Contents

FEBRUARY, 1919

FRENCH MILITARY AIRPLANE

THE WAR COLLECTION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
Theodore T. Belote

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL
Edna Miner Rogers

A CONNECTICUT TREATY-BEARER
Katherine Calvert Goodwin

FLAG LEGISLATION HERE AND ABROAD

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Magazine

THE PEACE TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES
Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES

D. A. R. WAR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

A REAL DAUGHTER OF OHIO

STATE CONFERENCES

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

MADE IN AMERICA

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—

SPECIAL MEETING OF

OFFICIAL LIST OF

Issued Monthly by

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Publication Office, 227 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. George Maynard Minor
Chairman Magazine Committee, Waterford, Conn.

Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Md.

Entered December 13, 1917, at the Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office as Second Class Matter under the Act of March 3, 1879

Single Copy, 15 Cents

Yearly Subscription, $1.00

Canadian Postage, 30 Cents Additional

Copyright, 1919, by The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution
FRENCH MILITARY AIRPLANE

USED IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY, AND NOW IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM WAR COLLECTION
The United States National Museum is now assembling and has recently begun to install in exhibition cases a collection which, when completed, will form one of the most important aggregations of material ever shown in the halls of the institution. The collection in question, which may be described in general as a war collection, will consist of material relating to the recent European war. The museum’s aim in making the collection is to preserve and exhibit for the benefit of the public a series of objects graphically illustrating the military, naval, and other war activities of the countries which engaged in this momentous conflict. The collection will constitute an invaluable historical record of these activities, as shown by objects connected directly with the war, and in addition to the military and naval features which will naturally be most prominent will represent many other phases of the struggle as well. The collection will, of course, be most complete as concerns the part played in the war by the United States but every effort will be made to illustrate, as far as possible in a corresponding manner, the war activities of the countries allied with the United States, and also the enemy countries. The immense value of such a collection when once assembled can hardly be over-estimated either from the popular or scientific points of view. It will not only form a fitting and serviceable supplement to the written and printed records relating to the history of the war, but it will also constitute a notable memorial to the patriotic forces aroused by the conflict, and to the individuals who have contributed most

* The illustrations shown herewith are all from the original objects in the Museum collection.
THE WORLD'S VERDICT ON GERMANY.

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

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

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

THE CONSIDERED JUDGMENT OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD IS THAT GERMANY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR, AND THAT IN THE DEFEAT OF GERMAN MILITARISM ALONE LIES THE HOPE OF A STABLE PEACE.
-CITATION CORD-
AWARDED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF A MILITARY UNIT WHICH HAS RECEIVED CITATION IN ARMY ORDERS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pictures, maps, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and other objects of the same character relating directly to the progress of the war.

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

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

The initial installation of the National Museum collection has been made in the Arts and Industries building of the institution where it has already outgrown the space to which it was originally assigned. The museum has been so fortunate as to secure the cooperation of other government departments in connection with the assembling of the war collection and more particularly of the two departments which are in a position to render most valuable assistance in connection with this notable undertaking, namely, the War and Navy departments. These two departments have furnished the museum with most interesting exhibits of equipment and
INFANTRY EQUIPMENT
AIR SERVICE EQUIPMENT
BROWNING MACHINE GUN
ENVELOPES SHOWING STAMPS AND FRANKS USED DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR
paraphernalia at present used in the army and the navy. These exhibits have already been installed and will be rendered as complete and representative as possible by the addition of further material from the same source.

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

The numismatic features of the exhibit are represented by complete sets of medals and badges showing the types of these objects awarded for distinguished acts of bravery and for faithful and efficient service of the United States army and navy. This portion of the collection includes, in addition to examples of the earlier decoration of this character, the most notable of which are the Congressional medals known as the Army Medal of Honor and the Navy Medal of Honor, the new distinguished service cross and the distinguished service medal which were established in 1918 for award to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and both of which are of interesting and artistic design. In the same exhibition case with these are shown a series of the medals and decorations of the present war. This series includes examples of the following decorations awarded by the Allies during the war; namely, the Belgian War Cross, three types of the French War Cross, the silver Military Cross of Great Britain, and several Montenegrin, Russian and Serbian decorations. This section of the collection will later contain examples of the commemorative medals issued by the countries engaged in the war and also specimens representing the other types of numismatic material such as temporary coins and paper money, which have been issued in large amounts by the European powers. Among the other objects of special numismatic note in the museum collection at present are specimens in bronze of the fine medal issued by the American Numismatic Society commemorating the visit to New York City in 1917 of the British and French War Commissions. The obverse of this medal is by the well-known medalist, Daniel Chester French, and shows a symbolized head of Victory crowned with a trench helmet; the reverse by Miss Evelyn B. Longman exhibits a group of three figures showing the inspiration of France, personified by Joan of Arc, and the chivalry of England in the guise of a mediaeval knight, enlisting the aid of American Liberty in the world war for freedom. Another object of numismatic note in the collection is a medalet by T. Spicer Simson commemorating the entrance of the United States into the war.

A notably large collection of United States military and naval service insignia is already on exhibition including types of officers’ insignia of all ranks and branches of the service; a series of chevrons and specialty marks, buttons, and hat cords of the type worn by non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army; and a series of rating badges and specialty marks of the type worn by enlisted men and petty officers of the navy. These are shown as indicative of the complete collection of material of this character which
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSIONS TO NEW YORK CITY, 1917
it is proposed to assemble relating not only to the United States army and navy but also to the armies and navies of the allied and enemy countries.

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

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

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

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

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

Caporal 2e classé Walcott, 1er Escadron
T.A. 34 (13e Squadrons de Combat).

Avorun un engagé sur la mer la 6e Armée de la mer, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Escadron, 3e Esca
German planes December 12th of the same year. The Walcott relics include the French uniform worn by him, the citation and croix de guerre awarded to him by the French government in recognition of distinguished services culminating in his death, his French aviation pilot’s badge, the diploma and war medal of the Aero Club of America awarded to him, his commission as first lieutenant, United States Army and a number of other objects.

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

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

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

The Twenty-Eighth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D.C., April 14 to 19, 1919, by which time, in all reasonable probability, normal conditions in the city will be established.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before this issue of the magazine reaches you, through your War Relief Service Committee your Chapter Regent will have been asked to make a full report of all war work done by every member of her Chapter since the beginning of the war. These reports must be in the hands of the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee, Mrs. William Henry Wait, by March 11, 1919, in order to have the printed report ready for distribution at the coming Congress, and failing to make this report your work will not be recorded and your Chapter, your State and your National Society will be just that much short of making a report commensurate with the work really done.
WHILE the delegates are gathering at Versailles for the Peace Conference, and our own President of the United States of America is to have a prominent place in the council, the story of a Connecticut captain who carried to France, during the War for Independence, a copy of the ratification of a treaty of alliance between the united Colonies and France, is here recalled.

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

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

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

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

The Council decided that as the General Assembly had ordered vessels fitted out, they must obey the order, and therefore "Are of opinion that said
vessel or schooner, called the Britannia, be purchased for the Colony; and Benj. Huntington, Esq' and Capt. Jno. Deshong, and Cap. Rob' Niles, are appointed a committee to make said purchase at not exceeding £200, &c., and also to take care of and cause her to be rigged and fitted out with every necessary for said purpose, as soon as may be." The Council appointed Robert Niles of Norwich to be captain and commander of her.

By September 4th, the vessel had been taken to Norwich and was there being fitted out; on the eighth is the first mention of her new name, when it was voted that an order be drawn on the Pay-Table for the sum of £100, in favor of Capt. Robt. Niles of the armed vessel or schooner Spy, fixing out at Norwich. She was in service before November 23d, when Captain Niles reported and asked for instructions concerning a suspicious vessel at Sag Harbor. The Spy is said to have been of about fifty tons burden, carried six four-pounders, and had a crew of from twenty to thirty men. One hundred and fifty pounds of powder was part of her equipment in September.

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

April 15, 1776, on request of Admiral Hopkins, Captain Niles was ordered to join the American fleet under his command, and proceed with him on a short cruise against the enemy. July 4th,
Captain Niles with the *Spy* was in New London Harbor, where he received instructions to seize and detain any suspicious vessels in or about that harbor, offing or sound, bound to sea; he was then acting in conjunction with Capt. Seth Harding (also of Norwich) in Long Island Sound.

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

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

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

On October 2, 1776, Captain Niles was ordered to get ready with all despatch and cruise in the Sound between Montauk Point and Stamford, "in order to watch the movements of our enemies and to give intelligence in the easiest and best manner for the security of the navigation belonging to the United States and of the towns upon the Sound and to annoy our enemies, until further orders."

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

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

He wrote to the Council of Safety, July 3d, concerning the disposal of some prisoners, and was directed to keep two of them on the *Spy* till her return to New London. Possibly these prisoners belonged to the sloop *Dolphin*, which the *Spy* had recently captured and which was ordered appraised September 29, 1777. Captain Niles was directed "to borrow—a suitable stick for a mast for the sloop *Dolphin*," October 13th, and the state purchased the sloop on November 29th. Early in 1778 Captain Niles made a voyage, and brought back sulphur, of which five hogsheads were sold; an "account of his late voyage"
was given to the Council on March 16th.

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

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

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

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

In June, 1778, Captain Niles sailed from Stonington, Connecticut, in his well-tried little vessel, the Spy, manned by a picked crew of trusty men. He crossed the ocean, successfully eluded the British fleet off Brest, where he was chased for a long time by two English frigates, and twenty-seven days after sailing from Stonington, he reached Paris, where he delivered the treaty to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the resident minister of the United States in that place.

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

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

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

A few other items in connection with this voyage are gleaned from the records. One of the men who sailed with Captain Niles was Michael Pepper of Norwich. On July 17, 1779, Mrs. Pepper, on producing a power of attorney from her husband, was given an order on the Pay-Table for wages due to her said
husband, Michael Pepper, a sailor on board the Sly, Captain Niles, to the 25th of September, 1778, deducting two months' pay, he having received one month's pay at Norwich, and the other in France. "The above Pepper was taken in the Sly, Capt. Roht. Niles, on his passage from France."

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

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

A bowl and pitcher presented to Captain Niles is now in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society, having been given to the Society by Miss Hannah Fitch Niles. The ware is the kind commonly known as Liverpool ware, cream body with brown figures. In the bottom of the bowl is a representation of the Sly, flying the Stars and Stripes in color. There are also other figures and sentiments.

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

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

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

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

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

On December 24, 1855, Senator Lafayette Foster, of Norwich, presented to Congress the petition of Hannah F. Niles, asking for a pension on account of the services rendered to his country by her father. Accompanying the petition was Captain Niles' commission as commander of the Sly, dated August 7, 1775, and signed by Governor Jonathan Trumbull. Senator Foster stated that
Captain Robert Niles died in 1818, in extreme poverty; that he had received no pay for his services except about fifty dollars of depreciated currency; he briefly reviewed the services rendered by Captain Niles, and made an eloquent plea for some financial remuneration to the daughter. The next year $3000 was appropriated for Miss Niles.

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

Captain Robert Niles married first Abigail —, who died February 18, 1796, aged 59 years; by her he had at least two children; *viz.*: Robert, who married Loadicea —, and had a son George Niles, who died February 18, 1784, in his 5th year. Mary, born about 1764, who married as second wife, January 29, 1786, Captain Andrew Perkins (V. Rec. Norwich, Conn., p. 539). She died in 1787, and her gravestone in the City Cemetery has the inscription: "Mary, wife of Capt. Andrew Perkins and only daughter of Capt. Robert Niles & Abigail his wife, died 24 Feb., 1787, in the 24th year of her age." (New Eng. Reg., vol. 2.)

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

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

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

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

**EMBARGO ON PLATINUM LIFTED**

Members have been interested in the news that the Government has removed the embargo on platinum and in consequence J. E. Caldwell & Co. are again in position to manufacture our insignia. The orders are being filled as rapidly as possible in the order in which received. In the general disorganization of all manufacturing enterprises, and with the small quantity of the precious metal in the market, it will not be possible for the J. E. Caldwell & Co. to make deliveries as rapidly as in normal times, but Daughters may rest assured that they will be supplied with the emblems just as fast as it is possible to manufacture them.
FLAG LEGISLATION HERE AND ABROAD

By Katherine Calvert Goodwin

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

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

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

So in America, while public opinion continued to be the arbiter, the Patent Office continued to grant more trademarks, featuring the national flag. It was reproduced on handkerchiefs, lemon wrappers, whiskey bottles, laundry wagons, tar soap, door mats, etc. It was worn by circus clowns, ballet dancers, and prize fighters; it “stood” for the best beer; it waved above exchange saloons. For the most part, these cases were not intentional desecrations, but were assertions of Americanism, and merely showed a shocking and innate lack of good taste. The Italian lemonade vendor in Chicago who stuck the Stars and
Stripes above his stand was not guilty of alien disrespect, but it is doubtful if he would have proclaimed his wares in such a manner in his own country. In Italy, while there is no actual fine for public irreverence to her flag, there is imprisonment up to twenty months. In the Middle Ages, when the Pope was in possession of his temporal power, there was a provision for the protection of the Papal flag and all disrespect was severely punished.

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

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

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

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

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

There is one very curious difference in the attitude of the United States and Great Britain towards their respective flags and those of other nations. Up to the time of this war, it was never customary in the United States to display a foreign flag unless an American flag was likewise beside it. Of course, this does not refer to embassies, the sites of which are foreign territory. Some years ago at Fort George, New York, on the occasion of a certain celebration, an American
citizen, out of deference to his numerous English friends, hung the Union Jack alone from his window. A passer-by noticed the absence of the American flag and reported the fact to the police. In the meantime quite an indignant crowd had collected outside the man's house. When the police arrived, they ordered him to withdraw the flag, which he refused to do, on the grounds that the house was his and he was at liberty to display any flag he wished. The affair was then reported to the chief of police; a squad from headquarters made their appearance, entered the man's house and withdrew the British emblem. Another instance of this sort occurred when some Canadians attended a convention in Chicago. A British flag, without the Stars and Stripes beside it, was hoisted above the hotel where they were staying; but popular sentiment was so strong against this that the banner had to be taken down.

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

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

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

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

Just a word on the subject of German flag laws. It is hard to believe that a criminal code ever existed in Germany, when Germans have been guilty of every known crime against humanity. We know not what penal laws the Reichstag may formulate, but within the last month before the downfall of Kaiserism, the imperial code provided that "whoever maliciously destroys . . . a public emblem of the authority of the Empire, or of a Federal sovereign, or an emblem of the majesty of a Federal state, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 600 marks ($150), or by imprisonment not exceeding two years." Indeed, this is no attempt to eulogize the German law, but it is amusing to note that the same penal legislature applied to the desecration of "a public emblem of the authority of a State which does not belong to the German Empire." Little did the Herr
Doktors of the German Judiciary who compiled these sections of the penal code realize that before many years the half-crescent of the Turk would be practically the last flag left acknowledging German "protection." As for their own flag and the honor due it from other nations, two lines from the German war-song are sufficient to show the recent audacity of the Teutonic point of view: "I am a Prussian! Know ye not my banner? Before me floats my flag of black and white!"

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

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, RECORDS WITH DEEP SORROW THE LOSS BY DEATH ON JANUARY 15, 1919, IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, OF MRS. GEORGE KUHN CLARKE (ELLEN DUDLEY) THE HISTORIAN GENERAL
In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, CUBA, PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AND HAWAII.

New York, at this date of publication, leads all States with 946 subscribers.
THE PEACE TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES*

By Elisabeth Ellicott Poe

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

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

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

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

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

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

Five days after peace had been proclaimed with England, President Madison recommended a declaration of war against Algiers. Congress approved this act on March 3d, "for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruisers."

A few skirmishes took place until one fine afternoon the Dey of Algiers found at the very gates of his palace, with bristling guns trained on its beauties, a rude American squadron, veterans of battles famous in history, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge. On board was a brusque and unwelcome naval diplomat, Stephen Decatur, now Commodore, the hero of the Philadelphia's sinking some years before.

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

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

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

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

1. That any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their system on this hemisphere would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and
2. That the American continents "were no longer to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This action was
taken in 1823, and the following year Russia entered into a treaty with us in which she agreed not to claim territory south of 54° 40', the present southern boundary of Alaska. This decision of the American people in the early days of its history, to assert and maintain the leadership that the people believed both nature and history has assigned to them on the two continents, is of the utmost interest to-day when the coming Peace Conference may attempt to throw into the discard both the Monroe Doctrine and our time-honored policy of non-interference in European political and national destinies. Certainly the recent confederation of the states of South and Central America in a sympathetic alliance in the Pan-American Union makes almost certain for many generations the practical application of the Monroe Doctrine.

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

New Mexico and California were the first fruits of the war. This was followed in 1847 by the victory of Vera Cruz by the Americans under General Winfield Scott. The Mexicans fought valiantly, but in vain. After the capture of Vera Cruz General Scott began immediately to advance against Mexico City, following the path Cortez had taken three hundred years before.

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

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

The Peace Commissioners were Mr. Nicholas Trist, representing the American Government, and Don Luis Gonzaga, Don Miguel Aristian and Don Bernardo Conto representing the Mexican Government. On February 2, 1848, an agreement was reached. Under the terms of the treaty which is called the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Rio Grande and the Gila were to be the boundary between Texas and Mexico, while the Mexican states of Upper California and New Mexico were to be purchased by the United States for $15,000,000. After much heated
argument the Senate ratified the treaty on July 4, 1848.

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

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

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

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

The reasons for the next American war, the war with Spain in 1898, are well known to practically every living American. Like our entrance into the European conflict of 1914–1918, now happily suspended for the moment, the Spanish-American War was fought for an ideal by Americans. Furthermore, it was in protection of the Monroe Doctrine, which denied European countries the right of encroachment or tyranny towards their subjects in this part of the world.

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

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

With the treaty of peace that followed, known as the Treaty of Paris, which was signed on December 10, 1898, the political power of the Pacific was significantly shifted. The United States annexed Hawaii and found herself in possession of the Ladrone Islands with
The preliminary treaty was signed in the Cabinet Room of the White House after the good offices of Jules Cambon, the French Minister who signed for Spain on August 12, 1898. The definitive treaty signed on December 10, 1898, consisted of seventeen long articles. The following well-known Americans acted as Peace Commissioners: William R. Day, Secretary of State under President McKinley, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Judge George Gray, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coming down to the peace conference of 1919, it may be stated that the composition of the peace ambassadors and...
the aims of the peace conference from the American viewpoint are unique in some respects in our national history.

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

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

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

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

1. Open covenants of peace and no more secret diplomacy.
2. The Freedom of the Seas.
3. The removal of economic and trade barriers between nations.
4. The reduction of national armament.
5. Adjustment of the colonial claims of the nations.
6. The settlement of the Russian question on an unselfish basis.
7. The restoration of Belgium.
8. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of the frontiers of Italy.
10. Autonomy of Austria-Hungary.
11. Solution of the Balkan question.
12. Autonomy of Turkish dependencies.
13. Establishment of an independent Polish state.
14. League of Nations to secure political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike.

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

Upon the Treaty of Paris of 1919 the future happiness of the whole world depends. Americans gazing overseas and listening to the rumbles of debate that come from the historic chambers of Versailles, where most of the deliberations are to be held, may catch a bit of the fateful interest of these treaty-making days, for as the peace-makers build now, so will be the world for generations to come. It is a gigantic task—the most stupendous labor of the time and one that will prove whether the blood of American heroes has or has not been shed in vain.
HE Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, previous to the year 1714 a rough path known as the "Great Conestoga Road," connected the settlements in the Conestoga and Susquehanna valleys with the parent settlement at Philadelphia. Lancaster was unknown in those days and the "Great" road ran considerably south of the site of that city.

In the old days the status of roads was indicated by the designation of "King's Highway" or the failure to designate at all. Roads thus described were those which had been laid out by the Governor and Provincial Council while the common roads were the creations of minor officials. Of the latter class must have been the "Great Conestoga Road" which undoubtedly grew from an old trail.

In 1730 the new town of Lancaster felt the need of communication and a petition was made for a "King's Highway thence to Philadelphia." Such a road was completed, after many delays, about 1741 and it must have been a poor production of royalty, for even in those days complaint was heard of its crooked course.

In 1767 an attempt was made to straighten the new road on principles which later proved the undoing of many turnpike projects. On the rule that a straight line measures the shortest distance between two points, a surveyed line was marked on the ground which extended straight from one
terminal of the road to the other, and studies were made as to the feasibility of rebuilding the road on that line. The committee, to whom this question was submitted, concluded that it was not practicable to build in an absolutely straight line on account of the steep grades which would be met on the various hills, but they recommended the location of a new road with but little variation from it. Nothing appears to have been done in consequence of this report and the old "King's Highway" remained a very poor road, for we have records that in 1773 it was dangerous on account of the stumps still in it. Agitation was renewed soon after the close of the Revolutionary War and a resolution was introduced in the Assembly of Pennsylvania about 1786 looking to the building of the new and improved road.

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

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

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

![Stone Arch Bridge Over the Monocacy on the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike](https://example.com/courtesy-of-a-w-crowell)
one share of stock on the first day, but two could be bought on the second, while the lid flew off after the third day of subscriptions. Thirty dollars down was required on each share. Six hundred were to be sold in Philadelphia and four hundred in Lancaster.

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

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

Permanent bridges were to be built over all intersected water courses. The road was to be laid out fifty feet wide, of which a width of twenty-one feet was to be bedded with suitable hard substance and faced with gravel or stone pounded in such a manner as to secure a firm and even surface rising towards the middle by a gradual arch. As fast as each ten miles of the road were completed toll might be collected thereon. Mile stones, whose quaint outlines and letterings are still to be observed beside so many of our old roads, were required in the charter to be set along the borders from the Schuylkill to the Conestoga.

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

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

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

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

Nine toll-gates were erected from three to ten miles apart at which tolls were assessed by the mile. The last gate was on Witmer’s Bridge over the Conestoga Creek in Lancaster at which
the toll for sixty-one miles of travel was collected. At the other gates the collection was based on the distance through each gate between the adjacent half-way points to the next gates.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Horses</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Every Cart or Wagon other than Market Cart or Wagon with wheels:</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11½</td>
<td>13¼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Not exceeding four inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Exceeding four inches and not exceeding seven, or which being four shall roll seven inches</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Exceeding seven inches and not exceeding ten, or which being seven shall roll ten inches</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Exceeding twelve inches or which being twelve shall roll fifteen inches</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The charm of old inns with tales of weddings and gay parties of olden time, yes, even the inevitable ghost, is found connected with the "Lancaster Pike." Judge Landis, in his "Places Along the Way," among the papers of the Lancaster Historical Society, has well described those features and to him we will leave that field of effort.

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

In 1905 York Road in Philadelphia was still a turnpike with three toll-gates within the city limits, but at the close of that year the gates were abolished.
and the road became free. Many hundred miles of toll roads still exist in Pennsylvania, the objects of much criticism and abuse. But they should be judged leniently, for we should not forget that they stood in the place of railroads long ago, and that but for their assistance the development of our country would have been much slower. The tribute of respect, too, should be paid to the men who courageously risked their dollars and their strength to provide those roads for the public good. It was well known in the early days that turnpikes were a poor investment and much public spirit must have been evident in their promotion.

Turnpike construction followed rapidly after the opening of the Lancaster Road and by 1808 an extensive system was in operation, the investment in New York State alone amounting to nearly five million dollars divided among sixty-seven companies and providing over three thousand miles of roads. But such investment was only made in the older and settled communities when the chance existed of realizing at least a small return on the investment. In the regions just opened for settlement different problems were met and in this connection let us give brief attention to an effort of the National Government.

Settlement of the Ohio region was retarded by lack of transportation facilities. Navigation was practicable for certain distances along the Potomac in the east and down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in the west, but over the Alleghany Mountains there was a broad expanse of wilderness where only the single file of Indian marchers and later of pack horses had penetrated, and the moving of the necessary equipment for comfortable homes was impossible. The road cut out by the army
under General Braddock to the site of Pittsburgh in 1755 remained for sixty years the only route through southwestern Pennsylvania. The region traversed was so sparsely settled that the most the few inhabitants could do was to keep the path clear of fallen trees, and as travel increased the road grew worse and worse until it could no longer be considered a road at all.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

(To be continued)
Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told. Is your work listed here? All information supplied through

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

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

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

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

**Florida.** In Florida, a War Secretary has been appointed in the chapters. It is her duty to keep records of all war work done.

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

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

The War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R., has issued Bulletin 41A to state regents and 41B to chapter regents in the form of questionnaires for the entire war work record of the Daughters. The President-General has included in the consignment a letter urging every state and chapter regent to answer these questions as accurately and completely as possible, and to return blanks promptly, as the completeness of the war work report to the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress depends on the cooperation of every chapter and state regent. May we not have every state, Cuba, the Orient, Honolulu and Argentina represented in this record of the war work of the National Society?
HE Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, O.) now has among its members a Real Daughter, namely, Mrs. Maria Storts Allen.

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

Her grandfather was drafted into Revolutionary service, but, owing to the fact that he was much needed at home, his son John Jacob (Mrs. Allen's father) took his place. John Jacob Storts enlisted very young, being only thirteen years of age, at Red Hill, Pennsylvania, as matross, under Captain Fickle, General Washington commanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Edwin Young sang “In France a Voice is Calling.”

In the absence of Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Chairman of Connecticut Woman’s Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. Starr C. Barnum, of Danbury, read her brief address. It stated that of the $95,000,000 raised by the state, the women raised $25,493,650.

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

The afternoon session began with an organ Prelude, Chopin’s Military Polonaise, following which, Chapter chorus and audience sang “God Save the King.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Louise L. Barnum,
State Recording Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Heaven and earth both seem to meet Down in Virginia.”

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

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

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

ALFREDA GRANT COLLINS, Regent.

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

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

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

One $100 and one $50 Liberty Bonds are held by the Chapter; individual resident members hold bonds for $57,850, also 536 W. S. S. certificates valued at $2655. We have contributed our proportion to the Liberty Bond held by the National Society and to the Fund for the Restoration of Tilloloy. We have given $1130 to
the war drive; $4892.81 to Red Cross, etc., and $50 to Jewish War Relief.

We have also given to the Red Cross $25 worth of knitted goods, Mrs. W. F. L. Sanders to have charge of the work.

Mrs. Root was the jam distributor at the Red Cross workroom of the Chapter, where the jam was received and given out.

In due time beautifully knitted garments were turned in. There were in all 40 pieces as follows: Four sweaters, 11 helmets, 25 pairs of socks. The work was done by Mrs. Scott Michener (Regent), Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. McKeenan, Mrs. Kessler (Registrar), Mrs. Zehnug, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. McFarlan, Mrs. Silvey, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Newkirk, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Ochiltree and Miss Sanders (our efficient Chairman).

We had two friends to help us: Mrs. Spillman knitted two pairs of socks and Miss Marion Barrows knitted one sweater.

FANNY TAYLOR SANDERS, Chairman.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown Pa.). The most important historic event for Liberty Bell Chapter during this year was the Twenty-first Pennsylvania State Conference, held in Allentown, October 9, 10 and 11, 1917. The Chapter acted as hostess and the members met the delegates and guests at an informal reception directly after their arrival on Monday evening. The formal opening of the conference was held in Zion Reformed Church on Tuesday morning. The State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presided at all sessions. Greetings from the Chapter were extended to the delegates and guests by Mrs. F. O. Ritter, Regent, to which Mrs. Cook, State Regent, responded. The Rev. Simon Sipple delivered an address and greetings were given by the Honorary President General, N. S. D. A. R., Mrs. William Cumming Story, and honorary state officers. The business sessions were held in the chapel of the church. Tuesday evening a reception was held at the home of the Regent, which was attended by delegates and visiting Daughters, and on Wednesday afternoon an automobile trip was given to our guests.

The event of the conference was the banquet on Thursday evening at the Lehigh Country Club to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Liberty Bell Chapter, D. A. R. At this banquet a birthday gift of a $100 Liberty Loan Bond was given to the Chapter by Mrs. Edwin G. Martin. At the Thursday session the State Historian, Miss Mary I. Stille, delivered the anniversary address, after which our Regent announced that our members of Liberty Bell presented $100 toward an ambulance. A book containing the names of all delegates, alternates and visitors to this State Conference, and also the names of those who attended the banquet, has been put into the archives of our Chapter.

At a special meeting of the Board of Management held in November it was decided to appoint a Committee on War Supplies, and in order to raise money for a Liberty Bell Chapter War Fund it was also decided to hold a chain of parties, the first to be held at the home of our Regent. By this method and from personal contributions a fund of almost $500 was created, and the members began to knit bed socks, trench caps, helmets and socks for the ambulance camp. English textbooks for Spaniards and tobacco were also furnished. Later it was decided to knit socks for our own boys in service. By means of this fund we were able to contribute $25 to a diet kitchen at Camp Colt, $50 to the Navy Recreation League to equip a scout patrol, $25 to Y. W. C. A. War Council; $100 towards a kitchen trailer, and also to adopt a French war orphan. As a Chapter we also bought a Liberty Bond, contributed $10 to the Philippine Endowment Fund and $25 towards Memorial Continental Hall. Each member of the Chapter contributed towards the $100,000 Liberty Bond which the National Society bought.

On January 14 our first meeting was held in Trout Hall. Many gifts have been received during the year, including rugs, furniture, books, pictures, relics and antiques, besides some of the personal belongings of Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, who served as Regent for some years. All these gifts found a place in our rooms in historic Trout Hall.

On February 12, which we call Reciprocity Day, we entertained the members of the George Taylor Chapter, of Easton. Mrs. Maxwell, the Regent, spoke of the aims of the World War.

The Historical Society and Liberty Bell Chapter had a joint meeting on February 22 to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Addresses were made by Mr. Charles R. Roberts, President of the Lehigh County Historical Society, and Mrs. F. O. Ritter, our Regent.

The formal opening of Trout Hall was held May 14, to which the members of Liberty Bell Chapter were invited.

Our Regent, Mrs. F. O. Ritter, attended the
Twenty-seventh Annual Congress and read an interesting report of the same at the May meeting.

On June 16 and June 30 certain state markers were placed on certain graves, and in both instances the D. A. R. ritual was used.

Special war work meetings were held during the summer months at Unionville at the request of the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. During this time five convalescence blankets were completed. Over 125 glasses of jelly have been contributed by Chapter members and 631 articles have been knitted. A service flag was placed in our rooms at Trout Hall on March 11, each son in the service being represented by a star.

During the year eight new members have been added to our membership, while three members withdrew from the Chapter. Prize essay contests were held at the Northampton High School and at the Allentown College for Women.

Liberty Bell Chapter has striven during the past year to continue the regular Chapter activities besides taking up special war work. The meetings are well attended and every member shows increased interest.

Anna M. Grim, Historian.

Caesar Rodney Chapter (Wilmington, Del.). The most conspicuous achievement of the Daughters of the state was the purchase of a white ambulance at a cost of $2850, and the equipment for same, valued at several hundred dollars, which we presented to Delaware State College on October 14, 1917. The idea was conceived by Mrs. Edmund P. Moody, then Vice President General, and the success of the undertaking was chiefly due to Mrs. Moody's personal work. The presentation of the ambulance was a notable occasion, Mrs. Moody making the presentation speech, and the gift was graciously accepted by President Mitchell, of Delaware College. Mrs. George C. Hall, then State Regent of Delaware, made a splendid address, and there were other speakers of note. The ambulance is intended for state-wide service and did most valuable work during the influenza epidemic.

Caesar Rodney Chapter is the largest in the state, and therefore takes the lead in activities. As a Chapter we have responded to the appeal of the National Society for raising the $100,000 Liberty Bond; also adopted a little French orphan girl and provided her with clothing; also raised money for the restoration of Tilloy, and the sending of two women from Delaware to training camp during the summer of 1917. Our members have also responded to calls for war relief work in numerous ways, especially under the different departments of Red Cross work. Deft fingers have kept the knitting needles flying, fashioned comfortable garments and made many surgical dressings. A Chapter member has been a Director in the Red Cross Canteen Service, and has also done active work on the Home Economics Committee in connection with food conservation and the canning of fruits and vegetables for distribution by the Red Cross at different encampments. Our War Relief Committee prepared attractive Christmas boxes and picture puzzles to be sent to the boys in France last Christmas, and each of the Liberty Loan series has been loyally supported by Chapter members, many of them doing fine team work. Our Regent, Mrs. S. M. Council, worked indefatigably.

Flag Day, June 14, 1918, was celebrated by the Delaware Chapters at Dover. Wreaths were placed on the graves of Caesar Rodney and Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Churchman, a former State Regent. Patriotic addresses were a feature of the day.
Patriotism has been the keynote of our monthly meetings. We hope to accomplish much for our country in the coming months of reconstruction, while our hearts overflow with gratitude to the Prince of Peace who has given us victory over the enemy and brought peace to a war-worn world.

Annie W. J. Fuller, Historian.

Michelet Chapter (Allentown, Pa.). On October 12, 1917, the day after the adjournment of the State Conference in Allentown, Pa., the Michelet Chapter unveiled the Revolutionary and Huguenot Memorial of the Michelet Family in America.

The guests of the Chapter were the members of the D. A. R., S. A. R. and S. R. Societies, members of the Huguenot Society of America, Historical Society, officers and soldiers of the U. S. Army Ambulance Camp of Allentown, and members of the Mickley family. After the memorial was unveiled the memorial service was held in the Mickley's Church on account of the inclement weather. While the U. S. A. A. C. band was playing the sun appeared, turning the distant hills into gold, and the effect of the rainbow over the memorial will never be forgotten by those present.

The reception was held at the home of the late Commander Joseph Philip Mickley, U. S. N., whose wife is the Registrar of the Chapter. The Regent and officers received the guests, and there were three members of the family present over ninety years of age.

The Revolutionary record of the sons of Jean Jacques Michelet, a Huguenot refugee, is recorded on the four steps of their father's and mother's tomb in the Mickleys' cemetery. The record is as follows: First step, John Jacob Mickley, 1737-1808; second step, John Martin Mickley, 1745-1830; third step, John Peter Mickley, 1752-1828; fourth step, Magdalena Mickley (twin), 1745-1827 (wife of Peter Deshler).

The Chapter has been interested in all war work and Red Cross work of the D. A. R. The members promptly sent their portion of the $100,000 Liberty Bond of the Society, members also having bonds of the four other issues. Chapter members were given one dozen D. A. R. markers to put in knitted articles, while those passing through the hands of the Regent were given through the D. A. R. to the Mickleys' Church Red Cross Auxiliary. A three-and-a-half-yard tablecloth was sent to the Red Cross nurses for their Christmas table by a Chapter member. One member knitted 36 sweaters and many more articles during the year. The amount desired for the rebuilding of Tilloloy was promptly sent to the Treasurer General. The list of names for the new D. A. R. Directory was sent to headquarters as requested by the National Society.

The service flag of the Chapter has fourteen stars, a star also for a Chapter member who is serving as a Red Cross aid in France.

Minnie F. Mickley, Regent.
seemed quite stupendous, for it meant the securing of a large room and the gathering together of appropriate articles. We called on the residents of Massillon to lend us anything in the way of relics and costumes that would be of public interest.

The walls of the room were hung with patchwork quilts and samplers, one sampler having been made in 1400. At one corner of the room was a fireplace, about which was furnished a typical Colonial room. On living models, in so far as possible, old dresses were used. One gown had been worn at Lincoln's inaugural ball. Some of the articles shown are worthy of special mention. The signatures of several Presidents were procured, and a beautiful silver tea set, made by Paul Revere. Also a stirrup that belonged to Washington and a newspaper announcing his death. There was a flag displayed at the coronation of old English kings; a hat worn in the War of 1812, and an old-fashioned "bleeder," used by physicians in Colonial times.

Even more popular than the antique was the case of present-day war relics and the attendance of several soldiers in uniform who had been at the front.

The entertainment given both afternoon and evening was a short sketch showing the making of the first American flag; then a stately minuet, followed by refreshments. Many regretted that the exhibition was not kept open for several days, for the number and quality of articles shown would have done credit to a far larger city.

Helen D. Chidester, Historian.

Pee Dee Chapter (Bennettsville, S. C.). The work of our Chapter for 1918 has been for war service, having had no social features or literary programs. We have 53 members, with 9 subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Besides Chapter work, our members have been actively helping the Red Cross by contributions, making surgical dressings, etc. They have also contributed to the Belgian Relief. One of our members has been training for a nurse at Camp Greene, S. C.

Our Chapter supports two French orphans and has received notes of gratitude from their relatives. We have given $12.50 to the French Orphan Fund, have purchased a $100 Liberty Bond and $100 in War Savings Stamps. Also contributed $79.76 in Thrift Stamps for the D. A. R. mountain school at Tomasse; $52 for the National Society Bond; $26 for the reconstruction of Tilloloy; $15 for the Red Cross Drive, and $5 to the Georgetown school. We sent 104 glasses of jelly to Camp Jackson and we knitted 45 garments for the battleship South Carolina.

We were represented at the Twenty-seventh Congress by two delegates and a page for our State Regent.

The Historian has faithfully compiled and framed the names of all our soldiers, both volunteer and selected, leaving this county, and has placed them in the courthouse. We have a book in which is the record of every soldier, his name, name of parents, order and serial number, company, division, rank, wounded or death, and all other available data. When this book is completed it will be placed in the Clerk of Court's office for safekeeping and future reference.

We expect to erect a boulder or monument in honor of our Revolutionary soldiers, to be placed on our public square. Our Liberty Bond and W. S. S. will go towards this fund.

Blanche Gibson Harner, Historian.

A PROTEST TO "IMMORALITY" IN 1828

Fellow Citizens:

Can we vote for the man who openly sets the law of the Great Jehovah at defiance, thereby showing a bad example to our children? Some few Sundays past Mr. Adams (John Quincy) passed through Providence (R. I.) galloping and running his horse, and at every tavern stopping to receive the salutes and huzzas of the Federal party. I have always been an Adams man until he violated and trampled on the laws of God; now my conscience forbids my supporting him. I therefore shall choose Andrew Jackson, one who keeps the holy Sabbath day.

A Professor of Religion.
As the war seriously handicapped trade, and shipping regulations cut down all imports to an enormous extent, this country has been thrown back more and more on her own resources and ingenuity and made to feel the value of articles "made in America."

That our ancestors realized this a century and a half ago is shown by three interesting little relics now in the museum at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

The infant's shoes of light tan kid were worn by Philip Snowden, baby son of Samuel Snowden, a member of the Continental Congress. These little shoes, although beautifully fashioned, are doubtless of the "home-made" variety. The carefully sewed edges, bound on top with tan ribbon, and the feather-stitched middle seam all show the painstaking work of some woman. The little toes are pointed and on the sole of one of them is the name, Philip Snowden, written in ink, and also the date of his birth, 1763.

The second pair of infant's shoes were worn by Augustus Fitch, a lieutenant of Major Bacchus's Fourth Regiment of Light Horse of Connecticut, during the Revolution. Although these shoes were made some thirty years previous to the other pair, they are far more professional in workmanship. These are sturdy, durable little shoes of dark brown leather, with leather lacings, blunt, rounded toes and the faintest
suggestion of a heel—no doubt the work of the village cobbler, and patterned after the shoes of Augustus's father.

The baby's cap was worn on christening occasions by the family of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is made of the finest natural colored linen and solidly embroidered in flowers of conventional design. The center of the flowers is made of finest net, although the eyelets are open, and a small wreath encircles the entire cap. A separate embroidered medallion forms the crown. Curiously enough, the cap has no lining, nor has it the usual cap strings. But draw strings at the top of the head and the nape of the neck made it firm around the baby's head.
GEDEALOGICAL
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 HUDGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6291. EYRE.—The parentage and place of residence of Capt. Richard Eyre, who commanded the armed schooner Delaware during the Rev, is desired.—E. W. D.

6292. HALL-BIDDLE.—Official proof desired for Rev service of Nathaniel Hall, also b and d dates. He m Elizabeth Drak, eldest sister of Rev. Sam'l Drak, k 1749. She lived 102 years & d about 1850 in Sullivan Co., Tenn. She was the dau of Sam'l and Jane Drak, who came from Ireland, stopped in Chester Co., Pa., & then moved to Augusta Co., Va. Family bible states Nathaniel Hall's son James was b on the North Fork of the James River, Rockbridge Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1776; m Nov. 13, 1800, Elizabeth Biddle, b Dec. 11, 1783, dau of Thomas & Sallie Biddle. Wanted b and d of Thomas Biddle.

(2) GAMBLE - GAMBOL.—My great-great-grandmother, Hannah Gamble, b 1758, d 1832, m Hugh Cranford (Rev sol No. 80144). Her mother, Rebecca McPheeters, m William Gamble, who removed from Augusta Co., Va., to Tenn. There were 3 bros., John, Samuel, and William, in the 8th Va. Militia. Wanted b and d dates of same.—D. C. C.

6293. TURNER.—Francis Turner, b in Dublin, Ireland, came to America and fought in the Rev from Va. He was the father of John Turner, b 1772, who moved to Franklin Co., Tenn., from Buckingham Co., Va. To whom and when was Francis Turner m? Also date of d and what service was rendered in the Rev?—N. S. T.

6294. FULLER-KIMBALL.—Hannah Kimball Hooker, b Sept. 30, 1811, m 1831, d 1897, was the dau of Thomas Kimball and Hannah Fuller, of Dover, Mass. Complete ancestry of Hannah Fuller, also Rev ancestry and service of same. Hannah Fuller was m June 3, 1790; resided at Sherhone, Mass.

(2) Has Richard Kimball, father of Thomas, b at Wenham, Mass., Dec., 1722, d Mar., 1803, at Newton, Mass., Rev service to his credit? Name of wife of Richard Kimball ancestry and Rev service of same requested.—H. H. M.


6296. MITCHELL.—The ancestry of the Mitchell family of Maryland, is requested.

(2) Young.—Genealogy of William Young, who served in the Rev from Md., is desired.

(3) IJAMS.—Wanted, the ancestry of the Ijams family, of Anne Arundel Co., Md., with official proof of Rev service.—M. M. I.

6297. McCONNELL.—From the Chute Genealogy, I find Bartholomew Haines and wife Mary had 4 sons in the Rev. My ancestor was a dau, Elizabeth Haines, who m Benjamin McConnell. Their son, Elizabeth McConnell, m Eleanor Shook, and their son Benjamin m another Elizabeth Haines. Their son David was my great-grandfather. Is there Rev service for Benjamin McConnell?

(2) Saxon.—William Saxon, son of Rev. John Saxon, m Margaret Edison, dau of John Edison and Margaret Haines. Their son, Geo. Saxon, m Rachael Mullin, dau of Peter Mullin and Eleanor Van Kleek. Their dau, Catharine Saxon, b 1792, m John Marr, son of James Marr. Is there any record of service for William Saxon or Peter Mullin?
(3) GRISWOLD.—Guy Griswold, b 1781 in N. Y. state, d 1881, Lane Co., Kas., was a soldier in the War of 1812—serving as orderly sergt., under Warner Folts as capt. of the Militia of N. Y. He enlisted at Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He m Deborah Hoar, Nov. 20, 1804, at Schuyler, N. Y. Lived in Jackson, Mich., later. Wanted, ancestry of Guy Griswold and Deborah Hoar (supposedly Penn. Dutch). —S. H. B.

6298. FULLER.—Ebenizer Fuller, who served as private in Capt. Thomas Newcomb's Co., Lt. Col. Web's regt., from Aug. 26, to Dec. 5, 1781, at Peekskill, N. Y. Wanted, date of b, d and m, name of wife, also names of children. Was he the father of Betsey, who m Justus Seelye?—M. L. S.

6299. GREY.—Information desired of Eneas or Enos Garey, b Sept. 23, 1757, Windham Co., Conn. His Rev record and the names of his children. He m Esther Buckingham, Feb. 25, 1787.

(2) GREEN.—The ancestry of Lilas Green, of Conn. or of N. Y. Militia, wanted. Lilas Green was with Arnold's command during the invasion of Canada, 1775. His early home was Sterling, Conn.; later Delaware Co., N. Y.—S. A. M.

6300. KIMBROUGH.—Can anyone tell me the father of John, Orman, Marmaduke, Golman and George Kimbrough? He moved from near Raleigh, N. C., to Huntsville (then Surrey), now Godkin Co., about 1760 or 1770. Probable that Orman and Marmaduke owned the ferry over the Yodkin. Did father and sons render Rev service?—E. T. C.

6301. CAMP.—Capt. John Camp, b Aug. 6, 1748, m 1st Dorothy Leawell. Issue: William Green Camp, Elizabeth and Jennie. He m 2nd Miss Spiller, of King and Queen Co., Va. Issue, Spiller, John and Martha Camp. The Christian name of Miss Spiller and full list of her children are desired. Did Capt. John Camp receive a pension?—W. H. C.


(2) CEASE-LEWIS.—Henry Cease m Dolly Lewis in Delaware Co., N. Y., about the year 1830. Genealogy and Rev service desired.

(3) WALTON.—My ancestor, Geo. Walton, is said to have been a soldier in the Continental army from what is now Vt. Had a dau, Avis Walton, who m a man by name of Rose. Wanted, information concerning him and proof of Rev service.—O. P.

6303. McCoy.—Dates of b, m and d of William McCoy (said to be the 8th child of John McCoy), who enlisted from Cumberland Co., Pa., June, 1775, are greatly desired.—I. V. R.

6304. COLIER.—Benjamin Mills m Elizabeth Collier at Snow Hill, Md., about 1770. Was there Rev service on the Collier descent?

(2) TROTTER.—Andrew Gibbs Mills m Mary Trotter in Bourbon Co., Ky., in 1797. Was there Rev service on the Trotter descent?—J. H. A.

6305. DRAKE.—Wanted date of b, m, wife's name and their d dates. Names of the children of one Samuel Drake, who served in Rev as Col. of a N. Y. regt., designated "Colonel Samuel Drake's Regiment," from Sept. 28 to Nov. 21, 1776, and that he served 3 months and 3 days within the period from Aug. 25, 1778, to Nov. 20, 1780.—S. A. D.

6306. FOWLER.—Richard Fowler was b, date not known, in Va. m Elizabeth Coy between 1813-16. They had 7 ch., 4 boys, Christopher Coy (named after his father), Mathew, William and Richard, Jr. The genealogy of Richard Fowler desired.

(2) JONES.—David Jones enlisted from Md. in the Rev, was enrolled by Capt. Jacob Good, Lieuts. J. B. Tompson, J. Ghiselin, Ensign John Smith for "The Flying Camp," July 20, 1776. Corp. David Jones d Jan. 15, 1781. Who was his wife and did he have a son David?—R. F. M.

6307. ALBERTSON - MOORE.—Information wanted, the ancestors of Margaret Albertson, who m Alexander Moore, son of Michael Moore and Esther Rea-Moore, Feb. 11, 1790, in Sussex Co., N. J. Later moved to Northumberland Co., Pa. Proof of Rev service desired.—C. M. S.

6308. LACY.—Among the ch. of William Lacy and wife Sarah (maiden name probably Henry), of New Kent Co., Va., was a son William. Was it the father or son that served in Rev as Lieut. of New Kent Militia? Any information regarding this family would be appreciated.

(2) PRICE-BOOKER.—Pugh Price, brother of the Confederate general, Sterling Price, m a Miss Booker. Genealogical data of both families desired.—A. L. B.

6309. GRAHAM.—Elizabeth Graham m Robert Armstrong, of Greenbrier Co., Va., in 17—. Who were her parents and grandparents? Would like to have all data connected with Elizabeth.

(2) ARMSTRONG.—Robert Armstrong lived in Greenbrier Co., Va., near White Sulphur Springs, Va., 1792. His wife, Elizabeth Graham. Their dau Margaret m Joel Walker, Sept. 20, 1792. Who were the parents of Robert and on what date did he m Elizabeth Graham? Did Robert hold a military commission during the Rev?—K. L. G.

ANSWERS

5154. HOWELL.—Service has been established for Nathan Howell, certificate from Adj.
General of N. J. (Heitman's Historical Register, p. 304), gives the service of John Howell, who d Sept. 18, 1830. The church records of Morristown corroborate Nathans, b in 1729, by notice of his death, Mar. 29, 1803, aged 74 years.—Francis S. Wallace, Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R.

5157. Woos,—Michaeal Woods, immigrant; wife, Mary Campbell. Issue: Magdaline, m (1) McKowell, (2) Borden, (3) Boyer-Bower; William, m Susannah Wallace (Cousin), dau of Peter Wallace, deceased. His widow, Elizabeth Woods, was a sister of Michael Woods, the immigrant, settled for a time in Pa., later Va.; Michael Woods, Jr., m Annie ———; Hannah Woods m William Wallace; John Woods m Susannah Anderson; Richard Woods m Jenny ———; Margaret Woods m Andrew Wallace; Archibald Woods m Esabella ———; Martha Woods m Peter Wallace, Jr.; Andrew Woods m Martha Poage; Sarah Woods m Joseph Lapsley. William Woods (son Michael Woods and Mary Campbell) m Susannah Wallace. Issue: Adam Woods m Anne Kavenaugh: Michael Woods m Jael Kavenaugh (a sister to Anne Kavenaugh, wife of his brother Adam). Peter Woods was raised a Presbyterian, and he later entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. Had a large family; Andrew Woods m Hannah Reid; Archibald Woods m Mourning Shelton; William Woods, Beaver Creek (Billy Woods), m (1) his cousin, Sarah Wallace, (2) cousin, Anne Reid, (3) Mrs. Nancy Jones, nee Richardson; Sarah Woods m Nicholas Shirley; Mary Woods m George Davidson; Susan Woods; Hannah ——— m William Kavenaugh. Will the inquirer kindly tell me the names of Peter Woods and Jael Kavenaugh's children? Her name is found in "Woods and McAfee Memorial," p. 58.—Mrs. Flora Blaine Wood, State Center, Iowa.

6128. Thornton.—There is little to be found about the family of Matthew Thornton, a signer. He was b in Ireland, son of James, who came over and settled at Wissacett, Me.; removed to Worcester, Mass. At the commencement of the Rev. Matthew Thornton held the rank of Col. in the militia, and in 1745 Dr. Thornton joined, as surgeon, in the expedition against Cape Breton. He was also Justice of the Peace under Benj. Wentworth, and I have various documents of those times, signed by Matthew Thornton. He d at the home of his dau, Mrs. John McGraw, of Newburyport. Mass., June 24, 1803, age 89. He is buried at Merrimac, N. H., in the graveyard near his dwelling. James Thornton, his eldest son, d July, 1817, age 53. Matthew Thornton, another son, d at Merrimac, Dec. 5, 1804, age 33. His other dau was Mrs. Betton, widow of Hon. Silas Betton. of Salem, Mass. Mrs. McGraw resided for a time in Bedford, Mass., and from there moved to Newburyport, Mass. These were the only living ch at the time of Matthew Thornton's death, and I do not find an Ephriam. —Mrs. Wallace D. Smith, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6132. Wentworth.—In the Wentworth Gen., Vol. 2, p. 1, found the following, which may be of assistance, providing it is the Daniel you want. John (5) Wentworth, (512) son of Richard (4) and Rebecca (Nocks or Knox) Wentworth, was of Rochester, N. H., Oct. 10, 1759, when he was deeded land by Samuel Richards. He was of Wakefield (then East Town), N. H., in 1769, where his son John (6), was baptized, and in 1776 he, John (5), signed the pledge to stand by the Rev cause. Was a soldier in the Rev at the battle of Bunker Hill. Enlisted in an expedition against Canada, July 27, 1776, and after the war removed to Parsonsfield, Me., and with his son, John (6), to Brownfield, Me., where he d, Oct., 1806. John (5) Wentworth m (1) Hannah, dau of Jonathan Hodgdon; she d in 1773, Vol. 2, p. 390; (2) Ann, dau of Amos Blazo, of Parsonsfield, Me., about 1775; she d at Brownfield, Me., 1807. Ch of John Wentworth and Hannah Hodgdon: Abra, b Mar. 1, 1764, at Rochester, N. H.; Rebecca, b June 7, 1765; Richard, b July 10, 1767; Mercy, b 1769; Hannah, b 1771. By 2nd wife, Ann (Blazo) Wentworth: John (6) Wentworth, b Apr. 29, 1775; Daniel Wentworth, b 1777, in Wakefield, N. H.; Lydia, bapt Nov. 12, 1789. Daniel Wentworth m Eunice Lumber, in 1800; she was of Saco, Me. Their ch were: Daniel Lumber Wentworth, m Peace Fly, d childless; Mary; Ruth, b Mar., 1808; Nancy, b 1806. Daniel Wentworth and wife Eunice Lumber (or Lumbard) finally settled in Brownfield, Me.; he enlisted in the War of 1812 with his brother John; Daniel d in Plattsburgh, N. Y., 1813. Amos Blazo's name does not appear on the N. H. Rev roll, but it may on the Me. one. There were several Daniel Wentworths who served in the War of 1812.

Special Meeting, Wednesday, January 8, 1919

A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, January 8, 1919, at 10:05 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read Psalm 78, "He being merciful forgave their iniquity and destroyed them not; Yea, many a time he turned his anger away"—and from Jeremiah 3. In her prayer the Chaplain General gave thanks for the part America had played in the hastening on of the day of peace and besought Divine guidance for the President of the United States in his efforts to uphold the ideals of this republic. The members joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

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

At the request of the President General, Miss Barlow, as Custodian of the Flag, reported that the flag had been placed at half-mast over the hall within half an hour after the news of the death of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was received. The flag was a large one belonging to General Sternberg, presented to the National Society by Mrs. Sternberg, and which, as previously reported to the Board, would be used on the occasion of the death of some distinguished man for whom the flag would be hung at half-mast.

The President General referred to the loss to the country in the death of Mr. Roosevelt, and reported the death of Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Registrar General of the Sons of the American Revolution, husband of one of the early National officers of the Society, and Judge George S. Shackelford, whose wife also served as a National officer. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions to be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and family from the National Board of Management, which was unanimously carried. Mrs. Talbott moved that a letter of sympathy be sent from the National Board to Mrs. Shackelford and Mrs. Clark, which motion was also unanimously carried.

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

Report of Registrar General
Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:
I have the honor to report 750 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General.

Mrs. Talbott moved that the report be accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the 750 applicants. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot and the President General declared these applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as follows:

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Madam President General and Members of the Management.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Ione Miller Jones, Willows, Cal.; Miss Elva E. Rulon, Peru, Neb.; Mrs. Lena Bailey Sullivan, Pleasantville, N. Y.; and Mrs. Anna M. Gogley Cary, Indiana, Pa.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lucia Weaver Robbins, Faunsdale, Ala.; Miss Margaret Fitzwater, Clearwater; Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson Kissimmee; Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, and Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Edith Dorsey Yow, Lavonia; and Mrs. Lulu M. Pearce Farmer, Tkomson, Ga.; Mrs. Edna L. Frederickson, Charles City, Ia.; Mrs. Jennie Mershon Hilt, Buckner, and Miss Henrietta Worsham, Seventy-Six, Mo.; Mrs. Alice Clara Dilworth, Holdredge; and Miss Jessie May Kellogg, Red Cloud, Neb.; Mrs. Mary A. Soule, Baker, Oregon; Mrs. Grace Aimee Reed Porter, Fort Pierre, South
The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Nettie Smith Whitfield, Pensacola, Fla.; Mrs. Edna L. Frederickson, Charles City, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Day Deeniston, Anacortes, and Mrs. Eleanor B. McCoy, Vancouver, Washington.

The State Regent of Rhode Island requests the authorization of a chapter at Providence.

The Whitmel Blount Chapter of Henderson, N. C., requests through the State Regent, official disbandment.

Permission is asked by the Organizing Regent at Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, for her chapter.

The Claude Jean Allouez chapter of Superior, Wisconsin, has been reported organized, since the November 22nd Board meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Fletcher read also a letter from the Organizing Regent of the chapter at Brooklyn quoting the precedents established in the naming of chapters after other founders. The suggestion being made that the report be accepted without this recommendation in order that there might be fuller discussion regarding it, it was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded, and carried, that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. The recommendation in the report of Organizing Secretary General, that a chapter in New York may carry the name of Ellen Hardin Walworth, be accepted, on motion of Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Fletcher, was carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Treasurer General explaining that at the last meeting of the Board, held in November, the resignation of a member had been accepted, whereas it later appeared that the resignation had been reported to the Board through a misinterpretation of the report of the treasurer of the chapter—the member having merely resigned her office in the chapter and not resigned her membership. The Treasurer General therefore recommended that the action be rescinded and the member restored to membership in the National Society and in the chapter as though no such action had been taken. On motion, duly seconded, the recommendation of the Treasurer General was adopted.

Miss Crowell read also the Treasurer General's report of the members deceased since last meeting, 301; resigned, 107; and reinstated, 15. There being no objection the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 15 former members, and the President General declared them again members of the Society.

The Board rose in memory of the members reported deceased.

At 10.25, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

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

Resolutions adopted by Committee of the National Board of Management:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, terrible afflictions have visited our country, and whereas, we feel a deep sympathy for all who are bereaved;

And Whereas, In the death of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, who was the splendid standard bearer of our liberties, and one whom the world recognized as a great force for righteousness and the champion of true Americanism as idealized by the founders of this Republic, this country has suffered a great bereavement;

THEREFORE, be it resolved, that we, the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in meeting assembled, desire to extend to the family of this great American our admiration of his life's achievements and our deepest sympathy in this hour of their affliction.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1918-1919

President General
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1919)

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Waterford, Conn.

MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER,
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,
Hillcrest, Moline, Ill.

MRS. GEORGE W. GEDNEY, 50 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1920)

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Waterford, Conn.

MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER,
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,
Hillcrest, Moline, Ill.

MRS. GEORGE W. GEDNEY, 50 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

MRS. GEORGE Maynard Minor,
Waterford, Conn.

MRS. WILLIAM G. SPENCER,
Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH,
Hillcrest, Moline, Ill.

MRS. GEORGE W. GEDNEY, 50 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

MRS. JAMES BENTON GRANT,
700 Emerson St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. FRED H. H. CALHOUN,
Clemson College, S. C.

MRS. CHARLES E. LONGLEY,
87 Walcott St., Pawtucket, R. I.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, Rockville, Md.

Recording Secretary General
MISS EMMA L. CROWELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
Heathcote, Charlotte, N. C.

Librarian General
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. WOODBURY PULSFIFER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

121
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1918-1919

ALABAMA
MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON, Birmingham.
MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH, Mobile.

ARIZONA
MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG, Phoenix.
MRS. GEORGE L. REID, Tucson.

ARKANSAS
MRS. SAMUEL P. DAVIS.
135 East Capitol Ave., Little Rock.
MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON, P. O. Box 584, Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE.
1602 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles.
MRS. OSWALD O. HARSHBARGER, 269 Mather St., Oakland.

COLORADO
MRS. GERALD L. SCHUYLER.
1244 Detroit St., Denver.
MRS. NORMAN M. CAMPBELL, 17 E. Espaola, Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL.
East Meadows, Litchfield.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL, SouthINGTON.

DELAWARE
MISS MARIAN McKIM, Milford.
MRS. ARMON D. CHAYTOR, Jr., Gordon Heights.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MISS HILDA FLETCHER.
220 California St., Washington.
MISS LILLIAN CHERNOWETH, 1318 Harvard St., Washington.

FLORIDA
MRS. ARTHUR B. GILKES.
Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
MRS. WILLIAM MARK BROWN, Miami.

GEORGIA
MRS. JAMES S. WOOD.
803 Whitaker St., Savannah.
MRS. OSCAR T. PEEPLES, Cartersville.

HAWAII
MRS. WM. ALANSON BRYAN.
1013 Punahou St., Honolulu.

IDAHO
MISS LOU McCauley Adams.
Caldwell.
MRS. JOSEPH T. YOUNG, Pocatello.

ILLINOIS
MRS. JOHN H. HANLEY.
724 W. Broadway, Monmouth.
MRS. H. E. CHUBBUCK, Grand View Ave., Peoria.

INDIANA
MRS. FRANK FelTER.
1724 N. Jefferson St., Huntington.
MRS. OTTO ROTT, 611 N. College Ave., Bloomington.

IOWA
MRS. ARTHUR W. MANN.
173 East Court St., Ottumwa.
MRS. FRANK B. THRALL, 1318 Harvard St., Washington.

KANSAS
MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL.
316 Willow St., Ottawa.
MRS. WM. H. SIMONTON, 700 S. Judson St., Ft. Scott.

KENTUCKY
MRS. SAMUEL I. SHACKELFORD.
Shelby St., Frankfort.
MRS. C. D. CHENAULT, Lexington.

LOUISIANA
MRS. WILLIS B. GRAHAM.
Shreveport.
MRS. GRAHAM SURGHNOR, Monroe.

MAINE
MRS. WILFORD G. CHAPMAN, 3128 Columbus Ave., Portland.
MRS. SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, 241 State St., Augusta.

MARYLAND
MISS A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT.
Ellicott City, P. O., Howard Co.
MRS. WEEMS RIDOUT, 200 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON.
41 Crane St., Belmont.
MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY, 25 Bellevue Ave., Melrose.

MICHIGAN
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT.
1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor.
MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE, 1012 West Main St., Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA
MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, 4331 California Ave., Minneapolis.
MRS. A. E. WALKER, 2103 East 1st St., Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI
MRS. JOHN TRIGG MOSS.
6017 Enright Ave., St. Louis.
MRS. GEORGE EDWARD GEORGE, 4556 Walnut St., Kansas City.

MONTANA
MRS. CHARLES A. BLACKBURN.
804 W. Silver St., Butte.
DR. MARY B. Atwater, 516 Hayes Ave., Helena.

NEBRASKA
MRS. ELRET GRANT DRAKE.
606 N. 6th St., Beatrice.
MRS. FRANK I. RINGER, 935 D St., Lincoln.

NEVADA
MRS. WILL BERNARD HOWE, Hospitallow Terrace, Concord.
MRS. CHARLES WATSON BARRETT, 99 Sullivan St., Clarendon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT, 1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor.
NEW JERSEY
MRS. WILLIAM DUSENBERRY SHERRERD
HIGHLAND AVE., HADDONFIELD.
MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER,
139 GIFFORD AVE., JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. SINGLETON M. ASHENFELTER,
702 BAYARD ST., SILVER CITY.

NEW YORK
MISS STELLA BROADHEAD,
130 S. MAIN ST., JAMESTOWN.
MRS. CHARLES W. NASH,
8 LAFAYETTE ST., ALBANY.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. THEODORE S. MORRISON,
287 PEARSON DRIVE, ASHEVILLE.
MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. GEORGE MORKEL YOUNG,
287 PEARSON DRIVE, ASHEVILLE.
MRS. W. PARKER MERCER,
ELM CITY.

OHIO
MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS,
6719 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND.
MRS. CARL H. CRANE,
VALLEY CITY.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. WALTER D. ELROD,
900 N. GRAND AVE., OKMULGEE.
MRS. CARL H. CRANE,
VALLEY CITY.

OREGON
MRS. P. M. WILKINS,
187 W. 9TH ST., EUGENE.
MRS. WALTER P. BURRELL,
827 HAWTHORN AVE., PORTLAND.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
COOKSBURG.
MRS. R. GRANT DRIESBACH,
LEWISBURG.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2nd,
35 SOUTH ANGELL ST., PROVIDENCE.
MRS. EDITH MAY TILLEY,
P.O. BOX 315, NEWPORT.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. E. WALKER DUVALL,
CHERAW.
MRS. JOHN TRIMMEL SLOAN,
COLUMBIA.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. AMOS E. AYRES,
SIOUX FALLS.
MRS. M. R. HOPKINS,
ABERDEEN.

TENNESSEE
MRS. EDWIN A. PRICE,
2222 W. END AVE., NASHVILLE.

TEXAS
MRS. LIPSCOMB NORVELL,
1628 FRANKLIN ST., BEAUMONT.
MRS. LOUIS J. WORTHAM,
100 PNN ST., FORT WORTH.

UTAH
MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER,
943 E. 1ST SOUT ST., SALT LAKE CITY.
MRS. SETH W. MORRISON,
37 7TH E. ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

VERMONT
MRS. HARRIS R. WATKINS,
BURLINGTON.
MISS JENNIE A. VALENTINE,
BRIDGTON.

VIRGINIA
MRS. ALEXANDRA SERPELL,
902 WESTOVER AVE., NORFOLK.
MRS. ROBERT PIERCE,
NORMANVILLE.

WASHINGTON
MRS. OVERTON GENTRY ELLIS,
811 S. 9TH ST., TACOMA.
MRS. STERLING PRICE KEITHLY,
2624 RUCKER AVE., EVERETT.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. LINN BRANDON,
236 CENTER AVE., WESTON.
MRS. CLARK W. HEAVNER,
BUCKHANNON.

WISCONSIN
MRS. JOHN P. HUME,
539 TERRACE AVE., MILWAUKEE.
MRS. RUDOLPH BEESE HARTMAN,
4001 HIGHLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE.

WYOMING
MRS. EDWARD GILLETTE,
SHERIDAN.
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL,

Honorary Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WM. LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. SARAH T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAPIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MAGAZINE RENEWAL NOTICE
If your Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine subscription expires next month you will find a colored slip pasted on this page.
Make your renewal at once. It may be sent to the local chapter Magazine chairman, or to the Treasurer General. Do this promptly. A tardy reply obliges us to enter your subscription for a later issue of the Magazine.

HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL WORKS
Anyone desiring to secure a list of the Historical and Genealogical Works which are available at our Library should write or call at once. Ask for the N. S. D. A. R. catalogue. Enclose 88 cents to cover cost and postage.
Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

Research Work IN THE LIBRARIES OF
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
SIXTY CENTS AN HOUR
MRS. EUNICE P. PERKINS
617 Keefer Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

VALLEY FORGE
Had you an ancestor at Valley Forge?
If so, send information at once to Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D.D., President of the Valley Forge Historical Society, Valley Forge, Pa., to be used in the new book,

"THE MEN OF VALLEY FORGE"

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE
We have a special department for War and Honor Roll Tablets, to meet all requirements.
Makers of the official bronze markers for graves of Real Daughters and Revolutionary Soldiers.
PAUL E. CABARET & CO.
120-126 Eleventh Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
Illustrated booklet on request.

MRS. WINIFRED S. ALCORN
GENEALOGIES OF NEW ENGLAND FAMILIES
9 AUSTIN STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

PHONE, BRYANT 6568
CABLEGRAM VIROCAM

VIOLA ROOT CAMERON
GENEALOGIST
ARTISTIC STATIONER
ANTIQUES

Member
New York Genealogical
and Biographical Society

Bryant Building
47 West 42nd Street
New York City

When writing advertisers please mention Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.