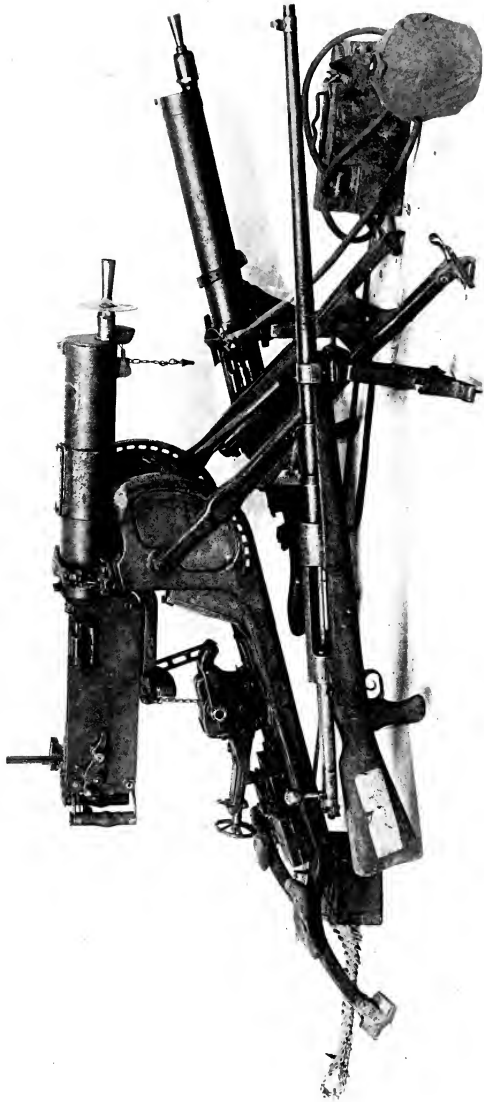
One of the interesting items in the exhibit is a man-trap which was used by the Boche in the Argonne forest. This trap had evidently been built long before the war for the big game hunting. The use of such traps for catching human prey was quite common with the Germans, and is another illustration of the barbarities resorted to by them in their warfare. This particular trap was taken by the 33d Division which had a notable part in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. The usual method employed by the Germans in the use of these traps was to place them in a path that would naturally be followed by a scout or advance party and to conceal them with leaves or litter. If a soldier stepped into this machine and its jaws with their long cruel teeth crushed his leg, he would naturally call for help. When help came, machine guns which were trained on the spot, opened their deadly fire, annihilating



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Harshly. Washington

VARIOUS TYPES OF GERMAN HELMETS AND BODY ARMOR, SOME PIERCED WITH BULLETS

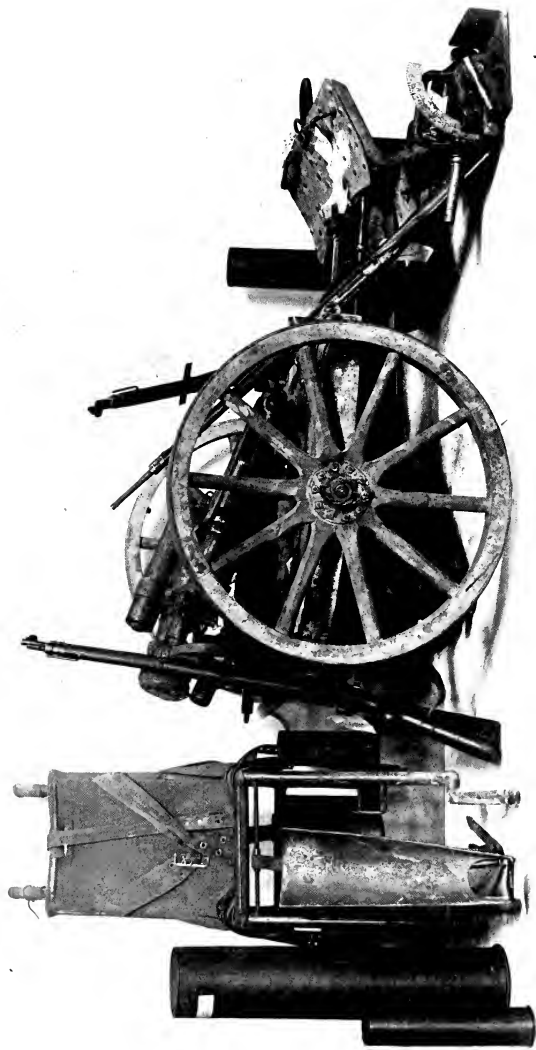
ON EXTREME LEFT IS SHOWN A GAS-PROOF PIGEON CAGE AND ON EXTREME RIGHT ONE OF THE LARGEST SHELLS USED IN MODERN ORDNANCE, BELONGING TO THE 400-MM. HOWITZER WHICH WRECKED THE BELGIAN FORTS AT LIÈGE. IN THE BACKGROUND, LOWER SHELF, IS A MAN-TRAP USED BY THE GERMANS AS DESCRIBED IN GENERAL ROGERS' ARTICLE



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

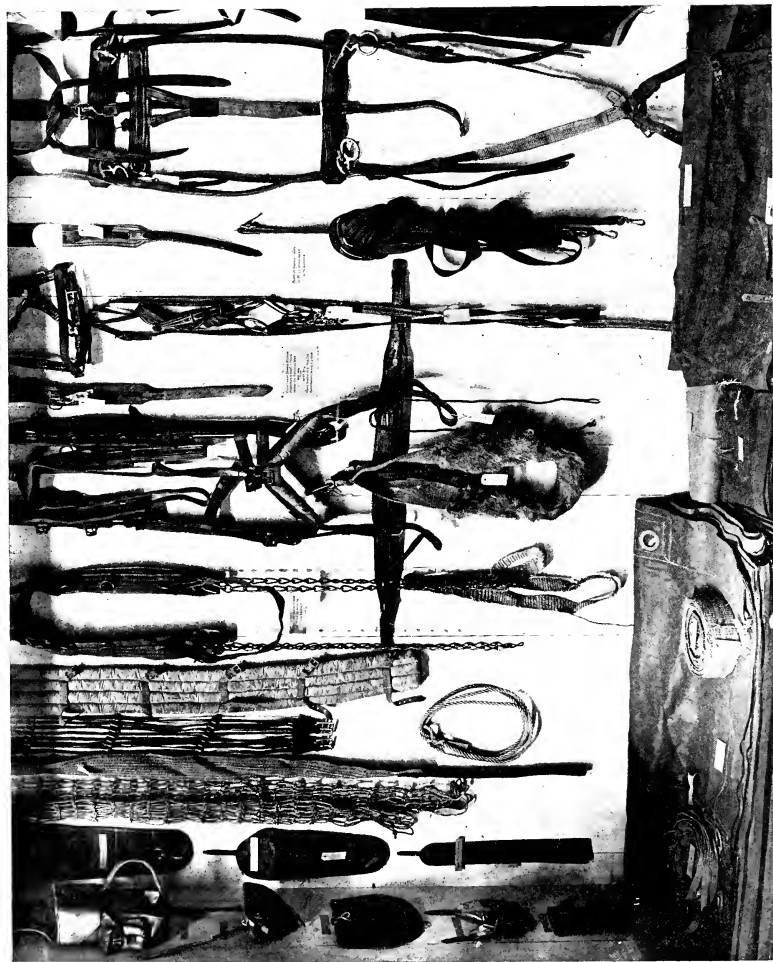
CENTER, HEAVY GERMAN MACHINE GUN; FOREGROUND, AN ANTI-TANK GUN; BACKGROUND, LIGHT MACHINE GUN

THE HEAVY MACHINE GUN, THROUGH ITS PECULIAR SUPPORTS, GAINED THE TITLE OF "RED CROSS GUN," AS IT WAS CARRIED BY THE GERMANS CONCEALED BENEATH BLANKETS, WHICH GAVE IT THE APPEARANCE OF A STRETCHER AND PROCURED CERTAIN IMMUNITY FROM ALLIED FIRE. ONCE UNMASKED IT PROVED A DEADLY WEAPON INSTEAD OF AN INSTRUMENT OF MERCY



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS AN EXTENSION FIELD OPERATING CHAIR, A TRENCH MORTAR, AND CARTRIDGE CASES OF VARIOUS SIZES



Courtesy U. S. National Museum, Photo, Handy, Washington
BOLTS OF PAPER CLOTH SHOWN AT BOTTOM OF CASE, AND ABOVE, PIECES OF MILITARY HARNESS AND OTHER MILITARY PARAPHERNALIA MADE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY OF PAPER, REINFORCED HERE AND THERE WITH LEATHER

the entire party. Such traps were also frequently placed by the Boche in front of machine-gun nests.

Among the small arms is a German automatic pistol which was taken from a second lieutenant, one of the crew of three of a German aeroplane that was brought down by Lieutenant LaMarchant of the French Air Service at St. Die, Vosges.

A type of the German double saw-edge bayonet picked up in the Argonne forest by the 2nd Division has attracted considerable interest from the general public, the popular supposition being that the saw edges were used to make the bayonet a more cruel and deadly weapon. This type of bayonet, however, was used by many of the German pioneer troops and the saw edges seem to have been employed for the purpose of enabling these pioneers to more readily cut wire and other obstructions in clearing a way for the columns which followed.

The extremity to which the Germans were put in the latter part of the war when their supply of cotton and cloth fabric was running low, is well illustrated in the many items made of paper. There are bolts of German paper cloth on exhibition which have been so cleverly fabricated that at first glance they might be taken for the genuine article. Many garments were made of paper fabric. There are saddle blankets, wagon covers, halter ropes, belting, feed bags, saddle bags, ammunition packs, so skilfully woven that at first sight it is almost impossible to detect that they were made of paper.

When the Army of Occupation went into Germany it found vast stores of this paper clothing and equipment in some of the supply depots. Paper was even employed in the making of some

of the harness, it being reinforced with leather in the parts on which there was the heaviest strain. Included in the exhibit are spools of paper thread which show how German ingenuity was taxed in the days when the blockade was so effective.

Pieces of stained glass from what were once artistic windows of ancient cathedrals which were not spared in their bombardments tell more effectively perhaps than lengthy word descriptions of the kind of warfare that was waged and in which nothing was held sacred.

A gas-proof box for carrier pigeons with a special opening for extracting pigeons when under gas is one of the interesting exhibits. This was found in a German trench on the Château-Thierry front. The ante-chamber was so built that it was possible to reach in and attach messages to the birds without exposing them to the gas before they emerged for their flights.

Some of the freakish things that happen in the midst of heavy fighting are well illustrated in the split barrel of a United States rifle whose muzzle had evidently received a direct hit. The barrel of this gun which had evidently been in the hands of one of our soldiers at the moment it was hit was split clean and half way down to the stock. Another exceedingly interesting exhibit of this character is a clip of United States cartridges which had been carried by one of our soldiers and which had been traversed by a piece of shrapnel that finally lodged in the last cartridge after it had penetrated all the others. While all the other cartridges had been exploded the last one in which it was embedded still had its charge. What happened to the wearer of this cartridge clip will probably never be known, but

it is possible that it saved his life. This strange exhibit was picked up in the forest of Nesles by a Salvage Squad with the 77th Division on September 12, 1918.

There are German field telephones and wire, the latter being made almost entirely of iron, only a very thin thread of copper running through it, indicating that in the necessity for conservation, the use of copper was greatly restricted.

A field amputating chair which was found in one of the German dressing stations with its blood-stained canvas back, numerous straps and metal jacket in which the limb to be operated on or amputated was fastened, tells something of the ingenuity of the devices of the German surgeons. There are many samples of medical, signal, and engineer equipment which was captured from the enemy.

Some of the printed propaganda dropped by German aeroplanes in the last days of the war tell how the enemy, fearing defeat, were anxious to bring the fighting to an end. One of these circulars which were dropped in great quantities near Dun-sur-Meuse and were picked up by the 79th Division, is headed: "What Are We Fighting For?" The American soldier knew exactly what he was fighting for, the freedom of the world, and tons of such propaganda could not stop him.

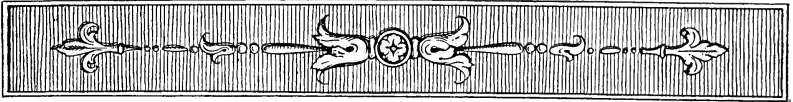
There are German grenade throwers captured in the battlefield near Mouilly in the St. Mihiel sector, trench mortars taken in the Argonne forest during the first drive in September, 1918, shells of all calibres, flare signals, trench periscopes, gas alarm devices, signal lamps, trench lanterns, smoke-pots and a number of anti-tank guns.

German iron crosses of the first and second classes are in the collection.

Indeed, after our Army of Occupation was in Germany, these iron crosses, once so coveted and prized in the German Army, were peddled about promiscuously. A group of American soldiers that had conceived the idea of turning out counterfeit iron crosses found in a short time that the product of their "mint" was scarcely profitable. All the brave insignia of the once proud "Imperial German Army" came to be bartered about in the "Fatherland" in such a common way that it was apparent even to the German people that the pomp and glory of their army which once they held above all, was indeed but a transient thing.

As has already been indicated, it is impossible to give anything like a detailed description of the collection within the limits of an article necessarily as brief as this must be. But perhaps this will give an idea of some of the details of the story of the war now being gathered in our National Museum at Washington.

Another interesting addition to this collection is a German message shell, of which, so far as can be ascertained, there are only two in America. This was used to send a message from one body of German troops to another where all other lines of communication had been destroyed. On the end of the shell is a colored fuse, which is ignited, being either red or yellow to indicate the importance of the message. The timer is set for the proper distance, and when the explosion takes place a steel container holding the message falls to the ground, giving forth an immense cloud of black smoke covering an area of about 300 yards. This cloud both indicates the location and affords a screen under which the German can leave his trench, pick up the container and, unscrewing the lid, find the message.



THE INVALID REGIMENT AND ITS COLONEL

By John C. Fitzpatrick
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



AN organization unique in American military history was the regiment of invalids commanded by Colonel Lewis Nicola of Pennsylvania. This experiment in providing for the wounded and disabled of the Revolutionary armies has interest for us to-day as the first crude attempt in what has now developed into a scientific and wonderful salvaging of war-wrecked humanity.

Colonel Nicola, the commanding officer of the corps, was a unique character. Born in Dublin, of Huguenot ancestry, he entered the British army when twenty-three years old, rose to the rank of major, came to America eighteen years before the Revolution and settled in Philadelphia. A man of no mean talents, a surveyor and engineer, he was a member of the American Philosophical Society and at one time the editor of its publications. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was fifty-eight years old and, being strongly in favor of the cause of the Colonies, he was made Barrackmaster General of Philadelphia in 1776 and acted as town-major from that year to 1782. At the close of his Revolutionary services he held the brevet-rank of Brigadier-General. When the war commenced he immediately translated

an important French work on military engineering and had it printed in Philadelphia along with a treatise of his own on "Military Exercise Calculated for the Use of the Americans." But he is remembered as the man who proposed to Washington that he proclaim himself king and use the army to set up a monarchy as the form of government best calculated to meet the situation that had developed in the year 1782.

Fourteen months of war had passed before Congress took up the matter of permanent provision for wounded and disabled men. A committee consisting of Robert Treat Paine, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Hyman Hall, William Ellery and Francis Lewis was appointed to consider what provision ought to be made for disabled soldiers and seamen, and their report resulted in the resolution of August 26, 1776, to grant half pay for life or during the continuance of the disability, a chief misfortune seeming to be that of the loss of a limb. By this resolve also the Invalid Corps was created. It was to be composed of all disabled officers and soldiers who were found to be capable of doing guard or garrison duty; the seamen to be similarly incorporated and employed. There appears to be no record of the result of this experiment

so far as the navy is concerned, but the army regiment was duly formed in 1777 as a corps of eight companies of one hundred men each, not including the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Their specific duties were to act as garrisons and guards in cities and places where magazines of supplies were located. The regiment was to serve also as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to the marching regiments, and all the subaltern officers while off duty were obliged to attend a mathematical school to learn "Geometry, Arithmetick, vulgar and decimal Fractions and the extraction of Roots." The officers of the corps were obliged to contribute one day's pay each month for the purchase of a regimental library "of the most approved Authors on Tactics and the Petite Guerre." So, in a sense, the Invalid regiment was the first military school of the United States army, a faint and shadowy precursor of West Point, while the method devised for creating the first official military library in the United States showed a canny sense of thrift on the part of our Colonial congressmen, whatever else may be thought of it.

Some officers of the Invalid Corps were to be constantly employed in the recruiting service and all recruits obtained were to be brought into the Corps, trained, drilled and then drafted into the field regiments. A month after the Corps was established, June 20, 1777, Congress directed the surgeons of the hospitals to see to it that before men were discharged from the hospitals as unfit for further service it be considered whether or not such men might be capable of garrison duty, and if so found to transfer them to the Invalid Corps. The Board of War was

directed to send notice of the creation of the Corps to all commanding generals that such men as were still with the regiments, but were unfit for active duty, might be properly transferred. Men having only one arm or one leg each were deemed proper recruits. An advertisement was ordered published calling on all men in the service who were incapable of field duties either by reason of wounds or disorders to present themselves to Colonel Nicola in Front Street, Philadelphia. If they were judged fit for the Corps they were immediately put upon full pay. Officers who desired transfer to the Corps were obliged to furnish certificates of their physical condition and no officer would be received who could not produce ample testimony of having served with reputation and possessing a good character both as a soldier and a citizen. Officers and men who had enlisted for the war were given the preference.

The Corps was formed and with Colonel Nicola as its directing spirit struggled earnestly to justify its existence. As a training school for young officers and soldiers it rendered valuable aid to the army and Nicola's letters and reports show a steady flow of recruits through the Corps into the field. With the actual invalids matters did not run so smoothly and at the close of the first year of the Corps' existence Nicola complained that a great many men were lost to the army by the inattention of officers to the orders of Congress. Those men who were transferred drew clothing at the hospitals before starting for the Invalids, sold it on the road and arrived destitute and had to be clothed again; also because of inattention to detail they did not bring their pay certificates with them, which resulted in a loss of pay to themselves.

Men assigned to the Invalids, but who refused to serve therein, had their names struck off the pension list; but exceptions could be made to this drastic rule by the certification of the governor or president and council of their state in meritorious cases. In September, 1778, Congress made the Pension and Invalid regulations retroactive so as to include all persons disabled in the military line from the date of the battle of Lexington, thus fixing the commencement of hostilities as April 19, 1775.

From the time of its organization until reduced by the action of Congress in 1783 the Invalid Corps proved an organization of value. It performed garrison and guard duty at Philadelphia throughout the war with the single exception of the period when the city was in the possession of the British, and detachments guarded prisoners and stores at Boston, Rutland, Easton, Trenton and elsewhere. In 1782 Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, then Secretary of War, and unacquainted with the matter, suggested dismissing the Corps as a useless expense. Nicola's protest to Washington was blunt and brief.

I can with great propriety, he wrote, assert that, fighting and long marches excepted, no regiment has done more duty besides fatigues; it has now existed upwards of four years . . . and I have heard many officers of marching regiments declare that their men, from seeing the duties and fatigues of the Invalids, dread being transferred. The regiment has not had the honour to attend your Excellency into the field, but has been the means of more serviceable men being called thereto.

A somewhat humorous light is thrown upon the Corps in the small riot that occurred in Easton, Pennsylvania, when some of Pulaski's troopers attempted to interfere with a prisoner of the Invalids and were badly beaten up by the men who, though unfit for active

field duty, had evidently not forgotten how to fight. This could hardly be wondered at when the record of man after man in the Invalid Corps showed such reason for his presence as wounded at Brandywine, wounded at Monmouth, at Iron Hill, at Yorktown, and other places whose names stand for courage and valor in American army annals.

At the close of the war the Corps was concentrated at West Point and by 1784 it had dwindled down to seven officers and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates. The Commander-in-Chief's feeling for the Invalids is shown in his letter to Baron Steuben of November 8, 1783:

I will request General Lincoln, he wrote, to take measures for having those Invalids who are to go to West Point conveyed thither by water. . . . but as General Lincoln is going himself to the Eastward it may require somebody to press the execution of any directions he may send to the War Office in Philadelphia—and as it is a matter in which humanity is interested I make no apology for requesting you, my dear Sir, to take this upon yourself. With respect to those who cannot be removed or who will ever be incapable of taking care of themselves—let me request you to make the best provision for them you can either by making an agreement for their reception into the Hospital or any other way you may think best—such of them as are entitled to the pension may have their certificates signed as I pass [through] Philadelphia.

Congress had ordered the reduction of the Corps in May, 1783; the officers who had lost a limb or been equally disabled were retired on full pay for life; other minor disabilities received half pay. Disabled non-commissioned officers and privates were to be supported in the hospital for life or they could retire to their homes if they preferred with the same support. All officers and men received a gratuity of one month's full pay on disbanding. The worst cases, seventeen in number, were sent

May 23, 1782

to the Pennsylvania State Hospital; but it was reported that the expectation was for their early recovery and dismissal.

But a year or more before the Corps ceased to exist the general discontent of the army found voice in Nicola's well-known letter to Washington. By 1782 the war was practically over; Cornwallis had surrendered and only New York, Charleston and Savannah were held by the British. Both of the southern cities were evacuated before the year was out and less than a dozen small skirmishes, the last engagements of the war, were fought during the entire twelve months. The mind of the army, freed from thoughts of active campaigning, had time to dwell upon its sufferings and the entire lack of any hopeful sign of improvement. Pay was months in arrears and worth almost nothing when received; supplies were few and everything seemed to be getting worse instead of better. The Invalids' colonel, then a man of sixty-five years, wrote to Washington out of a mind harassed and brooding over the universal gloom and sense of injustice at the neglect which the army was experiencing. His letter and Washington's sharp rebuke are familiar to us, but not so well known is the apology. It is a manly presentation and rings true with no loss of dignity. Nicola wrote two letters to the Commander-in-Chief before he felt that his explanation was complete and, curiously enough, his expressions are not altogether inapplicable to some of the conditions existing to-day; our excitable and weak patriots can find straightforward thinking therein that should spur their faded Americanism to more vigorous growth. It is an apology worthy of record as an example of the manhood of the American Revolution. The first letter follows:

Sr.

I am this moment honoured with yours and am extremely unhappy that the liberty I have taken should be so highly disagreeable to your Excellency. Tho I have met with many severe misfortunes nothing has ever affected me so much as your reproof, I flatter myself no man is more desirous to be governed by the dictates of true religion and honour & since I have erred I entreat you will attribute it more to a weakness of judgment than corruptness of heart. No man has entered into the present dispute with more zeal, from a full conviction of the justness of it, & I look on every person who endeavors to disturb the repose of his country as a villain, if individuals disapprove of anything in the form of government they live under they have no other choice but a proper submission or to retire. The scheme I mentioned did not appeal to me in a light anyway injurious to my country, rather likely to prove beneficial, but since I find your sentiments so different from mine I shall consider myself as having been under a strong delusion & beg leave to assure you it shall be my future study to combat, as far as my abilities reach, every gleam of discontent.

Excuse the confusion of this occasioned by the distraction of my mind & permit me to subscribe myself with due respect

Your Excellency's

most obedt. Servant

Lewis Nicola Col. Inv.

Not satisfied with this, Nicola again wrote to Washington the next day:

May 24 1712.

Sr. Greatly oppressed in mind and distressed at having been the means of giving your Excellency one moment's uneasiness, I find myself under the necessity of relying on your goodness to pardon my further troubling you by endeavoring, if possible, to remove every unfavorable impression that lies in your breast to my prejudice. Always anxious to stand fair in the opinion of good men the idea of your thinking me capable of acting or abetting any villainy must make me very unhappy.

I solemnly assure your Excellency I have neither been the broacher, or in any shape the encourager of the design not to separate at the peace till all grievances are redressed, but have often heard it mentioned either directly or by hints.

From sundry resolves of Congress favourable to the army, but which that Honble Body has not been able to execute, persons who only see what swims on the surface have laid

the blame at their door & therefore lost all confidence in promises, how far this bad impression may affect the larger part of the army I cannot say, but should it operate considerably at the conclusion of the war, it may be expected that all obligations shall be immediately discharged, the possibility of which I much doubt; therefore I took the liberty of mentioning what I thought would be a compromise, bidding fair to be satisfactory to one side and not disadvantageous to the other. Deprived by misfortune of that patrimony I was born to, and, with a numerous family, depending entirely upon my military appointments, when these have failed the tender feelings of a husband and father seeing his family often destitute of the common necessities of life, have pierced my soul, these feelings often repeated & fraught with anxiety for the future may have sowered my mind & warped my judgment, but in the most sacred manner I protest that had I influence & abilities equal to the task, the idea of occasioning any commotions in a country I lived in would be daggers in my breast and I should think myself accountable at the grand tribunal for all the mischiefs that might ensue. Was it my fate to live under a government I thought insupportable I would look on retiring to some other as the only justifiable means that I could pursue.

As to my opinion on different forms of government, if it be erroneous, I assure you the fault is owing to a defect in judgment not a

wilful shutting my eyes to the light of reason.

However wrong the sentiments I have disclosed to your Excellency may be, they cannot have done any mischief, as they have always remained locked up in my breast.

My mind was so disturbed at the perusal of your Excellency's letter that I do not well know what answer I returned, if there was anything improper in it I must trust to your humanity for pardon & request that you will believe me with unfeigned respect

Sr

your Excellency's most
obedt Servant

Lewis Nicola Col. Inv.

One year later, in March, 1783, the situation, still unimproved by Congress, resulted in the dangerous Newburg addresses which required all of Washington's influence and tact to neutralize. With these anonymous papers Nicola had nothing to do. His idea was but the substitution of a long tried form of government for an experimental form that seemed to be a failure, while the Newburg addresses advocated action that might have developed into what we now call Bolshevism.

BOOK REVIEW

"Fighters Young Americans Want to Know."

By Everett T. Tomlinson, New York, D. Appleton and Co., \$1.60.

Dr. Tomlinson possesses to a unique extent the ability to discover little known facts about the history of this country—particularly its early and Colonial history—and to present these facts in attractive form so that they contribute materially to our knowledge of certain historical facts. "Fighters Young Americans Want to Know" tells, as the author says, "stories taken from the different struggles in which the United States has been engaged, all of them authentic. Many of them have not been recorded in our histories, but every one is founded on an event that actually occurred."


So here are eighteen stories about men and boys who fought bravely and did their bit for the United States, after which, in many cases, they sank into utter obscurity. Very few know the splendid story of Hantz McBride's Maggie, of the heroism of young Richard

Wallace at old Fort Ticonderoga, or the tale of Captain Zachary Taylor, later to be known in the Mexican Campaign as "Old Rough and Ready," even later to be elected U. S. President, and his defence of Fort Harrison against the Miamis. There are also in Dr. Tomlinson's volume stories too little known of the Civil War and of the Spanish-American War, while, concluding the book, are three anecdotes of the Great War just ended.

Throughout these stories the author always has an eye for historical accuracy, for the bringing to life of past times and past events by his vivid manner of story-telling. Never lacking in a human sense of values, Dr. Tomlinson has introduced a few humorous narratives in his collection, such as the tales entitled "Tom Archer's Daring" and "Sam Wilder's Password." Nor must we forget to mention the vivid portrait of General Frederick Funston painted in "The Raft on the Mariloo."



FLAG PRESENTED TO U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RECEDING by half an hour the joint session of Congress at which the Nation's thanks were tendered General John J. Pershing and his victorious army, was the gift of a beautiful silk American flag to the United States House of Representatives from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This flag was the only one hanging in the Chamber on this historic occasion.

The flag was placed above the Speaker's desk on September 17th by Capt. Herbert G. Rosboro, Sergt. H. M. Farrell and Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House and author of *The American's Creed*.

The ceremonies attending the acceptance of the gift on the following day were most interesting. Grateful thanks were voiced by Representative Mondell and resolutions passed to present the old flag, which was draped over the Speaker's desk during the war congress, to the National Society to be preserved in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall.

This old flag was presented to the House of Representatives on March 2, 1901, by the Betsy Ross Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., or by descendants of Betsy Ross. On that point the records are not quite clear.

At the June, 1919, meeting of the National Board of Management, the

President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, stated that this "Betsy Ross" flag was in bad condition, and on motion of Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent of Ohio, seconded by Mrs. James Benton Grant, Vice-President General of Colorado, it was carried that the National Society present a flag to the House of Representatives to replace the old one hanging above the Speaker's desk.

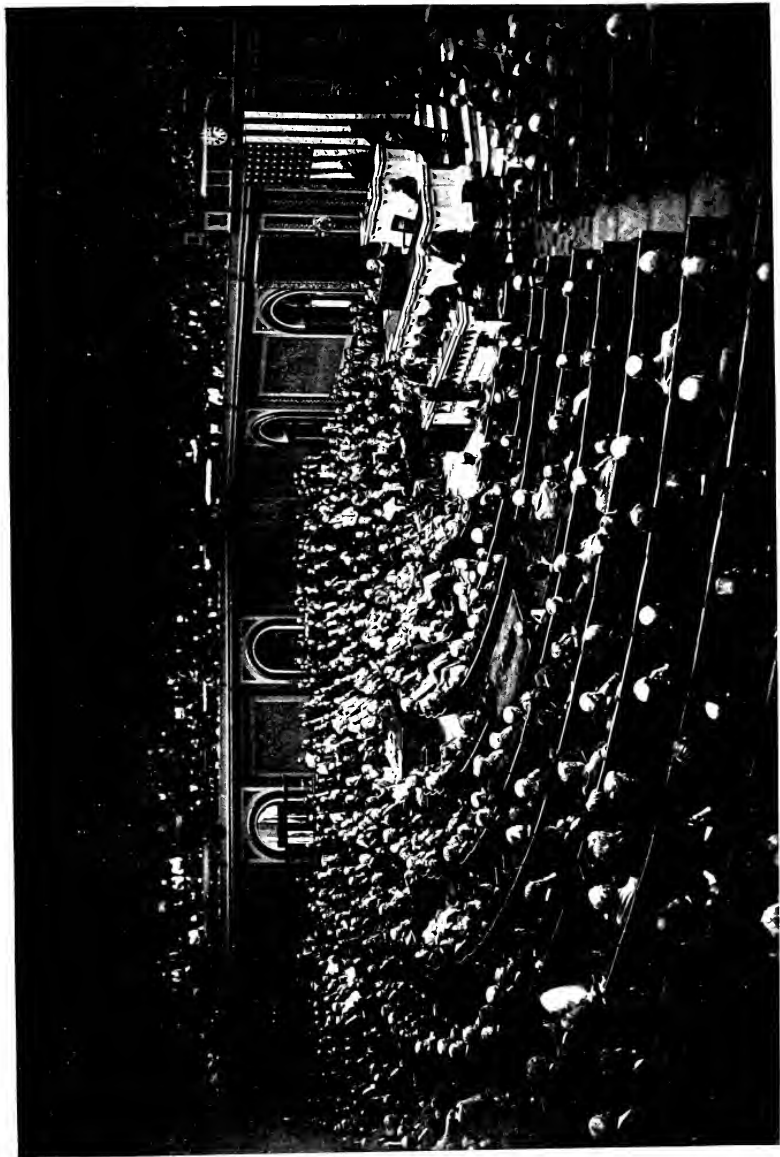
A letter from the President General, which accompanied the gift, was read to the House:

It having come to the knowledge of the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that an American flag presented to the United States House of Representatives some years ago by one of the chapters of the society has become so soiled and worn as to be unsightly, the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Management of the National Society, D. A. R., by the President General. By unanimous consent of the Board it was voted that a new flag be given by the National Society to the House of Representatives. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution present to the United States House of Representatives a flag to be hung in its august chamber. May this symbol of freedom inspire every member of the House of Representatives.

Very sincerely,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY.

The formal exercises in connection with the gift of the flag were postponed twice. Sunday, September 14th, was the anniversary of the writing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Francis



Copyright, Harris & Ewing
GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING ADDRESSING THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS, ASSEMBLED TO PRESENT ITS THANKS TO HIM AND HIS GALLANT ARMY
ABOVE THE SPEAKER'S DESK HANGS THE NEW FLAG, PRESENTED TO THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
JUST BEFORE THE PERSHING CEREMONIES TOOK PLACE

Scott Key, and as the House did not meet it was then intended to have the ceremonies on the 17th, the 132d anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. But as that day was made a legal holiday in the District of Columbia in honor of General Pershing, it was finally decided that the exercises should precede the Pershing celebration in the House on the 18th.

It happened that September 18th was the 116th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol. On that occasion George Washington marched to the Capitol with the Masons, wearing his apron as a member of the Alexandria Lodge, and helped to lay the corner-stone.

When the "Betsy Ross" flag was given to the House of Representatives in 1891 the resolutions adopted at that time were written by Mr. William Tyler Page, then clerk of the Commit-

tee on Accounts, who also drew up the resolutions of thanks passed by the House upon its acceptance of the new flag. The older resolutions presented the flag, which was then displaced, to the United States Department of Agriculture, to be placed in the department museum. This was done because the old flag represented a native agricultural product. It had been presented by the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, which was established in Philadelphia in 1880. The flag was made from native silk by the women of the California section of the National Association. It hung over the Speaker's desk from January 23, 1885, until 1901, when it was removed because the law required a flag bearing two new stars to represent the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The California silk flag had, therefore, hung in the House during the war with Spain.

D. A. R. LIBRARY

Books received at Memorial Continental Hall for the library since September 1st are:

Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1919. Albany, 1919. Gift of the Society.

Report of the American Historical Association, for 1916. 2 volumes. Washington, 1919.

History of Cape May County, New Jersey. By Lewis Townsend Stevens, 1897. Gift of Mrs. Charles S. Markley, of Oak Tree Chapter.

History of Macomb County, Michigan. By

M. A. Leeson, 1882. Gift of Mrs. Flora A. High, through the Alexander Macomb Chapter.

The following four books were the gift of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

Foxcroft, Maine (1812-1912). Centennial Celebration. Dover, 1917. Guilford, Maine (1816-1916). Centennial Celebration. Dover, 1916.

Sangerville, Maine (1814-1914). Centennial Celebration. Dover, 1914. Jackman and the Moose River Region. By John Francis Sprague. Dover, 1915.





THE HISTORY OF DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY*

By Charles Richard Williams



HE fundamental law on which the American Navy rests is the "Articles for the Government of the Navy of the United States." How important familiarity with these articles on the part of every one in the navy is regarded by the Government, is shown by the fact that the articles are required "to be hung up in some public part of the ship and read once a month to the ship's company." The articles, in fact, are the charter of the rights, the duties, the obligations, and the privileges of the officers and men in the navy—their Bible, so to say. Or we may think of the articles as the constitution of the navy, the expression of the essential governing principles in harmony with which all the innumerable rules and regulations, necessary for the direction and discipline of men engaged in the many and various duties of a modern navy, and for insuring the orderly and efficient conduct and control of naval activities, have been formulated and established.

The larger and more complex any human institution or enterprise becomes, the greater the need of regulation, of defining the precise functions, duties, and rights of the various

elements composing and conducting it. The rules that were sufficient to govern the navy when it was composed entirely of sailing vessels of different classes, none very large according to modern ideas, would be entirely inadequate under present conditions, when steam and electricity and radio communication, when armor plate, long-range guns, and high explosives, when torpedoes, airplanes, and submarines have brought about undreamed-of problems and made necessary many new varieties of specialized knowledge and skill. The modern great warship is as different from the warship of a hundred years ago as the Waldorf-Astoria from the old Astor House, or as the Baldwin Locomotive Works from an old-time wagon factory. No wonder the rules and regulations of the navy, which in 1830 could be printed in a thin little volume, now make a ponderous tome of hundreds of pages. They have simply kept pace with the enormous changes in construction and equipment, in methods and activities, and the corresponding increase and variety of functions and duties.

Meanwhile, however, the fundamental law, the constitution, as I have called it, of the navy has remained in its essential quality much the same as at the very beginning of an American navy. The present articles are more

* Reprinted from the *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* with the courteous permission of its editor.

numerous and more detailed, the arrangement of them is more orderly and logical, and they display greater precision in language and definition; but there are few subjects dealt with in the very first articles that are not treated in the present articles, and in many instances in practically the same language.

The first American articles were adopted by the Continental Congress in November, 1775, more than seven months before the Declaration of Independence. They were styled "Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies." Every commander of a naval vessel received copies and was required to post them in "public places of the ship" and cause them to be "read to the ship's company once a month." The new navy was directed and administered by a committee of Congress, the most efficient member of which was Robert Morris. The committee, in assigning officers to duty, repeatedly enjoined upon them the duty of strictly obeying the articles, and usually ended its letters of instruction with some such injunction as this. "Use your people well, but preserve strict discipline; treat prisoners, if any you make, with humanity; and in all things be duly attentive to the honor and interest of America." These words are taken from a letter of August 23, 1776, to Lieutenant John Baldwin, commander of the schooner *Wasb*, one of the earliest letters of the committee still preserved in the Library of Congress. Similar injunctions are found in many other letters. At the same time, commanders were encouraged and exhorted to be bold. A letter of November 1, 1776, to Captain Elisha Warren, of the continental sloop *Fly*, urges: "Although we recommend your taking good care of your vessel and people, yet we should

deem it more praiseworthy in an officer to lose his vessel in a bold enterprise than to lose a good prize by too timid a conduct." These quotations afford a very noble impression of the spirit of discipline, humanity, and enterprise which the Fathers desired should permeate and characterize the Continental Navy. They would be appropriate admonitions to naval officers at any time.

The ships of the Continental navy, few as they were, and often poorly equipped and inefficiently manned, rendered an indispensable service in the struggle for independence. If we add to these ships the vessels commissioned by the individual Colonies and the multitude of authorized privateers, probably more Americans fought during the Revolutionary War on sea than on land, and without their efforts, it is safe to say that the Colonies would have failed to win their cause or the war would have been greatly prolonged.

At the end of the war the navy simply began to fade away, the emergency for which it was created having passed. By 1785 the last ship of the fleet had been disposed of. In the establishment of the new Government of the United States, no provision was made for the creation of a navy. It was not till 1798, when the activities of French privateers in the West Indies stirred the country and Congress to the need for defensive action and reprisal, that a naval department was formed and a Secretary of the Navy was added to the Cabinet. That year marks the beginning of the navy of the United States. The "Articles for the Government of the Navy," which were then adopted, were based on the articles of 1775, and the present articles, by numerous modifications, additions, and amendments, to meet the changing conditions and

requirements of the vastly enlarged service, have been developed out of the articles of 1798.

Thus, the general principles of discipline controlling the officers and men of the American navy, from the far-off days of the little sailing vessels of the Revolutionary struggle down to the present epoch of gigantic superdreadnoughts, have had continuous life and force. It ought to give any young man entering the naval service a certain thrill of elation that he becomes the heir of a long and glorious tradition, and that, in studying the articles controlling that service, he is familiarizing himself with regulations some of which, couched in almost exactly the same words, were obeyed by John Paul Jones and were read to the ship's company of the *Bonhomme Richard*.

The "Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies," the source or basis, as I have said, of all subsequent "Articles for the Government of the Navy," were adopted by the Continental Congress on November 28, 1775. They had been framed or compiled by John Adams, always a devoted and intelligent advocate of a navy. He had had no maritime experience, but he was a very eminent lawyer and, doubtless, in his legal practice at the important port of Boston, had had occasion to learn much of the laws of the sea. At any rate, he had great good sense and knew where to look for information and precedents. Of course, he did not attempt to frame a code of rules out of hand. That would have been quite impossible for any landsman, however wise and learned, to accomplish. The result of such an attempt could only have been ridiculous. Indeed, laws of any sort are seldom made that way. They usually are based upon

or grow out of previous enactments or court interpretations; or they put into formal expression well-established rules of conduct that have almost gained the force of law; or they extend the application of accepted legal principles to correct new abuses or to meet new and novel conditions.

Very naturally, therefore, John Adams had recourse to the articles governing the British navy—the navy up to that time of the American Colonies as much as of the British Islands. Many Americans had served in the British navy; British maritime law, like the common law, was the law of the Colonies. British naval law and traditions must have been familiar, in a general way at least, to most of the seafaring population of America—the population from which the officers and men of the new navy were to be drawn. In the absence of any legislation by the Continental Congress, therefore, the officers of American war vessels would, doubtless, as a matter of course have followed the rules and precedents of the British service. What John Adams did was to adopt from the British articles the rules that he considered essential, modifying them where necessary to meet American exigencies or ideas. John Paul Jones is sometimes spoken of as the father of the American navy. But John Adams was certainly the father of it on its administrative side. And it must not be forgotten that it was under his administration, as President, that the Navy Department was created and the foundation of the United States navy was laid.

Considered with reference to the needs and conditions of the time of their promulgation, the articles of 1775 may be characterized as reasonably comprehensive and satisfactory. If

fairly obeyed and administered, according to their spirit as well as their letter, they were sufficient to define the rights and duties of officers, to secure fair and just treatment of the men, and to procure honest and faithful service for the Government. The articles consist of something more than forty paragraphs. All together they fill not much more than a third of the space occupied by the present articles.

They contain certain paragraphs as to the food and pay of the men that now have no place in the fundamental law of the navy. The food allowance for each day is precisely specified. For example: "Sunday—one pound bread, one pound beef, one pound potatoes or turnips." "Wednesday—one pound bread, two ounces butter, four ounces cheese, and one-half pint of rice." Beef and pork alternated as the meat ration, and fresh fish was served in addition, when the ship happened to be "in such places where fish is to be had," and the men detailed by the captain to go fishing had good luck. Moreover, every man was entitled to "half a pint of rum every day, and discretionary allowance on extra duty and in time of engagement." It is easy to imagine what the Jackies meant when they spoke of a generous-spirited officer as a man of fine discretion! The allowance of rum was continued until 1862. In lieu of it, the pay of the Jackies was slightly increased. This mitigated the Government's offense, but did not completely appease the thirsty subjects of it. They had a song at the time reflecting their state of mind, the refrain of which was:

"They raised our pay six cents a day,
But stopped our grog forever!"

The salaries fixed by the articles were not such as could exactly be described

as munificent, even for the simpler and more frugal days of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Captains received thirty-two dollars a month; surgeons, twenty-one and one-third dollars; lieutenants, masters, and chaplains, twenty; minor officers from fifteen to eight; and able seamen, six and two-third dollars a month. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there was often great difficulty in getting sufficient crews, that captains were constantly exhorted by the Marine Committee to use their best endeavor to enlist men at any West Indian port they visited or from the prizes they might take, and that men of low character and little or no sea experience sometimes formed the majority of a ship's company. Service on board privateers was more attractive to most able seamen as promising less hazard and larger pecuniary rewards. It is only fair to say, however, that it was the expectation of Congress and the hope of the men on entering the naval service, that the official salaries should be substantially supplemented by the capture of prizes. And this expectation and hope were in very many cases justified by the event. In the two years, 1776 and 1777, for example, ships of the Continental navy captured more than one hundred and twenty prizes.

Taken as a whole, the articles of 1775 are more general in their terms than the present articles. They do not go into such detail either in defining the duties of officers or in specifying the various possible crimes, misdemeanors, and breaches of discipline that might occur on shipboard. But certain specifications are most interesting. The third article reads:

"If any shall be heard to swear, curse, or blaspheme the name of God,

the commander is strictly enjoined to punish them for every offense by causing them to wear a wooden collar, or some shameful badge, for so long time as he shall judge proper. If he be a commissioned officer, he shall forfeit one shilling for each offense, and a warrant or inferior officer sixpence. He who is guilty of drunkenness, if a seaman, shall be put in irons until he is sober, but if an officer, he shall forfeit two days' pay."

Under the present articles, these offenses, along with "any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," are made subject to "such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge." The present system is more humane; but that of 1775 was quite in harmony with the times, when the whipping-post and the public stocks were familiar sights, and people found joy in heaping contumely on petty offenders against law and good morals.

The fourth article provides: "No commander shall inflict any punishment upon a seaman beyond twelve lashes upon his bare back with a cat of nine tails; if the fault shall deserve a greater punishment, he is to apply to the commander-in-chief of the navy in order to the trying of him by a court-martial and in the meantime he may put him under confinement." One would suppose that twelve lashes on the bare back—"well laid on," as the ancient phrase ran—of a scourge consisting of nine lashes of knotted cord, would be punishment sufficient for any act of misconduct that could properly be spoken of as a "fault," to satisfy even the most severe martinet's sense of justice. But in the British navy thirty and more lashes were not uncommon. Even three or four hundred lashes were on occasion adjudged, though probably

no man survived to receive that number; and the victims of cruel flogging sometimes were left mangled and crippled for the rest of their miserable lives. Flogging was continued in the American navy until 1862, when it disappeared along with rum.

The more serious offenses were to be dealt with by a court-martial. Those distinctly specified were, embezzling or stealing any of the ship's equipment or supplies, faint-heartedness in action, desertion of duty or station "while the enemy is in sight or in time of action," inciting or engaging in mutiny, uttering seditious words, striking an officer, quarreling or fighting, sleeping on watch or other neglect of duty, murder, robbery, and theft. Only for murder was the penalty of death mandatory. It might be adjudged in cases of desertion in action or mutiny, but was never to be executed until confirmed by the commander-in-chief.

Under the present articles a court-martial is authorized to adjudge the punishment of death for twenty-two different offenses, though the death penalty is in no case mandatory. But the articles of 1775 had a general clause to cover all offenses that were not particularly specified. This clause declares: "All other faults, disorders, and misdemeanours which shall be committed on board any ship belonging to the thirteen United Colonies, and which are not herein mentioned, shall be punished according to the laws and customs in such cases at sea." Here was a grant of sweeping authority to maintain discipline and good order and to execute justice by appealing to the mandates of what might be called the ancient common law of the sea. Doubtless under this ancient law some of the unnamed offenses were punishable by

death. But the rights of the individual were safeguarded by the article which declared: "If any person shall apprehend he has just cause of complaint, he shall quietly and decently make the same known to his superior officer, or to the captain, as the case may require, who shall take care that justice be done."

Everything just set forth is found, if not in the same form, in substance in the present articles, except the recognition of the binding force of the ancient "laws and customs of the sea." Instead of this there is a vastly enlarged list of possible offenses—about all that one could think of as ever likely to be committed—and then, to provide against possible contingencies, we have Article 22: "All offenses committed by persons belonging to the Navy which are not specified in the foregoing articles shall be punished as a court-martial may direct." But "no sentence of a court-martial, extending to the loss of life [just as of old], or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, shall be carried into execution until confirmed by the President,"—who is the commander-in-chief of the navy.

Many of the present articles, like the one just quoted, are, as I have already said, in almost exactly the same language as the corresponding articles of 1775. Further illustrations will make this clear. An article of 1775 reads: "Any master-at-arms who shall refuse to receive such prisoner or prisoners as shall be committed to his charge, or having received them, shall suffer him or them to escape, or dismiss them without orders for so doing, shall suffer in his or their stead, as a court-martial shall order and direct." A paragraph of the present Article 8 makes subject to "such punishment as a court-martial may adjudge" any person who,

"when rated or acting as a master-at-arms, refuses to receive such prisoners as may be committed to his charge, or, having received them, suffers them to escape, or dismisses them without orders from the proper authority." The latter is more precise and grammatical than the former, but is clearly the same article worked over. The same is true of Article 25 which reads: "No man who may command by accident, or in the absence of the commanding officer, except when such commanding officer is absent for a time by leave, shall inflict any other punishment than confinement." This is hardly better expressed than the sixth article of 1775 from which it is taken, namely. "The officer who commands by accident of the captain's or commander's absence (unless he be absent for a time, by leave) shall not order any correction but confinement."

Note also how exactly the article of 1775 regarding the sickbay is followed by the present article. The former reads: "A convenient place shall be set apart for sick or hurt men, to which they are to be removed with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon shall advise the same to be necessary, and some of the crew shall be appointed to attend and serve them, and to keep the place clean." The language of the latter is: "Every commanding officer shall cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed, with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon so advises, and shall direct that some of the crew attend them and keep the place clean."

The most striking instance of practical identity is that in the case of the first article, which gives the keynote of the animating spirit of the naval

service. The wording of 1775 was: "The commanders of all ships and vessels belonging to the thirteen United Colonies are strictly required to shew in themselves a good example of honor and virtue to their officers and men, and to be very vigilant in inspecting the behaviour of all such as are under them, and to discountenance and suppress all dissolute, immoral, and disorderly practices, and also such as are contrary to the rules of discipline and obedience, and to correct those who are guilty of the same, according to the usage of the sea."

This is so nobly expressed that it was not easy to make any improvement. It appears as the present first article with hardly more than absolutely necessary changes. Now it reads: "The commanders of all fleets, squadrons, naval stations, and vessels belonging to the Navy are required to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination; to be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all persons who are placed under their command; to guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices, and to correct, according to the laws and regulations of the Navy, all persons who are guilty of them; and any such commander who offends against this article shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

In place of the earlier "all ships and vessels belonging to the thirteen United Colonies," we now have "all fleets, squadrons, naval stations, and vessels belonging to the Navy." Commanders in 1775 were "strictly required to show in themselves a good example," etc. Now the "strictly" is omitted. The example in 1775 was to be of "honor and virtue," which are comprehensive terms; but now it is to be of "virtue,

honor, patriotism, and subordination." "To their officers and men" is omitted, as superfluous, as is "very" before "vigilant." "Behaviour" is replaced with "conduct," a change in the fashion of speech merely; "to discountenance and suppress" yields to the better phrase, "to guard against and suppress." "Disorderly" is omitted, as is also "such [practices] as are contrary to the rules of discipline and obedience," it evidently being thought that "dissolute and immoral practices" is sufficiently comprehensive. Now, moreover, correction of persons guilty of these practices must be "according to the laws and regulations of the Navy," not as in 1775 "according to the usage of the sea." The present articles nowhere recognize the ancient "usage of the sea" as now of binding force. The present article ends with providing for a court-martial for any commander that offends against it; a provision that John Adams would have thought unneeded, as being a thing of necessary implication. But with all these changes in detail, I venture to say that the reading of the first article of 1775 makes exactly the same impression as that of the present first article.

It is noteworthy, also, that the second article in each case relates to religious services. In a sense one might call this the first article, regarding what is numbered first as really a preamble to all that follows, something like the preamble to the Constitution. The religious article of 1775 reflects the more assiduous practice of religious exercises which was characteristic of the times, in requiring commanders "to take care that divine service be performed twice a day on board, and a sermon preached on Sundays, unless bad weather or other extraordinary

accidents prevent it." The present article only requires "divine service to be performed on Sunday, whenever the weather and other circumstances allow it." This position of prominence of the article relating to religion goes back to very ancient times; beyond the period when formal articles were first adopted for the government of the British navy. Always men of the Anglo-Saxon race have acknowledged the divine government of the world, and the duty of public worship; have known that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." It is in this spirit that in the present second article "it is earnestly recommended to all officers, seamen, and others in the naval service diligently to attend at every performance of the worship of Almighty God." And it was in this spirit that the famous Samuel Pepys, for half a lifetime a most faithful, intelligent, and efficient administrator of the British navy, wrote, near the end of the seventeenth century, the concluding paragraphs of his "Memoirs Touching the Royal Navy." He was convinced "that integrity and general (but unpracticed) knowledge are not alone sufficient to conduct and support a navy." Neither would "experience alone and integrity, unaccompanied with vigour of application, assiduity, affection, strictness of discipline, and method" suffice. What was needed was a "strenuous conjunction of all these" qualities. And yet even under such conditions the British navy "even at its zenith, did and suffered sufficient to teach us that there is Something above both that and us that governs the world. To which (Incomprehensible) alone be glory."

The British articles on which Adams

drew were those which had been adopted by Parliament in 1749. In the most important respects the Adams articles follow their British originals, not only in substance, but also in language and in sequence of topics. But these British articles of 1749 did not originate in that year. They had a long history of development behind them.

From the fact that Great Britain is an island there was doubtless never a period of time when Britons did not on occasion put forth to sea with warlike purpose. But to the very end of the Middle Ages there was no regularly constituted navy that had a continuous existence. In return for certain commercial privileges, the Cinque Ports along the Channel—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which other nearby ports were later added—were under obligation to furnish the king on his demand with fifty-seven vessels for war use. These were to serve for fifteen days in any one year at their own expense. They could be retained in service at a moderate fixed rate of pay as long as they were needed. In addition to this, the king could draft or impress into his service any ships—even those of foreign nations—that happened to be in any port of the realm. It was, therefore, possible to get together pretty expeditiously a sort of naval militia when an emergency arose. The king himself usually had a few ships of his own. They were literally his own property, built and maintained out of his privy purse. In times of peace they were hired out for purposes of trade. A king at his death disposed of them by will, sometimes directing that they be sold in settling up his private estate. About the beginning of the thirteenth century we have the first definite sign of anything like naval

administration when King John appointed a "Keeper of the King's Ships." It is not unlikely that some similar functionary had previously been designated to have charge of the king's ships. This keeper of King John is the remote ancestor or prototype of the present Lords of the Admiralty. This is the oldest known administrative officer of the navy. Known later as "Keeper and Governor of the King's Ships" and as "Clerk of the King's Ships," he exercised control until the middle of the sixteenth century. But during all this time it is to be remembered that the king's ships were not a national navy.

There is no indication, as Mr. Oppenheim points out in his "Administration of the Royal Navy," that the early kings had any conception of the value of a navy as a militant instrumentality like an army; or of the importance of its continuous maintenance and readiness for use. Society was based on a military organization which recognized no use for a navy except in a subordinate and dependent character. Fleets were improvised, as occasion demanded, to transport troops, to keep open communications, or to meet enemy fleets already at sea; but the real work of defense or conquest was the duty of the men at arms that they carried. There was no comprehension of the ceaseless pressure that a navy can exercise, and the disbanding of a fleet followed promptly on its return from a successful exploit.

Under such conditions, when the operations of a naval force were of a temporary and fitful character and wholly subordinate to the military service of the kingdom, when the ships employed were for the most part commercial vessels, only withdrawn from peaceful pursuits to serve the state in

an emergency, there was no need for permanent naval administrative machinery, and no special laws were required for the government or control of the officers and men who sailed these temporary war ships. These officers and men, the same as when engaged in commerce, were governed by the general maritime law of the time and by the ancient customs and usage of the sea. A compilation or code of maritime law was made in the twelfth century by Eleanor of Guise, the mother of Richard Cœur de Lion. This was known as the "Laws of Oléron," taking its title from the name of a large island off the west coast of France which was an important shipping centre of the time. This code was long held authoritative in defining and regulating the rights and duties of shipowners, masters, and seamen.

The very first rules made by an English king to apply specifically to discipline on naval ships were issued by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1190, when he was passing through France on his way to join his fleet at Marseilles in order to sail for the Holy Land. The most important rules number only six, and very likely, merely gave definite expression to customs already well established. They are sufficiently curious and interesting, as reflecting the spirit of the time, to demand our attention. In effect, as given by Clowes in his "History of the Royal Navy," they were:

"Anyone that should kill another on board ship should be tied to the dead body and thrown into the sea.

"Anyone that should kill another on land should be tied to the dead body and buried with it in the earth.

"Anyone lawfully convicted of drawing a knife or other weapon with intent to strike another, or of striking another so as to draw blood, should lose his hand.

"Anyone striking another with the hand, no blood being shed, should be dipt thrice in the sea.

"Anyone uttering opprobrious or contumelious words to the insulting or cursing of another should, on each occasion, pay one ounce of silver to the injured person.

"Anyone lawfully convicted of theft should have his head shaved and boiling pitch poured upon it, and feathers or down should then be strewn upon it, for the distinguishing of the offender; and upon the first occasion he should be put on shore."

The barbarity of the most of the penalties herein prescribed was in entire keeping with contemporaneous methods of executing justice. The last of the six rescripts shows that the gentle practice of tarring and feathering, still resorted to on occasion by lawless White-caps and Night-riders in administering rough and ready punishment on persons that have offended the moral sense or political prejudices of a community, is of very ancient, not to say honorable, pedigree.

About the middle of the fourteenth century what is known as the "Black Book of the Admiralty" was compiled. It is written in Norman French, which was still the language of the court and of legal proceedings. This book defines with great detail the duties of an admiral. He was to appoint his lieutenants and other officers; was to get his fleet together by impressing ships found at the various ports; and was to enlist crews to man the ships. In other words, the entire power of creating a navy was for the time being entrusted to him. It was made his duty to administer justice "according to the law and ancient custom of the sea"—that phrase which is constantly recurring

through the centuries. It was ordered that no seaman was to be beaten or ill-used. Offenders were to be brought by the captain or master to the admiral to be dealt with according to the law of the sea. Search was to be made in ports entered for thieves who stole ship's gear. A man convicted by a jury of twelve men of stealing an anchor or a boat worth 21*d* was to be hanged; one that stole a buoy rope fastened to an anchor was to be hanged, whatever the value. Stealing an oar or other petty thing subjected a man on conviction by a jury to forty days' confinement for the first offense, six months' for the second offense, and hanging for the third offense. If a man that began a quarrel injured his opponent he had with other amends to pay a fine of five pounds to the king or lose the hand which struck the blow, unless the king or the high admiral granted grace. The Black Book contained many other ordinances relating to the disposition of prizes, the duties of impressed ships, and other topics. These ordinances continued to be the general regulations governing naval service for generations.

It was the sixteenth century that saw the beginning of the British navy as a thoroughly established and continuous force. This was during the reigns of Henry VIII and his great daughter Elizabeth. Continuity of policy and efficient administration were made possible by Henry VIII's creation in 1546 of the Navy Board. This became a vigorous governmental instrumentality under Elizabeth, and the brilliant achievements of the navy in war and the distant voyages of bold navigators during her reign founded, as Mr. Oppenheim says, "the school of successful seamanship of which was born the confident daring and self-reliance

still prescriptive in the royal and merchant services."

In all this time, however, no special code of law was adopted by the Government for regulating and controlling the service of the navy. Ships still sailed under the ancient law and customs of the sea. But evidently there did exist or there were formulated by individual commanders certain particular regulations for the maintenance of order on ship-board. Under Henry VIII it was ordered that these regulations should be "set in the main-mast in parchment to be read as occasion shall serve." In these regulations we have the ancient rules of Richard that a murderer should be tied to the corpse of his victim and thrown into the sea; and that a man that drew a weapon on the captain should lose his right hand. And there was this fiendish penalty for a man guilty of sleeping for the fourth time on watch: He was to be tied to the bowsprit, furnished with a biscuit, a can of beer, and a knife. There he was to be left, having the choice of starvation or of cutting his bonds and dropping into the sea. A thief was simply to be ducked two fathoms under and then to be towed ashore at the stern of a boat and ignominiously dismissed.

It became the custom for admirals on assuming command or setting out on a particular enterprise to issue a series of regulations for the ships of their fleet. Just when this custom originated is not known. One of the earliest documents of this sort now in existence was promulgated in 1596 by the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard of Effingham, joint commanders of the Cadiz Expedition. No doubt it was modelled on former regulations by other admirals. It is styled "Instructions and Articles to be observed by every

Captain and chief officer of the Navy," and, in order that these might be generally known, captains are "straitly charged and commanded to give order that, at Service time, they may be openly read twice every week." Such public reading was necessary in that epoch, even though the articles were posted on the main-mast, because few seamen then could read. It is continued to the present day in spite of the fact that nowadays practically everybody can read. These "articles" number twenty-nine. In them one may discover the germ at least of many of the present articles. The very first one orders religious services "twice every day, except urgent cause enforce the contrary," and forbids religious disputes. This foremost place given to commanding religious services has continued, as I have said before, down to the present time. Swearing, dicing, and the like disorders are to be forbidden, "wherein you shall avoid God's displeasure and win His favor." Stealing is to be severely punished; if great, to be reported to the commander-in-chief, to be punished by martial law. The captains are to take special care to preserve the food supply, to guard against the danger of fire, to preserve the powder from spoil and waste, and to see to it that the ship is "kept clean daily, and sometimes washed." Rules for sailing and signals, for the treatment of prizes, and for the care of the sick are provided. The watch was to "be set every night by eight of the clock, either by trumpet or drum, and singing the Lord's Prayer, some of the Psalms of David, or clearing the glass." No person should dare strike any officer on pain of death; anyone striking any inferior person was to be punished according to the offense by death or

otherwise. And "no report or talk should be raised in the Fleet wherein any officer or gentleman in the same may be touched in reputation," except on pain of severe punishment.

It is to be noted that in these "Instructions" the death penalty is prescribed for very few offenses, but they do not cover the whole ground, the general enforcement of discipline being regulated by the ancient law and customs of the sea. Under those, great severity and inhumanity were allowed, and seem, under Elizabeth and her successors, to have become more common and recognized characteristics of the ordinary discipline. Perhaps this was due to the downward progress of the sailors in self-respect and social estimation. At least, that is the opinion of Mr. Oppenheim. This historian writes of the barbarous punishments of this period in these words: "Prayer was said twice daily—before dinner, and after the psalm sung at setting the evening watch; and anyone absent was liable to twenty-four hours in irons. Swearing was punished by three knocks on the forehead with a boatswain's whistle, and smoking anywhere but on the upper deck, 'and that sparingly,' by the bilboes. [These were irons or stocks, more or less heavy, and pinching more or less closely according to the enormity of the offense or the caprice of the officer.] The thief was tied up to the capstan, 'and every man in the ship shall give him five lashes with a three-stringed whip on his bare back.' This is, I think, the first mention of any form of cat. The habitual thief was after flogging dragged ashore astern of a boat and ignominiously dismissed with the loss of his wages. The brawling and fighting offender was ducked three times from the yardarm,

and similarly towed ashore, and discharged; while for striking an officer he was to be tried for his life by twelve men, but whether shipmates or civilians is not said. If a man slept on watch, three buckets of water were to be poured upon his head and into his sleeves; and anyone, except, 'gentlemen or officers' playing cards or dice incurred four hours of manacles. It is suggestive to read that 'no man presume to strike in the ship but such officers as are authorized.'

The method of ducking was not particularly gentle. A rope was tied under the arms, about the middle, and under the breech of the victim. He was hoisted to the end of the yardarm whence he was violently let fall into the sea. Then he was hauled up and the process repeated the requisite number of times. If his offense was considered especially heinous he was also drawn under the keel of the ship and while there a great gun was fired over his head to increase his terror. The dreadful bowsprit starve-or-drown penalty was still awarded to the man guilty of sleeping four times on watch.

Under James I flogging became so common that we are told "some sailors do believe in good earnest that they shall never have a fair wind until the poor boys be duly whipped every Monday morning." The barbarous punishments of ducking, keel-hauling, tongue scraping, and tying up with weights hung around the neck "till heart and back be ready to break" continued to be common. And, under the Commonwealth, for drunkenness, swearing and uncleanness, a carpenter's mate was ordered among other penalties to receive ten lashes at the side of *each* flag-ship. This was the first punishment of its kind. Later it developed into the

devilish torture of flogging around the fleet, which was common in the reign of Charles II, and was not abandoned till comparatively recent times. One cannot read the details of this monstrous practice without disgust and horror, and most of all, amazement at the callous inhumanity of our ancestors.

Sometimes peculiarly disgusting and humiliating punishments were devised. For example, a chaplain, who was on his own admission no saint, writes June 24, 1765, in a matter-of-fact way and with no sign of being himself in the least indignant, as follows: "This day two seamen that had stolen a piece or two of beef were thus shamed: they had their hands tied behind them, and themselves tied to the main-mast, each of them a piece of raw beef tied about their necks in a cord and the beef bobbing before them like the knot of a cravat; and the rest of the seamen came one by one and rubbed them over the mouth with the raw beef; and in this posture they stood two hours." And on a later date he writes: "A seaman had twenty-nine lashes with a cat of nine tails and was then washed with salt water for stealing our carpenter's mate's wife's ring."

The proclaiming of rules and regulations for the government of their fleets by admirals on their assumption of authority continued to be the regular and accepted custom. Indeed, the custom prevailed until the early years of the eighteenth century when the importance of it had long ceased to exist. Such instructions or regulations became ineffective when the occasion which had brought them forth passed, or their author laid down his office. Admirals then undoubtedly followed in the main the proclamations of their

predecessors, repeating their rules and regulations. That is the natural way with men of authority in all affairs of life in succeeding to the responsible control of a great organization. Equally, no doubt, there were multitudinous changes in modes of expression reflecting the personal taste of the author and the new fashions of speech, as well as changes of emphasis to meet new conditions. And always there were bound to be modifications, as old abuses disappeared and new arose, besides constant additions made necessary by the development of the service and the coming to the surface of new needs and new ideas of discipline. So gradually there came into existence a great body of these admirals' codes or articles, very similar, to be sure, in their main features, but growing clearer and more precise with the lapse of time. In them were to be found the essential principles of naval discipline.

But it was not till Cromwell's time that Parliament passed a law for the general government of the navy. In March, 1649, it adopted rules for the government of the Earl of Warwick's fleet. Three years later these rules were somewhat recast and modified and made to apply to the whole navy. These, therefore, were the first British Articles of War, specifically to be characterized as such, though they contained nothing that had not in substance, at least, already been enforced in the navy under the authority of commanding officers. But here was a code of law, formally adopted by Parliament, to be of universal and continuing authority. It had the sanction not of the commander-in-chief only, but of the nation. This code, therefore, is the remotest formal ancestor of our American

articles. It is especially agreeable to us to know that it originated when that great republican, Oliver Cromwell, ruled the destinies of England and added to the glory of her naval power.

Not long after the Restoration—in 1661—these articles, with some few changes and additions, were reënacted. In 1749, just one hundred years after the adoption of Cromwell's first articles, Parliament adopted new articles. These were the articles on which John Adams drew. Nearly one hundred years passed again, when Parliament, in 1847, enacted the present articles. But "the groundwork of all subsequent modifications, which experience has shown to be necessary down to the present day," was laid by the first articles, those adopted in Cromwell's time. Even much of the phraseology of the earliest articles recurs in the British and American articles of to-day.

The Cromwell articles number thirty-nine. The first enjoins religious service—just as former "instructions" and all later enactments have done. The second forbids words or actions "in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners." Religion and good morals have thus always been put at the forefront of discipline in both the British and the American navies. Of Cromwell's thirty-nine articles, thirteen prescribe the death penalty for specified offenses, and twelve others make death an optional penalty. But while the code was so severe in its terms, it was enforced with mercy and discretion. Up to the time of the Restoration there is no known instance of the death penalty being carried out. Three men of the *Portland* convicted of mutiny in 1653—during wartime—escaped with the savage but comparatively

mild punishment of standing one hour with their right hands nailed to the main-mast and with halters about their necks. Three of their fellow mutineers were allowed to go after receiving thirty lashes.

In general, it may be said that the Cromwell articles traverse much the same ground and in much the same way as the articles of 1747, and so, of course, as the first American articles—those compiled by John Adams. How persistent the very words of an article and the order of their use may be is shown by a comparison of Article 12 of the code of 1747 with paragraph 13 of Article 4 of the present American code. It was under this Article 12 that the unfortunate Admiral Byng, after he failed in 1756 in the relief of Minorca, was convicted by a court-martial and suffered death; unjustly as is now the universal judgment. Article 12 fixed the death penalty, and that alone, for "every person in the fleet," convicted by a court-martial, "who through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection shall in time of action withdraw, or keep back, or not come into fight," etc.

The worst that Byng was guilty of was bad judgment; of deciding that his fleet was too weak to justify him in making further effort against the French fleet. Loyal and brave as he undoubtedly was, he was evidently the kind of man,

"Who either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small
That dares not put it to the touch
To gain or lose it all."

Byng's execution caused a vast uproar of disapproval, and the article was soon after modified so as to allow a lesser penalty than death at the option of the court-martial. This is the case

under our code. But note how closely the language of our article coincides with that of the British: "Any person in the naval service who in time of battle displays cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, or withdraws from or keeps out of danger to which he should expose himself."

Even after the articles were adopted, commanders of fleets kept on issuing codes of instructions and rules, covering details of service and discipline. Finally, effort was made to digest and codify these innumerable rules and to make a clear and comprehensive set of regulations conformable to accepted principles of naval usage. So in 1731 appeared the first issue of "The King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions." This code has been revised from time to time to conform with modern ideas and conditions, but remains in substance much what it was when first issued. Naturally, this code has had its influence on the development of similar regulations for the American navy.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the two greatest navies in the world are practically alike in their organization, in the principles that animate and control their efforts, and in their ideals of service. Until less than a century and a half ago they have a common history and ancestry, stretching back into the dimness of the Middle Ages. Their conceptions of service and discipline like the principles of freedom, have

"broadened slowly down
From precedent to precedent,"—

and from precisely the same precedents. Moreover, because Britons and Americans possess similar mental and moral characteristics, they have constantly, though sometimes unconsci-

ously, absorbed much from each other, and so the development of their navies has been in nearly all respects along parallel lines. As a consequence of this fact, an officer of either navy soon feels perfectly at home on a ship of the other. He would have little to learn before he would feel completely at ease in performing the duties of his rank under the other's flag. Ships of the two navies in recent months have worked together without friction or jealousy and with perfect understanding and rivalry of effort, no matter whether for the time being the admiral directing their courses owed allegiance to the White Ensign or to the Stars and Stripes.

The Articles of War do not present a theme calculated to excite eloquent speech. But this cursory survey of the long history of their development proves in a very striking manner, as it seems to me, that

"We that are to-day
Live of the life that long has passed away."

The rules of the greatest and most glorious game in the world are not a thing of yesterday or the day before. They were born of the travail and the trial of ages; they are the result of centuries of experience and experiment; heated at the forge of battle, hammered into shape on the anvil of practical knowledge; tested and approved by great heroes of the sea. Any man in the navy that has a heart to understand and appreciate the spiritual in life must breathe freer and walk with a firmer step when he recalls that he is obeying the same laws that Rodney, Nelson and Napier obeyed; that he is under the same discipline that Decatur, McDonough, Perry, Dahlgren, Porter, Farragut, Dewey, and a host of other patriots honored and made illustrious.



THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce
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PART III* REORGANIZING THE ARMY

BEFORE leaving entirely the subject of the army of the Colonies which invested the city of Boston and fought the battle of Bunker Hill, a battle which at the time the British journals compared in importance and fatalities to the battles of Minden and Quebec, we would call attention to a statement regarding this army contained in a letter written by John Adams.

“The army at Cambridge was not a National army, for there was no nation. It was not an United States army, for there were no United States. It was not an army of united Colonies, for it could not be said in any sense that the Colonies were united. The centre of their union, the Congress of Philadelphia, had not adopted nor acknowledged the army at Cambridge. It was not a New England army, for New England had not associated. New England had no legal legislature, nor any common executive authority, even upon the

principles of original authority, or even of original power in the people. Massachusetts had her army, Connecticut her army, New Hampshire her army, and Rhode Island her army. These four armies met at Cambridge, and imprisoned the British army in Boston. But who was the sovereign of this united, or rather congregated, army, and who its commander-in-chief? It had none. Putnam, Poor, and Greene were as independent of Ward as Ward was of them.”

These were the collective forces from which General Washington endeavored to evolve a united or Continental army.

Immediately upon assuming command, the General issued orders for stricter discipline among the men and began a general reorganization of the troops. A few days after he took command, about the middle of July, the southern riflemen began to arrive in camp, eventually forming a full regiment, including the famous rifle corps of General, then Captain, Morgan. These men were described “as remarkably stout, hardy men, dressed in white

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frocks or rifle shirts and round hats, and were skillful marksmen."

During the succeeding months various skirmishes took place between the Americans and British, but both sides seem to have maintained themselves mainly in a position of defense. The British fortified themselves within the city and the Americans without, so that eventually all approaches to the city were strongly protected from any attack, with one exception, which a contemporary declares "seemed to have been left intentionally unprotected in order to tempt the British to make an effort to break the blockade."

Circulars from the American camp were constantly finding their way into the British camp, contrasting the conditions of the two camps. And meantime, Washington was in daily and nightly expectation of an attack from the British and was especially distressed over the scarcity of powder, despite the efforts to secure a supply from the neighboring Colonies. In addition to this cause for an inactive policy, the American army was hampered in the matter of enlistments. The Connecticut and Rhode Island troops had enlisted only until the first of December, and those of Massachusetts until the first of January. In September, too, one thousand men, including Morgan's Rifle Corps and two companies from Colonel Thompson's Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, were detached for the expedition against Quebec under Col. Benedict Arnold, and no arrangements had been made to replace these troops; and meanwhile, all the country was anxiously waiting to hear of an attack being made on Boston.

In October a Committee from Congress arrived at camp for a council with General Washington and committees

from the four New England Colonies, in regard to a reorganization of the army. As a result of this conference the number of men from each Colony was determined and the terms on which they could be enlisted before the tenth of the following March. Massachusetts was to furnish twenty thousand men on the same terms of pay as the army then in the field received, a coat (designated in the records as a "bounty coat"), and one month's pay in advance. This Colony was also to furnish a greater number of men in emergency. Connecticut was to furnish eight thousand men at forty shillings per month and forty shillings bounty. New Hampshire was to furnish three thousand men at forty shillings per month, without bounty, and Rhode Island was to continue its force of fifteen hundred men. With these troops in view a new organization was agreed upon which provided for the enlistment of twenty-six regiments of eight companies each, besides riflemen and artillery, and this was practically the plan agreed upon by Congress.

In July, the Continental Congress had recommended that each Colony make provision for the arming of vessels, etc., and under the general authority granted him, Washington, in September, authorized certain vessels to be equipped to capture the enemy's shipping. The first of these captains so commissioned were addressed as "Captain in the Army of the United Colonies of North America."

The reorganization of the army caused the General no little difficulty. A new arrangement of officers was necessary, and the reduction of thirty-eight regiments to twenty-six was a very delicate matter to adjust without charges of prejudice or partiality. The

question of securing a sufficient supply of provisions for the army was a problem equal to that of securing powder and ammunition. During the period which had elapsed since the beginning of hostilities, the people had become accustomed to the idea of an army in the field and the general thought of war, and the idea of political independence had been growing and was becoming a favorite proposition in the army itself, where prayers for the welfare of the king were becoming quite offensive to the rank and file. Georgia, too, had joined the cause as a Colony now, where she had heretofore been represented only by the Parish of St. Johns, and the success of the four New England Colonies in their resistance to the British army was rapidly convincing the other Colonies that, united, they could achieve complete independence.

In November of 1775 a particularly fortunate capture of a British ordnance brig placed in the possession of the Americans a quantity of arms and ammunition, but the elation over this episode was quickly banished a few weeks later by the attitude of the Connecticut troops whose term of enlistment had expired and who refused to re-enlist without a bounty and determined to go home. This action on the part of its troops was severely condemned by the people of Connecticut but the censure did not deter the soldiers from leaving camp. In this emergency three thousand Minute Men from Massachusetts and two thousand from New Hampshire were called in to fill the vacancies, and these responded promptly.

In January, 1776, the army before Boston is reported to have reached its minimum of strength. On the fourth of this month, General Washington wrote as follows: "Search the volumes

of history through, and I much question whether a case similar to ours is to be found; namely, to maintain a post against the flower of the British troops for six months together, without powder, and then to have one army disbanded, and another to be raised, within the same distance of a reinforced army. It is too much to attempt." On the same day General Greene wrote: "We have just experienced the inconveniences of disbanding an army within cannon-shot of the enemy, and forming a new one in its stead. An instance never before known." And yet under these conditions of a depleted, insufficiently armed force, the Continental Congress advised the General to make an assault upon the town "in any manner he might think expedient."

To meet this request, thirteen additional regiments of militia were requisitioned from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire to be ready by the first of February. Before these could be embodied with the regular army, however, word of the reverses in Canada were received, and three of these newly organizing regiments were deflected to reinforce General Schuyler. But the preparations to attack Boston as soon as a sufficient supply of powder could be procured were carried on. Col. Henry Knox, who had succeeded Colonel Gridley in command of the artillery, was despatched to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and supervised the transportation from these points of the quantity of ammunition which had become the property of the Americans when these strategical positions had been captured by the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen and Seth Warner.

In the meantime, reinforcements for the British had arrived in Boston, and in January Sir Henry Clinton and a

small force had sailed on a secret mission. Washington supposed their objective was New York and despatched General Lee to New York to put that city in the best possible position for defense. Clinton's object, however, was North Carolina, the British ministry claiming to have been assured that "the inhabitants of the southern Colonies would join the King's army," and Clinton was ordered to destroy any town that refused submission. These conditions made the Commander-in-Chief more than anxious to make a successful attack upon Boston, and the latter part of February, Colonel Knox having succeeded in his herculean task of transporting cannon, mortars, and ammunition across the mountains, on sleds, the opportune time for the long-desired attack seemed to have arrived. Dorchester Heights were taken and fortified, but instead of offering the resistance expected the British army evacuated the city, and sailed for other ports. Fearing an attack upon New York, Washington hastily marched his army to that locality where it participated in the battle of Long Island, the retreat from New York, the battles of Harlem Heights, Fort Washington, and White Plains, and retreated across the Hudson River into New Jersey in the autumn of 1776.

While the original Continental army under the Commander-in-Chief was thus in action, the Continental Congress had proceeded with measures for additional branches and divisions of the army, and the successful prosecution of the war.

June 22, 1775, the Congress ordered that the troops, including the volunteers, be furnished with camp equipage and blankets, where necessary,

at Continental expense; and further, that the Colony of Pennsylvania should raise two more companies of riflemen which, with the six before ordered, should be formed into a battalion commanded by such officers as should be recommended by the Assembly or Convention of that Colony. This organization became known as Thompson's Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion from June 25, 1775, to January 1, 1776, when it was reorganized as the First Continental Infantry; and January 1, 1777, as the First Pennsylvania, and was under the command of Col. William Thompson. General Schuyler was placed in command of the Northern, or New York, Department, and was advised in enlisting men for the service to employ those known as "Green Mountain Boys" under such officers as they should choose. The same month the condition of North Carolina was taken into consideration, and the inhabitants were recommended to embody themselves as militia under proper officers; and if the Assembly of that Colony should think it absolutely necessary for the safety of the Colony, it was to raise a force of one thousand men which the Congress would consider as an American army and provide for their pay. Pennsylvania was to employ fifty Hussars who were to be sent forward to Washington's army. Five thousand men were to be maintained in the New York Department to secure the lakes and defend the frontiers, and in October the Hudson River was to be rendered defensible. New Jersey was also authorized to raise, at the expense of the "Continent," two battalions of eight companies each, the privates to be enlisted for a year, and instead of a bounty each private was to be allowed

a felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes; the men to find their own arms.

In November, 1775, South Carolina was authorized to keep up, at the Continental expense, for the defense of the Colony, three battalions of foot, each to consist of the same number of men and officers, and be upon the same pay and under the same regulations as the Continental army. Under the same conditions and for the same purpose, Georgia was to have one battalion, and New York was recommended to form the militia of Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster Counties into independent companies for alarm duty; and it was voted that Minute Men and Militia, while in service, should be paid at the same rate as the rest of the Continental troops. In November, also, two battalions of American Marines were authorized to be raised, "particular care to be taken that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted, but such as are good seamen." December 9, four additional battalions were to be raised by Pennsylvania, and one by the Lower Counties of the Delaware, and on the eleventh of the same month a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for furnishing the Colonies with a naval armament.

Prior to these later orders for the organization of Continental troops in July of 1775, the Congress had recommended to "the united English Colonies in North America," that all *able bodied effective* men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each Colony, be formed into regular companies of militia, the officers being chosen by the companies, and the companies to be organized into regiments; each soldier was to be furnished "with a good musket" that will carry an ounce ball, with

a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire, and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge-box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack." These men were to acquire military skill and for that purpose were to be provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of balls fitted to his gun. One-fourth of the militia in every Colony were to be selected for Minute Men, whose duty was to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance might be required, for the defense of their own or a neighboring Colony. Provision was also made for the "tender-conscience" men, as they were called, men who from religious principles could not bear arms. To these men the Congress earnestly recommended that they "contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity, to the relief of their distressed brethren, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles."

These militia organizations in the Colonies were only *recommended* by the Continental Congress, as the majority of the Colonies had already provided for such organization within their own provinces. These militia companies were intended for local protection and had their own grade of service to perform and their own muster rolls, and only in extreme emergencies were they ever called to serve in connection with the regular Continental army. They were paid by the respective Colonies and only for the time they were in actual service. Their terms of service were usually alternate months or fortnights, according to the season of the year, the longer term being in winter and the shorter term during the

spring, summer and autumn, when their services were needed at home for the planting and harvesting. Each Colony fixed its own age limit, but all agreed upon the age of sixteen for the enrollment of the youth of the land, while the limit of age for this class of service ranged from fifty years, which was general, to sixty years in Rhode Island and sixty-five in New Hampshire. The militia usually served in their own locality or Colony, while the Minute Men might be called to go to the assistance of other Colonies in emergencies. These rules of enlistment called for the *able-bodied* men, those not able to render such service were exempt, as were also certain classes of employments, as millers, doctors, ministers, and such as were locally engaged in some particular class of employment for the equipment of the army, or for other particular cause.

Each Colony also provided for the enrollment of men above the age limit

who were able-bodied and able to bear arms, and the classes exempt from the regular militia companies. The names of these men did not appear upon the muster rolls of the militia except as specially designated. They were only called out on general alarms, and in the more thickly populated communities had their own company organizations, and were variously designated as Train Bands, Alarm List Companies, Home Guards, and Exempts. Sometimes they chose for themselves more fanciful nomenclature, as one Connecticut company which was known as "The Silver Grays." The term of service for these men was limited to a few days, or during the period of the alarm, when they marched and served with the other militia, Minute Men, or State troops. And whenever called they responded with the same alacrity, and served with the same efficiency, loyalty and devotion to the cause which was characteristic of the other Revolutionary troops.

SOLVING THE CHRISTMAS PROBLEM FOR 1919

For that good friend you have known for years, to whom you like to send some token of the season's greetings—something that will add to the joy of living and serve as a pleasant reminder of your kindly thoughts of her—this year let your choice be the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

Send in *one dollar* for each subscription to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

You are at once relieved of all further

troublesome details, and another Christmas problem is solved.

The National Society will send the following embossed card to her just before Christmas:

The Daughters of the American Revolution are happy to announce to you that they have been commissioned by

with the pleasant duty of sending you the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the coming twelve-month. This gift twelve times repeated is fraught with the best wishes of the donor. The Society asks to be permitted to join respectfully in these kindly salutations.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Mount Sterling Chapter (Mount Sterling, Ohio). The early part of the year 1918-1919, influenza prevented either business or social meetings. Mount Sterling Chapter was 100 per cent. in Red Cross membership, Hostess House, Camp Sherman, Liberty Loan and Tilloloy. Seven members were chairmen, and many others served upon Red Cross committees. Ten sons, four husbands and five brothers served their country. All returned, but some bear the scars of battle. One Daughter is doing reconstruction work. Fifty-one French orphans are supported through D. A. R., and three through Fatherless Children of France.

On February 22 a Community Sing and reception for returned soldiers was given by the Chapter.

Easter flowers, fruits, jellies, fruit juices, and buttermilk were taken to Base Hospital, Camp Sherman. Beginning in June an auto load of "D. A. R. Dainties for Sick Soldiers" was taken the twentieth of each month to the hospital. By request of one of the surgeons, several dozen knitted bandages were sent to the hospital.

One of our members served as hostess at D. A. R. Lodge in July. The members of the chapter helped with entertainments at camp, and Victrola records were given. A bond for \$100 of the Victory Loan was presented the chapter by our Treasurer, Miss Frances Baldwin, and friends. One member gave a scholarship to the National Service School.

Lineage Books to date, and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, have been placed in D. A. R. Alcove in the Public Library.

Patriotic Education had charge of Story Hour for children 1918-1919, and have pledged for 1919-1920. Copies of the American's Creed were distributed in the schools..

Since November six business meetings were held, and an all-day sewing in February. Our Finance Committee was very busy earning funds for the various Chapter activities.

Spoons were given two brides—Mrs. Louise Leach Downs, bride of Lieutenant Aaron E. Downs, and Mrs. Marion Timmons Roth, bride of Dudley Roth. An ex-Regent's pin was given Mrs. Willis Jones, the outgoing Regent.

Eight new members were added the past year and one transferred to Columbus Chapter.

Mount Sterling Chapter has responded to all calls, has given its time and influence, and has purchased bonds and Thrift and War Savings Stamps of each issue.

June 12th, our fourteenth birthday, a picnic with husbands and friends, was held at High Banks, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howard Schryver, on the banks of picturesque Deer Creek.

Mount Sterling Chapter awaits the calls of the coming year.

STELLA MILLER,
Historian.

Cumberland Valley Chapter (Ida Grove, Ia.). Since our last report we have been very active in war relief, and we have 30 members. Besides knitting various garments, we made 30 cootie suits for the 88th Division, and napkins and tea towels for the Base Hospital at Camp Dodge, Des Moines. We raised money for 4 French orphans' support through a musical entertainment, and on February 22nd held a French orphan bazaar, which netted enough for the support of 14 others. The first orphan of the chapter was presented with a complete outfit; the suit, cap and leggins made from a suit of the soldier son of our Regent; shoes and other articles of clothing were also sent. Through the sale of the buttons, "Have you a chicken in France?" sufficient money was raised to maintain one chicken farm, and by the aid of the children of the rural schools we have on hand \$250 towards another. During the year we have raised more than \$1500, and are also 100 per cent. in Liberty Loans.

Our chapter has taken a foundership in the Thomasee School, pledging \$25 a year.

In September, 1918, our State Regent, Mrs.

Mann, of Onawa, gave us an informal talk, which was very interesting. We had no meetings from this time until January, 1919, on account of a quarantine, but our relief work progressed as usual.

On January 2nd our Regent invited us to her home, to celebrate the first anniversary of our organization. Patriotic Education was the topic of the afternoon.

The Regent and one delegate attended the State Conference, at Sheldon.

On April 23d, at our Soldiers' Home-coming, we exhibited a float. The auto truck and wheels were covered with bunting in the national colors; on either side were the letters D. A. R. in red, with a white background, set in wreaths of red, white and blue. The thirteen original colonies were represented by little girls dressed in white with red sashes, on which were the names of the states in white letters. The spinning wheel, guarded by

George and Martha Washington, formed the centre of the group of states. Uncle Sam drove the float, and Columbia, standing beside him, held aloft the "Stars and Stripes." In the rear the small son of a D. A. R., clad in khaki, bore our Iowa regimental flag. In front of the radiator were the flags of the Allies, and just below the historical figures of 1776, and the word "Victory."

Our last meeting for the summer was held at the country home of one of our members. After the business session the "Uses and Abuses of the Flag," as prepared by Mrs. Prentis, of the State Flag Committee, was read. We also listened to a report of the Continental Congress. Our study for next year will be history of the Revolutionary period.

(MRS.) IDA COLCORD HUBBARD,
Corresponding Secretary.

Merion Chapter (Bala, Pa.). Merion Chapter unveiled a tablet on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1919, marking the site of the Camp Ground of the Fourth Battalion of the Georgia Continentals. The Georgia troops under General Lachlin McIntosh took part in the campaign about Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War.

The Fourth Battalion, under Col. John White, encamped where Cynwyd and Bala now lie. The program was as follows: Opening address and invocation, Major Henry A. F. Hoyt, D. D., Chaplain, N. G. P. (retired), rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Lower Merion; Salute to the Flag; "America," historic paper, Mrs. Dora Harvey Develin, Regent of the Chapter; unveiling of the Tablet, by Mrs. S. Harold Croft and Mrs. Spencer D. Wright, Jr.; "Red, White and Blue;" Benediction.

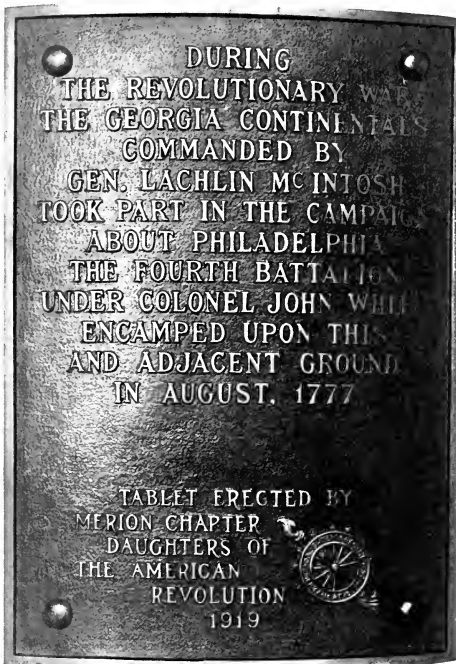
There were present representatives from the "Old Guard," the "Loyal Legion," and a number of our "boys" just re-

turned from France. "The Colors," sounded by the bugler, when the flag was removed from the tablet, was most impressive. Among the guests were the great-grandson and great-great-grandson of General McIntosh. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"During the Revolutionary War the Georgia Continentals, commanded by General Lachlin McIntosh, took part in the Campaign about Philadelphia. The Fourth Battalion, under Colonel John White, encamped upon this and adjacent ground in August, 1777. Tablet erected by Merion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1919."

The flag used at the unveiling was one of the Chapter's "Flags of 1776," and was made by the thirteen charter members in 1895.

BEULAH HARVEY WHILLDIN,
Secretary.



Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Neb.) has received 19 new members, entitling us to a prize of \$10, which was given at the State Conference by our Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dwight S. Dalby, to the chapter having the largest number of new members. We also received 5 members by transfer, and we have lost only 4 by transfer to other chapters. The chapter now numbers 210, with 4 papers still pending in Washington. Fifty-two of this number are now resident members, and this chapter is the largest in the state. We held 9 regular meetings as usual. The programs were given by prominent educators from the State University of Nebraska, who gave addresses on the different phases of the war.

On February 22nd we joined with the S. A. R. and with St. Leger Cowley Chapter, D. A. R., in a banquet at the Lincoln Hotel on Washington's Birthday.

The chapter has continued its custom of presenting to each foreigner, as he receives his full naturalization papers, a small American flag. About 100 have been given this year, at an expenditure of \$13.90. For a number of years the chapter has been devoting much attention to Americanization, including the naturalization of foreigners. In November the D. A. R. in Lincoln were instrumental in passing a constitutional amendment which will make it necessary hereafter for all persons of foreign birth to become fully naturalized before they can enjoy the rights of suffrage. Our Regent represented the chapter in the organization known as the Nebraska Woman's Legislative League, which endeavored to have passed the following bills in the 1919 session of the State Legislature, namely, Child Welfare bill, censorship of moving pictures, and the establishment of custodial farms for men and women.

For the third year we have sent \$36.50 to our French orphan, and also a Christmas gift of \$5. We subscribed \$50 to the United War Work Campaign, paid the third installment of \$25 on our \$100 pledge for the endowment fund of the Tomassee School in South Carolina, and gave \$5 to the Martha Berry School. Hundreds of garments and thousands of surgical supplies were made by members; approximately 390 hours devoted to mending for the soldiers; 498 Victrola records contributed; \$1686.50 given to the Y. M. C. A.; \$1457 to the Y. W. C. A.; \$1280 to the Knights of Columbus; \$141 to War Camp Community Service and \$178.40 distributed among various other organizations. Twelve French orphans were adopted, \$2030.50 given towards French relief, \$135 and 100 garments donated to Belgian relief, \$25 to Red Cross and 52 pairs socks were knitted from yarn distributed

to members. Out of 70 members reporting, 68 joined the Red Cross. We had 7 Red Cross captains, 1 instructor and 1 county chairman. Chapter members subscribed \$38,000 to the various Liberty Loans, and the chapter purchased a \$100 bond of the 4th issue.

The chapter has a record of 100 per cent. in the Liberty Loan of the National Society and for Tilloloy.

With the outbreak of influenza came the call for help in caring for soldiers stationed in the camps at the University City Campus, the University Farm and the Military Academy. Our members volunteered as nurses; some were in the Motor Corps, and many responded to the call for pillows, pillow cases and blankets, as well as night clothes for the men. Magazines were sent to the convalescents, and jelly donated to the hospitals. The chapter voted \$25 to be used in purchasing fruit for the sick. One member entertained 36 soldiers for dinner; various members entertained at different times 160 soldiers.

In appreciation of the improvement in our MAGAZINE, we added enough new subscribers—53—to our list to entitle us to a \$10 prize given at the State Conference by our State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Drake, to the chapter having the largest number of subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Our Regent, Mrs. Fred C. Williams, at once offered to donate this money as a nucleus of a fund to be raised for the only Real Daughter in the State, Mrs. Tewksbury, of the Plattsmouth Chapter. One hundred and fifteen dollars were raised in a few minutes.

MABEL LINDLY,
Historian.

Quemahoning Chapter (Johnstown, Pa.). Under the very efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Barnhart, the past year has been one of splendid results, but it has not been accomplished without sacrifices. Seven of us sent our sons "over there." Two of our members, Mrs. Mayer and Mrs. Bender, have 3 stars in their service pins. Miss Eliza B. Dill and Miss Lillian Maurer served as Red Cross nurses at army camps. Miss Caroline Brooks, organizer and first Regent of our chapter, was hostess at the Hostess House at Fort Leavenworth in 1917-1918 and is now doing volunteer entertaining at Long Branch, N. J. Miss Mary D. Storey, our former State Chairman of Children and Sons of the Republic, received special training in Civilian Relief work at the University of Pittsburgh, and is now doing very efficient work as Chairman of the Home Service Section of the Johnstown Chapter American Red Cross. Miss Florence Divert has been County Chairman of the



DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JUNE 6, 1919

Women's Council of National Defence. Que-mahoning Chapter has 100 per cent. membership in the Red Cross.

We have bought 3 \$100 Liberty Bonds, and have contributed \$123 toward the \$100,000 Liberty Loan Pledge of the National Society. An incomplete report shows that individual purchases were made by chapter members to the amount of \$113,250 in the first four issues. We contributed \$75.35 toward the reconstruction of Tilloloy. No. 103,855 L. L., Marguerite Mir, a girl born March 29, 1906, is our French war orphan. For Belgian relief our chapter made and donated 171 children's garments, valued at \$135.

So that D. A. R. educational work might not suffer during the war, the scholarship at the Hindman School has been continued, the chapter contributing \$50. A memorial scholarship of \$1000 was established by Pennsylvania State Conference in honor of the Pennsylvania State Daughters who saw foreign service. We donated \$50 for this purpose. The planting of trees throughout Cambria County in memory of our fallen soldiers is being promoted by our chapter.

Flag Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Kephart at Ebensburg. On Memorial and Independence Days the members participated in the city pageant. An enjoyable social was held at the Y. W. C. A. rooms on Washington's Birthday. A reception and musicale was given on May 9th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Suppes in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Barnhart, our Regent, entertained Mrs. Cook at a very prettily appointed luncheon, the other guests being the society officers. Mrs. Cook addressed a meeting on May 10th at the home of Mrs. Suppes, when work along the Americanization line was discussed.

Death has taken two of our members—Mrs. C. C. Greer and Miss Amanda Davis.

MRS. ALLAN A. BAKER,
Historian.

Waterloo Chapter (Waterloo, Iowa) held 8 regular meetings and 2 called meetings of the Board of Management during the year 1918-1919.

Our annual June picnic was held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Fairburn, May 22nd, instead of June 14th. After the dinner the time and places of meeting for the year were thoroughly discussed. Mrs. Pettit was named Chairman of the Program Committee, with Mrs. Parker and Miss McQuilken assisting. They outlined the year's work, and looked after buying of the year books. The second Friday of each month

was chosen, the Board of Management to be called at 4 o'clock, and dinner to be served at 6 o'clock, with business meeting and program to follow. The chapter membership was divided into 3 groups, each group to serve every 3 months at the regular meetings.

The first regular meeting of the year was held at the home of Mrs. C. D. Becker in September. An informal discussion on "Women in Industry" was led by Miss Blanche Stewart. The members gave \$1 each to the National Society Liberty Bond; also, 40 cents per member to enable the chapter to support another war orphan, this amount to be added to our French orphan fund.

At the November meeting, the chapter formed an auxiliary to meet every 2 weeks for Red Cross work. A committee was appointed to sell the Iowa banners in the downtown stores on Saturdays. Mrs. Pettit gave a talk on "The Blue Triangle," and Mrs. Folk gave a four minute talk on "The Coming War Drive."

In December, the annual Christmas party was held. Instead of exchanging gifts the Daughters sent a box of jellies and jams to the Base Hospital at Des Moines. The Chairman of the Flag Committee, Mrs. Becker, reported \$65.77 receipts from the sale of Iowa banners, and the amount was turned over to the State Society and proper credit given. The chapter presented Iowa banners to the East and West Side Libraries. Mrs. Charles Davis bought 14 flags and placed one in each room of the Whittier School.

In January, letters were read from Red Cross nurses overseas. Mrs. Dr. Ridenour gave a most interesting detailed account of her experiences while at the Great Lakes Training Station. Mrs. Harry T. Fisher gave a comprehensive review of her work at the "Hostess House," at Norfolk, Va. The annual Washington party was celebrated at Memorial Hall, February 22nd.

At the March meeting, a petition written to Hon. J. J. Rainbow, Speaker Arch W. McFarlane, and Representative Santee, urging them to use their best efforts for enactment of the bill into a law in regard to adopting the Iowa State banner, was presented to the chapter and signed by all present. In April, Mrs. G. W. DeWald gave a report of the State Conference, held in Sheldon.

The average attendance at meetings was 25. There are 53 members in good standing: 35 resident members and 18 non-resident members; 7 Daughters became members. Two deaths occurred during the year, Mrs. Caro Crittenden Mabie and Mrs. Ethel Graham.

(Mrs. G. W.) NELLIE JONES DEWALD,
Recording Secretary.

John Foster Chapter (Monroe, N. C.). During the last six months the regular monthly meetings, with several additional called meetings, of the chapter have been largely attended. As our chapter grows in age, it grows in strength. Since sending in our report to the National Society in January for the past year, two new names have been added to our roll, thus making a membership of twenty-five, with five prospective members. The keynote of our program has been Americanism of the Revolutionary period in North Carolina. These programs have been both delightful and instructive.

We have adopted a second French orphan, and have received several letters of appreciation from the child's mother; also three letters from reliable French people telling us of the worthiness and need of our little charge and her mother, and expressing the love the French people have for America and Americans.

Our members have contributed \$5 toward the D. A. R. University of North Carolina scholarships. Not a colossal sum, but every little bit helps.

We have knitted a convalescent robe for sick soldiers in the government hospital at Asheville. Each member knitted a square 10 by 10 inches of the color of yarn she desired. Mrs. J. R. Simpson, our oldest Daughter, and only granddaughter we have among our members, is a real "live wire." She knitted five squares in the red, white and blue, representing the United States flag, for the center and corners of the robe.

All the members of our chapter signed the petition of the committee on the "Protection of Women under International Law," which was presented at the World's Peace Conference.

The Chairman of our Red Cross canteen and ten other members are still serving our returning troop trains with untiring zeal. During July, 14,200 men were served, 98 of whom were wounded.

"The King's Highway," or the old "Three Notch Road," built by General Cornwallis during the Revolutionary

War, runs through our county. The chapter, in the near future, will erect D. A. R. markers along this old highway. The restoration of John Foster's and his consort Elizabeth Foster's burial ground, and twenty-three Revolutionary soldiers' graves scattered throughout Union County, will begin in the early fall. Our activities have been suspended during July and August, and were resumed in September.

We are glad to add a photograph and sketch of the life of our oldest member, and a granddaughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Sarah Walkup Simpson. She is one of the very few living "granddaughters" of the Revolution, and is

a member of our chapter. Mrs. Simpson is the daughter of Robert Walkup and Dorcas Montgomery and the granddaughter of Captain James Walkup, a brave Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Martha Pickens. She was born in June, 1836, on the plantation of her grandfather, James Walkup, on Waxhaw Creek, Union County, North Carolina, in a section famous as the home of William R. Davie (founder of the University of North Carolina), and as the birthplace of Andrew Jackson.

The plantation upon which Mrs. Simpson was born was the scene of the Revolutionary battle of Walkup's Mill. Her father, Robert Walkup, was an infant at the time, but an older brother of his, while hunting in the



MRS. SARAH W. SIMPSON

woods, was found by a party of Tories and tortured by them in an attempt to extort from him a confession as to the location of a pot of pewter. Her grandfather, Captain James Walkup, played a distinguished part in the battle of Walkup's Mill.

Mrs. Simpson is a daughter of the old South. She was just blooming into womanhood when the Civil War came. On October 6, 1859, she had given her hand and heart to a splendid young man of her county, Mr. Abel Belk, who proved a devoted husband; but the war left her a widow with two little boys to rear and educate. How she discharged that sacred trust amid the desolation which succeeded the war, and how amid struggles and difficulties, she clung to her ideals and impressed them on the minds of her boys, give to her character a peculiar lustre. And in her native State, she needs no higher encomium than that she is the mother of John and Henry Belk, men renowned for their piety, their liberality and their enthusiasm for every good cause, no less than for their phenomenal success in the world of business.

In 1868, Mrs. Simpson was again married, this time to Mr. John R. Simpson, of Monroe, and lived happily with him until his death in 1915. To this marriage were born two children, Mrs. George B. McClellan, of Monroe, and Dr. W. B. Simpson, a prominent physician of Abbeville, S. C.

Mrs. Simpson has lived a long and useful life, beautiful in its piety, its kindness and its simple dignity. She approaches the end, enshrined in the hearts of her friends and children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, with a spirit which time has touched only to sweeten. Her presence in the evening of her life is like a benediction to the entire community.

(MRS.) VIOLA WILSON ASHCRAFT,
Corresponding Secretary.

Tioga Point Chapter (Athens, Pa.) During the past year the chapter has added 8 new members and lost 5; 1 by transfer, 2 by resignation and 2 by death. The total membership is 165. The chapter has held 10 meetings, with an average attendance of 54.

Knitting was continued throughout the year, financial support for which was contributed by the War Chests of Waverly and Sayre, besides personal donations. Unbleached muslin was also purchased and sheets and pillow cases made and shipped to the Committee for Devastated France at New York City. Fifty dollars was sent to New York to the Committee for Devastated France, \$5 to the State Treasurer for the establishment of the diet kitchen at Camp Colt, \$5 toward the Philippine

scholarship to be maintained in memory of Pennsylvania Daughters who went overseas; \$5 toward a scholarship at Marysville School; annual donation of \$50 to the Berry School; \$21.55 for Christmas gift for Real Daughter; 2 barrels of foodstuff to the Wilkes-Barre Home for the Aged; sent 2 girls to the National Service School at Chautauqua, N. Y.; \$50 toward Liberty Bond of the National Society.

A check for \$375 was sent to the chapter for the benefit of the Museum by an anonymous donor. Other gifts include a number of valuable books and pamphlets which add greatly to the library in the chapter room; a Colonial table and a homespun cloth. Many relics of the recent war have been presented to the Museum through the chapter as legal custodian. One very fine set of books has been presented from the late Hunsicker Estate.

The chapter has undertaken to arrange a complete service record of every enlisted man and woman from this valley.

At the meetings held during the year the following papers were read: "The Part of France at Yorktown," "Our First French Ambassador and the Financial Aid of France," "Financing the Revolution," "The House of Hanover," "British Friends of the Colonies," "Recruits for the British Army." Two meetings were entirely musical, and at 3 others returned soldiers spoke of their experiences overseas.

At the meetings held during the year the new corps of officers was elected, most of the previous ones having held office for 5 years.

LEVANTIA H. SIMMONS,
Recording Secretary.

Muskingum Chapter (Zanesville, O.) Flag Day was observed at the home of Mrs. Minerva Nye Nash, with a program of unusual interest. On this occasion a service flag was dedicated which bore stars for our members' husbands and sons serving in the war. Dr. Dickinson of the Putnam Presbyterian Church, made an impressive address and also read a poem written for this occasion by Anne Virginia Culbertson. Other stars were added during the year, and now twelve of them adorn our flag.

La Fayette's birthday was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. James Lee. After the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" Mrs. Stanbery, who had charge of the program, gave a brief outline of the life of La Fayette. Mrs. Brush read "The Three Yorktown Nations." Miss Clara Ayers described her visit to the tomb of La Fayette, and read "La Fayette's Answer to Pershing" by Jean Aicord, one of the noted French writers. Allan Seegar's "Ode

to Volunteers" was read by Mrs. Fraunfelder. A paper, "The Soul of France," was prepared and read by Mrs. F. C. Kirkendall, a four-minute speaker of the Council for National Defence. "The Red, White and Blue" was sung by Mrs. Greiner, and the "Marseillaise" by Mrs. Charles Metcalf.

During the year \$800 was raised for war work; \$400 was used for the establishment of a chicken farm in devastated France, 1300 glasses of jelly and jam were sent to invalid soldiers at Camp Sherman. Nine French orphans are being supported by members. The chapter now numbers 48, several new members being added during the year.

The signing of the armistice last November took place on our chapter's 25th Charter Day. The entertainment was held in the evening with invited guests present.

Miss Roe, retiring Historian, marked this date by presenting the chapter with a set of its year-books and programs, covering the quarter of a century of its existence. She also had charge of the exercises and prepared several papers for the occasion. A letter was read describing the Praise Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, following the United States becoming an ally.

Miss Mary Stewart Dunlap, artist, who spent several years in France, gave a delightful talk on that country and its children, and showed some interesting paintings. The program closed with the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

(MRS. H. F.) CLARA F. AUCHAUER,
Regent.

Rebecca Parke Chapter (Galesburg, Ill.) is honored by having two members who are State Officers: Mrs. George Lawrence, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. N. C. Lescher, State Recording Secretary. The chapter mourns the loss by death of 2 of its valued and beloved members, Mrs. R. G. Sinclair, who was Chairman of the War Relief Committee at the time of her death, and Mrs. Gilbert Scott, also a loyal Daughter.

We have held our regular monthly meetings, at which we have just finished our second year of study of "Illinois." Our customary tea was held in November, when the husbands and friends of the chapter were our guests. Our Flag Day picnic was held on the spacious lawn of one of our members, where an interesting program was furnished by the Social Committee.

The Flag Committee reports that 13 flags have been given, as follows: 3 "Old Glory," 9 Illinois state flags, and one silk flag to a soldier. Nine of these flags were presented to schools. Mrs. Lawrence, Honorary State

Regent, gave an impressive and very able address to the students of Knox College when she presented the College with an Illinois state flag. At the State Conference, held in Moline, Mrs. Lawrence presented the state flag to Mrs. William Butterworth, Vice-President General from Illinois and the Mary Little Deere Chapter in memory of Mrs. Charles Deere, mother of Mrs. Butterworth, and founder of the chapter. One hundred flag leaflets were distributed to members of 2 colored churches and another 100 were given to our chapter members and to the public schools.

One of our members, Mrs. Lawrence, designed and made Illinois state flag pins and buttons and also post cards. One of these flags or buttons was presented by the chapter to every soldier who left Knox County for the war. From the proceeds of the sale of flags, buttons and post cards a bronze marker is to be placed on Starved Rock and bunting flags supplied for the flag pole. Three thousand of these flags and buttons were sold by the members of the chapter at the time of the Galesburg District Fair, where the Rebecca Parke Chapter had a Centennial Relic Exhibit.

Besides the usual prize essay on historic subjects offered each year by the Patriotic Committee, a number of the High School students took advantage of the \$10 prize offered by Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, on "America's Obligation to France," and one member of the chapter responded to the offer made by Mrs. C. H. Bond, of Boston, of a prize of \$100 to be given to any chapter in the United States which would write the best essay on the subject given. Twelve large printed copies of the Constitution were framed and put in public places.

The "Booker T. Washington Club" of colored boys has a flourishing membership of nearly 40 members. Weekly meetings are held, where they are taught practical patriotism and have one hour for recreation. Afterwards light refreshments are served. A chapter of 16 Boy Scouts has grown out of this club, and a fine lot of colored Camp Fire Girls had the help of the Daughters in organizing and are proving a credit to their race.

In conservation we have followed closely all the orders laid out by the Food and Fuel Administrations. We have conserved our time, strength, money and strictly adhered to the orders of the Government.

Twelve subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE have been taken by the chapter. We are happy to report, by appointment of the Knox County Centennial Commission, 4 valuable historic sketches also have been written by members of our chapter. Twenty-five dollars have been

collected for the D. A. R. Centennial Memorial Room in Springfield.

All items of interest, clippings from newspapers pertaining to chapter work, are preserved by pasting in scrap-books. A record is also kept of sons and husbands that served in the war.

Members from the chapter have taken part in all drives and 6 have served as chairmen in campaigns; 2 members are on important committees from the state; Mrs. George Lawrence is a member of the League to Enforce Peace, and Mrs. A. C. Roberts is on the Council of National Defence. Mrs. Ray Arnold is County Chairman of the Fatherless Children of France.

The Honor Roll of our chapter contains 21 names. One Daughter enlisted in Y. M. C. A. foreign service, but was not called. We have 1 member who is a nurse in France. Three members have husbands in the Army, 17 of our members sent sons, and 2 of these are represented by gold stars. In honor of these noble sons Rebecca Parke Chapter gave a \$100 Liberty Bond of the fourth issue as an expression of their love and sympathy to the families of R. G. Sinclair and Mrs. William Ferris, to be used as a memorial.

We have devoted part of one day a week to war relief work at the Red Cross shop, and held all-day sessions once a month at the homes of the members, where a great deal of work has been accomplished. The total number of knitted garments made was 911. Twenty-five comfort kits, 24 comfort bags, 25 barracks bags, 6 Christmas boxes, 35 Christmas kits and 30 glasses of jelly have been given to the hospitals and soldiers. Other articles contributed were 5 spy-glasses, blankets, quilts, hammocks, 2 wrist watches, fountain pens, underwear, 6 Bibles, handkerchiefs, 44 pairs of shoes and 72 Victrola records.

In September we gladly assisted Knox College, where an S. A. T. C. unit was formed. Our members made the Y. M. C. A. hut attractive and homelike by furnishing maps, pictures, rugs, books, games, victrola records and curtains. The night the hut was dedicated one of our members spoke words of greeting. Another night the War Relief Committee gave an entertainment for the students. to another Students' Army Training Camp at Lombard College we contributed \$40 in money.

We have adopted 13 French orphans, and 11 soldiers from this country. The chapter has taken \$500 in the Third Liberty Loan. The amount taken by individual Daughters was \$46,125. We have taken \$400 of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the individual members have taken \$52,050. The total taken by the chapter

in the four loans is \$3,000; taken by individual Daughters, \$135,675.

Further money contributions are as follows: Three hundred dollars were given for the National Liberty Loan; \$150 for the purchase of farm implements for the cottage dedicated to Mrs. Lawrence in Tilloloy; \$50 to establish a scholarship in the Hindman School, Ky.; \$47.50 for prizes to three colleges and high school for essays on historical subjects; \$200 for historic research; \$100 for valuable memorial books; \$300 for books for libraries; \$85 for marking old trails; \$860 were expended for flags presented to schools and public places and to Knox County soldiers; \$474.50 for adopting 13 French orphans; \$1992.50 for war relief work; \$50 for mess hall; \$125 to the Belgians; \$200 to the Armenians; \$70 to Y. M. C. A.; \$50 to Y. W. C. A.; \$28 was given to recreation camps; \$21.80 for state tax per capita; \$104 for Christmas kits.

We have added materially to our Chapter House fund this year. A benefit party at the home of Mrs. George A. Lawrence netted a neat sum of money.

The custodian of the Flower fund has written many notes of comfort and sent flowers to cheer and brighten sorrowing homes.

CORA GEER,
Historian.

Esek Hopkins Chapter (Providence, R. I.). "Born—on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1919, in the ancestral home on Admiral Street, in Providence, Esek Hopkins Chapter, 12th child of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island."

It was with much enthusiasm and rejoicing that this child's birth was proclaimed by our State Regent, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d. It was only a few short months before that a few of us had gathered at Mrs. Calder's home to offer our help and loyalty in the organization of a new chapter. On January 25, 1919, Esek Hopkins Chapter became a reality, when we assembled to hold our first meeting. Mrs. Calder presided, announcing the chapter name, with a membership of 27. She then presented to us the object, aims and ideals of the organization. One of our number, Miss Addie Studley Gay, direct descendant of Esek Hopkins, gave an exceedingly interesting historical sketch of his life.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William Babcock; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Church, 2nd; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William H. Waterman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Everett I. Rogers, Jr.; Treasurer, Miss Addie S. Gay; Registrar, Mrs. Robert F. Chambers; Historian, Mrs. George I. Parker.

A greeting was read from the Vice-President General, Mrs. Longley. As her birthday gift to the chapter Mrs. Calder presented a beautiful large flag. After a few well chosen remarks from our Regent tea was served and our first meeting came to an end.

On March 3rd, a goodly number from Esek Hopkins Chapter attended the State Conference.

On Washington's Birthday a well-appointed luncheon was served, to which each member brought a guest.

The necessity for funds being imminent, we decided to have a Spring Fête on April 25th, to be held in Grace Church Parish House. Through the efficient leadership of Mrs. Ladd, assisted by several others, the event was a splendid success. A short play was delightfully given, a well-laden candy table quickly disposed of, and dozens of attractive May baskets found ready sale. Six little maidens in flower costumes added beauty to the gay scene. Punch was served and dancing enjoyed until a late hour. A substantial sum was realized, part of which was immediately invested in a 5th Liberty Loan Bond.

Owing to death in the family of our Regent, our March meeting was omitted, but on April 26th we again met at the Hopkins Homestead. We were entertained by Mrs. Calder, who spoke of the Continental Congress from which she had just returned; by Miss Marion Smith, who sketched a page's experiences there, and by Mrs. Evelyn Bache, of Bristol, who read most interesting reminiscences of her association with the Hopkins family.

And so, 4 months from our birth, we came to our annual meeting with 37 members, a fine flag, a Liberty Bond, liberal funds, a fine organization, and with high hopes for the future. (MRS. GEO. I.) FLORENCE PINGREE PARKER.

Historian.

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.). The Americanization Pageant, written by Mr. Percy Mackay, in which Milwaukee Chapter participated, was given in Milwaukee, Wis., for the first time, May 17-18, 1919. The occasion was the second annual reception to 2431 new citizens who were born in nineteen foreign countries.

At the sound of a bugle the curtains slowly parted, showing a screen of living palms, above which arose a crimson draped altar and gigantic silver urns with burning incense.

The spirit of Liberty, impersonated by a beautiful woman, appeared, leading a procession of the new American citizens of foreign birth. They were in native groups, headed by a man, woman and child, all in native costume, bearing, respectively, their old world flag, a

symbol of native industry and a musical instrument. Each group was followed by those who had received their American citizenship papers since July 1, 1918. Each group passed to the arena of the auditorium, where they were seated with their old world flags standing in a great semicircle about them.

Liberty then introduced England, who first colonized this new land, and the stage filled with strangely garbed people and historical characters, who formed a pleasing background. A great white May pole was set in the centre, with streamers of yellow, pink and blue, which were taken by long lines of white-gowned little girls with flowing hair and bright colored sashes, who danced and swayed and twined the May pole to the music of an old, old tune. They were followed by Scotland, with bagpipes and kilties. Two little girls rolled through the ever-popular Highland Fling.

The Poles showed they could also tread a lively measure as they stamped and whirled in the intricate figures of the dance. Tableaux that were impressive because of coloring and massed groups of people were presented in turn by the Czecho-Slovaks, Greeks, Jews, Italians, Armenians, Arabic-Syrians and Hungarians. Harmonious chorus singing was the Scandinavians' contribution. Each nation, all in costume, determined to make their part of the show the very best.

Again the curtains parted, revealing an impressive reproduction of the scene at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, given by the Sons of the American Revolution, Liberty introducing first Thomas Jefferson, who read the great words of the Declaration, while the new citizens drank in every word. The scene of the signing was gone through and the members of the Congress arose singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," while a group of Colonial Dames appeared on the stage forming a tableau representation of Independence Hall. Liberty then introduced George Washington, who read his Farewell Address. Young men and women of Colonial times, quaintly costumed, then danced the minuet.

Liberty next introduced Abraham Lincoln, followed by a group of people representing Civil War times, arranged by Milwaukee Chapter, who formed a tableau behind Lincoln while he delivered the Gettysburg Address. Following this the third verse of "America" was sung. Then came new arrivals in gingham aprons and bandannas, their dusky faces aglow. A little colored girl sang simply, without accompaniment, "My Old Kentucky Home," and this was quite the most memorable part of the pageant.

President Wilson was then represented and read portions of his address to new citizens

at Philadelphia, May 10, 1915. At its conclusion, all the old world flags were lowered and the children of each representative group raised an American flag in its place, and all stood up and sang "Up with the Flag." Then the signers of the Declaration of Independence came out of the picture, picking up the little rolls from the Altar of Citizenship and standing in a semicircle back of the altar. The new citizens advanced and each was handed his paper as a token of his American citizenship.

Thus ended a most successful entertainment in which all our new citizens entered with great enthusiasm, sparing neither time nor expense in arranging the foreign costume peculiar to each country, and showing great pride in being now acknowledged as American citizens.

(MRS. EDWARD) MARCIA B. FERGUSON,
Historian.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter (Walton, N. Y.) has held during the past year nine regular meetings, at six of which the regular program was carried out. The topic for study was "Europe from 1870 to 1914," and all the papers were most interesting and instructive. Two social meetings were held. In January, the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of Mary Weed Marvin Chapter was observed at an afternoon tea, at which a most interesting musical program was enjoyed. Six charter members were present at this meeting. Another social meeting was held on Washington's Birthday. This was the largest meeting of the year, seventy-five members and guests being present. In June, the annual meeting is held, and this year four officers elected: the Regent, Vice-Regent, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary. With the addition of five new members during the year, our chapter now has sixty-three members.

In recording the activities of our chapter for the year ending June, 1919, we must give emphasis to war work. It is but fitting that loyal Daughters of Revolutionary ancestry should have taken an active part in the world struggle for democracy. As a chapter, we formed a Red Cross Auxiliary which met to sew one day a week for more than a year and a half, only discontinuing its work in February, 1919. Since that time the members have continued their active interest in the work of the local Red Cross Chapter in the organization and work of which the D. A. R. has been prominent. Through several members, our chapter has helped in the Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives. We have paid our quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan and for the restoration of Tilloloy. We have also voted to continue the support of our French war orphan, from

whose mother many interesting letters have been received.

This year (June, 1918-June, 1919) has seen the close of the greatest war in history and been marked by the worst epidemic of modern times. Our chapter has felt the influence of both. Nine of our members are wearing the little pins given by the chapter when relatives were actively engaged in war work. Several of our members mourn the loss of dear ones who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France, although none of these were represented by the Roll of Honor pins as being members of immediate families of Daughters. The epidemic, too, left its traces here as it did all over the country. During the epidemic several of our members gave their time and energy in providing and preparing food for the families of the afflicted ones. Some were actively engaged in caring for the many sick.

In reviewing the work accomplished, by which success or failure is measured, we can but feel that we are bringing to a close a successful year in the history of Mary Weed Marvin Chapter.

GENEVIEVE H. WALTER,
Recording Secretary.

Deborah Franklin Chapter (Atlantic, Ia.) began its calendar year with a meeting on September 8, 1918. Having been organized in December of 1917, we had had only a few months of working experience, but with a corps of officers elected the previous May, the year was begun with a membership of 18 active and 3 non-resident members. During the year nine regular meetings have been held, at each of which our Regent, Miss Anna Henderson, presided, the attendance averaging 12.

On February 22nd the members and a few visitors enjoyed a luncheon at the home of Mrs. F. M. Nebe. As a further celebration of this day 3 new members were initiated, and Miss Anna Sanborn gave an interesting account of the chapter from its organization until that date.

In November a social meeting was held in connection with our regular meeting at the home of Miss Fannie Sanford. Three new members were admitted and refreshments were served.

Owing largely to the efforts of our Regent our membership has grown from 21 to 32, with 5 names pending.

The chapter has been the recipient of 3 gifts from members during the year. Mrs. F. M. Nichols presented a Regent's bar consisting of a gold pin with the name of the chapter engraved thereon and the official ribbon attached. Mrs. H. M. Boorman gave \$36.50 to enable us

to adopt a French orphan. Miss Henderson presented a handsome black walnut gavel and block.

When Deborah Franklin Chapter was organized most of the members were already engaged in war activities under various auspices, so we take special pride in the fact that our chapter registered 100 per cent. on the National Loan and also on the Tilloloy fund. We paid \$36.50 for one French orphan, \$13.50 to Tilloloy and \$27 to the National Loan. Our service flag contained 8 stars, happily all blue, representing 1 husband, 2 brothers and 7 sons.

Our annual election took place on May 12th, and we hope that our chapter, so auspiciously organized, may ever hold its own in the new lines of service that today's needs bring.

CARRIE JEAN TOWNSEND,
Corresponding Secretary.

Cabrillo Chapter (Los Angeles, Cal.) was organized in November, 1912, for the express purpose of giving southern California additional representation at the Continental Congress, and it has continued in a most definite manner to forward the ideals of the D. A. R. Mrs. Mary E. Stilson was organizer and first Regent. The chapter was officially recognized in February, 1913, and now numbers 36 members.

The first historical tablet erected by a chapter in this state was placed by Cabrillo Chapter in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, in 1915. It was erected in memory of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who came to California in 1542, the first white man to land on our shore. It is a handsome bronze tablet embedded in a polished granite base. Charles Frederick Holder, author, naturalist and sportsman, felt that this tablet should have been placed at Avalon, Catalina Island, as this was where Cabrillo first landed. However, after deliberation, we decided that it should be placed where it would be more accessible to the public. Mr. Holder died in 1915, and our chapter and the Tuna Club of Avalon erected, June 18, 1919, a replica at Avalon in his memory, when very interesting unveiling ceremonies were held. One of our members has also been instrumental in securing funds from friends of Doctor Holder all over the United States to use in the purchase and erection of another tablet in memory of this noted man, a resident of our southland. The second tablet was also dedicated on June 18th. In 1911 Mrs. Stilson, then State Regent, presented a tablet executed by Julia Bracken Wendt, a Los Angeles sculptor, to the California room in Memorial Continental Hall.

We have donated a volume on the Liberty Bell to each of the 21 intermediate schools of the city and one to the Public Library. We are regular contributors to the Americanization

work of the Albion Street School, giving \$15 this past year, and the automobiles of our members often turn toward this school loaded down with clothing and supplies. One member in particular, Mrs. Silas H. Enyeart, takes a great personal interest in the work, and always has an interesting report of the individuals attending the classes and the improvement shown in their understanding of American ideals. We gave \$10 toward the work of the Music School Settlement of Avenue 18.

In talking over the needs of the Montessori department of the Seventh Street School one of the teachers said: "What we need most is to be able to feed the children; they come to school hungry." Our chapter donated enough money to purchase dishes and cooking utensils and the teachers prepare soup and nourishing food for the children. Later, we used our influence with the Board of Education, and a school kitchen has now been installed.

At our May meeting we subscribed \$26 toward the naming of a bed in the Children's Hospital "The Elizabeth A. Follansbee Bed." Dr. Follansbee was one of the pioneer physicians in California, and was largely instrumental in the founding of the first children's hospital in the state. Mrs. Follansbee was a most enthusiastic member of the D. A. R. Annual election was also held at this meeting, and Mrs. Earl J. Fellows was elected Regent. Miss Alice M. Church was appointed State Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and during her year of incumbency the chapter chairmen of the state have increased subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE over 50 per cent.

Mrs. Earl J. Fellows, Vice-Regent, was appointed to have charge of the D. A. R. downtown department of surgical dressings, and was also made Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the chapter. As a chapter we have adopted 1 French orphan and 3 have been adopted by individual members. We can be marked 100 per cent. in the Tilloloy and Liberty Bond funds. The number of knitted articles, surgical dressings, garments and jars of jellies and fruit run up to many hundreds. Soldiers and sailors were entertained freely by the members, and contributions of money to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army, Belgian and Armenian Relief, and the United War Work drives were subscribed in full measure of their means by all members.

Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean, the retiring Regent, has been most loyal and active in all branches of war activities. Under her tactful régime the chapter has had 2 years of pleasant, successful work.

ALICE M. CHURCH,
Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6520. CARNES.—My g-g-father, Capt. Benjamin Carnes, was a fur-trader, of Detroit, Mich. He fought in the War of 1812 & had a bro, John Carnes. Information wanted of Rev service and the gen of my g-g-mother, Julia Trenton. My g-mother was the dau of Capt. Benjamin Carnes who, it is said, was one of the men who captured Major André. Is it possible to trace the records of these three men?—O. T.

6521. WHEELER-DUTCHER-KNICKERBOCKER.—Who were the parents of Geertruy Wheeler, who m Lauwrens Dutcher, son of Gabriel Dutcher & Eliz. Knickerbocker, of the old Knickerbocker family, of Dutchess Co., N. Y.? Geertruy Wheeler is of Dover & is probably a sister of Mary Wheeler, who m Luke Woolcott, b 1755. Lauwrens Dutcher was b & bap at Athens, N. Y., in 1740. "N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec.," p. 122, Vol. 139. The "N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec." seems to infer that Catherine, the sister of Lauwrens, m Wm. Woolcott, and she, being b in 1749, was at least 33 yrs older than he, & could not have been the mother of the ch Hannah, b in 1806, consequently, I believe his wife to have been the child of Lauwrens & Geertruy Wheeler, as William Woolcott had both a Lauwrens & a Wheeler.

(2) HALL.—Wanted, names of wife & children of Elias Hall, of Castleton, Vt. Elias was son of Capt. John Hall, a Rev soldier. Elias had a sister, Sylvia, and also a niece by that name. Did he have a child by that name? As late as 1837 he and his brother petitioned the U. S. Congress for a restoration of the father's property lost in the war.

(3) DAMON.—Who were the parents of

Noah Damon, of Springfield, Vt., from 1795-1805, & settled at Orwell, N. Y., 1805? Gen. of Noah Damon's wife desired. His child, were Noah, Adam, James, Charles, George, Henry & Betsy, being b from 1800 to 1815.—R. E. L. D.

6522. ELGIN.—Wanted, the names of Walter & Gustavus Elgin's ch (they were bros.). Walter Elgin, a Rev soldier of Loudoun Co., Va., was Ord. Sgt. 1781, was b Apr. 12, 1750, in St. Mary's Co., Md. Gustavus Elgin, Rev soldier from Loudoun Co., Va., b in St. Mary's Co., Md., Oct. 13, 1782, & was a Capt. in the Rev.—E. H. H.

6523. HART.—My g-g-father was Thos. Hart, b in N. C. abt 1780, m Frances Burg. I am trying to find his father's name. His mother was a Miss Childress. The Hart genealogy desired.—M. C.

6524. DUNHAM-PERKINS.—Wanted, the names of parents of Eunice Dunham, b 1752, d 1834, m Samuel Field, b 1754, in Mansfield, Conn. "Field Genealogy," p. 208, Library Congress. Bennett Field, b Deerfield, Mass., 1709, m Elizabeth Spofford, of Lebanon, Conn., was admitted to the church 1736, moved to Stafford, later Mansfield. Their child. (1) Mary, b 1735, m Capt. Phireas Williams, of Mansfield, Conn., moved to Woodstock, Vt.; (2) Betsy, b 1737, m Wm. Gurley; (3) Lucy, b 1739, m Gersham Palmer; (4) Elizabeth, b 1740, m Thos. Root, of Coventry & Westminster, Vt.; (5) Samuel b 1754, Mansfield, Conn., m Eunice Dunham, moved to Woodstock, Vt., 1777, d 1817. She d 1834. Samuel Field & Eunice Dunham had (1) Eunice, b 1781, m Ganis Perkins, of Woodstock, Vt.; (2) (my ancestress) Charlotte, b 1783, m Abraham Perkins Mather, of Woodstock, Vt. "Field Genealogy," p. 283. Abraham Perkins Mather was a son of Dr. Frederick

Mather and Betsy Perkins. Information of this Betsy Perkins wanted. Will No. 4462 D. A. R. or D. A. R. 917 or No. 3594 tell me if Eunice Dunham is a descendant of their ancestor, Col. Azariah Dunham, & if his wife was May Ford? Eunice Dunham's descendants moved in early days to Palmyra, Wis.—E. McK. S.

6525. VAN PELT-MENDENHALL.—Information desired of Van Pelt & Mendenhall families. Vorhis Van Pelt, b Dec. 7, 1820, Warren Co., O., son of Aaron Van Pelt, b Jan. 18, 1792, N. J., d 1860, Shelby Co., Ind. His wife, Jane Rhinerson, mother of Vorhis, d in Stark Co., O. Vorhis Van Pelt m Martha Mendenhall, b July 28, 1823, Muskingum Co., O. They were m Apr. 19, 1838, Shelby Co., Ind. She was a dau of Thos. Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, Va., m Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck, b Oct. 25, 1791, in Va.—E. Van P. G.

6526. CLARK.—Where can I obtain the dates of b & m of Louisa Clark, of Southampton, Mass (N. Y.?) to Elisha Leffingwell? My line is as follows: Andrew Leffingwell & wife, Mercy Willetts, had child: (1) Elisha Leffingwell, b Sept. 1, 1749, at Bozrah, Ct., now called Bozrahville, near Norwich, New London Co., d June 23, 1818, at Norwood, Hampshire Co., Mass. He m Betsy Barney, of Norwood, moved to the Valley of Wyoming, 1768. In 1778 he returned with his family & settled at Norwood Hill, Mass., d 1818. His child. were: (1) Charlotte, b Wyoming Valley, Pa., 1770, d 1846, m Samuel Morse, child. Marion, Billings, Malvina, Fortice, Royal, Samuel, Alonza; (2) Andrew, b Jan. 8, 1772, m Prudence Wheeler; (3) Betsy, b abt 1774, m Lathrope Squire; (4) Sally, b-d unkm in Williamsport, O.; (5) Elisha (my ancestor), b —, m Louisa Clark, of Southampton, had child. Laurens, William, Zenas, Horace, Andrew, Anson, Corinth, Adaline, Caroline; (6) William, b June 26, 1778, m Ursula McClure; (7) Emma, b abt 1790, m John Sackett, child. Gurden, Elisha, Perit, Alonzo, Corinth, Eunice, Lecretia; (8) Gurdon, b Dec. 27, 1796, m Hulda Smith; (9) Pauline, b —, m Alva Herrick, child. Edson, Urbane, Caroline, Sarah Ann, Coit, Emerson, Curtiss; (10) Caroline. Elisha Leffingwell, b Norwich, Ct., m Louisa Clark, a native of Southampton, Mass (N. Y.?) He served as a selectman for several terms, had 12 child., all lived to maturity except one. His son Andrew (my ancestor), b 1827, d 1908, m Fanny M. Kellogg, b 1830, d 1903. Their son, Frank James Leffingwell, my father, m Harriett M. Kelly.—M. S.

6527. WAIT-WEIGHT.—Capt. George Wait, b Oct. 16, 1722-3, d 1782, m Sarah Tripp, of Exeter, R. I. They had a son Job Wait, b 1755, d 1798, who lived in Albany, N. Y., m Dinah B.

Washington; Job & Dinah Wait had a son, George Washington Wait, b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., educated at William & Mary College, Williamsport, Va. I would like to know if Capt. George Wait was a Capt. in the Rev. and if Job Wait served in the Rev. The name Wait was sometimes spelled Weight. Child. of Job & Dinah Wait: Prudence; Patience, m Richard Corness, resided Poughquaz, Dutchess Co., N. Y., d Apr. 8, 1848, aged 69 yrs, 11 mo, & 8 days; John, d in Canada; Jeremiah d at sea, leaving a family of 2 sons in Phila.; George Washington, m Elizabeth Van Meter Williams, Feb., 1819. Issue: Edward, Oscar, Abram, Catherine, Louise, James, Jerry, Geo. Washington.—T. R. B.

6528. WATERS.—Abner Waters, b at Hebron, Ct., Apr., 1758, d at Gustavus, O., Dec. 1838, was pensioned as a soldier in the Rev. He m Anna Brewster. Who were her parents? Was she a member of the Mayflower family?—H. B. S.

6529. BEALL.—Can you give me any information abt the descendants of Samuel Beall, a soldier in the Rev, believed to be the g-father of Samuel Beall, who had sons, Enoch & Elisha, of Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md.? The descendants wanted.—M. R.

6530. ALLEN.—Wanted, gen. of the fore-fathers of Daniel Allen or wife, Johanna, dau of Wm. Read, of Bedford Co., Va., & whose mother was descended from Pocahontas. The marriage bond of Daniel Allen & Johanna Read Hill is recorded in Cumberland Co., Va. They were m Feb. 1, 1775. Dan'l Allen was b in Hanover Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1728, d in Cumberland Co., in 1807. Dan'l Allen's father was James Allen, who lived and d in Hanover Co., Va., & whose wife was an Anderson.—A. S.

6531. WHITE-KIDD-CLEVELAND.—All Cleavelands of U. S. except the N. E. stock are descended from Alexander Cleveland, Sr. He settled in Va. & had at least one son, Alex., Jr., b abt 1667, m — McMinn. Child. (1) John, (2) Alex., (3) Micaajah, (4) Elizabeth, (5) Jeremiah (my ancestor). I do not know Jeremiah's wife's name, but he had at least two child. Reubin & Jacob (my ancestor). Jacob, b in Culpeper Co., Va., May 6, 1739, m Oct. 10, 1756, to Millie White, b Mar. 20, 1739, supposed birthplace N. Y. City or State, sister of Rev. John White, a Baptist clergyman, of Va. & Ruckersville, Elbert Co., Ga. Their issue: (1) Jeremiah, b 1757; (2) Rice, b 1760 (Rev soldier); (3) James, b 1762; (4) Wyatt, b 1764; (5) William, b 1766; (6) Mary, b 1768; (7) John, b Nov. 8, 1769 (my ancestor); m Rhoda Kidd, b Feb. 8, 1799, Elbert Co., Ga. Names of her parents & Rev service desired. Did John serve in Rev? (8) Jacob, b 1772; (9) Martha, b 1774; (10) Reubin, b 1776; (11)

Daniel, b 1778; (12) Elizabeth, b 1782; (13) Larkin. Wanted, to know name of Jeremiah's [(2) Alex, Jr.,—(1) Alex, Sr.] wife. Did Jacob (who m Milly White) serve in Rev.? The names of Milly White's parents & Rev services? Where can I obtain gen. of the N. Y. White family?

(2) TAYLOR-WALTON-TERRELL.—Wm. Taylor (Rev soldier), b nr Ruckersville, Va., m — Walton, issue 9 sons, 1 dau Elizabeth m Wm. Terrell, lived in Elbert Co., Ga. Sons, Henry, Bars, John & William, Sr., and others. William Taylor, Jr., was b abt 1774, near Ruckersville, Va. (Orange or Culpeper Co. during Rev, now Green Co.); abt 1795 the family moved to Elbert Co., Ga., & settled on Pickings (Pickens) Creek. There Wm. Taylor, Jr., m — Terrell (sister of Wm. Terrell whom Elizabeth m) & remained in the State of Ga. Wm. Sr. & eight sons moved to Tenn., & later some of them went to Ky. Rev services of Wm. Taylor, Sr., wanted, & also his wife's name & gen. There was a James Taylor (b abt 1674, m 1699 Martha Thompson) had a son, George, b 1711, d 1792. Geo. m Rachel Gibson & had 10 sons in Rev, one Wm. (a Major in the 9th Va. Regt.). I believe this Wm. is my ancestor. Wm. Terrell's gen & Rev services desired.—A. T. T.

6532. LATHROP-STILSONS.—The Lathrops & Stilsons came from Oneida Co., N. Y., to Ohio at an early date. From an old Lathrop Bible I have the following dates: David Lathrop, b Aug. 12, 1782; Maria Stilson, b Oct. 19, 1802, m 1st, Alexander, m 2nd, Lathrop, Nov. 20, 1828; Abner Stilson Lathrop, b Sept. 30, 1829; David Lathrop, d Sept. 2, 1862; Marie Stilson Lathrop Helm, d Feb. 5, 1873.. The gen & proof of civil service desired.

(2) BALDWIN.—Desire information regarding Isaac & Cornelius Baldwin, who left N. J. & either went to S. C. or La., somewhere between 1807 & 1811.

(3) BRICELIN or BRICELAND.—Gen. desired.—M. P. F.

6533. GALPIN.—Wanted, gen. of Galpin family. My ancestor is Nathan Galpin, of Woodbury, Ct., b 1773, m Flora Stoddard, b Nov. 18, 1781, d June 30, 1858. He d May 22, 1857. Nathan Galpin, son of Samuel Galpin, of Woodbury, Ct., b 1738, m Abia Wheeler. Desire record of civil or military service of this Samuel Galpin. There was a Samuel Galpin who served in the Northern Army. Is he the same? It is a question whether Flora Stoddard, wife of Nathan Galpin, was b in Woodbury, Ct., and g-dau of one of the sons of Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of Woodbury, or of the N. Y. branch of the Stoddard family. Gen. with Rev service desired of the Stoddard family. Philo Galpin, son of Nathan, came to

Mich. in 1829, settling near Ann Arbor. He was my g-g-father.—R. S.

6534. BLACKMAN.—Wanted, the names of the parents of Sally Blackman, b in 1799, & m Wm. K. Black, Mar. 20, 1820, at Sauquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y. She had a bro Henry, & a sister Lydia.

(2) BENNETT.—Rev service & ancestry desired of Samuel Bennett, of Lyme, Ct. He m Hannah Mack, their dau Betsy m Josiah Mack, a Rev soldier of old Lyme.

(3) PECK.—Did Darius Peck render civil or military service during the Rev? He was b in Lyme, Ct., Sept., 1733, and d there in 1797, he m Elizabeth Beckwith in 1757.

(4) CURTIS.—Who were the parents of Polly Curtis, b July 28, 1772, m. Rufus Hemenway, Jan. 7, 1796, at Westhampton, Mass.?

(5) CURTIS.—The names of wife & children of Zachariah Curtis desired. He was b in 1726 & d in Chesterfield, Mass., in 1804. He served during the Rev from Chesterfield, Mass.

(6) HEMENWAY.—Wanted, gen. of parents of Rufus & Silas Hemenway, bros who served during the Rev from Mass. Rufus was a drummer boy; at the end of the war he was mustered out of the service as a fife-major. Was b Mar. 31, 1764, & enlisted at Cambridge, Mass.

(7) BLACK.—Gen. wanted of Capt. James Black, of Chester, Mass., who served as Capt. of 13th Co. of the 3rd Hampshire Co. Regt. during the Rev. He afterwards removed to Milford, Otsegi Co., N. Y.

(8) MOORE.—Gen. wanted of the parents of Mary Moore, who m. Capt. James Black. Their 1st child was b in Chester, Mass. They removed to Milford, Otsegi Co., N. Y.—E. A. C.

6535. NELSON.—Can you verify this statement? My g-father, James Nelson, one of 5 child, the bros, Alfred & Thos., sisters Pamela & Frances, b in Westmoreland Co., Va., ch of Wm. Nelson, a bro of Thos. Nelson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Is there any trace of the family Bible last known in Thos. Nelson's possession?—A. N. M.

6536. ROOTE.—Wanted, the names of the sons of Thos. Roote. Son of the original Jno. Roote, who came from England to Salem, Mass. Members of this family went to Va., & my ancestor, Junius Roote, of New Hanover Co., & Brunswick Co., N. C., was supposed to be from Va. Desire the relationship bet Thos. Roote & Junius Roote.

(2) WALKER.—I am descendant of Wm. Walker. The Colonial Records give the names, land grants from the State of N. C. for his services. I have the Nos. of the grants. There were three Rev soldiers by the name of Wm. Walker. The Colonial Records give the names,

Co. & Rgt. of each, but I do not know which were my ancestors. The D. A. R. Records give the name of a Wm. Walker, of N. C., a Lt. in the 2nd N. C., & was taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780, & exchanged June 14, 1781.—J. A. F.

6537. WOMACK-HASKINS.—Wanted, names of the parents of Womack, also those of his wife, Rebecca Haskins, both b in Va.

(2) DUPRE.—Information desired concerning Dorothy Elizabeth Depre, who m Ben. Peterson, either in Ga. or in Va.—T. A.

6538. PARKS-BRATTON.—Information of Jno. Parks & James Bratton desired. Is there a gen. of either family published? If so, give address of publishers.—J. M. P.

6539. LITTLE-EVERSON.—John Little m Elizabeth Everson May 2, 1776, at Fonda, N. Y.; 3 ch. were bap. there in the Reformed Church: John, Jr., Adam & Jacob. Where were John Little & Elizabeth Everson buried? He was a Rev soldier. I have complete records of John Little, Jr., & communication with descendants of Adam & Jacob desired.—M. L. G.

6540. BERRY.—Was Corpl. David Berry (whose wife was Hannah Pickering) the son of Capt. Thos. Berry & Francis Ann Kendall? David Berry lived in Frederick Co., Va. Capt. Thos. Berry d in 3rd County.

(2) PICKERING.—Who were the parents of Hannah Pickering, who m David Berry and had dau Hannah, b 1785, Frederick Co., Va.?

(3) PERKINS.—Did Josiah Perkins, of Bridgewater, Mass., render service in the Rev? His wife was Abigail Edson. Names of children desired.—T. C.

6541. McBRIDE.—Wanted, the names of William McBride's wife and ch. He was an early land owner, 1821, in Marion Co., Ind. Who was Isaac McBride, b in Va., d in Scott Co., Ind.? Was with Gen. George Roger Clark in Ill. Campaign. Page 224, 18th Report D. A. R. National Society, Oct. 1914-1915.—E. G.

6542. WEED.—Samuel Weed, of Marlboro, Ulster Co., N. Y., served in the Rev from 1776 to 1779 as a private in the 5th N. Y. Reg., commanded by Col. Lewis Duboys. Soon after his discharge he m Martha Kniffin. When and where were they married.—E. W. B.

ANSWERS

3660. (2) CASS.—I am a descendant of John Cass, a Rev soldier, data secured from Mendon, Mass., on the Cass family—Nathan & Hannah Cass had issue: Nathan, b Nov. 19, 1735; (2) Oliver, b Aug. 19, 1738. The dates taken from the cemetery. Other sources are Dr. Edward Cass, Zanesville or Dresden, Ohio, & Alfred Cass, of Germantown, Pa. & N. Y. City. "In 1644 3 bros came from St. Albans,

Eng., settling in Mass. or N. H., Joseph, Samuel & John Cass. John m a dau of Martha & Thomas Philbrock, of Hampton. This is the beginning of lineal descent in America of Jonathan Clove Cass & wife, Abigail Salsberry. Issue: (1) Sarah, b Dec. 17, 1750; (2) Hannah, b Jan. 7, 1755; (3) Phœbe, b Jan. 1, 1757; (4) George, b Oct. 12, 1759; (5) John, b Dec. 30, 1761. Nathan & Hannah Cass were the parents of Jonathan Cass. John Cass, my Rev ancestor, m 1789, Joanna Hunt, dau of Edward Hunt, Jr. Their son, Levi Aldrick (or Aldridge) Cass was my g-father & Dr. Daniel Warren Cass my father. Gen Lewis Cass is a descendant of Jonathan Cass & a cousin of Dr. Levi Aldrick Cass. Ref—"Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in Rev War," Vol I-II, p. 191), also records in office of Sec. of State, Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Augusta Cass Zugschwert, 1111 Hurd Ave., Findlay, Ohio.

6249. WHITING.—I descend from James Whiting, b 1630, his son James, b 1651, his son Solomon, b June, 1695, & a third son was b in 1736. They lived in N. E., this last son served in the Rev. The correspondent must be mistaken about William's being the ancestor of the N. E. family, but James was the one.

6263. GALBRAITH.—I am descended from Arthur Galbraith, who lived in Va. during the Rev. Arthur was the head of the family in Va., b 1728, in Pa., son of Andrew Galbraith, b 1692 in Ireland, m Mary Sharp in Va., b 1748, d 1818. Arthur Galbraith d 1818, buried Hawkins Co., Tenn., where many of his descendants live. In Summer's "Southwestern Virginia" he mentions Arthur Galbraith as having 275 acres of land surveyed in 1778 in Fincastle Co.—Mrs. A. G. Storey, Talladega, Alabama.

6329. TAYLOR.—James I. Taylor, abt. 60 yrs. old when he d, Aug. 30, 1698. 1st wife, Frances Walker, 3 child. Jane, James II, b 1674, & Sarah. 2nd wife, Mary Gregory, m at age of 16, on Aug. 12, 1682, d 1747; 8 child., Ann, Elizabeth, Mary (d), Mary Bishop, b 1670; John (d), Edmund, Powell, John, b 1696. John I Taylor b 1690, d 1780, m his sister's sister-in-law, Catherine Pendleton, 1716. 11 ch., Mary, Catherine, Anne, Edmund, Isabella, John II, James III, b 1730; Philip, Elizabeth, William Joseph (James youngest), James III, b 1730, m Ann Pollard, their son, John Taylor III, was the famous John Lewis Taylor, lawyer and senator of N. C., licensed to practice law in N. C. May, 1788, m Lucy Penn (his cousin). Their son, John IV, d 1855. 1st wife, Lucy Woodford, 4 ch. John V, Penn, Lucy Woodford, Mary, Edmund Pendleton, b 1822, d 1880. 2nd wife . . . Edmund Pendleton Taylor b 1822, d 1880, m Susannah Blair—they left issue. The above was copied from the "Lookout," published in Chattanooga, and DAUGHTERS OF THE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. John Taylor in his will of 1824 mentions his 2nd wife, Mary, whom he m in 1780, and the following ch: Sons, Demsey, Alexander, Little John, LeRoy, Bryant, James Isaiah (Isaac), Ryal, Britton, Anderson; dau Sally (Sarah), Pherylyne, Dicy, Abigail, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary Ann, Lou Allen. In land transactions of Unaka Co., N. C., in 1778, Demsey & Rolland Taylor were mentioned; they were likely brothers of John & LeRoy Taylor.—*Mrs. Robert C. Howard*, Greenville, Tenn.

6329 (7) TAYLOR.—I have Conn. Taylor data if it will help correspondent.—*Mrs. E. W. Brown*, 596 North Ave., Bridgeport, Ct.

6350. WHIPPLE.—Consult the gen. of Capt. John Whipple. In my branch of the Whipple family there is mention of a Sarah Whipple, dau of Daniel & Anne, b 1749. This record, recorded in the office of Valley Falls, R. I., & from Vital Records of R. I. Many of Capt John Whipple's descendants settled in Mass.—*Mrs. I. G. Sims*, Portland, Ind.

6351. WYATT.—*Mrs. Overton Woodward Ennis*, 1112 Lamont St., Washington, D. C., is a descendant of Richard Wyatt, bro of Barbara Wyatt. John Wyatt Harris and Judith Cox were my g-father & g-mother.—*Mrs. J. G. Morrow*, 3806 Mountain Ave., El Paso, Texas.

6355. ELY.—"Ely Ancestry," by Moses S. Beach & Rev Wm. Ely: The Calumet Press, 139 Fifth Ave., N. Y., 1902. Ezra Calbith Ely is not mentioned in "Heitman's Historical Register of Soldiers of the Revolution." He was 48 years old, 1776.

(2) STERLING.—Parents of Sarah Sterling were Joseph & Sarah (Mack) Sterling. He was b at Old Lyme, June 30, 1907, & she was b. Oct. 10, 1704; m July 2, 1720. Joseph Sterling, son of Capt. Daniel Sterling, b Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 19, 1763. Sarah Mack, dau of John & Love (Bennett) Mack, of Lyme. "Sterling Genealogy," by Albert W. Sterling: The Grafton Press, N. Y. This book does not mention Joseph Sterling as having been in the Revolution. He was 69 years old, 1776.—*O. K. Shelby*, 306 Laurens St., Olean, N. Y.

6361. BRADFORD.—"Bradford Family Genealogy." Samuel Bradford, b Jan. 2, 1730, m Grace Ring of Kingston, Nov. 1, 1749, d Feb. 17, 1777, age 47. Issue: (1) Deborah, b Dec. 11, 1750; m Capt Melzar Adams of Kingston; (2) Samuel, b Mar. 27, 1752, m Lydia, dau Eliphalet Bradford of Duxbury, d Apr. 8, 1816, age 64. She d Apr. 17, 1828, age 74; (3) Lydia, b Apr. 6, 1754, d 1770; (4) William, b Nov. 25, 1755, m H. Parker of Winslow, Me., Mar., 1783; (5) Welthea, b Nov. 15, 1757, m Isaac Drew of Duxbury; (6) Lyman, b Oct. 1, 1760, d in the army, N. Y., Sept. 1776; (7) Eli, b Nov., 1762, d in Phila. in 1781; (8) Grace, b

Apr. 6, 1765, d unm Feb. 8, 1848; (9) George, b Nov. 20, 1767, d on a voyage to Havana, 1791; (10) Isaiah, b Nov. 25, 1769, m Elizabeth, dau Jabez Dingley of Marshfield, June 8, 1801. Lived in Duxbury, d Jan. 27, 1789. According to this, Isaiah is youngest child instead of Josiah. The following is the gen. back to Gov. Bradford of Samuel, b 1730. Gov. Wm., m Alice Carpenter of Southworth, Wm. m Alice Richards, Samuel m Hannah Rogers, Gamaliel m Abigail Bartlett, Samuel m Grace Ring.—*Miss Katherine H. Foster*, Peru State Normal School, Peru, Neb.

6369. WALTON.—This information derived from many sources, that concerning Edward Walton from Miss Helen M. Prescott, 34 E. Ave., Atlanta, Ga. Edward Walton, of Cumberland Co., Va., m Nancy—Issue (1) Martha, b Apr. 21, 1768; (2) Judith, b ?, m in Cumberland Co., Va., Apr. 12, 1787, her 1st cousin, Tillman Walton, son of Wm. & Elizabeth Tillman Walton, b Apr., 1744. This Wm. Walton b Goochland Co., Dec. 24, 1736, m Elizabeth Tillman, Goochland Co., Dec 1, 1758, by Rev. Wm. Douglass. Issue: (1) Tillman, b Jan. 9, 1760, m Apr. 12, 1787, his cousin Judith Walton. He was a capt. in the Rev. was a lieutenant under Washington. (2) George, b 1763. (3) William, Jr., b 1767. (4) John, b 1778. (5) Thomas, b 1782. (6) Edward, b 1786. Tillman & Judith Walton had issue: (1) Nancy Mursey Walton, b Feb. 28, 1788, m Mar. 5, 1803, James Askew; (2) Elizabeth Tillman Walton, b Feb. 15, 1790; (3) Wm. Onell Walton, b July 28, 1792; (4) Judith Cox, b June 22, 1795; (5) Edward Marshall, b Mar. 20, 1789; (6) Thomas Madison, b Aug. 7, 1800, d Sept. 21, 1801; (7) Josiah Wesley, b June 2, 1803, d July 18, 1808; (8) George Sidney, b Dec. 12, 1805. Edward Walton, of Cumberland Co., Va., father of Martha, who m George Christian, of Goochland Co., & Judith, who m Capt. Tillman Walton, is said to have been a bro of William Walton, Sr., who m Elizabeth Tillman. There was also a bro Jesse. These bros, William, Edward & Jesse, are said to be bros of George & Robert Walton, the latter father of George Walton, the "Signer." I am descended from Edward Walton, of Cumberland, through his dau Martha, who m Geo. Christian, of Goochland Co., Va. They were my g-g-g-parents.—*Mrs. S. J. Jones*, 530 Broad St., Albany, Ga.

6372. WATKINS.—Among the early settlers of Va. was one Rice or Ryce Watkins. This name appears among the Watkins descendants more than a century later in Campbell Co., Va. Saunders's "Early Settlers of Ga." does not mention Reese Watkins. The writer (W. S. M.) has much data of the family, & if more information were given he might locate R. H. W.—*W. S. Morton*, Charlotte C. H., Va.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

(See page 718)

HIS BUNKIE

SKETCH BY W. J. AYLWARD IN THE WAR EXHIBIT AT THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1919

WHOLE No. 329

BREAKING THE HINDENBURG LINE AT BLANC MONT RIDGE

By J. H. Craigie

1st Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps



OW that America's citizen soldiers have returned to their homes and the correspondents who chronicled their deeds have come back to their desks to turn out war-histories by the score, most of the actions in which American troops had a part down to their minutest details are matters of public knowledge and household discussion. There are other actions, however, of which little is known, because in them American troops operated under the French or the British, and both of these Allies kept all details and reports of operations dark and secret as the grave in so far as concerns the press and the general public.

Probably foremost of these mute, unsung actions in strategic importance and ultimate result is the battle known as Blanc Mont Ridge, which took place during the Champagne offensive. Fought

from October 3 to 9, 1918, it proved one of the most powerful and effective of the sledge-hammer blows struck by Marshal Foch against the retreating Germans, and compelled the abandonment of the whole Rheims Massif and a new German retirement of many kilometres on an extended front. Aside from the importance of the strategic results obtained, the Blanc Mont action contains features of unsurpassed interest to American students of the war. In the first place, it was an American action pure and simple, conceived, planned, and executed by Americans. Also, it was one of those rare actions such as might furnish the subject matter for lectures on military tactics, proceeding by orderly steps, like a well planned story, every difficulty foreseen and provided against and all elements working together up to a final successful conclusion.



Photograph. Harris & Ewing

JOHN ARCHER LEJEUNE, MAJOR GENERAL, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, THE INTREPID COMMANDER OF THE SECOND DIVISION FROM AUGUST, 1918, UNTIL ITS DEMOBILIZATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1919

HE LED THIS VALIANT DIVISION TO VICTORY THROUGHOUT THE OPERATIONS OF ST. MIHIEL, THE CHAMPAGNE, AND THE ARGONNE-MEUSE; MARCHED IT ACROSS THE RHINE, AND AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY, BROUGHT IT BACK TO AMERICA. A BRILLIANT STRATEGIST, BOLD AND FEARLESS IN HIS PLANS, POSSESSED OF A CHARMING PERSONALITY AND A KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR, HE IS THE IDOL OF HIS MEN



Photograph by Park & Antrim

THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM ABOUT THE CENTER OF THE "JUMP OFF" OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN THEIR HISTORIC ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF BLANC MONT IN THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR. THE BLANC MONT RIDGE CAN BE FAINTLY SEEN IN THE DISTANCE. THIS PHOTOGRAPH GIVES AN IDEA OF THE FLAT, BARE, OPEN COUNTRY OVER WHICH THE MARINES AND DOUGHBOYS ADVANCED

In many newspapers may be found columns devoted to chess, in which the initiate may study model games played by the masters. In a like manner military publications print maps and descriptions of model battles fought by masters of the art of war, Lee, Grant, Jackson, Napoleon, Charles XII, and others. Judged by such standards the battle of Blanc Mont Ridge ranks high indeed among operations by troops of the Allied armies during the late war, winning the praise of such masters of the art of war as Foch himself, Pétain and Gouraud. It is from this point of view, as a military problem and its solution, that this battle merits study.

The general advance of the Allies during September, 1918, paved the way for the Blanc Mont battle. All along the line the Allies struck in accordance

with Foch's plan, and all along the line victory seemed to perch on Allied banners. Far to the west on the shores of the Channel the little Belgian army started the ball, striking viciously at the enslavers of its country. Eastward the reorganized British army struck on a front between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The newly fledged American forces wiped out the St. Mihiel salient and struck again with greater vigor in the Argonne forest, while all along the front from Suippes to the Argonne the French attacked in force. During the early days of the offensive progress was made all along the line. Gradually the hard-pressed Germans were driven back to the limits of their great defensive works, the Hindenburg Line, and in places the outer defenses of this formidable line itself were carried.



Photograph by Park & Antrim

THE RUINS OF THE VILLAGE OF SOMME PY WHICH LAY IN THE PATH OF THE SECOND DIVISION AS IT
ADVANCED TOWARD BLANC MONT RIDGE

FOR ABOUT A WEEK FOLLOWING THE ATTACK AND ADVANCE OF THE DIVISION, GENERAL LEJEUNE AND HIS STAFF MADE
THEIR HEADQUARTERS UNDER THE REMAINS OF THE CHURCH WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE RIGHT OF THE PICTURE

By the end of September, however, the Allied advance became slower and slower, the pendulum which had swung back from German gains of the spring and summer wavered and at last seemed to come to rest in what the Germans hoped would prove stable equilibrium to last throughout the winter. From the Channel to the Swiss border the line held, and the Germans worked feverishly strengthening their defenses the whole length of the line and preparing for winter. The Allied High Command, however, had no idea of ending the campaign and going into winter quarters at that time. From the Channel to the Swiss border Foch and his staff studied maps and intelligence reports to determine where the next blow might be struck with the greatest promise of success, and the

sector of the German line in the Champagne north of the town of Suippes and Souain was chosen for attack as offering the greatest prospect of success at a moderate cost, together with great strategic possibilities should the attack prove successful. Accordingly an attack was planned, and the Fourth French Army under command of General Gouraud, the one-armed hero of Gallipoli, was sent forward to the assault. Two lines of German defenses were penetrated, then the attack was halted and although five attacks in all were made by the crack shock troops of the French Army, including the famous One Hundred and Seventieth Chasseurs Division, no further progress could be made.

Having used up several of his best divisions and not desiring to deplete



Photograph by Park & Antrim

TWO OF THE "PILLBOXES" ON THE WEST END OF BLANC MONT

THESE ARE TYPICAL OF THE MANY USED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR DESPERATE AND BITTER DEFENSE OF THE STRONGHOLD OF BLANC MONT. IT WAS AGAINST SUCH AS THESE THAT THE MARINES MADE THEIR HISTORIC CHARGE ON OCTOBER 5TH, ONE BATTALION ALONE CAPTURING FOUR BOCHE OFFICERS, OVER 200 MEN AND 75 MACHINE GUNS

the French reserves further, Marshal Foch then decided to employ the Second American Division as the spearhead for this new decisive drive. After the action of St. Mihiel this division had been assigned to the French to be used by them in case of need in their great offensive which was just beginning on the front from Suippes to the Argonne. The division had been first assigned as reserve to the group of French armies operating under Marshal Petain awaiting an emergency in which their services should be required. When the Fourth French Army under the command of General Gouraud was unable to advance further it was decided that this emergency had arrived and the Second Division was assigned to the Fourth French Army for a final effort to capture Blanc Mont Ridge.

On September 25th Major General John A. Lejeune, of the United States Marine Corps, Commanding General of the Second Division, reported to General Gouraud at Chalons and on the 28th and 29th of September the troops of that famous shock division arrived in the neighborhood of Suippes, where it passed into the reserve of the Fourth French Army. On September 27th General Lejeune was summoned to the headquarters of the Fourth French Army where General Gouraud and his staff were assembled around a large relief map of the sector in which the French attacks had been delivered.

General Gouraud placed his hand upon the range of hills on the map representing Blanc Mont Ridge. Turning to General Lejeune, he said: "General,



Photograph by Park & Antrim

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WENDELL C. NEVILLE, WHO COMMANDED THE FOURTH MARINE BRIGADE WHICH SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED AND CAPTURED BLANC MONT IN THE OPERATION OF THE SECOND DIVISION IN THE CHAMPAGNE SECTOR, OCTOBER, 1918

THESE ARE A SERIES OF GERMAN DUGOUTS CAPTURED BY THE MARINES. THE ENTRANCES TO THESE DUGOUTS FACE THE GERMAN LINES

this position is the key of all the German defenses of this sector, including the whole Rheims Massif. If this ridge can be taken the Germans will be obliged to retreat along the whole front thirty kilometres to the river Aisne. Do you think your Division could effect its capture?"

General Lejeune responded that he felt certain the Second Division could take the stronghold pointed out, whereupon he was informed that he would be ordered to make the attack within a few days and to prepare a plan for the assault. The sector which the French had selected for attack immediately faced the little town of Somme-Py and extended about three kilometres in each direction. The line held by the French ran directly through

the town itself, approximately east and west. Immediately beyond the French lines the country sloped down gently for about a hundred yards to a shallow, dry ravine. Beyond the ravine a flat dusty plain extended for two or three hundred yards, ending in another shallow ravine beyond which the country rose gradually in low rolling swales, ankle-deep in dust, to the line held by the Germans.

The front German line was formed by the parallel trenches named the Essen and the Elbe trenches, built in 1915, when they constituted the third element of defense in the Hindenburg Line as it was at that time. Subsequent to 1915, following the introduction of the pill-box and machine-gun nest system of defense, the line had



Photograph by Park & Antrim

A "CLOSE-UP" OF A PART OF THE FAMOUS "ESSEN HOOK," ON THE LEFT AND OUTSIDE OF THE SECOND DIVISION SECTOR, DECLARED BY MILITARY EXPERTS TO BE ONE OF THE MOST STRONGLY NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FORTIFIED POSITIONS PROTECTING THE BLANC MONT RIDGE
 THE ADVANCE OF THE MARINES WAS SERIOUSLY HINDERED BY A DETERMINED FLANK ATTACK, AND THIS "HOOK" WAS CLEANED UP BY THE MARINES AND THE ADVANCE TO BLANC MONT CONTINUED

been reinforced by the construction of three great machine-gun redoubts with concrete gun-emplacements and an invulnerable system of deep dugouts. The redoubts were placed at the angles of a triangle lying with its base parallel with the front line trench and so constructed that the fire of each would support the others and enfilade troops attacking from any point. Besides these three major fortifications smaller concrete pill-boxes were scattered over the whole terrain for a depth of nearly ten kilometres and the whole connected up with a system of trenches and burrows so that should any position be captured its inmates could easily escape under cover, or an attacking force could return unseen to effect recapture. In attempting to take this position the

French attacks had repeatedly broken down on the two machine-gun redoubts which lay in and immediately behind the German front line trench positions. One of these on the left of the attacking force was the celebrated "Essen Hook" built on the shoulder of a sloping swale crossed by the trench, and commanding with its machine guns the French front for many kilometres. The other, almost in the centre of the sector attack, due north of Somme-Py, was built on a high dusty knoll called Kaisertreu by the Germans, upon which was the remains of a Roman fortification. The third angle of the fortified triangle was occupied by the strongest machine-gun nest of the three, on the crest of the Blanc Mont Ridge, a low turtle-backed range of sandy hills reaching the

highest elevation attained in the whole Champagne country.

For about one and a half to two kilometres from the French line little shelter was available for attacking troops and the Essen Hook and Kaisertreu could not be reached from the front without exposing the attackers to a withering fire. Further on, however, there was considerable shelter to be had in the brush and low pine covering much of the country, and, in addition, a network of German trenches offered shelter alike to friend and foe. It was the opinion of General Lejeune that if the German trench lines could be taken and this shelter reached it would prove a comparatively easy matter to reduce the Essen Hook and the Kaisertreu redoubts by attack from the flank and rear, whereas frontal attack offered little prospect of success except at great cost. Accordingly his plan submitted to the French called for two separate attacks to be delivered simultaneously on fronts each of a kilometre and a half or two kilometres in length at the left flank and right flank of the sector to be covered, each attack to be delivered by a brigade of infantry with orders to proceed in directions which would cause them to converge about two kilometres behind the German front lines. By this system of attack no troops would be exposed on the two kilometres or more of front covered by the Kaisertreu redoubt, but the two attacking waves would pass completely around this fortification, meeting in its rear. The Essen Hook would be avoided in a similar manner by the brigade on the left, which in turn would unite behind the fortification with the French troops operating on its left. This plan of attack was finally adopted and the Second Division was placed in

line October 1st with orders to go over the top at 5.50 on the morning of October 3d, the Fourth Brigade Marines, composed of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion delivering the attack on the left with instructions to pass between the Essen Hook and the Kaisertreu redoubt, and the Third Brigade, composed of the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry, attacking on the right with instructions to converge, joining the Fourth Brigade at a road running along the top of Blanc Mont Ridge. The Third Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Hanson Ely, U. S. A., and the Fourth Brigade by Brigadier General Wendell C. Neville, of the Marine Corps.

In taking up its position for the attack the Third Brigade performed the remarkable feat of going from its billets in the rest area to its final position of attack in the front line trenches in the dark, without guides, travelling only by the map, yet arriving promptly on schedule and in perfect order.

Proceeded by artillery fire with a creeping barrage which lifted so that it remained continually in front of the advancing infantry, the division went over the top as ordered. Owing to the effectiveness of the artillery fire and the dim light of the early dawn little difficulty was experienced in the first stage of the attack and the road which was the object of the Division was speedily reached. The effect of the flanking movement on the Germans in the Kaisertreu proved even greater than had been hoped. Not experiencing any attack themselves, they were utterly at a loss as to how the situation was developing, and even after two American brigades had united in their rear they still failed to understand.



Photograph, Harris & Ewing

SECOND DIVISION MAP OF BLANC MONT OPERATION, SHOWING CONVERGING ATTACKS OF 3RD AND 4TH BRIGADES BY WHICH KAISERTREU REDOUBT WAS CAPTURED WITHOUT A BLOW BEING STRUCK

In fact, some time after they had been isolated and cut off by the Americans a courier from the redoubt blundered into an American battalion headquarters, believing it to be German, and asked about the situation and where so many American prisoners had come from. He was informed that the Americans were not prisoners but that they had just cleaned out the German front line position and that he was a prisoner himself. Shortly afterward the Germans in the redoubt realized that they were cut off, whereupon they came back to the American lines and surrendered. In the meantime, although the Division had attained its objectives, the situation on the flanks was far from satisfactory. On its left flank the French division which was to have attacked the Essen Hook had made no progress and the machine guns from that sector were playing havoc with the flank of the advancing American battalions. On the right, also, the French Division, which was to attack and cover the Division's right flank, had also failed to advance. In addition, fresh German troops were appearing and counter-attacks seemed in imminent prospect, while in the left flank the Blanc Mont redoubt still held out and menaced all moving things with its machine guns commanding every angle.

Under the circumstances, the bold course seemed the only one that promised reasonable chance of safety, and orders were issued that night for further advance clear across the Blanc Mont Ridge down the reverse slope to the strong position bounded by the Blanc Mont-St. Etienne Road, where a point of resistance was to be formed and preparations made to hold the ground gained until the rear and flanks could be made secure. This was

done accordingly, and the morning of October 4th found the American line advanced a kilometre and a half further, clear around the backbone of the Blanc Mont Ridge and completely through the strongest elements of the Hindenburg Line, with only a few weakly fortified trenches between them and the open Champagne beyond. No sooner had this advance been made than fresh German troops began to appear as if by magic. Realizing that if the Americans were able to hold the positions they had gained the Hindenburg Line was broken and a fresh line could only be established by an extensive retirement and the abandonment of the entire Rheims Massif, the German High Command drew division after division from its reserve and from the reserve of other sectors and hurled them against the flanks of the American division, endeavoring to break off the spear-head that had penetrated their line and crush out the salient before it could be extended and made defensible. During the attacks of this and following days prisoners were captured from seven German divisions from other fronts, as wave after wave of gray-coats broke on the lines held by the Americans to front and flanks.

Still the Americans clung tenaciously to what they had gained. Indeed, they did more, working always to clean up and consolidate all positions in the terrain they controlled. On the night of the 3d-4th nearly all of the minor pill-boxes and machine-gun nests in the occupied area were cleaned up. On the night of 4th-5th sufficient reserves were available to attempt the reduction of the great redoubt of Blanc Mont, the last hostile position to hold out in the area then occupied, and the Third Battalion of

the Sixth Marine Regiment, commanded by Major George Shuler, a former Washington newspaperman, was assigned to the task.

Finding the position one of extreme strength, Shuler called for artillery preparation as dusk was falling October 4th. Little artillery could be spared for the work at that time, however, and after a few shells fell it was decided to abandon the attempt until the following morning. While watching the shells fall, however, Shuler had reached some interesting conclusions. Observing the shell-bursts closely, he saw that there were considerable areas right up among the mouths of the German dugouts where the conformation of the terrain and the angle of fire of the artillery rendered it impossible to drop shells. He wondered if the Germans had also observed this, but as none of them were visible while the artillery fire continued, he concluded that they had not, and decided that if these spots could be occupied by Americans while their own barrage was falling, it would be easy and simple to surprise the Germans before they had issued from their shelters and capture the redoubt with little loss. Then he explained his idea to the men of his battalion and asked for volunteers to occupy the spots where the shells did not strike, particularly men speaking German. Enough of these were secured and the men were drilled in repeating a few German phrases.

On the morning of October 5th these men were drawn apart and prepared for the part they were to play, and at 6.15 the barrage fell, lasting half an hour. While it fell, the volunteers crept to their positions, and when it lifted and the Germans hurried from their dugouts dragging their machine guns each on its low sledge, they were

greeted with a concerted cry in front of them, behind them, right in their midst: "Surrender, you Boche. Don't fire those guns or we'll cut your hearts out!" while at the same time armed Americans sprang forward and other armed Americans in great force were seen swarming on all sides of their strongholds. The effect was magic. Not a gun was fired, and the redoubt, one of the strongest of the Hindenburg Line, fell without the loss of a man, while four officers, more than two hundred men, and seventy-five machine guns were captured.

The fall of this, the last and most formidable of the three great redoubts of the Blanc Mont system, and the failure of their counter-attacks apparently decided the Germans that their key position on the Blanc Mont Ridge had passed finally and forever out of their hands and accordingly orders were issued by the German High Command for a retirement over the whole Champagne front for a depth of thirty kilometres to the Aisne River. To cover their retreat and prevent the scattered forces of the German divisions which had faced the Americans on the Blanc Mont Ridge from becoming a rout involving disaster to the whole German Army Group in that sector, fresh German troops were hurled upon the Second Division to prevent their further advance. At other points of the line, however, matériel was moved, artillery withdrawn and reserves ordered to retreat until the line was held only by a few rear guards and machine gunners.

The news of the crossing of the Blanc Mont Ridge also gave fresh courage to the French.

Later in the day fresh French divisions were thrown into the line at the flanks of the Americans and ordered to

advance at all costs and widen the salient, and by nightfall the point of German resistance had been blotted out and the wedge in the German line considerably widened at its base. With the consolidation of position and security of flanks thus attained, a fresh advance was determined upon, and on the morning of October 6th both American brigades attacked at once and advanced clear through what had been the Hindenburg Line to the level of the ruined town of St. Etienne, reducing hastily constructed machine-gun nests on the high ground north-east of that place.

Fresh German divisions were then thrown in, with instructions to fight delaying actions, and again the battle raged fiercely. On the 6th the French brought up their line on the left flank to abreast of the American line after elements of the Fifth Marine Regiment

some days before had "cleaned up" the strong Essen Hook, and contended with the Americans against the Germans for the possession of the town of St. Etienne. Meanwhile, the general retirement by the Germans on the front extending east and west of Rheims had become so rapid that the French line following them had reported difficulty in maintaining touch in many places.

On the night of October 6th the Seventy-first Brigade of the Thirty-sixth American Division was sent forward to relieve the weary veterans of the Second Division in front line positions, and on October 8th these latter troops, supported by the Second Division, attacked and advanced their line about a kilometre further, while on the night of October 9th-10th the remainder of the Thirty-sixth Division went in, making the relief complete.



SUBSCRIBE EARLY TO SECURE JANUARY, 1920, D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The leading articles to appear in the January, 1920, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are by Hon. Charles Moore, Chairman of the United States Fine Arts Commission, and Hon. Theodore T. Belote, Curator, Division of History, United States National Museum.

Mr. Moore's article will deal with appropriate war memorials, while Mr. Belote has written of the historical museum and its educational value to the country.

These topics are both of especial interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the magazine is fortunate to secure articles by two such authorities.

Last year the January, 1919, edition of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE was sold out two weeks after publi-

cation and we could not supply many late subscribers with copies.

The demand for the January, 1920, magazine promises to surpass the record of last year; therefore, I desire to call the attention of the 1213 subscribers whose subscriptions expire with the December, 1919, magazine to send in their renewals quickly to insure receiving their January magazine.

Is there a school or library in your vicinity? Why not send it the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE? Its educational value as an historical publication increases monthly.

The magazine will also make an interesting Christmas gift. The subscription is *only one dollar a year.*

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman Magazine Committee.



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

I WONDER whether we really appreciate what it means to be Americans? That question came to me very frequently during the month of September when I was going over the battlefields of France and visiting the graves of our brave boys who gave their lives to the cause of freedom and justice. I have returned to America prouder than ever of our country and its ideals, and more strongly impressed with the responsibilities and opportunities of our society as leaders in the development of those ideals.

The trip to France was made in order to ascertain at first-hand the condition of Tilloloy the village in which we, as a society, have been particularly interested. Within twenty-four hours of my return to America, I presented to the National Board of Management the results of my investigations, and the minutes of that meeting, recorded in the back of this magazine, contain my report to the Board and the unanimous action of the Board in connection therewith. While the trip was in many ways a hard one, it was not all sad and depressing, and I was impressed deeply by the cheerful courage displayed in the midst of the desolation and destruction caused by the horrible war.

One of the many opportunities afforded us to come into personal touch with the men and women who represent the real French people was that of having tea with the officers and prominent members of the Urgent Help Society in their barracks in Paris. These quarters have been furnished to them by the French Government, as the society is working for, with and through the Government, and is under its protection.

The privilege of meeting these brave and capable women was indeed a rare one. For four long years they stood, without flinching or questioning, behind their men; never despairing when those who were near and dear were called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. Nearly all of them were dressed in deep mourning, which told the story of their sorrow and bereavement. With the signing of the Armistice came new duties and new activities, still associated, however, with dire need, suffering and desolation. They did not hesitate nor falter, but like heroes assumed greater responsibilities and more arduous tasks. The society is looking after the needs and as far as is possible providing some degree of comfort to the dwellers in thirty-seven totally destroyed villages. They have a well-organized system of caring for, without pauperizing, the people to whom they are extending a helping hand.

The barracks are very plain wooden buildings of one long room, with plenty of light and one small stove furnishing all the heat. One of the houses is used for an office, where all the clerical work is done. Another is furnished with sewing machines, where garments are made and repaired; others for warehouses, where the necessities of life are stored ready to be sent to the shops located in the different villages according to their needs.

With the inherent characteristic of the French people the little available ground surrounding the barracks has been made to bloom and blossom. When we arrived we found the office had been made attractive with flowers and a simple but beautifully arranged tea table. The tea was served by the members of the society, and most interesting women they were. With but one or two exceptions they all spoke very good English, and were well informed on all the political, social and philanthropical problems confronting the American people to-day.

At the tea table it was our good fortune to be seated beside a Mrs. Weiss, wife of the engineer who made possible the finding of the body of John Paul Jones. At our earnest solicitation she told of the part she (for she was present when the body was found) and her husband had in this successful undertaking of Horace Porter, then Ambassador to France. John Paul Jones was commander of the fleet, flying the American flag, when it was for the first time recognized by a foreign power. This was on February 14, 1778, when the French fired a salute to Old Glory. When the search for the body was commenced the location of the cemetery was but vaguely known, as houses had been built around and almost over many

of those old burial places. The graveyards of those times were laid out in the shape of a cross, the arms of the cross being the walks, while in the four right angles thus formed the graves were placed. In the cemetery where the engineer felt certain the body was, all traces of markers or headstones had long since disappeared, and so the task of opening every grave was before them.

With patient care they set about rendering this service to the country they love next to their own. They knew that a man of such distinction as was John Paul Jones would lie in a lead coffin of a certain type. All the graves in the two lower angles of the cross were opened, but disappointment only met their efforts. In the upper right-hand angle, after opening several graves, they came upon a casket that they felt at once was the one for which they were searching. From a bust made by a noted sculptor they were perfectly familiar with the features of the man they were hoping to find in that particular casket. Yet they were unprepared for the sight that met their gaze when the covering was raised and they looked upon the mortal remains of a man who had been buried for 113 years. There was not the slightest doubt as to their having found the right body, as the face was in such a state of preservation recognition was at once complete.

Mrs. Weiss told us of their joy at being able to have assisted in this labor of love, of her intense emotion when she looked upon the face of the man who had done so much and had been gone so long, of her unusual sensations when she touched the arm and found there was more than a bone under the covering, and was conscious of the most peculiar odor that was emanated when the lid was removed—an odor that was in no way offensive or even disagreeable, but one she had never smelt and would never forget. As soon as she had partly recovered from the effects of this strange experience she hurriedly secured an American flag, and from a nearby flower shop purchased two long palm leaves. By the time the casket was again closed she was ready to place the flag and the leaves upon it.

The women we met that afternoon were intensely grateful for the assistance America has given France, and to us they tried to show their appreciation. We came away feeling we had gained a deeper understanding and a broader vision of the trials they had undergone and the heroic manner in which they were met.

* * * * *

Since my return from France and the meeting of the National Board of Management on October 18th I have had the pleasure of attending, in company with the Recording Secretary General, the meetings of four State Conferences. Those of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Missouri and New York, and I have been impressed anew with the earnestness and the desire for constructive work shown in all these states through the reports of the officers and chairmen of committees.

The Massachusetts Conference was held in Stockbridge in the glory of the autumnal foliage of the Berkshire Hills. Like all D. A. R. meetings I have attended in Massachusetts the program was well arranged and carried out, and the many Daughters present evinced interest and enthusiasm for the work.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey special magazine drives were held, and the number of subscriptions received in each of these states was very gratifying. The results of these drives demonstrate once more the fact that the Daughters were ready and anxious to subscribe when the subject was brought forcefully to their attention.

The Missouri Conference had a most interesting ceremony in connection with the chapter Service Flags. As each chapter name was called a member came forward with the chapter's service flag and announced the number of blue and gold stars contained thereon. The flags were then hung around the auditorium, and a short dignified service was held in connection with the patriotic service of the chapter members and near relatives represented by the stars on the flags. Missouri is to be congratulated upon the carrying out of a beautiful thought in such a solemn and impressive way.

Missouri is also to be congratulated upon the wiping out of its Liberty Loan debt to the National Society. In one short half hour the Daughters responded to the plea very earnestly presented by their State Regent and subscribed the \$383 necessary to make that state 100 per cent. for the Liberty Loan.

After spending four short days in my own home I came East again to be the guest of the Daughters of the Empire State, at their Conference in beautiful historic Auburn. An interesting feature of this meeting was a visit to the home of Gen. William H. Seward, which is full of souvenirs and objects of art collected by and presented to him in his travels all over the world.



PEN AND BRUSH SKETCHES OF THE A. E. F.

By Nelson M. Shepard*



AFTER all the shouting and the glamor is over, what is it about the war in France that the doughboy, who has lived through the misery, the glory of it all, is apt to recall most vividly to mind?

More often the vast panorama of modern war, so far beyond the power of the human mind to visualize, is lost before the seemingly insignificant details of every-day existence at the front or behind the lines. Insignificant they may appear to be to those who have not lived the rôle in the great human drama of war, yet so deep rooted are they in the impressionable soldier's mind that even now, though more than a year has passed since the last American gun blazed its path of death beyond the Meuse, the pulse-beat quickens at the very thought of them.

The crude grave of the best friend a man ever had, his "Bunkie"; the long, wearying trail that ends no one knows where; the death-like stillness before the zero hour; the everlasting misery of the penetrating mud; yes, the first sight of the rolling-kitchen after sleepless days and nights of gnawing hunger

under fire. These are the little personal experiences, so incidental yet so vital a part of the soldier's life that they never will be forgotten, they stand out in bold relief above the thunder of guns on the battle-front, the lurking death, the gas, all the nameless barbarities of this thing men call war.

Such are the scenes, depicted for the most part with a faithfulness that accentuates their realism, presented in the sketches of war artists now on exhibit in the U. S. National Museum in Washington.

Before the camera revolutionized the work of the war artist, the historic scenes of other wars were preserved for future generations by the pen and brush of men who endured much and suffered much that they might breathe life and color in their sketches.

The importance of pictorial warfare was realized early in the great world war by the War Department, and the creations of these well-known artists, who risked gas and shrapnel without thought of personal safety, are carefully preserved in the war records of the Government.

While nothing can possibly surpass the camera in its realistic expression of war life, the work of the pen and brush artists nevertheless is none the less

* Mr. Shepard served in the Fifth Regiment of Marines and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion from Château-Thierry to the Argonne.



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Trench, 4th - Beaumont, Oct. 1918.

Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

MORNING MESS, BEAUMONT, TOUL SECTOR

George Harding

valuable nor none the less true to life, as may be readily seen in these exhibits.

Some five hundred of these sketches, for the most part picturing the incidentals of war such as only the soldier of the combat divisions can understand, breathe the life and the spirit of the American Expeditionary Force. One cannot fairly estimate the handicaps under which the war-artist worked. Like the war correspondent, he saw early the utter futility of portraying the great battle panorama that revealed itself to the human eye and mind. Just as the European battle-fronts were too far beyond the meaning of words to find adequate expression, so were they beyond the power to express in color. Even the work of the camera was limited in its scope.

So the war-artist, finding it impossible to reveal war as it is on a grand scale, picked out the incidentals as opportunity presented, on the firing line, in the rest sectors, the billets, along the lines of march. And here it is that he succeeded in touching the true pulse of the soldier life in the never-to-be-forgotten phases wherein centre all the joys, all the hardships, all the unflinching endeavors that entered into his existence.

When the time arrived for the American forces to take over their own sector on the Western Front, eight well-known American illustrators and artists went with them as official historians of brush and pen. They were commissioned as captains in the Engineer Reserve Corps and assigned to the second section of the General Staff, known as G-2 in military parlance.

These were Captains W. J. Aylward, W. J. Duncan, Harvey Dunn, George Harding, Wallace Morgan, Ernest Piexotte, André Smith and Harry Townsend. Representatives of the

best there is in American art, they were quick to grasp the opportunities in portraying in black and white the soul of the Army, and their sketches, prized highly for their historic value, compare favorably with the best productions of the famous artists of our other wars. Like the Army, they "made good."

During the early days in September, 1918, when General Pershing struck the first all-American blow that wrested the St. Mihiel sector from the four years' occupancy of the Boche armies, these artists were here, there, everywhere on the front, as ready in a pinch with pen and brush as the doughboy was with rifle and machine gun. Again, during the fierce open warfare in the Argonne drives, when each kilometre of the front was won step by step until the final crucial drive smashed through the Hun lines across the Meuse on the eve of the Armistice and even into historic Sedan, these same artists, tirelessly, fearlessly stayed with the combatant troops.

How vividly these sketches recall to mind the intimate scenes stamped forever in our memories! There's the forming "chow" line in Beaumont, where the remnants of the Second Division gathered after the final drive in November. What a God-sent odor issued from the rolling-kitchen to soldier nostrils that longed for days to whiff the smell of steaming coffee.

What a luxury it was to mess and bunk under shelter of shell-torn structures, after days and nights underneath the stars and the wet November clouds with the "sea-bags" and the bullets making music all the while. Captain George Harding must have swallowed some of that army "Mocca" himself, for there's something about the etching that makes you know that Sammy



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

THE BOCHE LOOTER

Harvey Dunn



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

J. André Smith

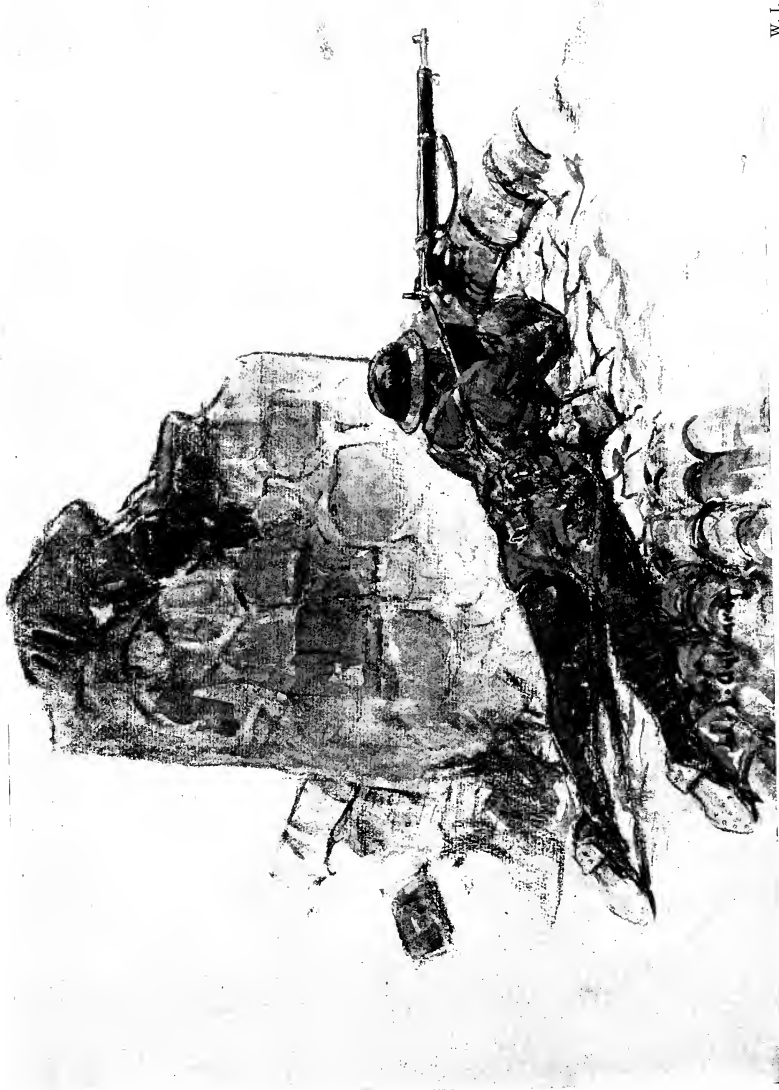
SADDLER ROOM IN MONASTERY AT RANGEVAL



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Hardy, Washington

THE PRISONER

Harvey Dunn



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington
THE SNIPER AT CHATEAU THIERRY, JULY, 1918

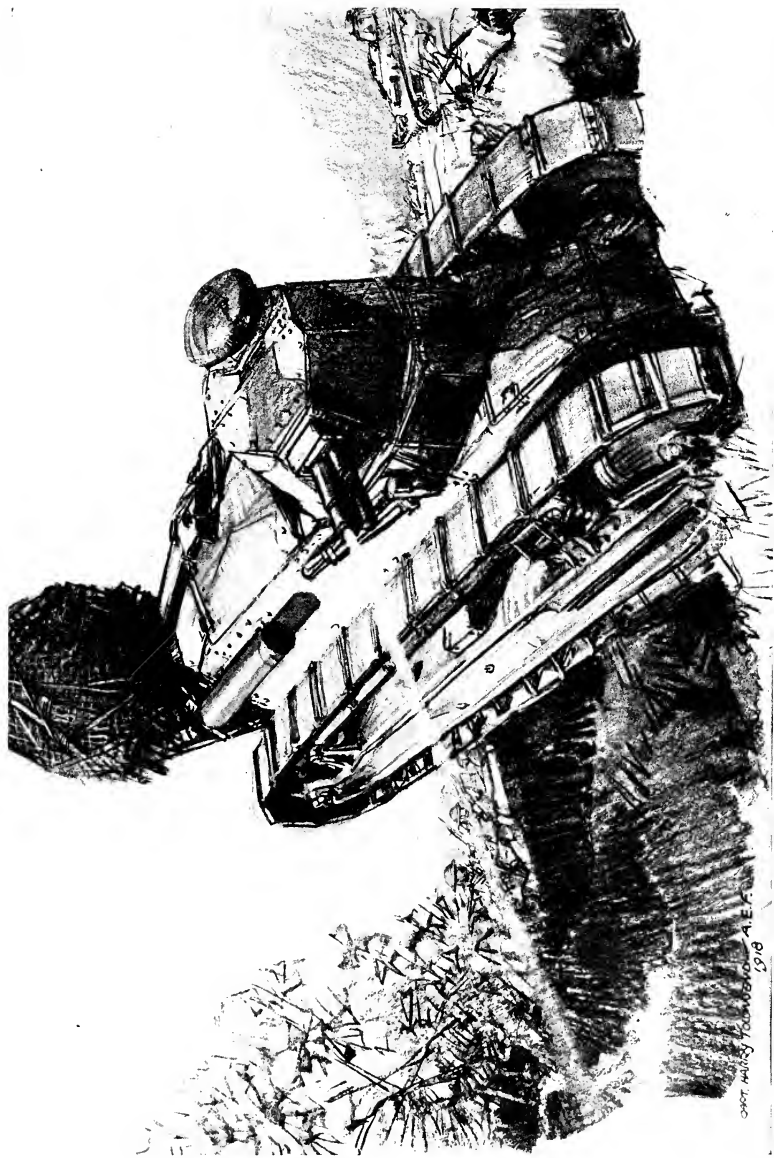
W. J. Aylward



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

BY-ROAD TO LA CHAMEL ON FIRST DAY OF ADVANCE OVER MARNE. ROCHE GUN DESTROYED IN FOREGROUND. BALLOONS WERE MOVED FORWARD SEVERAL TIMES IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY

George Harding

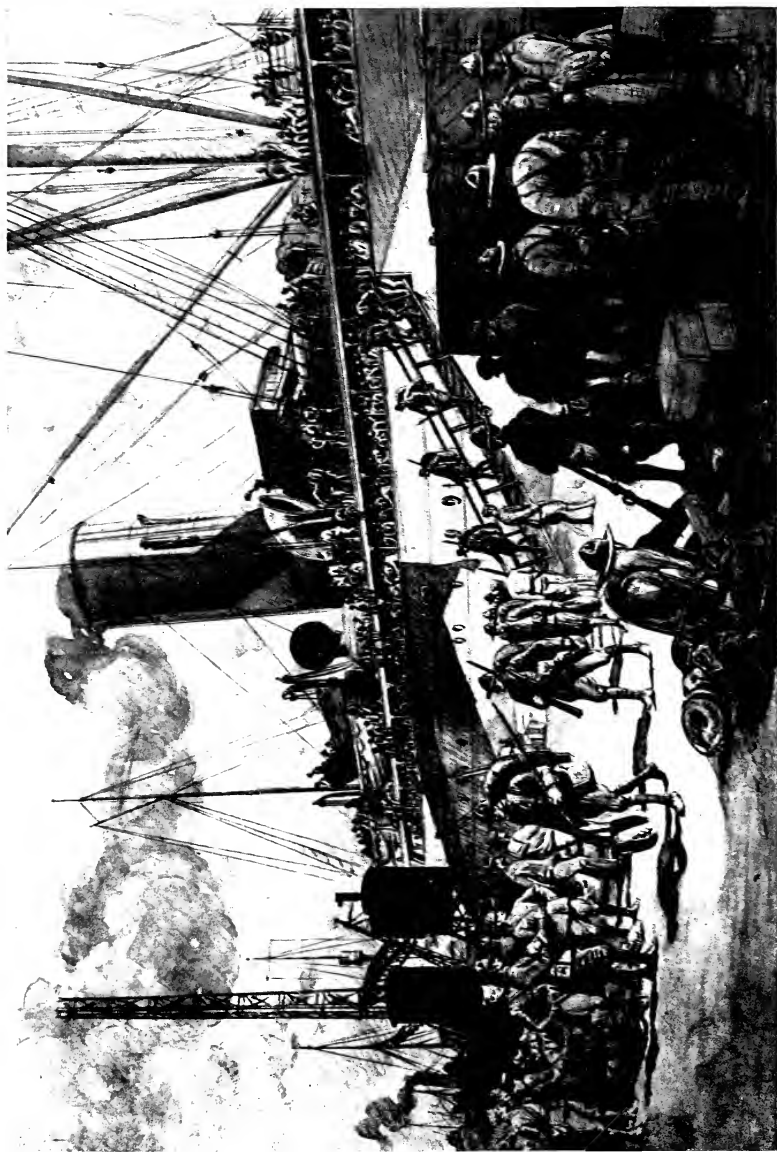


Courtesy U. S. National Museum, Photo, Handy, Washington

LIGHT TANK IN ACTION, CROSSING AND CLEANING UP TRENCHES. NET CARRIED IN FRONT, READY FOR INSTANT CAMOUFLAGE

Harry Townsend

1918
Capt. Harry Townsend, A.E.F.



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

NEWLY-ARRIVED TROOPS AT BREST. THIRTY THOUSAND WERE LANDED IN ONE DAY

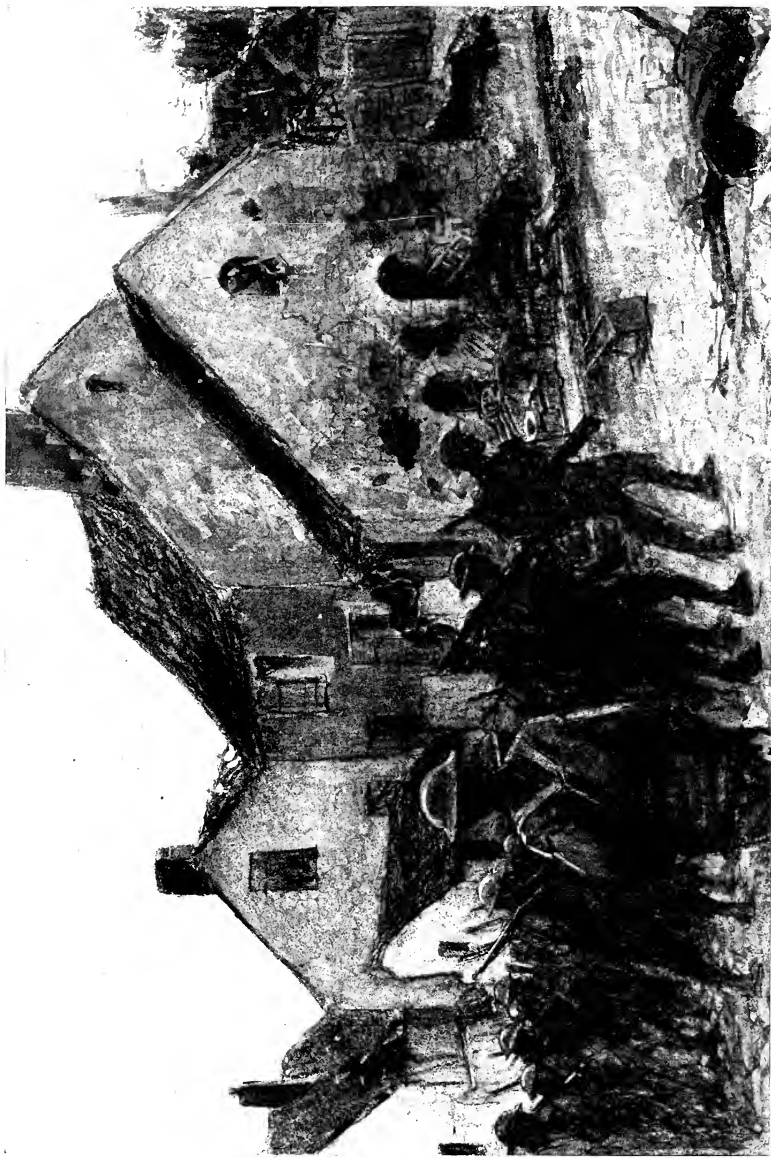
W. J. Duncan



Harvey Dunn
O.E.F.

Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

A MORNING ON THE MARNE



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

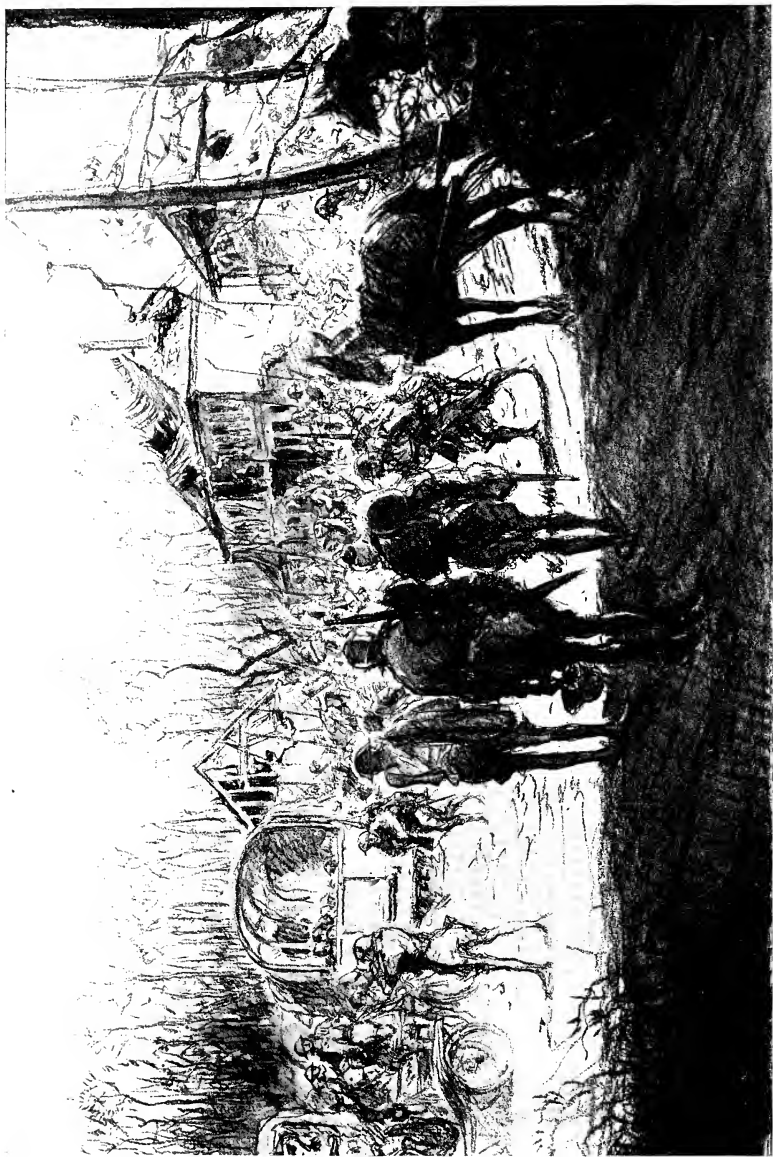
RELIEF ENTERING NEALE, DETACHMENT 4TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

W. J. Aylward



George Harding

Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington
DISPATCH MOTOR CYCLE BEARER NEAR VIENNE LA CHATEAU, MENENHOULD SECTOR



Courtesy U. S. National Museum. Photo, Handy, Washington

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH

Wallace Morgan

(how he would bless you out if you called him "Sammy" to his face) has just made up his mind to try for "seconds" on coffee and beans. Never did food taste so good as on the occasion of that first hot "chow" in Beaumont after the Armistice.

Here again, the artist has pictured true to life. "American Soldiers on the March," by Captain Wallace Morgan, would open the eyes of the fond parent who pictured her soldier boy in France in the same natty olive-drab in which he paraded in the "home sector" before shoving-off for over-seas. Who that ever saw an American division on the march would fail to recognize in this a true picture of army life on the road?

Mud-bespattered, dirty, tired and probably hungry. Can't you hear that familiar American chorus: "When-do-we-eat?" On the roads leading to Château-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Champagne, the Argonne, over the line to Germany, you could see these American boys every day like this, soldiers, camions, wagons, mules and all. What a difference from the fresh, clean ranks in the training camps! But when there was a job to be done, when there was a fight ahead, how the spirit of war moved them on!

Behold in the foreground the pack-laden American soldier, probably just returning from his first front, for despite equipment and all, he clutches in his left hand his souvenir German helmet. And there, trudging patiently along is that human beast of burden, the French soldier, with his "home" upon his back and very probably the inevitable canteen of "vin-blanc" swinging within easy reach.

Still another scene, "Morning on the

Marne," by Captain Harvey Dunn, brings back a flood of memories to every soldier who has been on the front. More truly than words can describe it, the picture speaks for itself of the grim desolation of war along those blood-washed banks of the Marne, where French and American armies stood their ground and pledged: "They shall not pass!"

Somewhere in France, where, "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well," his Bunkie is resting in the soldier's grave where strong, tender hands covered him where he fell.

And here, in all its true simplicity, Captain A. W. Aylward has pictured the one outstanding feature of the war in nearly every combatant's life.

Long after the glory of those days is forgotten, long after the self-sacrifices are things of the distant past, the memory of "his Bunkie" will linger sadly, even lovingly, in the heart that once beat close to his.

"We are the dead, short days ago we lived, saw sunset glow, loved and were loved—and now we lie in Flanders' fields." And then, remembering as we stood with low bowed head over "that corner of a foreign field that is forever"—America—we will hear the still, hushed voice of the best friend a man ever had: "If ye break faith with us who die, we will not sleep, though poppies blow on Flanders' fields."

Of the artists who have preserved in black and white for the future these records of the A. E. F., their creations will be here long after their names will have been forgotten. The sketches will remain with the collection of relics of the great war forming a part of the exhibit of the War Department in the U. S. National Museum in Washington.

But a word or two about these men, who are so often overlooked in singing the praise of the A. E. F.

W. J. Aylward, of New York, the first on the list, won a deserved reputation in this country as an illustrator of books and periodicals before he tried his fame and fortune overseas. A resident of New York and as a pupil of Howard Pyle, he has won many art prize awards and is a member of the Salamagundi Club, the American Water Color Society, the New York Water Color Society and other organizations of artists. He was born in Milwaukee.

Harvey Dunn, a native of South Dakota, also an illustrator of current magazines and pupil of Howard Pyle, is one of the coming artists of the day.

Still another pupil of Howard Pyle is George Harding, of Philadelphia, and special artist for *Harper's Magazine*. When not actually at work with his brush he is a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

Ernest Clifford Peixotto, of San Francisco, perhaps the best known of the group, is an author as well as an artist. He is a pupil of such artists as Constant, Lefevre, and Doucet, in Paris, and gained early recognition by his illustration of Colonel Roosevelt's "Life of Cromwell."

Harry Townsend, another pupil of Howard Pyle, is widely known for his illustrations. He also is a member of the Salamagundi Club and claims Wyoming as his native State.



STATE LIBRARIANS OF THE D. A. R.

The Librarian General early in her term of office requested the State Regents to appoint State Librarians to aid in developing the library at Memorial Continental Hall. The innovation met with hearty response, and the list of these new State Officers to date follows:

- Colorado*.—Miss Mary G. Bushinger, Monte Vista.
- Florida*.—Mrs. Brook G. White, 250 East 1st St., Jacksonville.
- Georgia*.—Mrs. A. S. Wilkins, Morningside Place, Eastman.
- Illinois*.—Miss Effie Epler, 1106 West State St., Jacksonville.
- Indiana*.—Mrs. Edmund Davis, State St., West La Fayette.
- Iowa*.—Mrs. James M. Forbes, Jeffersonville.
- Kansas*.—Mrs. M. V. Neal, Kansas City, Kan.
- Louisiana*.—Mrs. H. B. Shery, Shreveport.
- Maine*.—Mrs. E. C. Carll, Augusta House, Augusta.
- Maryland*.—Mrs. Charles Marsden, 1729 Bolton St., Baltimore.
- Massachusetts*.—Mrs. Seth S. Crocker, The Inn, Bridgewater.
- Michigan*.—Miss Florence Holmes, Coldwater.
- Minnesota*.—Mrs. D. C. Bennett, 3344 Humbolt Ave., Minneapolis.
- Missouri*.—Mrs. Augusta B. Buell, Louisiana.
- Montana*.—Mrs. Kate H. Fogarty, 509 West Park St., Butte.
- Nebraska*.—Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, Chadron.
- New Hampshire*.—Miss A. Maude Taggart, Peterborough.
- New Jersey*.—Mrs. Truman H. Clayton, Salem.
- New York*.—Mrs. Samuel P. Williams, Sheridan Centre, Sheridan.
- North Carolina*.—Mrs. Dorian H. Blair, 437 Walker Ave., Greensboro.
- North Dakota*.—Mrs. S. L. Glaspell, Jamestown.
- Oregon*.—Mrs. W. C. Witzel, 939 Hawthorne Ave., Portland.
- Pennsylvania*.—Mrs. George H. Stewart, Shipensburg.
- South Dakota*.—Miss Mabel Richardson, Vermillion.
- Texas*.—Mrs. Andrew Rose, 821 Olive St., Texarkana.
- Vermont*.—Mrs. George E. Lamb, 308 Pearl St., Burlington.
- Virginia*.—Mrs. W. W. Richardson, Little Berkley, Hampton.

A REAL DAUGHTER OF MASSACHUSETTS

By Edith Scott Magna

1st Vice-Regent, Mercy Warren Chapter



MRS. SARAH D. JUDD is the Real Daughter of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts. She is much beloved by her many friends and is the pride of the Chapter,

in whose affairs she always takes an active interest. There is no work which the Chapter undertakes but Mrs. Judd does her share, and her constant interest and aid have endeared her to many. During the war her fingers were ever busy and many knitted garments came from her needles.

Sarah H. Judd is the daughter of Jedediah and Phoebe Day and was born in 1830 in Springdale, Holyoke. For many years this home was known as Day Landing, for boats coming up from Hartford were unloaded here and the contents carried by team to Northampton.

At the age of twenty-one she married Andrew T. Judd of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts. At first they resided in Springfield, but their home burned, so they went to live with her husband's people in South Hadley Falls. Here

they remained for twenty-four years and then spent the next fourteen years in Iowa; after that they returned to Holyoke where Mrs. Judd has lived ever since. Mr. Judd died in 1907.

In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Judd celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, a day filled with rejoicing. They had three children and a daughter, Eva, lives with her now in happy companionship.

Some years ago the Chapter gave a reception to her Real Daughters, when Mrs. Judd helped receive and at which she wore her wedding gown and looked sweetly quaint and attractive.

Of Mrs. Judd's father there is but a faint picture in her mind, as she was but eight years of age at the time of his

death. It is generally known that he enlisted in 1775 in Roxbury and was at the battle of Ticonderoga.

Sarah Judd is the last of the seventeen Real Daughters which Mercy Warren Chapter has enrolled. Modest, retiring and gracious to all, she is indeed very precious, and we hope we may continue to do homage to our Real Daughter for many years to come.



MRS. SARAH D. JUDD, REAL DAUGHTER OF MASSACHUSETTS AND MEMBER OF MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, D. A. R.



MISSION SAN FERNANDO REY DE SPANIA, CALIFORNIA

EL CAMINO REAL THE HISTORIC OLD TRAIL OF CALIFORNIA

By Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes

Past President of El Camino Real Association of California and formerly State Chairman of the Old Trails Committee of the D. A. R. for California



EL CAMINO REAL is the Spanish name for the road that joined the twenty-one Franciscan missions, the *pueblos*, the *presidios* and many of the largest Indian *Rancherias* in the early days of California. It was during the reign of the Spanish-Bourbon King, Charles III, that Spain began the preparation for the colonization of the Golden State of California. The work was placed under the direction of the king's appointed Visitador-General, Don Jose de Galvez. He associated with him the Governor of California, Don Gaspar de Portola, and the

President of the Franciscan Missions, Fra Junipero Serra.

Their plans included the establishment of missions, the erection of *presidios* or garrisons and the founding of *pueblos* or towns, all joined together by a continuous road. In less than fifty years they had established twenty-one missions, three *pueblos* and four *presidios*. About these settlements there arose a picturesque *adobe* and *ranchero* civilization unequalled for local color, religious fervor and romantic life by any other colony ever established in the United States.

The highway along which this pictu-

resque civilization centred was El Camino Real, the Royal Road. It became the recognized route of travel when California was a part of Spain.

El Camino Real commenced at San Diego and led from mission to mission, to *pueblo* or *presidio* and ended at San Francisco Solano de Sonoma, about forty-five miles north of San Francisco. So far as surroundings would permit the life and conditions along this road were but a reflection of the life and conditions in distant Spain where the history of the *caminos reales* dates from 1236.

In that year the great crusader, Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon, took the Moorish city of Cordova and also the kingdom. He entered the capital on the Catholic feast day of SS. Peter and Paul, and marched at once to the great mosque, which he purified with holy water, under the supervision of John, Bishop of Osma, and converted it into a Christian church, naming it Mother of God. He established a bishopric and he had the Great Bells of Compostella, which Almansor had brought to Cordova on the backs of Christians returned to Compostella, on the backs of Moors.

With the conquest of Cordova the kingdom of the Moors was officially taken, but the outside towns and principalities were yet to be subdued. In order to more readily complete the conquest Ferdinand had the pathways of the Moors converted into military roads. With the invention of the *carreta* these roads were widened, graded and made into excellent roadways. They were made smooth and fit for the cumbersome, lumbering *carreta*. The improvement was made from the treasury of the king and the roads were therefore called royal roads, *caminos reales*.

Special laws were enacted for the protection of travellers and for the care of the roads, which were placed under the surveillance of special guards.

In the seventeenth century the *caminos reales* of Spain were the envy of the world. They were beautified by trees, enhanced by picturesque *ventas* and national and memorial monuments.

With the discovery of America, Spain gave to her colony of California the attractive and picturesque system of civilization that evolved the chain of twenty-one missions, three *pueblos* and four *presidios*, all linked together by a *camino real* or royal road. In place of *ventas*, missions were built and the road that joined them was embellished by the unfettered beauties of luxuriant sylvia, flora and wild vegetation, varied with the silver trail of the water-fall and the deep green-blue of billowy sea.

When the first expedition for the settlement of California left San Diego for Monterey, Fra Juan Crespi, the Franciscan friar, was entrusted with the important duty of recording the route. His diary and notes prove the course they took, the camps they made, the rivers crossed, the landmarks and mountains noted and, in fact, make it possible for us to establish the exact itinerary of the people who blazed the first trail through the wilderness of the far west. This was in 1769. The expedition was absent six months and, though they were unable to find the port of Monterey, they made valuable investigations as to the land resources and the sites for future missions and towns.

The following year the same men retraced their steps and were able to locate Monterey and establish a mission—that of San Carlos de Monterey. Orders were given to open immediately

and keep in repair a road for transportation of supplies and for traffic between San Diego and Monterey. As each succeeding mission was established the duty of maintaining the road fell to those missions which it directly connected. Indians were employed constantly upon the task and were paid from the treasury the same as for other work, and they received a home at the mission.

The road was known as the Camino Real of the Missions. Later portions of it became beautiful, excellent highway, but it never rivalled the Royal Road of Spain.

The project to revive and reconstruct this first route through the wilderness of the West crystallized in 1904, after a decade of propaganda tending to arouse interest in the old missions and the historic road that joined them. An association was formed, called El Camino Real Association of California. The original route, wherever practicable or at all possible to restore, has been restored and adopted as El Camino Real. The association received the unanimous



PICTURESQUE OUTER STAIRWAY AT SAN GABRIEL MISSION, CALIFORNIA, SHOWING MISSION BELL GUIDE-POST

support of the State Highway Commission. The commission has adopted and improved and Route No. 2 of California's splendid system of State Highways, almost the entire length of El Camino Real. It passes through fourteen of the coast counties of California and through the county seats and largest towns of each of these counties, as well as thoroughly linking together all of the old mis-

sions, the *pueblos* and the *presidios* of historic days. It is a continuous road, over seven hundred miles in length, and passes through scenes of varied beauty and interest, ranging from sun-kissed hills to snow-crowned mountains, from foaming breakers to fields of golden grain, from ranches of oranges and lemons through miles of beets and beans. It is a road

"That we can take together in the morning's golden glow,
And dream of those who trod it, in the mellowed long ago;
We can stop at the Missions where the sleeping padres lay,
And bend a knee above them for their souls' sake to pray."



PALA MISSION, CALIFORNIA

The general route of El Camino Real is as follows: Beginning at Mission San Diego it leads to Old Town, thence via Rose Canyon to Oceanside, then inland to Mission San Luis Rey and Pala. From Oceanside it leads to Mission San Juan Capistrano, Myford-Irving, Tustin, Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim, Fullerton, La Habra, Whittier, Mission San Gabriel, Los Angeles. Or from Mission San Gabriel the historic road of Camino Real de San Bernardino goes to El Monte, La Puente, Pomona, Uplands, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, San Bernardino, Redlands and Colton.

From Los Angeles, El Camino Real leads to Hollywood, through Cahuenga Pass to Sherman Way, thence to Mission San Fernando over Camino Real de San Fernando. From Sherman Way, El Camino Real continues to Calabasas, Camarillo, Mission San Buenaventura, Mission Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Mis-

sion Santa Inez, Mission La Purisima (near Lompoc), Los Olivos, Santa Maria, Mission San Luis Obispo, Atascadero, Paso Robles, Mission San Miguel, Jolon, Mission San Antonio de Padua, ruins of Mission Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Mission Carmel. Also from Salinas to Mission San Juan Bautista, San Jose, Mission San Jose, Hayward, San Leandro to Oakland. Also from San Jose to Santa Clara, Palo Alto, Redwood City, San Mateo, Colma, Ocean View to Mission de Los Dolores and on through San Francisco to Monterey Street which was the landing for boats crossing the Bay when San Francisco was known as Yerba Buena. Across the Bay are the Missions San Rafael and San Francisco Solano de Sonoma.

El Camino Real is marked by mission bell guide-posts, each one bearing a sign directing the traveller to the

next mission, and also to the next town. The guide-post is surmounted by a mission bell weighing a hundred pounds or more. On the bell are the words "El Camino Real" and two dates, 1796-1906. The first date being the year that the first Franciscan mission was founded in California; the second being the year that the first bell guide-post was erected, and thereby marking the date when the restoration of El Camino Real began. There are four hundred of these bells marking the historic road of California. They have been placed by many different organizations, societies, county supervisors, clubs and individuals as memorials to the padres and to pioneers who settled California.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have nine bells to their credit.

The first one was given by Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, followed shortly by two others donated by individual members of the chapter. They were Mrs. Frank E. Kidder and daughter, and Mrs. Enoch Pepper and two daughters, Mrs. Hurtt and Miss Pepper. Later, Mrs. Mary Howard Braly, Regent of General Richard Gridley Chapter, gave a bell guide-post in the name of her chapter. This bell was erected at Mission San Juan Capistrano where a group of five bells marks the highway at intervals of one mile apart. They were given by Covina Chapter, Pasadena Chapter, California State Chapters, and Los Angeles Chapter. Gaviota Chapter of Long Beach placed a bell guide-post at the intersection of El Camino Real and Long Beach Boulevard near Whittier.



SOLVING THE CHRISTMAS PROBLEM FOR 1919

For that good friend you have known for years, to whom you like to send some token of the season's greetings—something that will add to the joy of living and serve as a pleasant reminder of your kindly thoughts of her—this year let your choice be the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. It will furnish something of interest for a whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

Send in *one dollar* for each subscription to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

You are at once relieved of all further

troublesome details, and another Christmas problem is solved.

The National Society will send the following embossed card to her just before Christmas:

The Daughters of the American Revolution are happy to announce to you that they have been commissioned by

.....
with the pleasant duty of sending you the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the coming twelvemonth. This gift twelve times repeated is fraught with the best wishes of the donor. The Society asks to be permitted to join respectfully in these kindly salutations.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Samuel Adams Chapter (Methuen, Mass.) has just completed another year of activity and patriotic service, and the annual meeting was held in May at the home of Mrs. Ella Pierce.

During the fall and winter of 1918 the terrible influenza epidemic made everything subservient to care of the sick in homes and hospitals, and while we have no exact record of service, yet several of our members worked zealously to relieve the condition of those who were afflicted, by sending cooked food and other supplies and by assisting in the homes and hospitals. On account of the epidemic the attendance has fallen below that of former years, but interest in the chapter has been maintained at a high level.

During the year 2 members have resigned and 2 new members have joined, making the present membership 88.

The summer school in the Pleasant Valley district was conducted by the chapter as in the past 9 years, but never with more satisfactory results. This is a step in Americanization which is highly appreciated by the residents of this section. The children, who were, for the greater part, of Italian parentage, showed "splendid results" in needle work, basketry, raffia work, and along domestic lines, under the very skillful direction of Miss Anita Conta, who had charge of the work. A large quilt was made by the children which was presented to the Methuen Red Cross.

In recognition of valuable service rendered Mrs. Hattie Bodwell has been appointed Chairman of the Summer School Committee for the summer of 1919. The amount of money on hand for the summer school, May 18, 1918, was \$145.65. Paid for supplies and services of teacher, \$63.19; balance, September, 1919, \$82.46; receipts from supper held to raise money for school, \$60.05; total on hand May, 1919, \$142.51. At the close of the term of 6 weeks, 75 children took part in a very pleasing exhibition program.

The State Conferences held in Worcester,

one in October and one in May, were faithfully attended by the delegates, and complete reports were brought to the chapter.

Forty-two dollars was given to Tilloloy, \$19 being contributed by individual members and the remainder taken from the treasury; \$10 to the State War Relief Committee; \$10 to Methuen War Relief; \$10 to second Red Cross drive; \$10 to International College for Americanization at Springfield, Mass.; \$5 to Martha Berry School; \$5 to Methuen Child Welfare Work, and \$5 to district nurse for milk supply.

Members were asked to contribute jelly to be used at the base hospital at Ayer, and the sincere thanks of the chapter are extended to Mrs. Jessie Stevens, who delivered at Camp Devens, on November 24th, 74 glasses of jelly.

The members sew for the Red Cross during the meetings and are ever ready for service.

CAMELIA A. HOWE,

Historian.

Triangle Chapter (North East, Pa.) has a membership of thirty-seven, with three applications pending. One thousand garments (first year of war), 1100 garments (second year), were sent to the Comforts Committee of the Navy League in Philadelphia. The Regent was awarded a Navy League service insignia with eighteen stars for continuous war service in Navy League work. We were 100 per cent. members of the Red Cross, and six of our members divisional chairmen. We contributed \$37 to the National Society Liberty Bond; \$25 to restoration of Tilloloy; \$50 to Philippine scholarship; \$766.50 for support of twenty-one French orphans.

We have located the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers and ordered D. A. R. markers for same. These soldiers were James Hunter, from Dauphin Co., Pa., 1731-1825; Thaddeus Histed, from Stillwater, N. Y., 1763-1854; John Newton, of the Philadelphia Militia 1787, 1788, also a soldier of the War of 1812. These graves will be furnished with

stone markers appropriately engraved in addition to the D. A. R. markers.

The Regent has prepared war service records for 260 soldiers and sailors of the war, from North East and surrounding townships, to be sent to the Pennsylvania War History Commission, Philadelphia. Numerous photographs and letters of soldiers will be sent with these records.

For Americanization work our executive board was appointed to meet with others on a board composed of two school superintendents, two teachers, two ministers, two Italians and two Germans. We arranged for an Americanization meeting in Chicquity Theatre, presenting films intended to interest foreigners in becoming American citizens by getting out naturalization papers. Considerable interest was aroused, and as a result we secured the promise from two of our Italian residents to call a meeting in Italian Hall on October 12th for the purpose of explaining how and what should be done to get out naturalization papers; also to report to the Regent the names of all taking out such papers.

We celebrated Flag Day with a reception at the home of Mrs. Lalia Jarvis, inviting as guests many who were eligible for membership, thus hoping to increase our number. We are endeavoring to apply our powers where they can do the best work and not where they will only bring pleasure to ourselves.

MRS. GEORGE E. PIERCE,

Regent.

Onwentsia Chapter (Addison, N. Y.). We have fifty-three members, our membership roll having been increased by five. Mrs. C. E. Reilly and Mrs. D. H. Orr attended the State Conference at Rochester. Our members were all earnest workers in the Red Cross, and much work has been accomplished since the Armistice. We have contributed to Tilloloy and have purchased \$300 worth of Liberty Bonds; most of the members own bonds.

We celebrated Washington's Birthday with a banquet at the home of Mrs. R. C. Baldwin. We have a new silk flag with standard, which was dedicated at a Flag Day luncheon, given by the incoming Regent, Mrs. Eugene Crawford, at her home in Cameron Mills. At this time the son of the hostess exhibited French war posters and gave an interesting talk on them. July 25th, our Chapter Day, a picnic was held at Denison Park, Corning. Constitution Day was observed at the High School with a fine speech by Attorney Charles Crane, the Daughters attending in a body.

Our service flag has twelve stars. One

stands for Miss Katherine Darrin, a Daughter, who sailed August 1, 1918, for France. She was an American Red Cross delegate, working among the refugees. Later she was hostess of the Senior Officers' Club at Le Mons, the embarkation centre.

The local work of the Chapter is the care of an old cemetery, which, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Verne Mann, has been well done. We have a standing committee to keep the records of the World War veterans of Addison and vicinity.

MRS. SAMUEL C. ERWIN,

Historian.

Hermitage Chapter (Memphis, Tenn.). At the last business meeting of the Chapter, the retiring Regent, Mrs. E. K. Bryan, asked the members to make an appropriation to start a fund to erect a Memorial Sacrifice Cross to honor the memory of the soldiers of Memphis, Tenn., who lost their lives in the World War. She said that as Hermitage Chapter was the oldest chapter in the state, it should be the motive power behind such a noble enterprise.

Fifty dollars was subscribed, and it was decided to ask the aid of all the local chapters in carrying on the work to a successful conclusion. In the proposed design a large cross of rough granite will stand by a block of the same stone, which will bear upon it a bronze tablet with the names of all the boys who fell in action or who died in service at home or abroad. The figure of an angel, wrought in bronze, will stand beside this stone with a wreath of immortelles in one hand, as if crowning with imperishable glory the names of the departed heroes of Memphis and Shelby County. At the base of the tablet poppies will be carved, mute reminders of the poppies that blow in Flanders Fields.

(MRS. E. K.) JULIA DOWD BRYAN.

Fort Seward Chapter (Jamestown, N. D.) and **Minishoshe Chapter** (Bismarck, N. D.). The chapters in North Dakota celebrated La Fayette's birthday with special ceremonies, the Jamestown Chapter choosing it as the date for the first meeting of the new year. The meeting took place at the home of Mrs. J. A. Buchanan, in Buchanan, and an indoor picnic was held. The program was in charge of Mrs. Kate Glaspell, chairman of the committee. Those present were Mesdames Kate Glaspell, J. A. Buchanan, L. B. McLain, E. J. Rhodes, H. T. Graves, Don Nierling, the Misses Alice Paddock, Bertha Wright, Hilda Taylor, Stella and Carro Buchanan.

Minishoshe Chapter celebrated the event

with a picnic at the Country Club. Husbands of Chapter members were guests of the occasion. An address on the life of La Fayette was delivered by J. Leonard Bell, of the S. A. R.

(MRS. GEORGE) AUGUSTA F. YOUNG,
State Regent.

Elgin Chapter (Elgin, Ill.). In 1832, Scott's army was engaged in a war against the Indians, known as the Black Hawk War. For several weeks the army encamped near Wayne Centre, and while there an epidemic of cholera broke out and several of the soldiers died and were buried. It is in memory of these men that a boulder was marked and erected by Elgin Chapter. The boulder is of native granite rock, weighing nearly three tons, on one side of which is its inscription.

At the close of day, a company of about fifty gathered at the little cemetery of Wayne Centre. The stone was unveiled by two direct descendants of John Alden and Priscilla; namely Priscilla Alden Stohr and Marybelle Alden Glos. The Regent, Mrs. Glos, presented

the boulder to the officials of the cemetery and to the near-by school, hoping the children would continue to be interested in this historical event and would place a flag on the stone every Flag Day. Mrs. J. H. Hanley, State Regent of Illinois, spoke of the heroes of the Black Hawk War and what the D. A. R. stands for and hopes to accomplish.

JENNIE D. WARNE,
Historian.

Ladies of the Lake Chapter (Spirit Lake, Ia.). At the May meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Rozema; Vice Regent, Mrs.

H. E. Narey; Recording Secretary, Miss Gertrude Quackenbush; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Q. E. Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. John Diebner; Registrar, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, Jr.; Historian, Mrs. Harry Brownell; Custodian, Mrs. J. M. Jackson; Auditor, Mrs. A. F. Bergman; Chaplain, Mrs. Rosanna Hemenway.

We have responded to national and state calls for war work, and all members have given of their time and money to help the cause. We contributed to the Iowa Home at Tilloloy, \$10; to Steiner scholarship, \$1; to Martha Berry School, \$10; to W. S. S., \$100. We gave 343

house wives to soldiers sailing from this country. We have also done a great deal of knitting. Two hundred lunches were collected for a contingent of outgoing soldiers; we also decorated their car with bunting, flags and banners. A barrel of jelly was sent to Camp Dodge. The Chapter adopted eight French orphans. Through efforts of individual members 108 refugee bags were secured and 150 Christmas stockings for Belgian children.

We celebrated Washington's Birthday with a Colonial party and dinner for husbands of members. One of the most prominent social functions of the year was the fish dinner given at the Hotel Orleans, on Spirit Lake, in honor of the national and state officers, who had been called together in conference with the Historic Spots Committee. Covers were laid for ninety guests.

I would also add that our Regent, Mrs. Rozema, has been untiring in her work for all war activities, and that it was largely through her efforts that we accomplished what we did.

(MRS. HARRY B.)

CLARA HAMLER BROWNELL,
Historian.



BOULDER ERECTED BY ELGIN CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN MEMORY OF THE HEROES OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR

Webster Groves Chapter (Webster Groves, Mo.) counts among its achievements for the year 1919 the placing of a granite monument, erected under its auspices by the city of Webster Groves, to the sacred memory of the eleven men who made the supreme sacrifice, and the 590 others, all from Webster Groves, who took part in the World War.

The ceremony, marking Webster Groves' contribution to the Memorial Day program, included a parade a mile long, in which G. A. R. and Spanish-American War Veterans, returned soldiers, sailors and marines, Red Cross units, D. A. R. and Y. M. C. A. officials and members, Boy Scouts, the Home Guards and school children took part.

The procession was formed at Gore and Lockwood Avenues and proceeded to Lockwood and Big Bend Road, the St. Louis entrance to Webster Groves, where, in a triangular park, the monument had been erected. It cost approximately \$1000, raised by popular subscription, including pennies contributed by the school children. It is of rough granite, 3 feet square and 7 feet high, and on each of the two sides is a bronze tablet. On the tablet the names of the eleven dead heroes are engraved, and on the reverse side is a tribute to the men from Webster Groves who served in all branches of the service.

Mrs. C. M. Copley and Mrs. Richard Koplín unveiled the monument. The flag used for this purpose was once the property of General Ulysses S. Grant, now owned by Mr.

M. M. Clark, a member of the G. A. R. The presentation was made by Mrs. S. H. Kleinschmidt, Regent of Webster Groves Chapter, and accepted on behalf of the city by Attorney George D. Barnett.

A copper box placed in the corner-stone of the monument holds the names of the Webster men who served in the American forces, the names of the contributors to the monument

and other documents of important public interest. The box was lifted into place by John J. Keller, oldest Civil War veteran in Webster Groves.

The services incident to the unveiling included addresses by Senator A. E. Gardner; Rev. Harold L. Reader, former Chaplain of the 138th Regiment, who saw service in France, Dr. D. M. Skilling, and Rev. Lloyd Morris, Mr. Scott Wallace presided at the ceremony. Following the speeches, all joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which a bugler from the Home Guard blew "Taps," and Rev. Courtney Jones pronounced the benediction.

The Webster Groves Chapter is most grateful to the people of Webster for their hearty cooperation in this work. It is one of the first monuments erected in this country to the World War heroes.

MILDRED K. ALLEN,

Historian.

Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter (Frankfort, Ky.). This Chapter gave the necessary contributions in Liberty Bonds and towards



MONUMENT ERECTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WEBSTER GROVES CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN HONOR OF THE MEN FROM WEBSTER GROVES, MO., WHO TOOK PART IN THE WORLD WAR

the rebuilding of Tilloloy; \$25 was sent to a Kentucky mountain school. One of our members, Mrs. Mary Shelby Magoffin Shackelford, is State Regent of Kentucky.

Specific work with regard to a famous hero, whose grave had been left in an old family burying-ground, kept us busy with work and meetings during the past summer. The hero, Captain Presley Neville O'Bannon, under Commodore Decatur, captured the citadel at Derne, Africa, in 1805. His superior officer had been wounded and O'Bannon was given command. With his men he pressed forward in face of the enemy's fire, anchored the ship, took down the African flag of the pirates and hoisted the American flag. This was the first time that Old Glory had been planted on the shores of the Old World.

This expedition was under our famous American hero, Decatur, sent by our Government at this special time because 180 of our naval officers and seamen were being held in abject slavery by the pirates. Not only were fifteen pirate ships put out of commission, but our brave Americans were liberated from dungeons and worse. When O'Bannon returned to this country he rode through the streets of Philadelphia on a horse, covered with embroidered white satin, in a gold-mounted saddle, while women and children scattered roses before him. He also received a great ovation in Richmond. Whittier has described this bit of history in a poem entitled "Derne."

Although O'Bannon was born in what is now Virginia, the states of Kentucky and Virginia were one at the time of his birth in 1785. His father was a captain in the Revolution and his mother was the daughter of General Joseph Neville, also of the Continental Army. After O'Bannon's retirement from the Navy, he

served in the U. S. Army, and he represented a county in the State Legislature of Kentucky from 1812 to 1820. He married Miss Matilda Heard, granddaughter of the famous Revolutionary hero, General Daniel Morgan. He was much honored and beloved in his family circle, and was buried in 1850 in the family graveyard belonging to his sister, Mrs. Amanda O'Bannon Pepper, of Pleasureville, Henry Co., Ky.

After her death, members of the family had other bodies removed from the graveyard, so that his was the only remaining one. It was marked by a beautiful white marble slab on which was the American eagle, cannon and balls, with date of his birth and death. As his grave was in what is now a tobacco field, many relatives of this famous man, living in Frankfort and connected with the Sussanna Hart Shelby Chapter, felt it to be a fitting time for his removal to the State Cemetery at Frankfort for re-interment. In the near future the Chapter

expects to have a fitting monument placed on the sloping hill, where he now lies buried, near heroes of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War of 1847.

REBECCA GORDON AVERILL,

Regent.

Daniel Davisson Chapter (Clarksburg, W. Va.). Last year our Chapter, like all others, concentrated its efforts and energies upon war work, being "over the top" in the various activities of the National Society.

We paid our quota on the \$100,000 Liberty Loan and made an additional contribution toward the deficit caused by delinquent chapters; we also contributed fifty cents per member to the Tilloloy fund; seven French



TOMBSTONES OF STARLING GUNN, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, AND HIS WIFE, MARY GUNN

FOUND IN AN OLD, NEGLECTED FAMILY BURYING-GROUND NEAR YANCEYVILLE, CASWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THE INSCRIPTION ON THE SOLDIER'S TOMB READS AS FOLLOWS: STARLING GUNN, A SOLDIER IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, WHO FIRED THE FIRST CANNON AT YORKTOWN AND WAS AN EYE WITNESS TO THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS. HE WAS FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE M. E. CHURCH. DIED AUGUST 13, 1852. AGE 88 YEARS, 3 MONTHS 4 DAYS. THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN RECENTLY BY MRS. W. O. SPENCER, STATE REGENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

orphans have been provided for by individual members.

Our Chapter took an active part in all Red Cross work, under the leadership of Mrs. William Brent Maxwell, who was our Regent throughout the war. Mrs. Maxwell and at least three other Chapter members, Mrs. D. D. Britt, Mrs. Charles S. Smiley and Mrs. A. D. Parr, each spent over 800 hours in the Red Cross workrooms, thereby being entitled to the medal issued by the Government in recognition of such service. Our members had brothers and sons who enlisted, so that our Chapter, with a membership of sixty-one, had fifteen representatives in service.

Besides the war-time expenditures, the contributions to the educational and other work of the Society have not been forgotten, although the amounts contributed have been less than usual. These include contributions to the Southern mountain schools, to repairs in the West Virginia Room in Continental Hall and to local work and charities. In local work our Chapter has been especially interested in the Children's Home, maintained by the Union Mission; a benefit tea was given for this enterprise on Washington's Birthday, which netted \$100.

Three of our members attended the National Congress in Washington last April, and our Chapter was well represented at our State Conference at Martinsburg in November.

We held our opening meeting for this year on September 26th at the Country Club, our new Regent, Mrs. Harvey Faris Smith, presiding. Our State Regent, Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, was with us, and also guests from four neighboring chapters—Buckhannon, Weston, Salem and Fairmont. Mrs. Heavner gave an informal talk upon the work of the D. A. R., followed by a brief talk from each of the four visiting chapter regents. This meeting was a most interesting and enjoyable one, and a source of inspiration for the year's work.

Our plans for this year are to take up work again along historical and educational lines, giving special attention to Americanization. Remembering with pride the part our Society took in the World War, we face the future with new enthusiasm to make our Chapter an active and efficient part of the National Society.

(Mrs. J. E.) EDNA HUSTEAD LAW,

Historian.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter (Somerville, N. J.). The business and opening meeting of June, 1918, was large, and the usual harmonious spirit prevailed. The Regent, Miss Otis; both Recording and Corresponding

Secretaries, Mrs. Van der Veer and Mrs. Hardwicke; the Treasurer, Miss Nevins; the Historian, Miss Demaray, and the Registrar, Miss Hardwicke, were all unanimously re-elected; Mrs. Mack was elected First Vice President, and Mrs. Joseph T. Frelinghuysen, Second.

For the first time in the Chapter's history a meeting was omitted, that of November, on account of the influenza epidemic. In October a musicale was given at the residence of Mrs. King, in Bound-Brook, and in January the members enjoyed a second musical treat at the home of Mrs. Ayres.

The original papers read from time to time were excellent. The Regent, Miss Otis, wrote upon "The Three Treaties." Mrs. King chose for her subject "The Woman's College of New Jersey." As all loyal Daughters of the state are interested in this first college for women in New Jersey, the paper was most timely and very entertaining. Miss Burd's subject, "America Among the Nations," was well handled, clear and concise. The Regent gave her report of the Congress in May, and this, as always, was enjoyed by all present. Letters from Miss Margaret McWilliams, with the Army of Occupation in Germany, were read, giving graphic and thrilling accounts of her work in the hospitals.

The Chapter has experienced many changes during the year. Miss Louise Anderson, charter member and Registrar since its organization, was obliged to resign and has since left Somerville. Mrs. McWilliams' serious illness has awakened the deepest sympathy; no member has been more faithful in her work.

The French orphan adopted by the Chapter has sent several pleasant letters to her "dearest godmothers," as she styles the Daughters. Her support is continued, and, likewise, all other gifts, both educational and benevolent. The Chapter has contributed twice its full apportionment to the National Society Liberty Bond, and its full apportionment to Tilloly. Six new names have been presented for membership and unanimously elected.

JOSEPHINE E. DEMARAY,

Historian.

Mississippi Delta Chapter (Rosedale, Miss.) was organized February, 1916, and has a membership of thirty-one, representing every section of the county. While the year 1918 was devoted to war work, the spring and summer of 1919 were given to recording the war work of Bolivar County. A prize was offered by the State Historian, to be given by the Mississippi Historical Society for the best county

war record in the state. Our Chapter entered the contest and a committee of six was appointed: Mrs. Walter Sillers, Regent, Chairman; Mrs. C. B. Allen, Mrs. C. C. Morris, Mrs. J. W. Fox, Mrs. E. T. Clark, and Mrs. J. V. Lobbell. The Illustrating Committee were: Mrs. C. C. Morris, Mrs. L. J. Coppedge and Mr. J. V. Lobbell, Jr.

This war record was typewritten into a loose-leaf ledger of Russian leather; each subject was illustrated in water colors or crayon sketches and comprised an official record of every war organization and activity in the county. The roster and military record of every white soldier, and the name of every colored soldier were given, totaling over 2200 names. Clippings of all current events of the county in relation to the war were pasted into the book, together with pictures of our soldiers and pages of miscellaneous material of every kind connected with the war.

In getting the soldiers' records, a house-to-house canvass was necessary, and was made by two members of the committee, who travelled over 800 miles in an automobile. We bear testimony to the old adage, "There is no excellence without labor."

The following extract from a letter to the Regent, Mrs. Sillers, from the Director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Dr. Dunbar Rowland, gives the result of the Chapter's labors:

"It is the judgment of the committee that the two war record volumes prepared and submitted by the Mississippi Delta Chapter, representing Bolivar County, and by the Belvidere Chapter, representing Washington County, are historical records of unique and permanent value, and that for completeness, accuracy, arrangement and beauty cannot be surpassed. So great are the merits of these two volumes that the committee, after the most careful and painstaking comparisons and examinations, found it impossible to place one above the other. Both attained the highest standards of excellence. As a happy solution of the problem of reaching a decision, both have been accorded equal rank and merit, and each has been awarded an equal share of the honor prize.

"May I thank you in the name of your state? The great work you have done shall have a place in Mississippi's most precious archives.

"The brave soldiers of Bolivar County, whom your labors have honored, will always hold in loving memory the Mississippi Delta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"DUNBAR ROWLAND,

"Director Mississippi Department of Archives and History."

We support a French orphan and many through members; gave 100 per cent. Liberty Bond and Tilloloy.

FLORENCE WARFIELD SILLERS,
Regent.

Sachem Sequoyah Chaper (McAlester, Okla.). The present Chapter membership is forty-five. One member, Mrs. Sarah Starnes Ellis, of Antlers, Okla., is a Real Daughter.

Due to the influenza epidemic no meetings were held until December, 1918, and no elaborate programs were planned, as the Chapter voted to use the program and social hour knitting for the duration of the war.

At the February meeting, which is always observed as a Washington's Birthday meeting, our service flag, containing ten stars, was demobilized in accordance with request of the War Camp Community Service Committee. The Chapter has had a standing committee to bid good-bye to all departing soldiers and sailors, and to present each with a suitable farewell gift.

June 6th is observed as Chapter Memorial, and wreaths are placed on the graves of members resting in Oak Hill Cemetery, and also on the D. A. R. Boulder in Chadick Park.

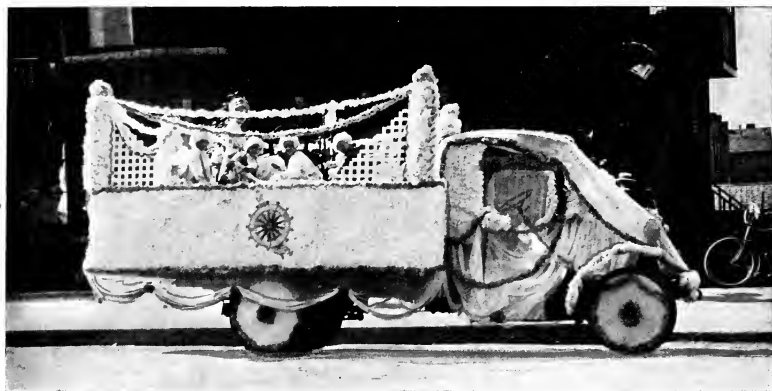
FOUR DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE are subscribed for by the Chapter, one being donated to the Carnegie Library.

New by-laws were printed this year, but no year-books were issued, the money for same being used to buy yarn.

Letters were written to our Senators and Representatives, urging their support to the bill "To prevent desecration of the Flag." The bill was carried.

The Chapter has several members in war work. One is employed in the Department of Aeronautics, in Washington, D. C.; one is in the Government Hotel in Washington; one doing motor corps work; two have been county chairman of Junior Red Cross; two, chairman of county food conservation committees; one was city chairman of Armenian drive; one is chairman of County Americanization Committee; eight members are doing canteen work; five members took the course in surgical dressings, and all have received certificates as competent instructors.

Along war relief lines, the Chapter bought \$100 worth of yarn and individual members \$150 worth. Individual members subscribed \$360 to United War Work fund, \$1300 to W. S. S., \$5000 to Liberty Bonds and \$200 to the Red Cross; \$26 were raised by the lecture and slides for the Tilloloy fund. Two hundred and eighteen knitted garments were sent to soldiers and sailors, thirty pillows



FLOAT ENTERED IN THE 4TH OF JULY PARADE, 1919, BY SILVER BON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, BUTTE, MONTANA

THE COLORS BLUE AND WHITE WERE USED AND THE FLOAT RECEIVED HONORABLE MENTION

and sixty cases were given for a hospital train, twenty-five cakes were given departing soldiers, fifty books were sent to camp libraries and twenty Victrola records were given.

The use of six sewing machines was given for eighteen months. Forty-eight tray cloths and seventy-two wash cloths were given to the Red Cross. One night lamp was given to a shut-in. Sixteen wash cloths, eighty bandages and two boxes of old linen were given to the two local hospitals, and the Chapter is now knitting stump socks.

And last but not least, it has been the Chapter's very great pleasure to adopt a French war orphan.

MILDRED M. JOHNSON,
Historian.

Shadrach Bond Chapter (Cathage, Ill.). During the winter of 1918-1919 the regular sessions of this Chapter were greatly interfered with because of the "flu" and war conditions. However, the Chapter is glad to be able to make the following report: Year-books published, with program of the review of current magazine articles; also, review at each meeting of DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Copy of Magazine placed in city reading room. Ten dollars given for War Recreation work. One hundred and fifty dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds purchased. Support of French orphan assumed. Illustrated lecture of ruins of Tilloloy given, and a sum contributed for the restoration of that village.

A reading of "Seventeen," by Miss Cecile Burton, member of Kansas City Chapter, con-

tributed a nice sum toward our war funds. Prizes of Thrift Stamps given to members of Carthage College Academy, High School and Grammar School for excellence in the study of American history. An elm tree was planted in the courtyard to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the entrance of Illinois as a state into the Union. A pageant commemorating the same event was held on the campus of Carthage College, under the auspices of our Chapter, as Red Cross benefit. An audience of some two thousand people enjoyed this treat. A Guest Meeting was held in the parlors of Denhart Hall, at which a program of music and readings was given by Misses Dvorsky, Fickett, Morgan and Mrs. Simmons-Runyon. A sum of \$150 has been placed in a fund known as D. A. R. Library Fund, the interest of which is to be used for the purchase of books for city library, these books being placed in our own alcove. This fund is the beginning of a sum of money which we hope to have as a fitting celebration of our twenty-fifth anniversary, which occurs in 1922.

MARY TRESSLER NEWCOMER,
Historian.

Patterson Chapter (Westfield, N. Y.) has met eight times during the year 1918-1919, with an average attendance of forty members. During the months of October and November there were no meetings, owing to the influenza epidemic. The business transacted during the year was varied in character and consisted mainly in election of officers, reports of officers, reading of letters of money appeals and

the presentation of new names for membership. Only three or four important resolutions were adopted.

The major interest for the first half of the year was war work. The following report was called for by the Regent at the January meeting, and it is estimated that this represents only about one-half of the Liberty Bonds and two-thirds of the war work activities in which the members engaged. The report follows:

Fifty thousand dollars in Liberty Loans (individual Daughters); \$1092 W. S. S.; \$5 for Smileage Books; \$20 for Navy League; \$5 for French orphan; \$5 for French wounded; \$100 for United War Work Campaign; \$50 for Y. M. C. A.; \$25 for Y. W. C. A.; \$15 for miscellaneous war charities; \$5 for Polish relief; \$25 for Serbian relief; \$7 for Armenian relief; \$63.85 for reconstruction of Tilloloy; \$118.32 for Belgian relief and French wounded; \$216.25 for Red Cross; \$50 for Red Cross Hospital in London; \$36.50 for French orphan (1918); \$36.50 for French orphan (1919). Total, \$51,875.42.

In addition, the Chapter has given a large number of comfort bags, 100 or more being sent at one time. We have reported as made by members 153 hospital garments, 302 knitted articles, and 64 refugee garments. Several Christmas boxes were sent; 3 reported, but more must have been sent.

One French orphan has been supported by a Chapter member for two years. There may be others not reported. The Chapter has eight mothers who had sons, ten in number, in the service; five members had husbands in the service.

When Westfield's future generations read the 1918-1919 reports of Patterson Chapter, this record will more than compensate for whatever the Chapter may have missed in number of meetings and a shortened program.

MRS. A. O. FLAGLER,
Secretary.

Our Flag Chapter (Washington, D. C.). The first tree dedicated by the D. A. R. to soldier and sailor relatives who served in the Great War was planted on June 3, 1919, by this Chapter at Linden Grove, the residence of the Misses O'Hare.

At 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Chapter and guests assembled on the grounds of the O'Hare home, an old stone mansion built on the site of Chillum Castle, a Colonial dwelling destroyed by fire. A young linden tree was placed in position on the edge of the lawn,

facing a wide valley. Miss Laura C. O'Hare, conducting the ceremonies, introduced Mrs. E. L. Pugh, who read a poem she had written for the occasion. The Chapter, led by the Regent, Mrs. H. B. Polkinhorn, shovelled earth about the roots of the tree; then all joined in singing "The Planting Song" to the tune of "America."

Father Quirke, of Georgetown College, made the dedication address. He described the symbolism of tree planting. It is an act of faith, he said, a receiving from and a giving to God of the tree. He contrasted the life of the tree, which follows the will of God, with the life of man, who is free to leave God's will. "The Lesson of the Linden Tree" he called his discourse.

Little Miss Pugh sang in French the song entitled "Joan of Arc."

Mrs. John T. Sadler, Historian, read the following names of the soldiers and sailors to whom the tree was dedicated:

Captain Theodore S. Cox, Lieutenant Allison F. Scott, Captain Harry Hodges Semmes, Captain Howard W. Hodgkins, Captain Grant Hodgkins, Lieutenant W. F. Tolson, Robert L. Tolson, Joseph P. Ragland, Slater O'Hare, Lieutenant H. Fridley, John Dewy Sadler, Sergeant Ralph deB. Sadler, Lieutenant McNeir Smith, Edgar D. Smith, Major A. M. Walker, Lieutenant Williams, Corporal John Myers Crenshaw, Irving Richards, William B. Kauffman, Sergeant Edgar Brooke, Lieutenant Charles G. Morgan, Sergeant Walter E. Wilcox, Lieutenant Carlton Wright, W. W. Wright, Robert Wright Carnahan, Lieutenant Wilmarth Brown (killed), Lieutenant Thomas D. Steele, Sergeant W. O. Bouldin, Colonel Robert D. Mussey, M.D., Lieutenant William M. Sewall, George B. Hartwell, Sergeant Ernest Spencer, Lieutenant Berryman Green, Private Berryman Green, Colonel Stuart McGuire, Major Cabell Moore.

The tree, which was given by Mr. William C. Lanham, Superintendent of Trees and Parking, has been registered on the roll of the American Forestry Association by Miss Laura C. O'Hare, Treasurer of the Chapter. A marker of commemoration designed by the Forestry Association will shortly be placed upon it.

The ceremony of tree-planting closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A buffet supper concluded the interesting entertainment.

MRS. L. D. CARMAN,
Vice Regent.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6543. BEAL-SHOOPMAN.—Jacob Beal, b Jan. 16, 1809, m Elizabeth Kemmer, 1831. There were not over 2 yrs difference in their ages, but I do not know date of her b. She had a sister who m a Lepley. I think the fol were Elizabeth's & Jacob's ch: Lydia, Mary, Rachel, Sam'l, Ben, Mike, Polk & Alex. It may have been their dau Mary who m a Lepley. Sam'l was my g-father, m Lusarbia Musser. These Beals were from O., probably from Knox Co., & came there from Pa. I learned from the librarian of Harrisburg, Pa., that there were 9 Beal men who fought in Rev; their names were Philip, David, Henry, Jno., Joseph, Nicholas, Robt., Thos. & Wm. Jacob Beal's parents came from Pa., and I hope to find that he was a descendant of one of these 9 men. Jacob Beal's son Sam'l was my g-father; Sam'l's son Jno, my father. After much writing I am unable to find any record of one Hesikia Shoopman, but he is buried in the Rev cemetery at Philadelphia, so must have served. Jacob Shoopman m Mary Owen or Owens, was my g-g-g-father. His ch (I think) were: Nicholas, Jake, Geo., Thos., Wm., David, Nancy, Sally, Kitty, Elizabeth, Mary, Caroline, & Susan. His son Wm., known as Billy, was my g-g-father. Some correspondents say Wm.'s mother's maiden name was Walls, so I do not know whether it was Walls or Owen. He m 3 times; his 2d w, Sarah Smedley, was my g-g-mother, her mother's maiden name was Nancy Franklin. Some reports give Billy's name as Wm. Walls Shoopman. He fought in War of 1812. His dau Nancy is my g-mother. I think this fam is from Va.; from there they went to Tenn., & from there to Ill. Any information regarding Shoopman or Beal fam will

be very gratefully received.—*Mrs. L. D. Chamberlin*, 208 S. Walnut St., Sapulpa, Okla.

6543-a. WALKER (VALGER - WALGER) - ONSTINE (OUSTINE)-HAGER-SCHOONOVER-WHITTAKER-HUNT-COOPER-FLOWER. — Geo. Walker, only ch by a 2d m, came to America from Holland 1749, age 9 yrs; presumably came with his parents & half bro & sisters, m 1780 a 2d w, Mary Onstine (Oustine). Ch: Peter, Jacob, & Dan'l by 1st m (I believe this a mistake & that Jacob was a son of the 2d w, Mary Onstine, as he d 1812, in Canada; before 1812 & at outbreak of the war came to the States, where several Oustine bros all entered U. S. Army). Geo. & Mary Oustine Walker had ch: (1) Elizabeth (Betsy), b 1782; (2) Jacob, b 1784; (3) Henry, b 1786; (4) Sam'l, b 1787; (5) Elias, b 1789; (6) Mary, b 1791; (7) Geo., b 1794; (8) John, b 1798. (1) Elizabeth m 1800 G. Hager; ch: Phoebe, Polly, Betsy, Sally, Susan, Jno., Geo., Ann, & Jane. (2) Jacob d in Canada, 1812. (3) Henry m Charlotte Johnson, 1811; ch: Jacob, James, Mary, Charlotte, Diantha, Wm., & Zulima. (4) Sam'l m Polly Whittaker; ch: Emily, Mary, Louis, Eliza, Sylvia, Julia, Amelia. (6) Mary m Willard Hunt; ch: Sally, Brown, b 1816; Mary Ann, Charlotte, Sam'l, Delos, & James. (7) Geo. m Zulima Flower; ch: Glencern, Lenora, Leander, Thadius, Helen Virginia, Marian, Geo., Portia, Zulima. (8) John m Margaret Cooper, of Chemung Co., N. Y. (all others were from Tioga Co., N. Y.); ch: Susan, Geo., Esther, Jane, Jno., Martha, Frank, & Thos. Who were parents of Geo. Walker & his w Mary Onstine, & was there Rev service? Fred'k Onstine was cousin or bro of Mary Onstine Walker & was instrumental in getting Henry Walker to move to O. Fred'k Onstine, of Amherst, O., had sons,

probably Dan'l, Philip, Fred'k, Geo., John, & Michael. It is believed Geo. Walker at one time lived near the headwaters of the Susquehanna; later at Nescopack; next, at Salem, Mass., and later located at or near Waverly, N. Y. He d Apr. 16, 1812, Nicholas, N. Y.

(2) CRANDALL.—Edw., b Feb. 17, 1750 (probably Conn.); ch: Olive, Silas, Smith, & Lot; believed to have had another son, Walter, by w Anna Palmer, whom he m in Conn. (probably). He d Mar., 1834, Hannibal, N. Y., where he lived 23 yrs, and several yrs previous thereto in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y. Edw. Crandall served in Rev, enlisting from Conn.

(3) PALMER.—Anna, w of Edw. Crandall, b 1751, d before 1834. Nothing is known of her. In my search find reference to Smith Palmer. Is she descended from him? One of her sons & a g-son were named Smith Crandall.

(4) ELLIOTT.—Zada m Silas, son of Edw. & Anna Palmer Crandall, & bro Silas & John were ch of John & Patty Reynolds Elliott.

(5) REYNOLDS.—Patty, who m John Elliott, was b 1776, Rutland, Vt. She had a bro, name unknown, who had a son Henry & had ch Harriet & Wm., who lived at Auburn, N. Y. Patty Reynolds Elliott was dau of Jonathan Reynolds, believed to have been a Rev soldier, also a member of the 1st Assembly of N. Y. Believed to have lived in N. Y. State in 1831.

(6) ELLIOTT.—John, father of Zada & husband of Patty Reynolds, believe to have d in N. Y. State. He had a bro, Robt. Elliott, whose w's name was Pruie —, who had a bachelor son & dau, Mrs. Aldrich, who lived at Onondaga, N. Y. John Elliott, bro of Zada & son of John & Patty Reynolds Elliott, kept a tavern at one time on the turprike at Hannibal, N. Y., & John, Sr., father of Zada (I believe) was living there in Apr., 1831, but probably d soon after. Records from Pomfret, Vt., show: deaths—Sam'l & Silas, sons of Jonathan & Elizabeth, d Aug., 1785; Reynolds, Elizabeth, widow, d Dec. 31, 1823, age 64. Records from Rutland, Vt.: deaths—Reynolds, Mrs., d Nov. 14, 1805, age 57; Reynolds, Jonathan (son of Jacob), d Oct. 10, 1866, age 55. Marriages from Rutland, Vt.: Elliott, Wm., m Feb. 24, 1820, to Catherine Beebe; Reynolds, Jonathan, 2d m, Apr. 18, 1830, Harriet A. Dealand; Reynolds, Morris, m Jan. 23, 1809, Charlotte Chatterton; Reynolds, Henry W., m July 19, 1813, Mary C. Willard; Reynolds, Olin, m Jan. 2, 1820, Henry Spalding. Was Jonathan, son of Jacob, b 1811 & d 1866, the Jonathan whose sons, Sam'l & Silas, d Aug., 1785, & a dau, Ruth, b Aug. 16, 1785?—B. G. F.

6544. MURDOCK - CONKLIN - LAY - DENNISON-JONES-HODGE.—Maj. John Murdock, b 1706, East Hampton, L. I.; d 1778, West Saybrook, Conn.; m Apr. 11, 1732, Frances Conklin, bap.

1712; d 1798-9. Ch: (1) Peter, (2) Mary, (3) John, (4) Phebe, (5) Wm., (6) Abigail, (7) Enoch, (8) Jonathan, (9) Anna, (10) Miriam, (11) Abraham, (12) Frances, (13) James. Wm. Murdock, 5th ch & 3d son, b Aug. 31, 1740, d 1821-2, m Jerusha Lay, d 1786. Date of b & m of Jerusha Lay & names & dates of b, m, d, & Rev service of her parents wanted. Did Wm. Murdock have Rev record or hold civil or judicial office? Anna, 9th ch & 4th dau, m Jonathan Lay. Was he bro of Jerusha Lay Murdock? Frances Murdock, 12th ch & 6th dau, b Apr. 31, 1753, m Mr. — Jones. When m, his given name & date of b, date of her d, date of m & name of 2d w, date of his d & names of ch by 1st and 2d m of said Mr. — Jones, names Mr. Jones' bros & sisters, place of b & burial wanted. Did a son of Frances Murdock Jones m a Murdock (cousin or cousin once removed) & names? If not, who were parents of Augustus Jones, who m Saba Murdock, & when & where b, m, d & buried; when & where were Augustus & Saba Murdock Jones m? She d abt 1824-28. Their ch were: Wm., b abt 1800-05; Geo. Washington, Fred'k J. M., Maria, Buel B., Antoinette, son, who d unm, by 2d w. Fred'k (?) Jones, son of Augustus & Saba Murdock Jones, b May 24, 1819, Black River, O.; m, June 15, 1843, Cordelia Augusta Hodge, b Sept. 25, 1818, d Feb. 24, 1898. Wm., 5th ch of Maj. John Murdock, m Jerusha Lay; ch: John, b 1762; Wm., b 1764; Phebe, b 1766; Peter & Elisha, b 1768; Polly, b 1770; Miriam & Anna, b 1772; Frances, b 1773; Enoch, b 1775; Jonathan, b 1777; James, b 1779, & dau, Mrs. Sam'l Whitney, who moved to Mich. abt 1820 & whose son, Lay Whitney, was drowned in Saginaw River shortly after this date. Wm., Jr., b 1764, d 1827 (2d son of Wm., Sr., Murdock), m Saba Denison; had known ch: Saba Murdock, m Augustus Jones; Enoch; Elisha; Jerusha; Abigail, & probably others. Who were Saba Denison's parents, dates of her b, m, d, & those of her parents & her bros? Was there civil, judicial or military record in Denison fam or by Wm. Murdock, Jr.? Desire ancestry of Saba Denison, Jerusha Lay, Frances Conklin or any descendants of Maj. John Murdock or his father, Peter, the emigrant to America. Jerusha Lay Murdock believed to have been dau of Judge Lay. Saba Denison Murdock, who m Jerusha Lay Murdock's son, believed to have been dau of founder of one of the churches of Saybrook or Westbrook. Is there record of Maj. John Murdock having been judge or J. P. of Middlesex Co. or New London? Give dates covering term of office. He was appointed Maj. of the 7th Regt., May, 1766, acting as Maj. at the time of his d in 1778. Does judgeship or J. P. or Maj. constitute claim to D. A. R.?—F. H. R.

6546. CHALK-WILLIAMS-SESSUMS.—Wanted, ancestry of Elizabeth Williams who m Wm. Chalk. She lived on Chowan River, N. C. Her father was a Methodist minister; she had 2 half-bros, James & Geo. Sessums. Ch: Mary, b 1809; Whitfield, Alfred, Martha, Wm., Roscoe, Ira, Anderson, Josiah, Nancy, John Wesley, Sarah, Newton, Fletcher, Catherine. They moved to Maury Co., Tenn., 1821. Her 1st son was named Whitfield, & it is likely she was of the Whitfield-Williams fam of N. C.

(2) BUTCHER (BOUCHER).—Wanted, ancestry of John Butcher & w Hannah, whose will was pro 1707. He purchased land from Barnabas Wilcox on or before 1689, who appeared before Friends, July 2, 1684. This is the father of Sam'l Butcher who volunteered from Loudon Co., Va., in Rev.

(3) BOOTH (BOOTHE).—Wanted, ancestry of Dan'l Booth, with Rev service. He was a lt. of mil. in Randolph Co., Va., 1787. He had land granted him from Commonwealth of Va., 1785, which was evidently for Rev service. Fam history states his w was Jane Houston & his father was James Booth, killed by Indians, 1668-1669. Is this Booth fam related to the Booths of Gloucester Co.? James Booth's w said to be Nancy Stalwaker. Their history desired.—H. H.

6547. WINSLIP.—Wanted, Rev service of Isabel Winslip's father & g-father. She m Job Haskill, whose dau m Isaac Smith. Want complete history of Isaac's father; he d when Isaac was very young. Was Isaac's g-father from Vt.?—M. B.

6548. BOORAEM.—Am searching for ancestry of my g-g-parents, Joseph Booraem & Abigail (Potter) Booraem. Joseph d 1827 & Abigail (Potter) Booraem d Apr. 11, 1865, age 100. She is buried in the Dutch Reformed churchyard, Spotswood, N. J. She had a bro, Joseph Potter. The names of ch of Nicholas Booraem desired. He was b near New Brunswick, N. J., 1736; served in Rev. His son, Nicholas, served in War of 1812.

(2) SMITH.—My g-g-father, David Smith, b Jan. 8, 1793, in Elizabethtown, N. J., m Abigail Townley, Jan. 14, 1814, by Rev. Thos. Morrell & were members of the old Water Street (now Elizabeth Avenue) M. E. Church. Have been told my g-g-father's ancestors came from Conn. & settled in northern N. J. Wanted, names of parents of my g-g-father, David Smith.—F. A. L.

6549. CRAGUN.—Information wanted regarding service of Patric Cragun, who joined Rev in Md. at beginning of war & served entire time. I am dau of Mary Ellen Cragun, dau of James Cragun, son of ——— Cragun, son of Patric Cragun.—J. P. G.

6550. DAVIS.—Jonathan Davis, b 1744, in Harvard, m Lydia Wood. His father, Eleazer Davis, landed in 1730, serving in French & Indian Wars. His son Oliver, b 1767, Leominster, Mass., d 1851. His w was Sally Pollard. Wish to know if Jonathan Davis was capt. of a co. in Col. John Whitman's regt.—B. L. F.

6551. LETSOON.—Wish to correspond with any member of the Letsoon fam of R. I., or anyone having information concerning the fam.—E. L. B.

6552. BASSETT.—Wanted, ancestry of Sarah Bassett, who m John Younglove, & lived in Great Barrington, Mass., 1830.—J. B. S.

6553. HARRELSON.—Wanted, ancestry of Harrelson fam of N. C. Please communicate immediately with Miss Martha Harrelson, Belton, Mo.—M. B. H.

6554. WARREN.—Wanted, information of a Maj. Warren. He was b in Scotland, & d, 1823, Brattleborough, Vt. They say his name was Major, also that he served as maj. in a Vt. regt. under Washington. He was one of 7 bros, all in Rev. It is thought that Gen. Joseph Warren was one of the bros. One of Major Warren's sons was Levi, who enlisted in a N. Y. regt at the age of 14; a son, Eli, was a teamster in War of 1812. Mary Warren, my maternal g-mother, was dau of Eli Warren. The Dept. of Rev War Records at Montpelier supplied the names of Rev soldiers: Aaron, Bishop, Caleb, David, Gideon, Jabez, Jonathan, Moses, Nathan, Thos. Which, if any, of these is my ancestor? Would like proofs of Lot Bolster, of R. I., being a Rev soldier. His dau Mariam, or Marium, who carried despatches for Washington, was my g-g-mother & w of Eli Warren.—M. A. S.

6555. BARTON.—Wanted, ancestry of Capt. Wm. Barton, Jr., Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md., father of Margaret, who m Wm. Hungerford.

(2) YOUNG.—Wanted, information of Sam'l Young, of Md.; a dau Sarah m Rev. John Keene; Mary m Pollard Keene.

(3) BIRD.—Wanted, information of Philemon Bird, witness of Pugh Price's will, Nov. 20, 1774, or information pertaining to Bird fam. Pr. Edw. Co., Va.—A. W. K. N.

6556. STEWART.—Wanted, names of ancestors of David C. Stewart, b in Gransville, N. Y.; d 1853; m Elizabeth Hoffman. She d 1869; was of Dutch ancestry. David C. Stewart's ancestors were of Scotch birth & participated in Rev. Want line to these ancestors. The son David had 3 sons & 1 dau, Catherine, of Cayuga Co.; had son Mathias W., b in Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., who went to Ore.; Chas. & David served in Union Army. There is only 1 g-ch., Charles C. Stewart. These ch

of David C. Stewart are 1st cousins of my g-g-mother, Mary Stewart, d 1826 at Cook's Corners, O.; m 1805, Asaph Cooke, b 1746, d 1826, buried at Cooke's Corners, O. Names of her parents & g-parents & Rev record are desired.

(2) COOKE.—Asaph Cooke, son of Asaph Cooke, b 1781, d 1842; m Thankful Parker, d 1818. The father, Asaph Cooke, fought in Rev with his father & several bros at battle of Lexington. Can you give Rev reference of 2 Asaph Cookes & names of the bros at battle of Lexington?—L. M. S.

ANSWERS

4703. VANKIRK.—I descend from Ruth Vankirk who m Joseph Scott. Ruth Vankirk was dau of Sam'l Vankirk, son of Jno. Johnson or Jan Jansen Vankirk, son of Ort Vankirk & w Gracia. Sam'l Vankirk carried the Colors at battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, & was present at surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Sam'l Vankirk served as pvt, Capt. Piatt's (6th) Co., 1st Batt, 2d Estab., Inf., N. J., Continental Line, Col. Mathias Ogden; enlisted June 1, 1778, discharged Mar. 5, 1779; pvt., 3d Regt., Middlesex Co., N. J. Mil.; served several tours of duty in defense of frontiers of N. J., June, 1779—Dec. 15, 1779; pvt., N. J. State Troops during Rev. Sam'l Vankirk, b Dec. 15, 1757, near Trenton, N. J.; d in Elizabeth Township, near Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1836, age 78 yrs 24 da; buried in Round Hill Church graveyard, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., beside his w, Mary (Price) Vankirk, who d Jan. 28, 1836, age 74. Jan Jansen Vankirk, progenitor of the fam in America, came from Holland to this country on the ship *Rose Tree*, 1663, accompanied by w, Mary (Gisbert) Vankirk, & their fam. Record Pension Office, Washington. D. C., Office Adjutant General, Trenton, N. J., "Allegheny Co. History," Part 2d, pp. 368, 385; "McGinniss and Scott Families' Genealogy," by Sam'l W. McGinniss & Mary R. Ford, pp. 173-4. Note on p. 171, will of Sam'l Vankirk recorded in Will Book, vol. 4, p. 279. "Markers, Round Hill Church Graveyard."—E. T.

5155. (2) (3). TAYLOR - RUCK.—Edmund Taylor was b July 5, 1723. I have copy of his will & much Taylor data. I can put you in communication with Ruck descendants.—*Miss Keller Anderson*, 527 Beale Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

6285. ROBINSON.—My g-g-g-mother was Betsy Robinson (I think), of Mass., b July 30, 1787, m Jeremiah Barnes of Granville, Ct., Apl., 1803.—*Mrs. Milton Palmer*, Wyalusing Pa.

6303. McCAY.—I may be able to assist with

McCay data. There were McCays here at an early date.—*Mrs. C. F. Frederick*, Mercersburg, Pa.

6371. SIBERT.—I am sending records from an old Bible. Christian Sibert m Catherine Holstine. Ch; (1) Francis, b Oct. 3, 1768, d 1850, m Mary Ann Riddle; (2) Jno., b Nov. 3, 1770; (3) Christian, b June 22, 1773, m Susan Callback Brown, widow of Geo. Brown; (4) Catherine, b Feb. 14, 1781, m M. Theirwechter. Ch: Barbara Era, b Mar. 7, 1788; Geo. Nicholas, b Jan. 6, 1779; Jacob Michael, b Mar. 21, 1783; Mary Elizabeth, b Apr. 22, 1785; Margaret, b Aug. 29, 1791, d Dec. 31, 1866, m Geo. Schock, my g-g-father, June 30, 1811.—*Mrs. J. A. McMurray*, 321 E. Church St., Marion, Ohio.

6382. JOHNSON. (2) STILES. (3) JONES.—"The History of Clinton & Franklin Counties," p. 282, contains portraits of Asa Stiles, Jr., & Laura Hedding, his wife. The article reads as follows: "Asa Stiles, Jr., son of Asa Stiles, Sr., b Hebron, Conn., Aug. 14, 1792. During the early part of his life he was engaged in farming. His father was a teamster in the Rev & a soldier in the War of 1812. Asa Stiles, Sr., settled in Shoreham, Vt., in 1794, & removed to Chazy, N. Y., in 1801, remained there till his d. Asa Stiles, Jr., settled with his father in Chazy. He m Laura, dau of James & Ruth (Ferguson) Hedding, Jan. 3, 1816. He d Aug. 19, 1863, & was buried at West Chazy, N. Y."—*Mrs. Charles H. Signor*, 129 Brinkerhoff St., Plattsburgh, N. Y.

6385. REID-RUST.—The history of "Cross Creek Cemetery" (Washington Co., Pa.), published 1894, contains some *Reed* data. This may be in the line of Capt. Joseph Reid (Reed), as Washington Co. is close by Westmoreland Co., Pa. "Jeannette Reed d Jan. 27, 1838, age 93." A note says she was the widow of Col. Joseph Reed, formerly of Chanceford, York Co., Pa., member of the Convention (June 18, 1776) at Carpenter's Hall, Phila.; "a brave soldier of the Rev, veteran of many campaigns. He d 1804, aged 71, buried in Chanceford, York Co., Pa." "James Reed d Aug. 5, 1817, aged 51." "Elizabeth, w of James, d Aug. 13, 1858, aged 84." "Jane Reed d Mar. 4, 1852, aged 47." "Joseph Reed d Feb. 1832, aged 75. He was a brave soldier of the Rev." "Agnes, w of Joseph Reed, d 1813, aged 43." "Jno. Reed d 1868, aged 64." "Elizabeth Reed, dau of Joseph & Agnes Reed, d 1817, aged 23." "Wm. Reed, d Feb. 3, 1877, aged 76." "Isabella Reed, w of Wm. Reed, d Oct. 1, 1849, aged 42." "Eliza Jane Reed, June 14, 1829—Oct. 25, 1890." "Clinton M. Reed, son of J. M. K. & M. R. Reed, d June 1, 1866, aged 2 yrs & 1 mo." In 1894 J. M. K.

Reed, of Cross Creek Village, Washington Co., Pa., was a subscriber to the Cemetery History, as well as Jno. A. Reed, of Patterson's Mills, Pa., & Hon. Joseph R. Reed, of Council Bluffs, Ia. As Col. Joseph Reed was b 1733, he was probably father of Joseph Reed (Capt.), b 1757, whose w was Agnes (Rust?). Cross Creek Village is in northern part of Washington Co., lying some distance from railroad. Col. Joseph Reed, of York Co., was prominent. President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pa. & one of the earliest abolitionists in Pa. If Capt. Joseph Blair lived in Westmoreland Co., Va., he may nevertheless have d in Pa. near his old home.—*E. M. H. Moore.*

6393. WILLIAMS.—Lt. Col. Dr. Potter, b Jan. 8, 1725, Huntington, L. I., son of Nathaniel & Marther Potter, m Elizabeth Williams, dau of Nathaniel & Elizabeth (Platt) Williams, 1749. He was Lt.-Col. of the Western Regt., Suffolk Co., N. Y., Mil. P. 287, "Feinow's N. Y. Arch." He was a refugee to Ct. from L. I.—*Miss Katherine W. Williams*, Huntington, L. I.

6395. FIELD.—My g-mother was Lydia Field. I would like to know something of the family. In her Bible, Jeremiah S. Radford & Lydia Field were m Nov. 30, 1820. They lived in Dedham, Mass., up to the time of her d.—*Mrs. F. B. Leland*, Bryn Mawr, Wash.

6409. WATKINS.—Perhaps Levin should be Evan. In 1743 Evan Watkins lived on the Potomac River, Va. Sam'l Watkins (b 1750 in Va.); Jno.; b 1710, Edw, d 1771; Henry b 1637; Henry, b 1600. More definite information needed to locate your ancestor.—*W. S. Morton*, Charlotte C. H., Va.

6412. (2) MASSIE.—Lucy Davis, b 1760 & d Feb. 8, 1827, Adair Co., Ky.; m Thos. Massie in Va.; as she lived in Hanover Co., was probably m there. I had records in Albemarle Co. searched, & no record of m was found. Thomas Massie, son of Charles Massie, Sr., b Aug. 16, 1762, on the Old Spring Valley plantation, owned by his father in Albemarle Co., Va., near where Heard's is now. He d Mar. 22, 1832, in Adair Co. His will on record at Columbia, Adair Co., Ky.; 8 ch mentioned in will. (1) Dolly, b Feb. 11, 1785, m Sam'l Page, d Nov. 27, 1866; (2) Anne, b Jan. 4, 1787, m Jno. McClure; (3) Jno., b Aug. 16, 1789, m Mary Smith; (4) Lucy, b Nov. 21, 1792, m Jno. Irwin; (5) Thos., b Nov. 20, 1794, m Polly Suttle; (6) Nathan, b Feb. 24, 1799, m Elizabeth Steele; (7) Martha, b Feb. 28, 1801, unm; (8) Chas., b June 6, 1802, m Jane Jones, d Sept. 6, 1875. Thos. Massie was 2d ch of

Chas. Massie & Mary (Davis) Massie; she was from Hanover Co., Va., m abt. 1756. They went to live on the plantation which he purchased in Albemarle Co. abt. that time. It remained in the Massie fam until 1888. Chas. Massie, Sr., & his w were buried on the plantation, as well as many Massies. Their ch: (1) John, m Miss Wright, of Amherst Co., & he became progenitor of numerous Massies of that co.; (2) Thos., m Lucy Davis (his 1st cousin, of Hanover Co.); (3) Chas., b Oct. 5, 1765, m Nancy Davis (sister of Lucy), d Apr. 7, 1830. Nancy Davis Massie, b Apr. 30, 1767, d July 22, 1854. There were 3 girls b to Chas. Massie, Sr., & w Mary (Davis) Massie. Elizabeth m ——— Smith; Mary m (1) Robt. Ware, (2) Wm. Lobban; Sarah m ——— Bun. There are descendants of Elizabeth & Mary living near Spring Valley. Chas. Massie, Sr., m Mary Davis in Hanover Co. I have copy of will of Chas. Massie, Sr. He d in 1817, & the will probated at Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va., Mar., 1818.—*Lillie Massie Duvall*, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

6434. BEDLE.—Bedle, Beedle, Biddle. In Topanemus graveyard is a tombstone erected to Jeremiah Bedle, who d 1732, age 79. Benajah Bedle, of Middletown, was licensed to m Sarah Orchard, of Middletown, July 21, 1750. In the Rev were Joel & Thos. Bedle. Joel Bedle bought Oct. 2, 1772, property of Jno. & Thos. Walling, execs. of Thos. Walling. His name is spelled Beedle & Beddle. In 1794 Elijah Beddle & Eliz. deeded land to Cornelius Covenhaven. In 1796 Thos. Beddle & Amy Beddle deeded land to Thos. Smith. In 1801, Thos. Beddle, of Middletown, bought land of Hendrick Van Dorne. In 1807 Thos. Beddle bought land of execs. of Jno. Wall. The same yr. he & Amy sold land to Rich. Beedle. In 1810 Jno. Bedle & w Ann are named. Oct. 12, 1800, Joel Beedle was m to Mary Willett by Benj. Bennet, V. D. M. Thos. I. Bedle settled in Middletown Point, 1826, & m Hannah Dorsett & had 2 sons; Jos., b 1831, became Gov. of N. J.; Rich. Bedle d near Matteawan, Sept. 7, 1872, age 63. Name of noted Biddle fam of W. J. to which belonged Com. Biddle and Nickolas Biddle of U. S. Bank fame, was one time spelt in ancient records Bedle. In 1866 Wm. Bedle took up 270 A of land in W. J. & was the anc of Biddle fam of W. J. In 1826 Elijah Bedle was murdered. James Bedle, bro of Elijah, had son named James Madison Bedle, who was murdered in Calvert Co., Md.—"Slater's History of Monmouth & Ocean Co., N. J."—*Mrs. E. S. Roberts*, Avard, Okla.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY FOR THE SOCIETY BY
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE OBJECTS of the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, are:

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

—D. A. R. CONSTITUTION.

THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE IS THE SOCIETY'S OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

It stands for love of country. For service to the country. For unswerving loyalty to the Government. For inculcating these principles in the children, both native and foreign born. For encouraging the study of American history. Historical articles and articles of current history by prominent Americans are published monthly, and all official news of the National Society.

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ART & LIFE

ANNOUNCES

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FIRST FLAG-POLE GAVELS

In April, 1914, the first flag pole on Memorial Continental Hall was removed to give place to one ten feet higher, presented by the Colorado Chapter, Denver, Colo. Out of the first flag pole, full of historic memory, were moulded gavels that have been sold to State and Chapter Regents over the entire country. A few are still for sale at Memorial Continental Hall for \$1.50 each.

These gavels will be sent upon receipt of check or postal order. Cash and stamps at sender's risk.

Orders should be addressed to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall.

CATHERINE BRITTON BARLOW,
Custodian of Flags.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS CONQUER TUBERCULOSIS



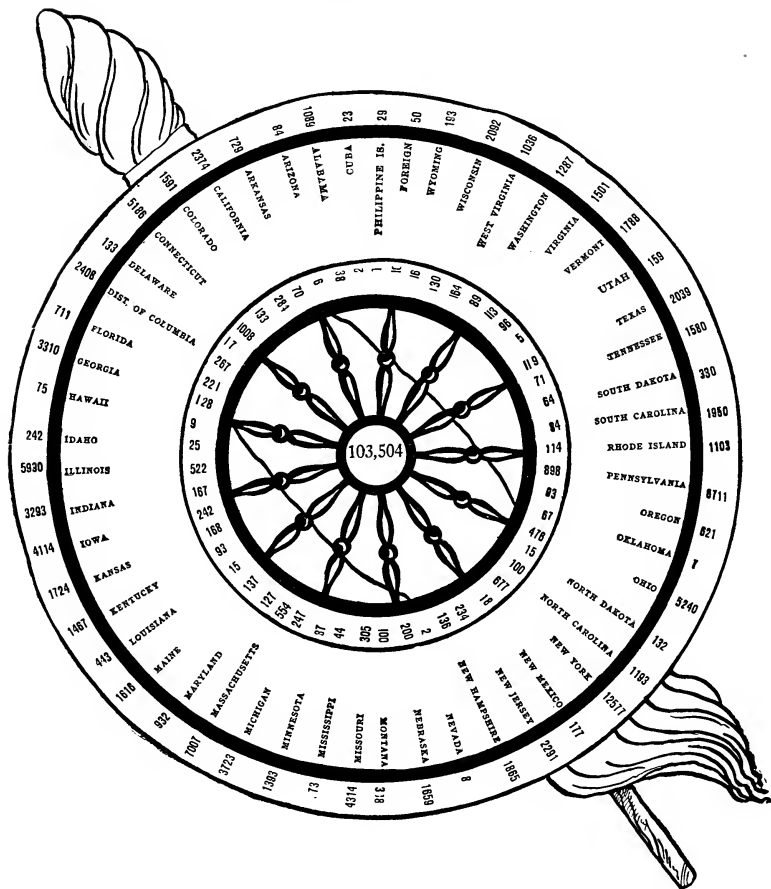
Little Americans have just as much right to health and happiness as the children of France, Belgium, or any other country in this world, and yet tuberculosis killed 12,000 American children last year and crippled many more.

The tuberculosis nurse, wearing the emblem of the double-barred cross, is playing a tremendous part in the fight to check the White Plague death rate in the United States. She is spreading the story of health everywhere and is aiding in the nation-wide campaign of prevention and education.

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**HELP THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION IN ITS LIFE-SAVING
CRUSADE. FIGHT THE WHITE PLAGUE**

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

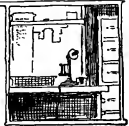
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PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA**

**Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 1008 subscribers**



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, October 18, 1919

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Saturday, October 18, 1919, at 10.15 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, taking up for her theme "Prayer and Intercession," read the following, written by one unknown to her, but expressive of benefits derived by prayer and intercession:

All that we ask; all that we ask or think;
Above all that we ask or think;
Abundantly above all that we ask or think;
Exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask
or think.

She also read from the words of Jesus in St. Mark 4: 1-3, the parable of the sower, and from St. Paul, fruits of the spirit, Gallatians 5: 1-18, 22-26. The Chaplain General in her prayer gave thanks for the safe return of the President General and her sister; for the opportunity to again meet to continue in the work the National Society is doing for its beloved country; praying for the recovery of the President and expressing the belief that this nation might ally itself in the league of intercession, the league of prayer. The members of the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The courtesy of attending the session was, at the request of the President General, extended to a State Vice Regent, Mrs. Shoentgen, a former Vice President General from Kansas, Mrs. Stanley, and to the Chairman and Editor of the MAGAZINE.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers*—Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*—Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hazlett,

Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Heavner, Mrs. Lobingier; *State Vice Regent*—Mrs. Seydel.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

It is indeed a pleasure to meet again with you to-day. I regret exceedingly that the date of the Board meeting had to be changed from the 15th to the 18th of the month, but we were not able to secure return passage from France that would enable us to reach Washington by the 15th.

We landed in New York on Friday at noon and took the first train for Washington upon leaving the Custom House. I am very glad to be back in America; and I return prouder than ever that I am an American, through and through.

Every person living in America should give thanks daily that he or she is permitted to live in a country such as ours; and we Daughters, the descendants of the men and women who made the institutions of this country possible, should consecrate our lives to the work of keeping it free from the contaminating influences of the Old World. Never in history has the need been so great as now. One has only to see the chaos of the Old World to fully realize the difference. True, we are in a state of unrest here in America, but it is nothing when compared with conditions in Europe; and it is our duty to put our shoulders to the wheel and see to it that the Socialist-Bolsheviki elements which have come into this country from the Old World, with no other object than to cause strife, be sent back to the countries from which they came. I sincerely hope our present Congress will pass some stringent immigration laws making it impossible for the entrance of such disturbers into our country.

Immediately at the close of the June Board meeting I left for Meadville, Pa., to be present at a meeting of the General Crawford Chapter. A most enjoyable luncheon was given by the

Chapter at Sagertown Inn, on Saturday, when a number of Daughters were present from Erie, Titusville and Tidioute. Mrs. Cook, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Alexander, a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, were also present. I am sure that the "getting together" of members of our Society in nearby cities does much in bringing the members into closer relation, and good results follow. While in Meadville I was the guest of Mrs. Adrian McCoy, a member of the General Crawford Chapter. From Meadville I went to Chautauqua, where my summer home is located. We have a very large Daughters of the American Revolution circle there each summer, composed of Daughters from all parts of the country, which meets every Saturday afternoon during the Chautauqua season. August 8th was "Daughters of the American Revolution Day," and over two hundred Daughters from nearby cities came to Chautauqua for the day. After luncheon, which the members of the circle gave to the visiting Daughters, a meeting was held in the Hall of Philosophy. The following prominent members of our Society were present: Vice Presidents General, Mrs. James A. Grant of Colorado, Mrs. Charles H. Aull of Nebraska; Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell; State Regents, Mrs. Buel of Connecticut, Mrs. Harris of Ohio, Miss Broadhead of New York, Mrs. Cook of Pennsylvania, Miss McDuffee of Michigan; State Vice Regents, Mrs. Nash of New York, Mrs. Driesbach of Pennsylvania; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, National Chairman of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE—all of whom gave short talks on the work of the Society.

On August 11th, in company with a number of Daughters at Chautauqua, we motored to Tidioute to attend a meeting of the chapter there, at the home of Mrs. L. L. Hunter, former Regent of the Tidioute Chapter.

On August 16th, in company with Mrs. Charles H. Aull, I left for Washington to arrange for my departure for France in the interest of the village of Tilloloy.

Ever since the close of Congress last April I had been trying through various sources to secure some definite information in regard to the village, but was unable to do so. I took up the matter of the advisability of going to France with some of the National Officers of our Society and they agreed with me that the best thing to do was for me to go to France, personally to visit the village and get information first-hand. So, on August 26th, in company with Mrs. Aull, Vice President Gen-

eral of Nebraska, we sailed on the S. S. *Lopland* for France. Our voyage was remarkably comfortable. We landed at Cherbourg on September 4th, going direct from there to Paris.

As our mission to France was a definite one, we at once proceeded to get into communication with the commission having in charge the reconstruction work. M. André Tardieu placed at our disposal an automobile, and in company with Baroness de la Grange, Madame de Billy and M. Barbey, early Tuesday morning started for Tilloloy, which is located about thirty-five miles northeast of Paris. The Germans at one time in 1914 were within eight miles of Paris; hence all along the road were evidences of the destruction. We reached Tilloloy about noon, and as there was no place in the village where any food could be obtained, we went on three miles farther to Roye, an important town on the river and an important railroad centre. The destruction here had been complete, but quite a little reconstruction work had been done, and in one of the barracks of the Urgent Help Society we had luncheon, immediately after which we returned to Tilloloy, where we met the Mayor, Count d'Hinnisdal; his daughter, one of the under-architects; and Mlle. Javai, Secretary of the Secours d'Urgence. The village of Tilloloy is one of the thirty-seven communes of the district or canton of Roye. These thirty-seven communes were designated by the "ministry for the Liberated Regions" to be under the care of the Secours d'Urgence (Urgent Help Society), of which Mme. la Maréchale Joffre is honorary president and Mme. René Viviani is one of the officers. The village of Tilloloy was situated on the French side of the very front line from 1914 to 1918.

When the village was liberated the first time it was not so badly destroyed, and the inhabitants came back to their partially destroyed homes and resumed with energy the working of their farms and gardens. They were supplied with seeds, tools, implements, furniture, clothes and other necessities by Baroness de la Grange, who had raised quite a sum for this village before we decided to restore it, and the Secours d'Urgence. A Mr. Goodwin, with the aid of a tractor and personal help, did much for the village. But, unfortunately, the great offensive drive of March 21, 1918, drove back once more the inhabitants of the village from their homes and they became refugees in various parts of France until February, 1919, when they were allowed to return to their homes and begin once more to take up their daily life.

The village originally had 370 inhabitants,

118 of whom have returned and are now living either in the cellars of their former homes, or in shelters which they have built themselves with the brick and rubbish found on the spot. A few have received barracks. All the fortune of the inhabitants of the village consists of their land, which has, of course, greatly suffered, being pitted with shell holes.

The commune of Tilloloy before the war contained approximately 900 acres of cultivated land, 250 acres of meadow land, and 1000 acres of woodland, much of which belongs to the estate of Count d'Hinnisdal. A section of the land is divided into small holdings which belong to the inhabitants of the village. The whole district is in a very bad condition; only 60 acres or so can be cultivated at present on account of the numerous shell holes and the unexploded shell in the field. We saw many German prisoners going over the fields gathering the unexploded shells in order that the fields could be plowed without danger to the peasants. The woods, composed of oak and linden trees, have been badly damaged. It is very hard to get any work accomplished on account of the shortage of labor, horses, and tractors. There is no industry in Tilloloy, which is purely an agricultural country. They have but one farrier for repair of the agricultural implements. There are a number of joiners, masons, cartwrights, tilers, etc.

The water of the village was supplied by wells about ninety feet deep under a very thick marl. Almost all of the wells, of which there were about one hundred, have been destroyed or contaminated, none of which have yet been cleaned. When the town is rebuilt it will be necessary to consider the installation of a water plant to replace the antiquated method (rollers) which were used before.

Two bakeries existed before the war. One was a private undertaking, the other one belonged to a coöperative society. (In France bread is never made in the homes, but by the village or city bakers.) Until May this necessary had to be brought from Roye, three miles away. But the former baker has now returned and bakes in the kiln of the coöperative society.

A small school has been built out of the bricks and rubbish of the former destroyed building. It has a capacity for thirty children and contains a lodging for the schoolmaster.

The church of Tilloloy was a very important one, and the following notice was taken from the Paris paper *Temps* of July 29, 1919:

"But the most cruel loss of all is that of the beautiful church of Tilloloy, a jewel of the Renaissance. Built of red stone and brick,

with perfect care and taste, both inside and out, it offered a unique example of this style, in its richest and most adorned applications. The vaults and arches have sunk down together with the roof. The ingenious ornamentation of the arches has disappeared, only part of the walls has been left standing. The ruins will be maintained, but the Committee for Historical Monuments has decided to do that only and not to rebuild the church."

The figures on the tombs are considered very fine and have been removed to the Petite Palais in Paris for safekeeping.

The day was partly clouded, which added to the desolation. As the houses had been built of brick, the destruction was more complete than where stone was used. We found those who had returned had gathered together what they could from their former homes and had made a shelter where they could stay, but not in comfort. We found one family living in what had been the place where the pigs were kept; another family had themselves built a place where they could sleep and stay in rainy weather, but we found them having their mid-day meal out in the open. There is not an original building in the town left standing. The village had enjoyed the distinction over many other villages in that district in the possession of the old historical church, which, alas! is a complete ruin and can never be restored. We spent nearly the entire afternoon there looking over the village and taking some pictures. The château was very beautiful, and the village one of which the inhabitants must have been proud.

During the first days of the war the French Government promised the French people it would rebuild all the destroyed villages, never dreaming at that time that the destruction would be so great. Having made the promise to the French people it had to be kept, and early last April the French Parliament passed a bill to that effect. Owing to the enormity of the task and the necessary amount of red tape, it is going to take some time to accomplish the undertaking. First an estimate must be made of the value of the property and contents before the war, then an estimate of what it will cost to replace the buildings, then workmen must be secured to do the work, material obtained (men and material are both very scarce), temporary barracks have to be built in which the workmen may sleep and be fed, and with the coming of cold weather and frost, which will interfere with building operations, very little of a permanent character will be done before spring.

One must have been over the ground to fully realize the existing conditions, for in no other way could one get any idea of what must be met. Inasmuch as the Government has made itself responsible for the rebuilding of the villages, certain regulations must be followed and better sanitation observed—for one thing, the houses are to have more windows.

In Tilloloy there is a contention regarding the national road which ran through the village, and until that matter is decided nothing definite can be done by the architect in regard to plans for the rebuilding of the city. In 1914, when the village was retaken from the Germans, it was only partially destroyed, and the estimate given our Society at that time would have restored the entire village, but in 1918 it was again in the hands of the Germans and totally destroyed, and we find the money we raised would go only a little way towards complete restoration. This fact, coupled with the knowledge that under the Government control the rebuilding of the village would be a comparatively simple task, while if undertaken by an organization would be almost impossible—even if enough money were available—after a long talk with the Government architect having this district in charge, and Mme. de Billy and Baroness de la Grange, led us to think out a plan of doing something for the village that would be of great benefit to the people living there and at the same time be a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution. There are at least two things a French village needs, and needs badly—a water system of some kind other than a pump, and a community house. No village has any water save that which comes from wells with a hand pump, and the only place where the people can meet is the wine shops. While detailed estimates could not be given in the short time we were there (for the French people move very slowly), it was thought that a system of water with an ornamental fountain, and at the same time a useful one for the horses to get a drink, and a community house, could be constructed with the money our Society has raised; the house to be a permanent one, with a room for games and containing a phonograph of some kind, a reading and writing room, a room for the women fitted with two or three sewing machines—as it is almost impossible to secure them at the present time—and a small dispensary (they know little as to the care of either the sick or injured). We should have a definite understanding that no liquor of any kind could be brought into the house. It would be advisable to have a woman acquainted with the needs of the people and with some knowledge of the necessary care of the sick to look

after the house and to see that the dispensary was always equipped. This would not only bring comfort to the village people, but serve as a model for other villages.

After taking into consideration all phases of existing conditions, the placing of the money where it could be used according to the wishes of the Society was the next important question. The *Secours d'Urgence* (Society of Urgent Help) is recognized by and working under the French Government; hence functions with little or no friction. So after consulting an eminent French lawyer who was in no way connected with this Society of Urgent Help, it would seem that the best plan is to turn our money (while exchange is so high) into francs, deposit it in the American Security Bank in Paris to the account of the Society of Urgent Help to be used as we decide for the village of Tilloloy, having our lawyer here in Washington draw up in duplicate the necessary legal documents for this purpose, the Society of Urgent Help drawing the money only when checks are signed by Baroness de la Grange, who would represent our Society in the transaction.

While the Baroness is not a member of our Society, she is an American (being a daughter of John Sloan, of New York) and deeply interested in both the village and our Society, and it was through her interest that the village of Tilloloy was chosen. Added to this she has had much experience in reconstruction of her own village, which was nearly destroyed, where her own beautiful château is located. The château was so hidden by the dense forest that it was only damaged by stray shells, and during the war was used by the English staff as headquarters. We spent the entire time abroad studying the conditions in storm-tossed and war-ridden Europe, and while the trip was in some respects a hard one and often uncomfortable, yet we feel repaid for the hardships and discomfort because in no other way could we have gained any idea of the destruction, desolation and sorrow, any conception of their needs and our responsibility, or any knowledge of the best way of disposing of the money we have raised to dispel some of the horror of it all.

We did owe a debt of gratitude to those brave men who for four long years stood like a stone wall between the barbarous Hun and civilization, and while we have in part, perhaps in a large part, paid our obligations to France, we as a nation must continue to extend a helping hand to the countries still battling for the right. Poland to-day, unclothed, unfed, without medical supplies of any kind, and with but little ammunition, is engaged in a tremendous

struggle, protecting civilization from the worst enemy of liberty and justice—Russian Bolshevism. We owe much to Poland; we have given Poland little. While in Paris we had the rare privilege of meeting some of the foremost Polish people—Mme. Paderewski, La Comtesse Felix Plater-Syberg, Miss Napieralski, President of the Polish Women's Alliance in America; the returning Polish Consul General to America, Constantin Bisczynski; and General de Rozwadowski, who is carrying the bulk of the weight of the burden of that new nation, both military and civil. Their courage is undaunted, their faith unparalleled, and their national pride unexcelled. Think for one moment of a nation divided into three parts and under domination of three countries—Germany, Austria and Russia—for 138 years, not allowed to speak their own language, express their own thoughts or feelings; when the opportunity came, in twenty-four hours produced all the departments of a government ready to function. Such a nation must not die for lack of aid now. We have paid our debt to La Fayette, but have we to Pulaski and Kosciuszko?

Poor, suffering, starving Armenia is looking to America for help and comfort, and it will be to our eternal shame if we fail her in the hour of her direst need. We, Daughters of the American Revolution, proud of being the direct descendants of the men who gave their all for religious freedom, liberty of thought and action, determining that *right*, not *might*, should rule in our part of the world, can do much toward the alleviation of some of the suffering of these two stricken nations. Will you not again take up your war work in their behalf?

Respectfully submitted,
 SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. The President General added to her report as follows:

Carrying out the ruling of the Board adopted at its last meeting, a very handsome silk American flag was purchased and presented to the United States House of Representatives. Bids were obtained from several firms, the best being from Wm. H. Horstmann Company, Philadelphia, for \$77.

An account of the ceremonies incidental to the acceptance of the flag by the House of Representatives will appear in the *MAGAZINE*, so upon this I will not enlarge.

The flag which was replaced by this new one has by resolution of the House been given to the National Society, because of the history

with which it is associated, for preservation in our archives. This flag, with a set of resolutions, which have been very beautifully engrossed and presented to our Society, will be placed in our Museum.

The flag which had hung in the House of Representatives was shown to the members, and the following letter from the Clerk of the House was read:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 CLERK'S OFFICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 23, 1919.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR MRS. GUERNSEY: It is with great pleasure that I am privileged to transmit to you an engrossed copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted September 18, 1919, expressing the thanks of the House for the beautiful American Flag presented to it by the Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is also with keen pleasure that I transmit another resolution of the House of Representatives reciting briefly in its preamble the history of the flag which had a place in the Hall of the House in the rear of the Speaker's chair from the beginning of the Twentieth Century; and presenting this historic flag to the Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for preservation in its archives.

You and your associates will be interested, I think, in knowing that the flag presented by your Society already is historic, and has become an object of added interest aside from its own intrinsic value as our National Emblem. Because—

First, it was placed in position in the Hall of the House on the One Hundred and Thirty-second Anniversary of the Adoption of the American Constitution; it also being the day on which the First Division of the victorious American Army was reviewed at the Seat of Government, signifying the completion of the American Army's task in the great World War overseas.

Second, this flag for which they had fought was reverently placed in position by two American soldier boys now serving their country in the tasks of peace in the Clerk's Office of the House of Representatives—Captain Herbert G. Rosboro, of New York, and Sergeant Harry M. Farrell, of New Hampshire.

Captain Rosboro commanded a company of the 106th United States Infantry, taking part in four battles in Belgium in the Ypres Sector, and six battles in France, including the breaking of the Hindenburg line at Cambrai. He was cited for bravery at the Battle of La Salle River. Captain Rosboro also served previously on the Mexican border as a lieutenant in the First New York Cavalry.

Sergeant Harry M. Farrell was constantly under fire while serving in the American Ambulance Corps with the French Army as Sect. 574 of the Susquehanna University. That Sergeant Farrell returned uninjured is miraculous.

These two men, Rosboro and Farrell, are splendid types of American manhood, and they were delighted to be assigned the duty of placing the American Flag in the House, even, in order to do so, foregoing the pleasure of witnessing the parade of their comrades.

Third, on the day on which the House accepted the flag officially (and within the same hour) General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, was accorded by Congress in Joint Session in the Hall of the House a welcome on behalf of the American people, and informed of the vote of thanks extended to him, and of the action of Congress in bestowing upon him the permanent rank of General of the Armies of the United States. And the day on which these ceremonies were held—September 18th—was the One Hundred and Sixteenth Anniversary of the Laying of the Corner-stone of the United States Capitol Building by General George Washington.

With assurance of my high esteem, I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. TYLER PAGE.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce the Board gave a rising vote of thanks and appreciation to the President General.

Miss Crowell read her report, as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the last meeting of the Board the office of the Recording Secretary General has been a very busy one.

The Proceedings of Congress were proof-read, the volumes completed and sent out before the middle of September, the earliest date for many years this information has been available to the members of the Board and Chapters.

The compiling of the committees for the new

Committee List was completed and sent to the printer and proof-read, and a list of her committee sent to each National Chairman.

The routine work of the office has gone on as usual. The minutes of the June Board Meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the MAGAZINE and proof-read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence in connection with the meeting were duly sent out.

Certificates for members admitted in June, together with some specials, amounting to 1407 in all, have been issued.

Letters were sent to each State Regent announcing the appointment of your Recording Secretary General as National Chairman of the Thrift Committee.

Notices for the October Board Meeting went to members of the Board within the prescribed time.

Inquiries regarding revision of state and chapter by-laws and other constitutional questions have been numerous and have been promptly answered. A model set has been prepared by the Official Parliamentarian, and is herewith submitted to the Board for its consideration and approval.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.

Telegrams and letters from members who, because of illness and other reasons were unable to attend the Board meeting, had been received by the President General and the Recording Secretary General, and these being reported by Miss Crowell, the President General stated that the Recording Secretary General would write to these members. The report was approved.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General, as follows:

Report of Registrar General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1508 applications presented to the Board and 371 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 509; ancestral bars, 179, and recognition pins, 570.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 196; supplemental, 54; papers returned unverified, original, 49; supplemental, 60; new records verified, 400.

Duplicate papers copied since June Meeting, 261; and in addition we have verified all appli-

cations for reinstatement which have come to us from the office of the Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my report and that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for 1508 applications for membership was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 1508 applicants elected to membership in the National Society.

Before the Organizing Secretary General read her report the President General expressed her gratification at seeing Mrs. Fletcher, stating that they had returned from Europe on the same steamer, and when she last saw Mrs. Fletcher she was wrestling with the question of having her baggage transported, with doubtful result, owing to the strike of the longshoremen.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report, as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Organizing Secretary General presents the resignations of Mrs. James H. Wroth as State Regent of New Mexico, and Mrs. W. Charles McLean as State Regent of Florida. She also presents for confirmation, as State Regent of New Mexico, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, of Roswell.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Anna Boley Garner, San Bernardino, Cal.; Mrs. Annie Lund Meriam, Chico, Cal.; Mrs. Alice Hay Pope, Albany, Ga.; Miss Vashti McCreery, Benton, Ill.; Mrs. Urehetta Dorsett Smith, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. Sadie Hanna Selby, Odebolt, Ia.; Mrs. Harriet Norvell Moses Flinn, Amory, Miss.; Mrs. Alice Benjamin Vail, Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.; Mrs. Roberta Beall Gwyn, Lenoir, N. C.; Miss Effie Turner, Albemarle, N. C.; Mrs. Alice Howard Dow, Pond Creek, Okla.; Mrs. Eva Evans Anderson, Medford, Ore.; Mrs. Olive Baldwin Fuller, Redmond, Ore.; Mrs. Isabel S. S. Johnson, Corvallis, Ore.; Mrs. Martha Mildred Willis, Cottageville, S. C.; Mrs. Grace Taylor Howard, Greenville, Tenn.; Mrs. Nettie I. Huntley, Colfax, Wash.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Madge Lane Lawrence is to be changed from Ellsworth to Lyons, Kansas, by request of the State Regent, Miss Campbell.

The following Organizing Regencies have

expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Fentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Maud N. Thompson, Horton, Kan.; Mrs. Alves Norwood Apperson, McMinnville, Ore.; Mrs. Nellie Reed Irvine, Bedford, Pa.; Mrs. Edith Jackson O'Neal, Vaucluse, Va.; Mrs. Bertha Kelsey Hicks, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Mrs. Mabel A. S. Jaycox, Richmondville, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Lizzie Gilbert Campbell, Georgetown, Ohio; Mrs. Anna L. Lawson, Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Jane Relf, Monroe, Wis.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Catherine Agnes Price Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. Alves Norwood Apperson, McMinnville, Ore.; Mrs. Martha Jane Relf, Monroe, Wis.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Arkansas City, De Queen, Nashville, Pine Bluff, and Wynne, Ark.

I report the Dorothy Camber Chapter, Sanborn, Ia., completed its organization September 12th; the Jared Mansfield, of Mansfield, Ohio, March 8th; the chapter at Peru, Nebraska, June 30th; the Gen. Winfield Scott, at West Winfield, N. Y., June 25th; the Fort Seward, at Jamestown, North Dakota, October 15th; Col. John Proctor, at Altoona, June 14th; the Brokenstraw Valley, at Corry, August 23rd, and the Indiana County Chapter, at Indiana, Penna., July 4th; the Joseph Koger Chapter, at Blackville, S. C., June 25th; the Rainbow Ridge Chapter, at Clifton Forge, Va., August 4th, and the chapter at Vancouver, Wash., February 18, 1919. I now ask the approval of the Board for the organization of these chapters.

The following chapters request official disbandment, through their State Regents: John Pettigrew, Delaware; Anawaqua, Georgia; John Cary, Kansas; Distaff, Minnesota; Norborne, Missouri; Threesivellus Minor, Missouri; Council Oak, North Carolina; Montpelier, Virginia.

Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 14; charters issued, 7.

Permits for National Officers' insignia, 2; permits for Regents' and Ex-Regents' bars, 36.

Officers' lists written for, 350; officers' lists received, 584.

The correspondence of the office and all routine work has been attended to promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston read her report as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Before giving the regular financial report, your Treasurer General feels that it is necessary that a few plain facts be stated to you.

It is my privilege to present to you to-day a report showing the largest receipts ever reported to an October Board meeting. It is also my privilege to report to you that for the first time in the history of our Organization since the expiration of the first year of its existence every member standing upon our books to-day is in good standing.

This result has not been easy of achievement, but it has been made possible because the Constitution and By-laws have been enforced regardless of the fact that your Treasurer General has been accused of every crime known to mankind and some that have never been heard of—she has enforced the rule.

Every state has had some unruly chapters; but some had those whose Chapter Treasurers were not only during the collection of dues abusive, but they still continue to feel it their duty to undertake to tell the Treasurer General what they will do and what they will not do.

The Treasurer General does not feel it incumbent upon her to reply to these letters—each chapter has the rules and they will be enforced, and I leave it to the various State Regents to see that their chapters comply with them if she expects to have her delegates seated at Congress.

While the Treasurer General feels that the chapters in question have taken the wrong attitude, she desires to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the Board itself would in any court of law be convicted of being an "accessory to the crime." The rule made several years ago that a member was not in arrears and subject to suspension until sixteen months had expired after her dues became payable, has been the cause of all the trouble. As a Chapter Regent and as a State Regent, your Treasurer General objected to this ruling. As Treasurer General in June, 1917, she called your attention to the fact that this ruling was in violation of the Constitution and asked you to instruct her as to what she should do in the matter. You failed to so instruct, and the Treasurer General being inexperienced in the work of the National Society did not insist, and because she did not insist she asks no one to share with her the dose that has been administered to her over the collection of dues; but in future, when the present Treasurer General asks for instructions, you will instruct, and those instructions will be followed, regardless of what the Treasurer General may think, but with her you must share the unpleasantness. The present Treasurer General has suffered for the mistakes of her predecessors, in strictly enforcing the rules. In the future I will at least have the satisfaction of knowing I am playing fair with my successor, and she will not have to contend with anything but her own problems.

The Treasurer General not only desires but requests that every State Regent present, after this meeting closes, will come to her and talk over the matter of dues, and what rules will be given liberal construction so far as the November reports are concerned and what rules must be complied with.

The Treasurer General took an oath to conduct her office in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws, and that oath will be kept. With the coöperation of the State Regents and Chapter Treasurers this will be an easy matter to do—if these officers see fit not to coöperate, it will be kept anyway.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1st to September 30, 1919:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May 31, 1919	\$30,348.79
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RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$18,891; initiation fees, \$1867; certificate, \$2; copying papers, \$3.50; creed cards, \$1; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$20.50; directory, \$3.58; duplicate papers and lists, \$91.23; exchange, \$1.51; hand-books, \$43.02; index to Library

books, \$10.54; interest, \$413.21; lineage, \$250.90; Magazine—subscriptions, \$3002.60; advertisements, \$519.08; single copies, \$28.22; markers, \$.40; proceedings, \$10.51; remembrance books, \$2.60; ribbon, \$8.65; rosettes, \$.50; stationery, \$14.25; slot machine and waste paper, \$6.55; telephone, \$67.20; Auditorium events, \$23.50; Lineage book index, \$40.15; Refunds, 22d February celebration, \$14.36; War Relief Service Committee, \$.10; support of Real Daughters, \$32. Total receipts.....

\$25,369.66

 \$55,718.45

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, \$634; initiation fees, \$25	\$659.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1008.83; engrossing, lithographing and parchments, \$68.45; Regents' lists, \$98.70; circulars and binders, \$14.70; postage and telegrams, \$15.35; typewriter repairs and sharpening erasers, \$17.05	1,223.08
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$802.50; committee lists, cards and binders, \$262.02; postage and expressage \$5.15	1,069.67
Certificates: clerical service, \$370; certificates, \$158.20; engrossing, \$184.80; postage, expressage and repairs to typewriter, \$91.70; paper, \$10.75	815.45
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$387.50; blanks, general information, leaflets and envelopes, \$879.10; binding books, \$14.50; postage, \$90	1,371.10
Registrar General: clerical service, \$3138.33; binding records, \$91.50; leaflets, printed postals and binders, \$35.50; postage and expressage, \$27.06; repairs to typewriter and sharpening erasers, \$13.81	3,306.20
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$3857.30; blanks, cards, circulars, slips, carbon, ruler, binders, stamp and press cloths, \$343.46; typewriter repairs and sharpening erasers, \$32.85; postage and telegrams, \$40.29	4,273.90
French Orphan Department: clerical service, \$728.45; cards, files, blanks, envelopes, journal, perforator and stamp, \$119.32; postage, expressage and typewriter repairs, \$19.07	866.84
Historian General: clerical service, \$755; postage, typewriter repairs and sharpening erasers, \$4.10	759.10
Director General, C. R. S. I.: clerical service and postage	65.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$832.50; accessions and binding books, \$136.23; binders, cards, eradicator, tape and paper, \$39.68; typewriter repairs, expressage and sharpening eraser, \$6.01; postage, \$2	1,016.42
Curator General: clerical service, \$307.50; postage, \$3.50; eradicator and ink, \$40	311.40
General Office: clerical service, \$435; clerical service (magazine), \$355; messenger service, \$135; stamped envelopes, \$1347.15; information leaflets, \$141.75; silk flag and index catalogue, \$108.10; car fare, postage, telegrams and expressage, \$31.12; typewriter repairs and sharpening erasers, \$1.10; supplies, \$335.95	2,890.17
Committees: Americanization—cards, letter-heads, bulletins and envelopes, \$65; postage, \$3.50; Auditing—postage, \$2.04; Banquet Hall—circulars and envelopes, \$35; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$40; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—expressage, slides and case, \$17.56; postage, \$4.50; expressage, \$2.42; Finance—clerical service, \$40; Liquidation and Endowment—circulars, \$19.75; engrossing, \$2.64; postage, \$2.85; Patriotic Education—circulars, letter-heads and slips, \$103.50; postage, \$47.71; Philippine Scholarship—postage,	

\$32; Reciprocity—clerical service, \$70.55; folders, \$2.15; expressage, \$.83; War Relief—clerical service, \$5.75; postage, \$3.75; telegrams, \$2.90; expressage, crating and packing, \$5.58; reports, \$744.98	\$1,223.28	
Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, \$2793.60; electric current and gas, \$241.70; 75 tons coal, \$842.85; water rent, ice and towel service, \$85.08; cleaning furniture covers and curtains, \$20.80; express and hauling, \$33.89; repairs to water meter, \$.8; flowers, \$27; supplies, \$76.40	4,129.32	
Printing Machine: printer, \$160; electros, \$4.30	164.30	
Magazine Committee: clerical service, \$30.34; blanks, cards, carbon, \$99.46; old magazines, \$20.50; postage, \$41.50; traveling expenses, \$89; rent of typewriter, \$12; express and telegrams, \$8.22; Editor—salary, \$600; postage, \$13.75; paper, guides, pad, repairs to typewriter and binding books, \$13.75; telegrams, \$4.05; patriotic articles and photos, \$217.50; Genealogical Editor—Expense "Notes and Queries," \$120; postage, \$6; printing and mailing June, July, August and September issues, \$5081.44; cuts, \$606.95; rent of typewriter (former committee), \$24	6,988.46	
Auditing accounts	125.00	
Auditorium events	36.90	
D. A. R. Reports—old numbers	12.00	
Furniture and Fixtures: typewriters, \$234; glass bowl, museum, \$5 ..	239.00	
Lineage: 1500 copies, \$1671.90; expressage and postage, \$46.14....	1,718.04	
Proceedings: 2000 copies, \$2047.96; postage \$5	2,052.96	
Remembrance books: postage	40.00	
Ribbon	30.00	
State Regents' postage	86.95	
Stationery	425.55	
Support of Real Daughters	880.00	
Telephone	187.61	
Twenty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee—postage, \$12.75; expressage, \$.63; binders, \$.65; House Committee—postage, \$.75; lists, \$3; lunches for tellers, \$101.50; Program Committee—railroad fare for director of music, \$2.26; Parliamentary service, \$50	171.54	
Twenty-ninth Congress: Credential Committee—cards and binders	51.90	
Transfer Tea Room account to Permanent Fund	53.49	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$37,243.63
		<hr/>
Transfer to Permanent Fund		\$18,474.82
		10,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance		\$8,474.82
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PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, May, 31, 1919	\$3,519.79
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RECEIPTS

Charter fees	\$40.00
Life Membership fees	200.00
Continental Hall contributions	524.00
Liberty Loan contributions and interest	2,529.10
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	35.55
Commissions: Insignia	\$198.50
Recognition pins	57.50
	<hr/>
	256.00

Interest on Bank balances	\$25.63	
Rent from land	488.10	
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$4,098.38
Transfer—Tea Room account from Current Fund		53.49
Transfer from Current Fund		10,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$17,671.66

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes payable	\$10,000.00	
Notes payable—Liberty Loan	1,500.00	
Interest	1,258.75	
Interest—Liberty Loan	370.96	
Chairs and case, Museum	498.00	
Linen, Banquet Hall	69.75	
Handrail and plate, stairway, Vt.	206.00	
Repairing chairs	22.50	
Refunds—Liberty Loan, Mass.	\$20.00	
Liberty Loan, Wis.	15.00	
		<hr/>
		35.00
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		13,960.96
		<hr/>
Balance		\$3,710.70
		<hr/>
Petty Cash Fund		\$500.00
		<hr/>

SPECIAL FUNDS

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$1,245.50
Disbursements	1,245.50
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PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, May 31, 1919	\$743.96
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PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, May 31, 1919	\$35.63
Receipts	14.38
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Balance	50.01
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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, May 31, 1919	\$164.00
Receipts	11.00
	<hr/>

Disbursements	\$175.00
	36.00
	<hr/>

Balance	139.00
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WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, May 31, 1919	\$37,859.56
Receipts	16,980.19
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Disbursements	\$54,839.75
	15,538.17
	<hr/>

Balance	39,301.58
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Total Special Funds	<hr/>	\$40,234.55
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RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-19	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 9-30-19
Current	\$30,348.79	\$25,369.66	\$47,243.63	\$8,474.82
Permanent	3,519.79	14,151.87	13,960.96	3,710.70
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Patriotic Education		1,245.50	1,245.50	
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School	743.96			743.96
Philippine Scholarship	35.63	14.38		50.01
Preservation of Historic Spots	164.00	11.00	36.00	139.00
War Relief Service	37,859.56	16,980.19	15,538.17	39,301.58
Totals	\$73,171.73	\$57,772.60	\$78,024.26	\$52,920.07

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$52,420.07
Petty Cash (In Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	\$52,920.07

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	100,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	5,450.00
	<u>\$107,764.84</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank, for purchase of Lots 12 to 16, no mortgage (due on demand)	\$28,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank, to take up mortgages on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11	19,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank, for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of Congress	20,500.00
Total indebtedness	\$67,500.00

Your attention is called to the fact that the indebtedness on the land has been reduced \$10,000. This was applied upon the note given for the purchase of Lots twelve (12) to sixteen (16), leaving that indebtedness but \$28,000 at the present time. It would be possible to make a further reduction on this indebtedness at the present time, but as such payment would probably necessitate borrowing an equal amount during November and December, until the dues begin to come in, it has been deemed best not to make the reduction now.

You will also notice that the Bond indebtedness has been reduced \$3000, leaving that indebtedness \$19,000. Several states have promised contributions to this fund before November 1st, and we are hoping that at the February Board meeting a material reduction in this indebtedness may be reported.

The insurance covering the elevator expired October 9th, and after consultation with Mr. White, Chairman of our Advisory Committee, it was deemed best to ask local agents to submit bids for renewing same, rather than placing it with a New York agent, as in the past. After the agents inspected the elevator they suggested that we should also carry insurance covering our freight elevator in the rear of the building, and Mr. White was again consulted regarding this, and he strongly advised the acceptance of the suggestion. The insurance was placed through A. K. Phillips, an agent recommended by Mr. White, in the General Accident, Fire and Life Insurance Corporation of Perth, Scotland, for three years for \$115.42, covering both elevators, a saving of over \$20 from the price for one elevator only submitted by the agent in New York who had formerly placed the insurance.

The new system of keeping the membership record was installed October 1st, with

Miss Harriet Lake in charge, at \$90 per month, as per authorization of the February, 1919, Board meeting.

A card catalogue system of keeping the Lineage Book records with each chapter has been installed in the Business Office, and the French Orphan Department has also been placed upon a card catalogue system with double filing.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Vouchers have been approved during the past four months by the Chairman and, in her absence, by the Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee, to the amount of \$65,752.12, of which \$14,160.08 represents receipts for the support of French orphans.

Other large items were for:

Clerical service.....	\$13,080.25
MAGAZINE	6,791.64
Employees of Hall	3,115.00
Patriotic Education	1,245.50
Real Daughters' support.....	880.00
Postage	458.21

The resolution adopted by the 26th Congress instructing the National Board to report to the next Congress a budget to apportion the current expenses of the National Society for the following year, and which was not carried out, was brought before the Finance Committee. It being maintained that the resolution should be put in effect or be rescinded, it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried "that this resolution be brought to the attention of the National Board of Management for such action that may seem best."

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Chairman.

At the request of the President General, copies of the Treasurer General's report to the 27th Continental Congress were distributed, in which, the President General pointed out, appeared the compiled list of the expenses of every office, which carried out the resolution of Congress in so far as was possible with a constantly increasing outgo and with no way, except through an amendment to the Constitution, to increase the amount received from each member. The President General stated also that the Board had no authority to rescind any action of the Congress.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General:

Your Auditing Committee has held regular monthly meetings, has examined the reports of the Treasurer General and the Audit Company, and has found the same to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report of the Auditing Committee was accepted. This carried with it the acceptance of the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee, without the resolution contained in the report of the latter.

The President General referred to her statement in the September MAGAZINE regarding the difficulty some of the members and officers of the Society were having to adjust themselves to the new requirements of the Constitution, especially that having to do with the change in the date for the payment of dues, and gave many instances where members, and officers as well, had resented the attempts on the part of the properly constituted National Officers to enforce the provisions of the Constitution. The Treasurer General also told of the extra work and annoyance caused herself and her office by the attitude of opposition some members had displayed when requested to comply with the new requirements. Miss Broadhead moved that by a rising vote the Board show its approval of the stand taken by the President General and the Treasurer General, which was done.

The Treasurer General reported total number of deceased, 452; resigned, 222; dropped, 2640; reinstated, 27, and moved that the *Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for 27 members for reinstatement.* Seconded and carried. The Treasurer General reported also seven members who were to be dropped July, 1918, and who had been so dropped on the books of the Treasurer General, but whose names had failed to appear on the list presented to the Board last October, and requested that these names be added to the list, to which request there was no objection.

Mrs. Moody read her report as Historian General, as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that I have been in constant touch with the work of my office during the summer, and that most satisfactory progress has been made. The 50th volume of the Lineage Book has been completed and will soon be ready for distribution, the 51st is at the printer's, the 52nd has been copied and compared, and the 53rd is well along.

The military Roll of Honor has occupied much time and attention; letters have been sent to all State Regents and State Historians urging the adoption of the questionnaire as compiled by Connecticut, a copy of which had been previously sent them by the State Regent of Connecticut at the request of our President General. I am pleased to report the hearty cooperation of a large majority of the State Regents, who have not only signified their willingness to adopt the use of a uniform blank, but heartily approve of it. Letters are received daily inquiring what service and what relationship to a member entitles a person to be placed on this honor roll, and this of course necessitates the writing of many letters in reply. I regret that the National Society did not have these questionnaires printed, because ordered in large numbers the cost would have been trifling compared to what it is under present conditions.

The following very interesting records have been received—A list containing the first one hundred marriages in Keokuk Co., Iowa, when Iowa was a territory.

Births and marriages 1761-1807 copied from the original clerk's book of Old Cambridge District, New York, by Mrs. Amy Mason Lansing, and a list of members in 1800 from the old Congregational records, Sangate, Vermont, and on the outside of the cover is drawn a plan of the church, which was also copied by Mrs. Lansing.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA L. MOODY,
Historian General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Mrs. Heath read her report as Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Twenty-first Report which was sent to

Secretary Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, February 1, 1919, has at last been *heard* from and I trust will soon be ready for distribution.

After repeated letters of inquiry, this bit of cheering news came to me September 15th:

"The 66th Congress, 1st Session U. S. Senate considered and agreed to the following resolution presented by Mr. Moses from the Committee on Printing:

"Resolved, That the report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1918, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, pursuant to law, be printed as a Senate document with two illustrations;" so you see it is no fault of your Reporter General that this delay has occurred, but the continued *press* of Government work in Washington, D. C.

The blank forms for the 22nd Report were mailed on the first day of October, 1919, and I hope for splendid results.

Respectfully submitted,

NETTIE M. HEATH,
Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

The report was accepted.

Mrs. Fowler read her report, as follows:

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Summer has not meant a vacation to your Librarian General, as the work has gone steadily on.

My plea has always been for more help in securing books for our library, and I feel sure that this can best be accomplished by the election of State Librarians. Each year personal letters have been sent to the State Regents, asking them to add a librarian to their list of State officers. Thirty States have complied with this request, and five others have promised to elect librarians at their next Conference.

The remaining Regents will receive the fourth appeal, for by April, when my term of office expires, I shall hope to have a complete list of state librarians to hand to my successor.

The December MAGAZINE will publish the names of state librarians so far elected.

Since the June Board meeting, I have the honor to report accessions to the library noted in the September, October, and November, 1919, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINES. In addition to these gifts the following periodicals have been received:

Carry On. June.

Genealogy. July, August, September.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, July, and Index to Vol. 10.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January, April.

Maryland Historical Magazine, June, September.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, April, July.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings, July, October, 1918.

New York Historical Society Bulletin, July, October.

New York Public Library Bulletin, May, June, July, August.

The list includes 81 books, 18 pamphlets and 35 periodicals.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The report was approved as read.

Miss Barlow read her report.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor of presenting the following report of work accomplished in the Museum, and with great pleasure I am able to state that the furnishing of the Museum is complete.

The idea as planned by the Art Committee has been carried out in every detail. The required number of Wall Cases, ten in all, are in place, and they represent a broad range of the States—District of Columbia, Kansas, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia and Indiana.

The chairs, twenty-three in number, cover a broader scope—District of Columbia and Illinois, each three; Massachusetts and Connecticut, each two, and one each from Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Texas, Oregon, Orient, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota, and Missouri.

These contributions represent the very great generosity of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and financially they form quite an asset to Memorial Continental Hall. In value they stand:

Two Arm-Chairs (\$42.00 each)	\$84.00
Twenty Side Chairs (\$36.00 each)	720.00
Leather Desk Chairs	40.00
Desk	85.00
Book-case unit	11.00
Ten Wall Cases (\$138.00 each)	1,380.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,320.00

Letters have been sent to forty-eight State Chairmen of Revolutionary Relics Committee. On a page of the "Memory Book" presented

by the St. Louis Chapter has been engrossed the name of Mrs. John Randolph Webster, enrolled by Mildred Warner Washington, Hearts of Oak Chapter, Illinois.

The following accessions have been received: The Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, Connecticut, presented an autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson to Gideon Granger, Sheffield silver candlestick, snuffer and tray; "Columbiad," printed in 1807, hand-tooled cover, given by the author, Joel Barlow, to Gideon Granger; also a framed photograph of Gideon Granger. These articles were given by his great-granddaughter, Antoinette P. Granger, to Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter.

A pearl and ivory fan inlaid with silver, presented by Mrs. Ella Berry Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.; silver sewing bird, and a wooden toy (woman churning), presented by Miss Nettie C. Harris, through the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine; a cream bowl of Waterford Glass, purchased from the Museum Fund.

From the possessions of Eugenia Washington, late founder: *Bracelet* made of the hair of Lucy Payne Washington, sister of Dolly Madison. *Locket* on *Bracelet* has hair of George Steptoe Washington. *Gold ring* with hair of Colonel William Washington, "Hero of the Battle of Cowpens," who had it made for his wife, Jane Elliot, and requested her to leave it to his favorite niece, Catherine Storke Peyton, whose mother was his sister. Presented by a granddaughter of George Steptoe Washington, and Lucy Payne-Washington, and great-great-grandniece of Colonel William Washington, Mrs. Eugenia Washington Moncure Brown.

Bronze lustre pitcher, presented by Mrs. Wycoff, Washington, D. C.; a *copper* and *blue lustre mug*, presented by Mrs. Anna Bowers Morgan, West Virginia; a *chatelaine* with pincushion mounted in silver, found in the possessions of the late Mrs. Sarah E. Custis, presented by her granddaughter, Miss Catherine E. Custis, D. C.; a *china compote*, made in Lille, France, in 1767, presented by Edna Boyden Millward, in memory of her grandmother, Margaret A. Millward, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

The report was approved. The President General took occasion to call attention to the splendid work done by Miss Barlow in the Museum, and stated that her name would always be associated with the real beginning of the new Museum.

Mrs. Lobingier, State Regent of the Orient, brought greetings and offers of hospitality

from the Daughters in that far-away section, and was warmly welcomed by the President General.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report shows the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since June 1st.

Although this report covers the vacation period, a larger number of application blanks have been given out than is usual at this time of the year. There has also been a big demand for the new constitutions, many chapters desiring enough copies for their entire membership.

The number of supplies as issued were:

Application Blanks	12,855
Constitution and By-Laws	2,017
Leaflets "How to Become a Member"	898
Leaflets of General Information.....	844
Pamphlets of Necessary Information to Chapters	586
Transfer Cards	584

There have been mailed from my office 2066 copies of the Report of the War Work of the National Society as well as the usual number of Committee Lists which are sent out every summer. I have also to report that the Remembrance Book, heretofore going direct from the printer to the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents, was mailed last month from the Corresponding Secretary General's office.

Fourteen hundred ninety-seven letters were received and recorded, of which eleven hundred sixty-nine were answered, others being turned over to the different offices to which they were intended and the writers so informed.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Pulsifer referred to the beautiful prints of the portico of the Hall which she had distributed to the members of the Board at the beginning of the meeting, and read a letter from the Campbell Art Company, in which they asked the Society to accept them with their compliments. The report was approved, and the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to bring in under new business a suitable resolution of thanks to the donors of the pictures.

The President General announced that a recess would be taken at that time, 12.30, for

luncheon, and in order to enable the Executive Committee to meet and act on the recommendations of the Subcommittee. The names of the Executive Committee were then read, all reported present, and they were requested to meet in the Alabama Room.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30.

Miss Crowell, Chairman of the Printing Committee, made an informal report for her Committee.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce moved that the Board express its warm thanks and appreciation to Miss Flora Fernald (Secretary to the President General) for the suggestion that a Flag be given by the Board to the House of Representatives to replace the old well-worn Flag which hung above the Speaker's desk. We also wish to rejoice with Miss Fernald in the accomplishment of the same. This was seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Johnston moved that application papers shall in the future be on file at least ten days previous to the Board meeting at which they are to be considered. Seconded by Mrs. Grant. The President General stated that the Registrar General and the Treasurer General had talked the matter over and this action was satisfactory to both offices. While the action contemplated was simply the carrying out of a rule which had been in existence for some time, but of recent years had not been enforced, Miss Fletcher expressed the fear that at the present time those chapters which were endeavoring to bring their membership up to the constitutional requirement might find themselves unable at the last moment to accomplish their purpose if this motion went through, and the motion was therefore changed to read, *that application papers shall in the future be on file at least ten days previous to the Board Meeting at which they are to be considered, providing this rule shall not be enforced until after March 1, 1920, where it affects chapters endeavoring to bring their membership up to the requirements of National Constitution and By-Laws*, and carried.

The Treasurer General referred to the difficulty experienced by former early members in meeting the present requirements of the Society with regard to the filling out of dates on their application papers and where no one has joined the Society on their lines and moved that *papers of applicants for reinstatement shall not be questioned unless they have been proven incorrect*. Mrs. Johnston explained that this also met the approval of the Registrar General. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Talbott and carried. The President General urged upon every member the duty of seeing that her papers had all the necessary dates, so that no

difficulty would be experienced by her descendants in entering the Society.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, as follows:

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has but a brief report to make at this time. The building is in excellent condition and the grounds are being well cared for. The typing of the inventory has been completed and the copies have been placed with the several departments.

At the last meeting the Committee was unanimously of the opinion that the deposit requested for the use of the auditorium should be increased from the present one hundred dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars on account of the increased cost of service, etc. The Superintendent assures us that under ordinary circumstances the cost for the use of the auditorium can probably be taken care of within the one hundred dollars, as formerly, but if any serious accident or damage should occur the present deposit would not be sufficient to cover the loss. As the rebate over and above the expenses would still be given, there would be no increased cost in connection with the use of it, but the National Society would be better safeguarded by the increased deposit.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

The adoption of the report of the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee with its recommendation, on motion of Mrs. Bahnsen, seconded by Mrs. Calhoun, was carried.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement the name of Mary V. Conway, this member having been reported resigned by her chapter treasurer and so reported to the Board, whereas it appeared she wished merely to be transferred to membership-at-large. Mrs. Reynolds moved that *Mrs. Mary V. Conway, No. 92618, be reinstated.* Seconded by Mrs. Heath and carried.

The Treasurer General reported \$180 just received from North Carolina on their quota for the Liberty Loan.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, stated that she had no written report of her work, but would say that the regular routine work had been carried on, that the subscription list totaled 9008—a decided gain in the past year; that the publishers had sent their check for \$519.08 for advertising

from April 1st to September 1st, with the statement that there was still due at that time of perfectly good accounts \$377.50. Mrs. Minor stated that the blue and white cover desired by some of the members had been tried on the July number of the MAGAZINE, but it was almost unanimously decided that the old cover of blue and gray, without the yellow shading, was the more desirable, so there would be no other change with regard to the cover. Mrs. Minor urged on members the sending of subscriptions to the MAGAZINE for Christmas gifts. Another suggestion made by the Chairman was the sending of yearly subscriptions to little country schools. This use of the MAGAZINE had been brought to her attention by a member in the Middle West sending \$6.00 to be used for this purpose, inasmuch as she felt the material contained in the MAGAZINE could not be secured anywhere else, and would be most valuable in the little country schools scattered throughout every section of the country. The appeal had been made to the Connecticut chapters, and they at once contributed toward a fund to be used in that state, and this idea might be adopted by the other states, as there were no doubt many women who would be glad to give a dollar to put the MAGAZINE in one of these little out-of-the-way schools.

Miss Lincoln read her report, as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

That the MAGAZINE has interested its readers is attested by the hundreds of renewals sent in. I would like to speak at length of the excellence of the articles appearing monthly, and of the fine typographical work of the J. B. Lippincott Company, but I feel that a glance at the MAGAZINE for the past two years can present the case far better than any words of mine.

It is also gratifying to know that the sale of single copies is increasing. The MAGAZINE is undoubtedly appealing to a wider range of readers, among whom are men as well as women. The edition for June has been completely sold out, and for the other months few copies are left.

Among the contributors whom we have gained since my last report is General H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General, whose article on war trophies will appear in the November issue. We were so fortunate as to secure General Pershing's Order of Battle Map and a description of it for publication ahead of any other magazine or newspaper. On historical subjects we have secured articles by John C.

Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of Manuscripts, Library of Congress.

Articles have been secured and paid for which are yet to appear in the November and December MAGAZINES.

At the meeting in June, 1917, this Board inaugurated a broad policy for the MAGAZINE by creating a fund to pay for articles. By thus putting the MAGAZINE on an established footing with other publications, and not making it dependent upon the charity of authors for the gift of articles, we have achieved excellent results, and the investment has proved a great success.

The total sum set aside for the MAGAZINE since the June Board meeting in 1917 was \$1,810. Of that sum I have expended to date \$1,648.65 in payment for articles and photographs. This expenditure covers the period of two years and six months, or thirty monthly issues of the MAGAZINE. I have left in the treasury of this special fund \$161.35. May I recommend to the Board that an additional \$600 be appropriated to pay for contributions and photographs until the coming Congress? As I have explained in previous reports, this money will only be spent as occasion arises. It will not come in a lump sum out of the treasury.

Before closing, permit me to express my deep appreciation of the kindness and courtesy extended to me by the President General, the National Board of Management, and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,
Editor.

Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried, that \$600 be appropriated to be used at the discretion of the Editor to purchase articles for magazine.

The President General discussed informally the situation in Tilloloy, pointing out on a map drawn by the government architect the village of Tilloloy before it was destroyed, and showing where the national road formerly ran, regarding the relocation of which there is some controversy. When this question is settled the government architect would begin to draw his plans for the restoration of the village, and it would, therefore, be some time before work of any kind would be started. The President General called attention to the depreciation in the value of the French franc as compared with the American dollar, and urged that the Daughters take steps to convert the money raised by them into francs. After considerable discussion Mrs. Johnston moved that the Tilloloy Fund be used for construction of a water system and the building of a community house

and dispensary in Tilloloy, so far as said fund will permit, and that the Tilloloy Fund be converted into francs and the money deposited in the Guarantee Trust Company, Paris, France, under such restrictions as may be deemed desirable by our legal representative. Seconded by Mrs. Aull. Practically every member of the Board took part in the discussion which followed as to the use of the money, and when the vote was finally taken there was not a dissenting voice to either motion, and at the suggestion of one of the members that it be ruled a unanimous vote, a rising vote was called for, which showed a unanimous vote, with every one in the room voting.

Mrs. Young reported the death of one of the organizing members in North Dakota, Miss Lulu L. Perrine. The statement was made that an expression of sympathy would be sent from the National Board of Management.

Mrs. Aull, Chairman of Insignia Committee, stated that since her return with the President General the day previous she had had no opportunity to prepare a formal report, but would say that the new pins were ready, and the members could see the samples, and as the representative of the Caldwell Company was in the Hall they could, after the meeting, arrange for the exchange of their pins if they so desired; that any members who did not desire to exchange their old pins might wear the ones they have, but no more pins would be made with the old designs for the National Officers and State Regents.

Mrs. Tucker, one of the Division Directors of the National Americanization Committee, was granted the courtesy to transmit to the Board a message of congratulation from one of the members of the House of Representatives on the good work planned by the Society as discussed at the meeting of the Committee the day before.

The President General referred to the request presented at the June Board meeting by Mrs. Rich for reinstatement in the National Society. The Recording Secretary General read the petition received from Mrs. Rich, and stated that there was no claim made by Mrs. Rich of newly discovered evidence, and the records did not bear out that there had been any fraud in the procurement of the sentence of expulsion. The President General ruled that nothing had been presented that would allow the reopening of the case. There being no dissent to this ruling, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to write to Mrs. Rich to this effect.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from the special representative of the War Camp Community Service regarding the celebration of Armistice Day. This,

the President General said, was for the State Regents to take up or not as they saw fit.

Miss Crowell read also a letter from the Serbian Relief Committee expressing their appreciation of the work already done by the Daughters for that afflicted country, and calling attention to the urgent need of the 500,000 destitute little ones for whom provision must be made. Answering the question as to where funds for these children should be sent, the President General stated that all moneys should be sent through the state treasurers to the Treasurer General, who would forward it to the Serbian Relief Committee, and it would in this way appear on the books of the National Society. The Society would not undertake to catalogue the children, as it did in the French orphan work, and in this connection the President General stated that it was not expected that the work for the French orphans would continue more than a year longer.

A letter was also read from the Chairman of the Organization Committee for Constitutional Campaign and Celebration, giving a short résumé of the work accomplished by that committee, and expressing appreciation for the coöperation of the Daughters. The request of Dr. McElroy, Secretary of that Committee, embodied in another letter, for clippings regarding Constitution Day activities, etc., for use in the final report, was referred to the State Regents, who, with the Chapter Regents, probably had more of these than could be secured by the National Society.

Mrs. Harris, as Vice Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee in charge of the work of Children and Sons of the Republic and the Welfare of Women and Children, called attention to the first bulletin of the Children and Sons of the Republic, copies of which she distributed to the members of the Board. Mrs. Harris reported also that \$6,000 worth of the furniture bought by the Daughters of Ohio and installed in the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman had been sent to the Oxford College for Women, where Caroline Scott Harrison was educated, and in whose memory this furniture was given.

Mrs. Pulsifer moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Campbell Art Company, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, for the artistic photographs sent to the National Society. This was seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

The recommendations of the Executive Committee were presented by Miss Crowell, as follows:

Recommendations of Executive Committee

That the allowance for clerical services for the Chaplain General for the period covering the

compiling of the Remembrance Book for July, 1919, be increased \$17.25, owing to a misunderstanding as to the sending out of the publication.

That the following increases in salaries be granted, to take effect October 15, 1919: Mrs. Brown, of the Historian General's office, \$10 per month; Miss Baden and Miss Glasscock, of the Treasurer General's Office, each \$10 per month; Mrs. Cumings, of the Recording Secretary General's office, \$5 per month; Miss Bright, of the Business Office in charge of MAGAZINE, \$5 per month.

That Miss Louise O'Neal be employed to fill the vacancy in the Treasurer General's office caused by the removal of Miss Blinn to Canada, under the usual rules (\$50 for the first month and \$60 per month thereafter), under date of October 15.

That Miss Wheelock, who has been employed in the French Orphan Department for several months under temporary rules at \$75 per month, be placed upon the permanent roll at \$75 per month.

That the Building and Grounds Committee be allowed \$5 per month to cover all clerical services, and that Mrs. Cumings, of the Recording Secretary General's office, be released as Clerk of said Committee, owing to the fact that the work of the office often conflicts with the work of the Committee, and that, commencing October 15, the entire amount of Mrs. Cumings' salary be chargeable to the office of the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Buel moved that the recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding the raising of salaries of certain clerks be adopted. This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Mrs. Ellison announced that the daughter of Mrs. Clarke wished to place a suitable memorial to her mother in the Historian General's room. The President General assured Mrs. Ellison that everything possible would be done to help Miss Clarke carry out her beautiful idea.

Mrs. Cook extended an invitation to the President General and the National Board of Management to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference to be held November 10, 11, 12, and 13.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General
Applications presented to the Board..... 202

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my supplemental report and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the

ballot for the additional 202 applicants for membership was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these applicants elected members of the Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read the following supplemental report.:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Elizabeth Hindman, Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs. Emily Barnes Kelly, Olathe, Kan.; Mrs. Geneva Walters Craig, Lewistown, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Kinney, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. Mable Thorne Ainsworth, West Union, Ia.; Miss Sophia Wells Williams, Bronxville, N. Y.; Miss Annie Jean Gash, Pisgah Forest, N. C.; Mrs. Alma Sherman Phillips, Butler, Pa.; Miss Helen Fleming Reed, Sharon, Pa.; Miss Marian E. Larrabee, Emporium, Pa.; Mrs. Josephine Schuyler-Carlson, Spokane, Wash.

The Le Saulte de Sainte Marie Chapter, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; the Touissant du Bois Chapter, of Lawrenceville, Ill.; and the Col. Benjamin Harrison Chapter, of Monroe, Wisconsin, have been reported organized, and I now ask the Board's approval for the organization of these chapters.

The re-appointment of Mrs. Maud N. Thompson is requested by the State Regent of Kansas.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General was accepted.

The Treasurer General moved *reinstatement of Mrs. E. C. Mee, No. 91920, through Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter, Oklahoma.* Seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

The President General announced that the sets of model state and chapter by-laws had been received from the Official Parliamentarian, copies of which were about to be distributed among the members of the Board. The Recording Secretary General read the state by-laws, changes being suggested as the reading progressed, and this same procedure was followed with regard to the model for chapter by-laws. The Board then voted that these models, as finally changed, be printed and sent to the members of the Board and those making request for them.

Miss Fletcher referred to the painful accident recently sustained by Miss Griggs, and moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Miss Griggs, who has been for many years a faithful and valued clerk of our Society, and who has met with a serious accident. This was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

Mention was made of the death of Mrs. Ammon, and the President General stated that the Recording Secretary General would write a letter to Miss Darlington, Mrs. Ammon's sister, conveying the sympathy of the Board, and the sense of the loss the Society had sustained.

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved as read, and at 6.40 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1919-1920

President General

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1920)

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MISS JEANIE D. BLACKBURN,
718 Upper 11th St., Bowling Green, Ky.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. SAMUEL MCKNIGHT GREEN,
3815 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER,
711 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

(Term of office expires 1921)

MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS,
644 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX,
West Point, Miss.

MRS. FRANK B. HALL,
27 May St., Worcester, Mass.

MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY,
Batesville, Ark.

MRS. CHARLES H. AULL,
1926 South 33d St., Omaha, Neb.

MRS. BENJAMIN LADD PURCELL,
406 Allen Ave., Richmond, Va.

MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, Ind.

(Term of office expires 1922)

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT,
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SHERRER,
Highland Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

MRS. ISAAC LEE PATTERSON,
Eola Road, Salem, Ore.

MRS. JAMES LOWRY SMITH,
Amarillo, Tex.

MRS. JOHN P. HUME,
539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. FRANK W. BAHNSEN,
1720 22d St., Rock Island, Ill.

MISS LOUISE H. COBURN, Skowhegan, Me.

Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General

MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General

MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General

MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General

MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General

MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Librarian General

MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General

MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1919-1920

ALABAMA

MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON,
BIRMINGHAM.
MRS. GEORGY L. SMITH,
MOBILE.

ARIZONA

MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG,
PHOENIX.
MRS. GEORGE L. REID,
TUCSON.

ARKANSAS

MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON,
P. O. Box 584, PINEHURST, PINE BLUFF.
MRS. CLARENCE E. WOODWARD,
2005 SCOTT ST., LITTLE ROCK.

CALIFORNIA

MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,
1502 VICTORIA AVE., LOS ANGELES.
MRS. ONWALD O. HARSHBARGER,
269 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.

COLORADO

MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE,
ALTA VISTA HOTEL, COLORADO SPRINGS.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN,
803 SPENCE ST., BOULDER.

CONNECTICUT

MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL,
LITCHFIELD.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL,
SOUTHINGTON.

DELAWARE

MRS. GEORGE C. HALL,
706 WEST ST., WILMINGTON.
MRS. ERNEST FRAZER,
NEWARK.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MISS HILDA FLETCHER,
2230 CALIFORNIA ST., WASHINGTON.
MISS LILLIAN CHENOWETH,
1318 HARVARD ST., WASHINGTON.

FLORIDA

.....
.....
.....
MRS. JOHN J. KINDRED,
DE LAND.

GEORGIA

MRS. JAMES S. WOOD,
SAVANNAH.
MRS. OSCAR T. PEEPLES,
CARTERSVILLE.

HAWAII

MRS. FRANCIS JUDD,
66 WYLIE ST., HONOLULU.

IDAHO

MRS. FRED KRESS,
CALDWELL.
MRS. JOSEPH T. YOUNG,
POCATELLO.

ILLINOIS

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