REAL DAUGHTERS:
Biographies of: Allen, Mrs. Maria Storts, 106; Judd, Mrs. Sarah D., 729; Palmer, Mrs. Emeline, 608; Turner, Mrs. Charlotte Warrington, 299; Walton, Mrs. Mary, 303; Webb, Mrs. Justina Walton ....

STATE CONFERENCES:
Arkansas, 436; California, 311; Colorado, 436; Connecticut, 107, 437; Illinois, 560; Iowa, 312; Kansas, 437; Minnesota, 34; Missouri, 314; New Hampshire, 35; New Jersey, 315; Ohio, 438; Oregon, 315; Pennsylvania, 228; Rhode Island, 317; South Dakota, 440; Texas, 269; Vermont, 134; Virginia, 108; Washington, 318; West Virginia, 230, Wisconsin ...

WAR RELIEF WORK:
D. A. R. War Service Department ... 38, 105, 162, 239
French Orphan Information .... 473

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS:

ALABAMA
General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham .... 373, 567

ARKANSAS
Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock .... 562

CALIFORNIA
Cabrillo Chapter, Los Angeles .... 689
Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles .... 624
San Fernando Valley Chapter, San Fernando .... 620

COLORADO
Pueblo Chapter, Pueblo .... 321

CONNECTICUT
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam .... 568
Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven .... 443
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven .... 569
Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport .... 237

DELAWARE
Cesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington .... 111

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, Washington .... 569
Eleanor Wilson Chapter, Washington .... 375
Our Flag Chapter, Washington .... 743
Sarah Franklin Chapter, Washington .... 614

FLORIDA
Everglades Chapter, Miami .... 442
Sallie Harrison Chapter, Sanford .... 373

ILLINOIS
Chicago Chapter, Chicago .... 324
Elgin Chapter, Elgin .... 737
Hilli Chapter, Ottawa .... 174
Lettitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington .... 40
Madame Rachel Edgar Chapter, Paris .... 445
Martha Board Chapter, Augusta .... 46
Rebecca Parke Chapter, Galesburg .... 685
Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage .... 742
Springfield Chapter, Springfield .... 372

INDIANA
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis .... 172
Connersville Chapter, Connersville .... 110
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Port Wayne .... 442

IOWA
Cumberland Valley Chapter, Ida Grove .... 678
Deborah Franklin Chapter, Atlantic .... 688
Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Spirit Lake .... 737
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City .... 620
Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo .... 682

INDEX

KANSAS
Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Leavenworth .... 173
Emporia Chapter, Emporia .... 618
Esther Lowry Chapter, Independence .... 565
Port Larmed Chapter, Larmed .... 623
Rivendale Chapter, Hutchinson .... 233

KENTUCKY
Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, Frankfort .... 738

LOUISIANA
New Orleans Chapter, New Orleans .... 50

MAINE
Abigail Whitman Chapter, Norway .... 623
Colonial Daughters Chapter, Farmington .... 325
Esther Eayres Chapter, Crone .... 232
Francis Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor .... 109

MARYLAND
Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore .... 619
Janet Montgomery Chapter, Rockville .... 370

MASSACHUSETTS
Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter, Lynn .... 235
Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline .... 566
Old Oak Chapter, Grafton .... 235
Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen .... 735
Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston .... 42

MICHIGAN
Menominee Chapter, Menominee .... 233
Ruth Sayre Chapter, Manistee .... 237

MINNESOTA
Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato .... 564
St. Anthony Falls Chapter, Minneapolis .... 44
Saint Paul Chapter, St. Paul .... 326

MISSISSIPPI
Mississippi Delta Chapter, Rosedale .... 740
Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Jackson .... 109

MISSOURI
Ann Haines Chapter, Kirkville .... 370
Charity Stille Langstaff Chapter, Fulton .... 48
Cornelia Greene Chapter, St. Louis .... 617
Hannibal Chapter, Hannibal .... 171
Kansas City Chapter, Kansas City .... 168
Maryville Chapter, Maryville .... 324
O’Fallon Chapter, O’Fallon .... 232
Udolpho Miller Dorman Chapter, Clinton .... 322
Webster Groves Chapter, Webster Groves .... 738

MONTANA
Silver Bow Chapter, Butte .... 323

NEBRASKA
Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln .... 680
Jonathan Case Chapter, Weeping Water .... 619
Omaha Chapter, Omaha .... 49
Shelton Chapter, Shelton .... 444
Sioux Lookout Chapter, North Platte .... 170
Stephen Bennet Chapter, Fairmont .... 621

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Granite Chapter, Newfields .... 444
Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter, Woodsville .... 444

NEW JERSEY
Berger Chapter, Jersey City .... 621
General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville .... 740
Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, Greenwich .... 169

ONEIDA
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis .... 172
Connersville Chapter, Connersville .... 110
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Port Wayne .... 442

IOWA
Cumberland Valley Chapter, Ida Grove .... 678
Deborah Franklin Chapter, Atlantic .... 688
Ladies of the Lake Chapter, Spirit Lake .... 737
Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City .... 620
Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo .... 682
INDEX

NEW YORK
Chemung Chapter, Elmira .................................................. 618
General James Clinton Chapter, Springfield ......................... 444
Manhattan Chapter, New York ............................................. 562
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton .................................. 688
Owentshia Chapter, Addison ............................................. 736
Patterson Chapter, Westfield ............................................ 742
Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh ........................................... 614
Rufus King Chapter, Jamaica ............................................. 51
Washington Heights Chapter, New York .............................. 319
White Plains Chapter, White Plains ................................... 625

NORTH CAROLINA
Elizabeth Montford Ashe Chapter, Halifax ......................... 320
John Foster Chapter, Monroe ............................................ 51

NORTH DAKOTA
Fort Seward Chapter, Jamestown ...................................... 736
Minishoshe Chapter, Bismarck ......................................... 736

OHIO
Massillon Chapter, Massillon .......................................... 112
Mount Sterling Chapter, Mount Sterling ............................. 678
Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville ........................................ 684

OKLAHOMA
Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter, Muskogee .................... 319, 564
Sachem Sequoyah Chapter, McAlester ................................ 741

OREGON
Multnomah Chapter, Portland .......................................... 42

RHODE ISLAND
Esek Hopkins Chapter, Providence .................................... 686

SOUTH CAROLINA
Pee Dee Chapter, Bennettsville ....................................... 113

SOUTH DAKOTA
Mary Chilton Chapter, Sioux Falls .................................... 45

TENNESSEE
Hermitage Chapter, Memphis .......................................... 736

TEXAS
Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas .......................................... 624

VERMONT
Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon ....................................... 622

VIRGINIA
Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville .................................... 371
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke ............................... 236
Northampton County Chapter, Cape Charles ......................... 320

WEST VIRGINIA
Daniel Davisson Chapter, Clarksburg ................................ 739
West Augusta Chapter, Mannington ................................... 322

WISCONSIN
Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee ......................................... 687
January, 1919

Little River Turnpike, Virginia (Frontispiece)
Historic Turnpike Roads and Toll-Gates 1
Major Fred J. Wood

Comments by the President General 9
The Peace Treaties of the United States 10
Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

Rehabilitation and the Work of the Maison des Tout Petits 18
Robert G. Skerrett

The Religious Side of Navy Life 25
Edgar Stanton Maclay

Rufus King, a Revolutionary Statesman 30
Edward Hale Brush

State Conferences 34
D. A. R. War Service Department 38
D. A. R. Bureau Acquires Valuable New Lantern Slides and Lectures 39

Work of the Chapters 40
Genealogical Department 52
National Board of Management—Special Meeting of 57
Official List of 58

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Copyright, 1918, by The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
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.
WHEN the Indian trail gets widened, graded, and bridged to a good road, there is a benefactor, there is a missionary, a pacificator, 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
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
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."
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
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.]
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

It 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
THE PEACE TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES

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 peace-makers, 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
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 counselled 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 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 recognize 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.
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 milestone 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
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...
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 Neilsen, 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.
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. Indeed, 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 marriage.
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


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 warship 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 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, aho!' 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-warsmen 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 ministration, "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 preeminently 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 Kearsarge; 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?

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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 Department 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 lumber from the Maine district.

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

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

October 10, 1918.

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

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 cooperation, 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 scarves, 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.

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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)
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 Lucrelia 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

The 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:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slides</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>America of To-day</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Memorial Continental Hall and its Environ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest Conservation (4 sets), Adult, 95 slides each</td>
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<td>Children, 80 slides each</td>
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<td>George Washington the Man</td>
<td>126</td>
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<td>Historic Hudson</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>Historic Spots in the Colonial States</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Trail of the Flag</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landmarks in History</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Making of America</td>
<td>85</td>
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<td>National Old Trails</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Our Flag (adult)</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Our Flag (children, selected)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrims</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Country of Ours</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidents in the Making of Our Country (Treaty of Ghent)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Waterways</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth of George Washington</td>
<td>80</td>
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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.
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. 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
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 Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Oregon) 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 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

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.

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. Rolvix 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 postcards 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.
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 following 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
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 soldiers and sailors by Miss Minnie Swanson; 6 scrapbooks and 25 books for soldiers by Regent, mother and sisters; 36 testaments for township soldiers and sailors 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 Adams, 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 benefitted 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, cooperating 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
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.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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. 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, '787, 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.


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 Blaze 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. Caselmore; Elloner, wife of Phillip Teabertt;
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 or the Rev. to my grandmother, Isabella Blaze Best. Could Blazor and Blazor be the same?

(3) BLAZR (spelled in various ways).—John Blazor, schoolmaster, m Susanna Fouts (Fouch), his second wife, Jan., 1812, in Fayette Co., Pa. One child, Isabella Blazor (my grandmother) was b of this union. I have record of one John Blazor, a Rev. soldier from Pa., also of John Blazor 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 - SNOGDRASS. — 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 Snogdrass 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.

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.—Casper 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 Coxsachie, 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.—Samuel 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) MIERS-MIERS.—Elizabeth Mei’s 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, 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 believed 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 Pordon 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 Rawleigh (sic: Raleigh) Dowman and 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 Dowman. 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 Stratford; 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 Dowman. They returned to Va., in 1765, and lived at Moratico. They had three children, Joseph Ball Dowman, Raleigh Wm. Dowman, 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) DRAGO0.—The Dragoos 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.
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. 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 Castelloe, 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

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

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1918-1919

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