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COPYRIGHT, 1919, BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
GEORGE WASHINGTON

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN ADHERED TO UP TO THE PRESENT TIME
WASHINGTON'S FOREIGN POLICY

By William E. Borah
United States Senator from Idaho

The Revolutionary Army had been victorious after a long and arduous struggle. The colonies had organized their government after years of disension and chaos. George Washington was President. The whole world looked upon our scheme of a Republic as a passing experiment. The duty now developed upon Washington and his associates to give it dignity, honor and stability and to prove to the world that a Republican form of government could be a success.

It had been apparent to Washington prior to his accepting the Presidency that if we were to succeed and to establish here a Republic and to give permanency to our free institutions we must withhold ourselves from all entangling alliances with Europe and divorce wholly and completely the American system from the European system of statecraft and politics. The necessity of such a course with reference to our foreign policy seemed clear to Washington prior to his becoming President. He had written to Sir Edward Newenham a letter in which he said: “I hope the United States of America will be able to keep disengaged from the labyrinth of European politics and wars.”

Washington was not a provincial. No man had a broader vision, a more cosmopolitan view of affairs than the first President. He was not a provincial, but he was distinctly, inexorably and uncompromisingly an American. He believed that an independent course was indispensable to the success of the American cause and furthermore believed that the greatest service to mankind, to civilization and ultimately to peace would be by establishing here a new system of government wholly disassociated and disconnected from European systems.

After he became President this thought was constantly uppermost in his mind. It is found throughout all
Europe has a set of particular interests, which we have too often entwined with those of the interests of the American republic. In the ordinary intercourse of life, the ordinary obligations of life, our interests may not always be identical. Our situation at this particular point is not identical with that of the old state of things. There we had one object, which was to preserve the peace. Here we have two objects, which are to preserve the peace and to promote our own interests. Here we have two objects, which are to preserve the peace and to promote our own interests. Here we have two objects, which are to preserve the peace and to promote our own interests. Here we have two objects, which are to preserve the peace and to promote our own interests.
his correspondence. It is restated many
times to his friends. The man who
had led the Revolutionary Army to
victory thought the fight was only
half won unless we could make sure
politically of what we had won upon
the field of battle. It was not long
until the test came. The revolution in
France ripened into a conflict between
France and England. We were under
a debt of gratitude to France. We had
lately been in conflict with England.
The American people naturally felt
friendly to France and naturally an
enmity toward England. Hence the
persistent and almost universal demand
that we at once take sides upon the
part of France. In addition to this it
was said that France was struggling to
establish a Republic.

There was no element of ingratitude
in Washington. Looking above and
beyond the immediate strife to the
future of his own country he deter-
mined that America should remain
neutral. It was a part of his policy of
non-entangling alliances with Europe.
It would be interesting to record, if
time or space permitted, the fearful
attacks upon Washington made by
reason of the position which he then
assumed. Perhaps there has never
been a more bitter assault upon a Presi-
dent of the United States than was
made upon Washington by reason of
his declaration of neutrality. But in
the midst of the controversy, at a time
when public opinion seemed to be run-
ning swiftly against him, he wrote to
a friend and in substance said: there is,
after all, a deep and underlying senti-
ment in this country for America and
it will ultimately assert itself. We
need only be prudent in order to pre-
serve our country from the broils and
turmoils of Europe and to justify to
the world the righteousness of our posi-
tion. Washington won out.

When the time came for Washington,
of his own initiative, to retire he issued
his farewell address to the American
people, all in all perhaps the greatest
document concerning political affairs ever
emanating from the leader of a people.
One of the principal subjects covered
was this question of holding ourselves
aloof from European affairs. He said:
"Europe has a set of primary interests
which to us have none or a very remote
relation. Hence she must be engaged
in frequent controversies the causes of
which are essentially foreign to our con-
cerns. Hence it must be unwise in us to
implicate ourselves by artificial ties in
the ordinary vicissitudes of our politics
or the ordinary combinations and col-
lisions of our friendships or enmities."

The wisdom contained in this para-
graph is just as applicable and just as
essential to-day as it was when it was
delivered. It is the statement of one of
those fundamental truths which does
not lose its effect when the day in
which it was uttered has passed. As
President Wilson so well said: "It was
not merely because of passing and
transient circumstances that Washing-
ton said we must keep from entangling
alliances. . . . Those who are
right, those who study their consciences
in determining their policies, those who
hold their honor higher than their advan-
tages, do not need alliances."

Europe has a set of primary inter-
ests to-day which to us have none or a
very remote relation. And she will be
engaged in frequent controversies the
causes of which are essentially foreign
to our concerns. There is quite as
much difference between the European
system and the American system to-day as in the days of Washington. Does the system obtaining in Russia or in the Balkans or in Turkey or in Austria Hungary or in Spain and countless other countries resemble our system any more than at the time Washington spoke?

Again Washington says: "It is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character. . . . There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."

How true it is, as Washington states, that we must pay with a portion of our independence for whatever we accept upon the theory of disinterested favors from another. Washington believed, as we all believe, in peace. But he understood well that one of the surest safeguards of peace for our people is to possess a strong national spirit, a national mind and purpose.

It has sometimes been said that Washington's policy was a policy of isolation and that we have outgrown that in the history of the world. Washington's policy was not necessarily nor essentially a policy of isolation. I have no doubt that had Washington been living he would have taken part in this European war because our national honor was involved and our national rights assailed. No one would have more quickly gone to the defense of those things and I doubt not that he would have temporarily associated himself with those who were fighting a common enemy. But what he advised against were artificial ties and permanent alliances, not isolation necessarily but the unembarrassed, unhindered and untrammeled right of a free and independent nation to decide in every emergency and under all circumstances what it was proper and right for them to do. He would not undertake to bind a free people as to what they should do a quarter of a century hence, he would leave them to determine when the emergency arose what in good conscience or right policy should be done.

I have never entertained a doubt but that Washington's foreign policy was indispensable to the establishment of a republic upon this Western continent. I believe that without it we would have been drawn into European alliances and that we would have been wrecked within a quarter of a century. We never could have survived in our first years the wrecking capacity of the European diplomats. I am equally certain that we could not if we should enter into European alliances survive the wrecking policy of European diplomats in the future. Washington's policy is just as essential and indispensable to the welfare and happiness of freedom and independence, of the success and perpetuity of the American Republic to-day as when it came from the pen of the wisest and most profound statesman of his or any other age.
THE AMERICAN EAGLE AN INDIAN SYMBOL

By Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa)

All nations have emblems or insignia, representing something of their spirit and ideals, and it appears that this custom is of remote origin. In this instance, as in many others, the poetry and mysticism of untutored man has set its impress upon a later and more material age. We find that the civilized nations of to-day still use the original coat-of-arms adopted by their primitive forbears, or a modified form of the same. A few have borrowed the emblem of the native inhabitants of the country which they acquired and upon which they founded their nationality; and among these we should class the United States of America.

The American Eagle is our national emblem, but probably few know that it is also the sacred emblem of the American Indian. I believe this fact to have been universally recognized among the different tribes with their wide variations of language and custom. It is true that other countries have adopted the bird as the symbol of power and fierceness, but ours is not the Imperial Eagle of Russia or Austria; we have the best of reasons and the sanction of ancient traditions native to this soil, for investing it with a higher and a finer meaning.

The true significance of the American emblem is religiously set forth by the wise old men of every Indian tribe throughout our land, and has been handed down through untold generations. The birthplace of the eagle is peculiarly lofty and grand—a cradle facing the elements. His nest is built upon the highest tree in the deepest forest, or on some inaccessible pinnacle of rock. This royal bird is reared in hardship and inured to storm. He views the whole world from his high station and sees the lowness of it all. He fears nothing, for he has learned his lesson from the north wind and the thunder cloud; indeed, he is often represented by the Indian as bearing the lightning in his beak.

His dignity is absolute. His powerful wings bear him afar. He must take life in order to live, yet he does this less frequently than most creatures, for he often fasts for three or four days. He is not wont to intrude or to take what belongs to another hunter.

Perhaps no other race knows the animal creation more intimately or on a higher spiritual plane than the Indian, and this is his
estimate. His eagle symbolizes nobility of spirit, perfect courage, dignity and poise, vision and wisdom. He employs its feathers as the only decoration of honor for distinguished services in peace or war. The feathers cannot be bought or sold. The Siouan nation seems to have maintained a stricter use of the language of feathers than any other tribe with which I am acquainted, and no man in the old days was permitted to wear an eagle’s feather except as it was conferred by his tribesmen in recognition of some honorable deed. The feather might be painted or marked in some way so that any stranger would know at a glance for what it was bestowed. If he wore more than one, their grouping would indicate whether he won them all at one time or on different occasions. It is especially interesting to note that the wearing of an eagle’s feather did not necessarily mean the killing of an enemy. It might represent the rescue of another at great risk to himself, the saving of his band from starvation by success in a difficult scout for game in mid-winter, or the giving of a great feast and conferring all his possessions upon the poor in recognition of a family event, such as
the birth or coming of age of a child. The basic idea was not that of war and destruction, but of self-denying service.

A simple war-bonnet of feathers only, or with the addition of horse-hair tips, indicated leadership, and the highest degree of public service was rewarded by permission to wear the trailing bonnet of many plumes, tipped with horse-hair, ermine-trimmed, or otherwise decorated in symbolic colors and design.

In the Sun Dance, a religious ceremony now obsolete, the Sioux set up a rude cross, with the effigy of the eagle hanging from one arm and that of the buffalo from the other. The latter represented the body, or material good, while the eagle stood for the spirit or higher part of man.

The peace-pipe, eagle, buffalo and thunder ceremonies are among the oldest tribal rites known to America, and most of their significance is now lost to the world or told in a fragmentary way by irresponsible spectators, as the master of ceremonies or priest could never divulge the secrets of his office. The Indian was wont to reverence God in terms of the dumb creation and of the elements, and I cannot but think that the American spirit has been nobly developed under the symbolic guidance of the eagle. I ask for the original and highest interpretation of our national emblem, as standing not for irresponsible power backed with violence, but for clear vision and honorable service.

While I was yet a very small boy, I saw the old eagle ceremony in Montana about 1865, but even then I heard some of the old people say that it had been much modified, although they would not tell the original form. It was a solemn affair which could only be undertaken at some grave crisis in the national life. In that year, the Sioux had begun to realize keenly the danger to themselves of the continued encroachments of the whites, and their eagle ceremony, held upon a lofty butte with impressive forms, was in its essence an act of worship and a prayer for guidance to the Great Mystery. The gestures of the officiating priest and the actions of the live eagle which he had trained to fly to him at call, were interpreted as signs to the assembled people.

The Indian was wont to reverence God in terms of the dumb creation and of the elements, and I cannot but think that the American spirit has been nobly developed under the symbolic guidance of the eagle. I ask for the original and highest interpretation of our national emblem, as standing not for irresponsible power backed with violence, but for clear vision and honorable service.
TAX LIST OF GREENE COUNTY, STATE OF TENNESSEE, FOR THE YEAR 1783

By Louise Wilson Reynolds

The following tax list is perhaps the oldest county tax assessment of the state in existence. The original, like many court records of value to genealogists, has been carelessly misplaced or destroyed and is no longer accessible. With few exceptions the men whose names appear on the list were Revolutionary soldiers and patriots. It is impossible in these short notes to mention but a few of the early families. They may, however, be classed as those residing in Washington County during the Revolutionary War, and those who emigrated to the settlements at the close of hostilities.

Greene County, prior to 1783, was a part of Washington County. In 1783 it contained within its boundaries much of the territory later subdivided into other counties of eastern and middle Tennessee, and western North Carolina. In 1783 there were no settlements between Knoxville and Nashville. In 1785 Adam Meek had built his cabin farthest westward, but civilization had not reached the present Knox Co. border.

The settlers of Greene County were known as the "Nollichucky Settlers." Many of them had settled on the "Brown purchase"—land bought from the Indians by Jacob Brown. Jacob Brown was a major in the Revolution. He was born in South Carolina, and died in Tennessee in 1785. Among his descendants was the late Governor Aaron Brown, of Tennessee.

The Nollichucky settlers were famous as riflemen. A company under Captain Robert Sevier ranged the frontier intimidating the Indians and tarring and feathering any Tory who ventured within the "settlements." Captain Sevier was killed at the Battle of Kings Mountain, and his sharpshooters were sent to help defend the frontier of South Carolina from Cornwallis.

In answer to the often asked query, "Who fought at Kings Mountain?" it may be stated that every able-bodied man who was at that time in Washington County, which included Greene County, accompanied the Kings Mountain expedition. The frontier was left defenseless except for the women and children. Colonel Sevier returning in haste to their aid, met and defeated the Indians at Boyd's Creek.

Many of the Washington County men were regularly enlisted with the North Carolina Continental Line or with the Virginia Militia; many had participated in the Georgia Campaign,
and had fought under Sumter and Marion in South Carolina. Many of the younger men under Shelby and Sevier refused to return home after the victory of Kings Mountain, but joined General Greene, and were present at the “Surrender of Yorktown.” Among the latter was Captain, later Colonel, Samuel Wear. The Wear family came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Wear was a border hero; he is said to have killed six Indians single-handed on an expedition against the Chickamauga Indians. He moved from Greene County to Sevier County and was one of the first Tennessee Representatives.

About 1782 a number of families from Pennsylvania emigrated to Greene County. Among these were the Galbreaths, Rankins, Magills, Delaneys, Wilsons, Moores and McClungs. These were mostly Presbyterian families, and were related by marriage. The men had served in the Pennsylvania Line, some of them in the “Ranging Companies,” and had perhaps been with Christian on his expedition against the Cherokees in 1777. The late Colonel Roosevelt in his “Winning of the West” mistakes the route taken by this army; the route lay near the present Greene and Cock Counties border.

Early land grants are spoken of as “lying near the Christian Warpath.” Among the families residing in this section were the Nelsons, Vances, Crosbys, Inmans, Casteels, Pates, Jones and Conways.

The first pioneers in Greene County settled on Hollys Creek, Sinking Creek, and Stony Creek, and the Limestone Branch near the Washington County line. Among these were the Gillespies, Crocketts (father and uncle of David Crockett), Henry Ernest, whose son, Felix, is said to have been standard-bearer at Kings Mountain, Francis Hughes, Nathan Davis, Asa Rawlings and Colonel Daniel Kenedy, first clerk of the court, and Amos Byrd, son of the haughty aristocrat of “Westover” Manor in Virginia.

In 1783 North Carolina by an Act of the Assembly ordered land to be surveyed in the unsettled portions of Greene County for the benefit of soldiers who had served in the North Carolina Continental Line. Unfortunately there was no way to determine who received the subsequent grants for Revolutionary service. The so-called “Frontier Colonels,” as termed by Colonel Roosevelt, seem to have been treated with generosity by North Carolina. James Hubbard, whose murder of the Cherokee Chief, “Old Cornassel,” brought on an Indian war, received two thousand acres on the Tennessee River. General Nathaniel Greene, for whom the county was named, received twenty-five thousand acres. There is a tradition that he was making preparations to locate on this grant at the time of his death. Major David Wilson, for whom Wilson County was named, received two thousand acres on the Duck River. David Kerr, the crippled spy, who did such active service as a scout at Kings Mountain, received seventy thousand acres in the present White County.

There was quite a sprinkling of Maryland families among the early settlers. The Howards Weltys, De Witts, Hills and Gists were from Maryland.

Following the Revolution a number of men who served under Colonel
Campbell in Washington County, Virginia, moved into Greene County. Among the latter were Colonel Arthur Campbell, the Craigs, Blackburns, sons of William Blackburn, who was killed at Kings Mountain, and the Edmondstons.

The Beards, Armstong, Francis Ramsay, Charles McClung, Meeks, and others on the tax list of 1783 were among this number, who shortly afterwards settled near White's Fort, the present city of Knoxville.

Among the men whose descendants have attained prominence may be mentioned Isaac Taylor, Henry Conway, John Crockett, Major Temple, Isaac Barton, Shadrack Inman and John McAdoo—sometimes spelled McAdou or McAdow. There were three early Inmans, Shadrack, Meshac and Abednego, sons, perhaps, of the heroic Shadrack Inman who sacrificed his life in the ambush of Thickety Fort in North Carolina.

John McAdoo and McAdoo, Junior, resided on a grant of ninety-five acres in Washington County. Later John McAdoo received a larger grant, probably as payment for Revolutionary service, near Mossy Creek in the present county of Jefferson.

Among the early North Carolina families were the Loves, Whites, Alexanders, Balches and Vances. The Rev. Hezekiah Balch was one of the earliest and ablest ministers and educators. He was a graduate of Princeton and a signer of the Mecklenburg "Declaration of Independence." A daughter of Hezekiah Balch married Robert Wylie, a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first merchants in the county. The inventory of his stock includes knee-buckles, snuff-boxes, pleasure chairs and raccoon skins. The personal estate brought eleven thousand dollars, which was quite a goodly sum at that date on the frontier.

The earliest will on record is that of Robert Gamble. The executors were Major Temple and Samuel Bogle. The latter lived to be ninety years of age, and many of his reminiscences of early Tennessee history form the basis of narratives found in Ramsay's "Annals of Tennessee."

Frederick De Witt, Isaac Taylor, Thomas Love, James Galbraith, James Dinwiddie and Colonel Daniel Kenedy are some of the early deaths recorded. Among the first benedicts were Abner Lee, Samuel Edmondston, John Chestnut, Evan Jones, Archibald Alexander, William Wilson, Christopher Hoover, Nathaniel Hood, James McGee, William King, John Hinds, David Campbell, William Sidwell, Alexander Blackburn, Joseph St. John, Alexander Montgomery, John Gist, Mathew Sample and Thomas Temple.

The Keykendall family was one of the earliest and most numerous. One brother fell at Kings Mountain, and the family of another, supposed to be Matthew of the tax-list, was exterminated by the Indians. The place the tragedy occurred is still pointed out by old citizens, and is known as "The Burnt Cabin Site."

Still another massacre was that of the family of William Casteel. This is depicted in history as one of the most horrible in frontier annals.

Many of the early families had one or more members to hold the lands still disputed but given by treaty to North Carolina. Colonel Daniel Kenedy had three sons killed by the Indians; a fourth taken captive was adopted into
HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers
Member New England Historic-Genealogical Society, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution

ALL Massachusetts turnpike companies were required to report the cost of construction, earnings and expenses of their roads to the secretary of state, and although few complied with the order we have enough records to show that the amount of money invested in toll roads was exceedingly large.

Considering only the corporations whose bridges were not the heavier part of the cost we find that thirty-two companies, owning five hundred ninety-three and one-half miles of roads, reported their investments as a total of $1,230,823. We have outside information that three others expended $578,200. Taking the companies which failed to report their first costs and placing an estimate on each according to the return for a similar road we find it probable that $570,977 more was invested, making a total for Massachusetts of $2,380,000. As the population of the entire state in 1830, when turnpikes were at
NORFOLK AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE
"DIPPING INTO THE VALLEY AND THEN RISING OVER SUCCESSIVE HILLS"
their prime, was 610,408 it is seen that the turnpike investment was in the proportion of about $3.90 per capita. When it is considered that this investment provided only the road, with a few gates and toll houses which seldom cost a thousand dollars a piece, and that the rolling stock and motive equipment was a further matter for individual investment, it is seen that the per capita amount tied up in the turnpike utilities did not compare poorly with the later capital placed in railroads, a comment which applies equally to all other states.

Commencing with the first road in Massachusetts in 1796 each and every one was a financial disappointment, a fact well known at the time and yet more roads were built as the years passed on. It can be conceived that propositions to connect such cities as Boston and Providence, Worcester, Hartford, Salem and Newburyport may have seemed to stand in a separate class and to hold hopes of remunerative business, but what encouragement could have been seen for roads in the rural districts connecting the small towns? The conclusion is forced upon us that the larger part of the turnpikes were built in the hope of benefiting the towns and the local business done in them. Such benefits accrued in large measure and much of the prosperity which encouraged the railroads was hastened by the often misjudged and hated toll roads.

Would it not be fitting to seek out the location of the old turnpikes and record by suitable inscriptions their old corporate names?

The turnpikes of Massachusetts may be divided into two groups, the first, and by far the larger, including the roads leading directly to Boston; and the second, found in the southwest corner of the state, comprising the roads which connected Springfield and Hartford with Albany and nearby Hudson River towns. Only two roads fail to lend themselves to this grouping; one which crossed the town of Douglass and Sutton on the way from Oxford to Providence, and another which led directly south from Athol on the shortest line to Norwich.

The first Massachusetts turnpike was incorporated in 1796 and was designed to improve the route between Boston and New York. It was the early custom to designate the companies like regiments going to war and hence the first company was entitled "The First Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation," and with two omissions, we had the "Second; Third," etc., up to the "Sixteenth" after which more distinctive names were adopted.

Through travellers between Boston and New York, at the close of the Revolution, had their choice of three routes, one along the shore of Long Island Sound, the "Middle" following a more nearly direct line, and the "Northern Route" through Worcester and Springfield. It is interesting to note that each of these routes was in turn improved by turnpike corporations and later succeeded by important railroad lines. The "Northern Route" led through Palmer, Western (now Warren) and Wilbraham and was described by the petitioners for a turnpike charter as "circuitous, rocky and mountainous, and there is much travelling over the same," and they further averred that "the expense of straightening, making, and repairing an highway through those towns, so that the same may be
safe and convenient for travellers with horses and carriages, would be much greater than ought to be required of the said towns under their present circumstances."

The foregoing is an accurate summary of the conditions from which the turnpikes grew: the roads were bad and the towns too poor to repair them, hence the necessary work was done by private capital.

According to Temple’s “History of Palmer,” the “First” turnpike passed “through Palmer Old Centre, and kept on the northerly side of the river eastward; and was the leading thoroughfare for long travel between Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New York for many years.”

In 1800 Thomas Dwight, one of the incorporators, wrote that the financial expectations had not been realized and in 1819 the company secured a release from a portion of its obligations. How long tolls were collected over the remainder of the road the author has been unable to learn.

An interesting series of turnpikes was that which anticipated the present Fitchburg Division and Hoosac Tunnel Route of the Boston and Maine Railroad. A toll bridge known as the “West Boston Bridge” extended from Boston to Cambridge where now the cars of the Cambridge Subway get their only glimpse of daylight, and from its westerly end the Cambridge and Concord Turnpike extended to Concord. There the burden was assumed by the Union Turnpike over which the traveller pursued his way as far as Leominster. From Leominster to Greenfield toll was paid to the “Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation” which built and operated more miles of road than any other Massachusetts company. The region between Greenfield and Charlemont was allotted to the “Fourteenth Massachusetts” which undertook to build about twenty-four miles of road but contented itself with the six between Greenfield and Shelburne. Over the mountain now pierced by the Hoosac Tunnel, the “Second Massachusetts” wound its way and westerly from North Adams to the New York line was the territory of the Williamstown Turnpike.

The West Boston Bridge was built about 1792 and received tolls until 1858. Its history is noteworthy from the efforts of a suffering public to rid itself of the burden of toll paying. The municipalities being unable to purchase the bridge, a number of citizens organized a “Free Bridge Company,” bought the bridge, and for many years sought to reach a satisfactory mean at which they could sell, and the towns purchase, their holdings, finally paying a substantial cash sum to get out of their embarrassment.

The Cambridge and Concord Turnpike was the origin of the present Cambridge streets known as Broadway and Concord Avenue. The latter street is extended in a remarkably straight line through Belmont, Waltham and Lexington, to Concord with a detour in Belmont which was built after the direct route over Wellington Hill was found too steep for travel. The company was incorporated in 1803 and had its road west of Cambridge Common completed in 1806, but the extension to West Boston Bridge was some years longer in construction. No tolls were allowed on that section so it is not surprising that courage to build was lacking.

One idea obsessed the minds of all
turnpike promoters and that was to build in as straight a line as possible regardless of grades or communities along the way. The Cambridge and Concord suffered more from this delusion than any other that has been noted. In three places the direct line was carried over hills so steep that relocation of the road was necessary to permit horses to pull their loads, and the village of Lexington, a centering point for much travel from New Hampshire, was left but two miles to the north. In another place several weeks' work across a treacherous swamp disappeared in a single night causing the insertion of a humorous "Lost" advertisement in the next issue of a local paper. The road became free in 1829.

The Union Turnpike was incorporated in 1804 and the road was completed in 1808. It commenced at the corner of Elm and Main Streets in Concord and followed Elm Street, along the northerly wall of the reformatory, and straight through Harvard Village to the Nashua River which it crossed on a bridge of which all trace has long since disappeared. Then passing the Lancaster almshouse it continued straight to Leominster where it joined the road of the "Fifth Massachusetts."

In 1818 the Nashua River overflowed in a serious freshet and washed away nearly all its bridges. The turnpike bridge went with the others and the company, having had very poor success, was unequal to the task of replacing it. When the county completed a new bridge but a mile further up stream the corporation secured an amendment to its charter by which it was allowed
to abandon a portion of its road and build sections to connect with the new bridge.

The section of the original turnpike which was thus cut out measured about two and one-half miles and extended from the corner of the roads a mile west of Harvard village, to the corner of the roads at the Lancaster almshouse. Of this section only about a half mile exists to-day as a public road. But the old turnpike, abandoned ninety-nine years ago, can still be traced by an observant investigator down the slope of Prospect Hill, across the broad valley of the Nashua through the military reservation of Camp Devens, and up the hill on the westerly side.

The Union as a whole was well laid out but it suffered from its connection with the Cambridge and Concord whose grades were notorious. The two turnpikes were not really needed for through travel as excellent public roads had long existed through Stow and Sudbury to Boston, and most travellers continued to go that way. So the Union also gave up its rights and had its road made free in 1829.

The Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike was projected in Greenfield which had previously been accessible only by way of the Connecticut River, and the construction of the road opened a direct line to the eastern part of the state. Starting in Greenfield the road had its western terminus at the tavern of Calvin Munn which stood on the site of the Mansion House of to-day. Thence it followed Highland Avenue by Highland Park to Montague City Bridge and passed south of Turners Falls to Millers Falls where it crossed the Millers River and followed along its northernly bank substantially on the line of the present state highway to Fitchburg, and thence to Leominster. This company was incorporated in 1799 and the road became free in 1832.

The road of the Fourteenth Massachusetts extended from the end of the Fifth in Greenfield, westwardly over Main Street to Punch Brook. Then in a little less than three miles the old turnpike climbed seven hundred feet, by a devious course, bristling with overhanging rocks, and plunging deeply through ledge cuts. After much solicitation by the local people this road was rebuilt as a state highway about 1910.

After the opening, by the Massachusetts Highway Commission, of the Mohawk Trail a rush by enthusiastic motor tourists began and the trip soon became one of the most popular in the state. As of old the route from the west led over the line of the old Fourteenth Massachusetts and those bound for the Mohawk Trail found themselves obliged to climb the steep grades over Shelburne Mountain. As some of these grades ran as steep as eleven per cent. and severely taxed the power of all makes of automobiles much complaint of that route was heard so that the
commission's engineers began, in 1916, the survey for a new road which, by passing a longer distance on the northerly side, would reduce the grades to a maximum of six per cent.

As already stated a gap in the turnpike series existed from Shelburne, where the Fourteenth gave up the struggle, to the western edge of Charlemont where the Second began. This was due to the inability of the Fourteenth to raise the money needed for the heavy work over the rough country. Had they abandoned the straight line idea and followed down the Connecticut and up the Deerfield Rivers a much better road could have been built and enough cheaper to justify building the whole length.

The Second Massachusetts Turnpike was a notable piece of construction, following, as it did, closely on the route later taken by the Hoosac Tunnel but many hundreds of feet higher. This route over Hoosac, or Florida Mountain followed approximately the line of the old Mohawk Trail, over which those dusky warriors proceeded in 1664 on their terrifying raid which resulted in the extermination of the Pocumtuck tribe, which lived in the Connecticut valley. In 1914 the Massachusetts Highway Commission completed the construction of a state highway over nearly the same line and the route originally blazed in savage vengeance and hatred, has now become one of the most popular and beautiful roads of the country. At the highest point, where the road crosses the backbone of the old Bay State, and for two miles easterly from it, the new state highway is on the line of the old Second Massachusetts Turnpike. The Second enjoyed corporate life from 1797 to 1833. Its westerly end was in North Adams and there the Williamstown took the duty.

The Williamstown Turnpike Corporation was formed between the Third and the Fifth but evidently declined to be known as the Fourth and a break is seen in the sequence of numbers consequently.

This turnpike connected at the New York line with the Eastern Turnpike of that state but it does not seem that the combination invited much stage travel. The Boston to Albany stages came as far as Williamstown Centre but turned southerly there and ran the length of the town of Hancock before turning to the west again.

The Salem and the Newburyport Turnpikes are too well known to call for extensive comment but an explanation of the well-known straightness of the Newburyport is found

Courtesy of the United States National Museum

AMERICAN INDIAN TRAVOS
USED BY THEM OVER THE OLD TRAILS
in the charter which required it to be built “as nearly in a straight line as practicable” from the head of State Street in Newburyport to Chelsea Bridge. It was built southerly as far as Cliftondale on such a line, but a deflection occurred there as permission had been obtained to terminate at Malden Bridge instead of Chelsea. Previous to the opening of the turnpike travellers were obliged to leave Portsmouth at half past two in the morning if they wanted to see Boston the same day, but with turnpike improvement the time was much reduced. The Newburyport Turnpike was doomed from the start by its disregard of hills and it never paid more than a small percentage on the investment.

The Salem Turnpike came nearer to being a financial success than any other in Massachusetts, but success in this case must be limited to the earnings for several years, as the total investment was ultimately lost. From the beginning until the advent of the Eastern Railroad the turnpike paid annual dividends averaging between 5 and 6 per cent. The road extended from City Square in Charlestown, along the Navy Yard, through Chelsea, Revere and Lynn, terminating at the end of Highland Avenue in Salem.
June 1, 1813, was the day on which this turnpike did the greatest day's business in its history. This was the day of the famous sea fight between the Chesapeake and Shannon off Salem Bay, and one hundred and twenty stages passed over the turnpike that day filled with passengers eager to witness the combat from the commanding hill tops of Salem.

Salemites of years ago used to tell gleefully of one of their number who, journeying homewards late one stormy winter evening along the turnpike, was suddenly confronted by a burly figure with arm extended threateningly. Anticipating the highwayman's demand the traveller hastily threw his watch and purse at the feet of his antagonist and fled. Returning next day with reinforcements his valuables were found in the horse trough at the foot of the pump which still stood there with arm extended threateningly.

The most important turnpike in Massachusetts was the Norfolk and Bristol by which name the road to Providence was called. Originally it was built from Dedham Court House to Pawtucket Bridge which then touched Massachusetts at its easterly end. This road, too, was laid out too straight and throughout its operation suffered from competition with the old road through Walpole Centre, Wrentham and Plainville. An extension was allowed by which the road was built from Dedham into Roxbury as far as the present corner of Washington and Bartlett Streets. Except for a short section in Dedham the turnpike is known to-day as Washington Street to the Rhode Island line beyond which it is called Broadway. In Dedham the line of the turnpike did not follow the present Washington Street throughout, but left it at Memorial Square and followed High and Court Streets into Washington again. The old road to-day passes through Forest Hills, Dedham, Norwood, East and South Walpole and North Attleborough. It is easily identified on the map by its straight course.

At South Walpole stood two famous old taverns which enjoyed a wide reputation for the dinners they served. Polly's on one side and Dolly's on the other vied with each other so fiercely that arbitration became necessary and it was finally arranged that all travellers should stop at the tavern on the right, which gave all the south-
NORFOLK AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE
THE TWO TAVERNS IN SOUTH WALPOLE
bound patronage to Polly and the north-bound to Dolly.

Much of the road to-day is an important busy thoroughfare but the portion between South Walpole and North Attleborough is an almost forgotten path through the woods.

Down in Foxborough, near the Wrentham line, the old turnpike intersected the ancient "Cape Road," which led from Wrentham and points beyond through Foxborough village and on to Plymouth and Cape Cod. The crossing occurred at the summit of a high hill known since early days as "Shackstand Hill," and this location on two important lines of travel logically determined the site of the old Shackstand Tavern, which under the famous management of "Pennyroyal" Cobb flourished through the turnpike days. About a mile southwest the turnpike curved slightly at the summit of "Turner Hill" and the traveller was thrilled by the sight of the long straight stretch of road, dipping into the valley and then rising over successive hills until it finally disappeared over the horizon.

But one traveller back in the early days before railroads had simplified the transportation problem, felt no thrills over the inspiring scene, for he was driving a jaded team, hauling a heavy load over the soft road and through the mud of early spring. Ephraim Jewett held the contract to haul from Providence to Boston, a newly coined issue of silver dollars, packed in kegs, consigned from the United States Mint to various banks in Boston, and he had struggled with his duty and urged his weary horses for many miles until, late in the evening, tired horse flesh could do no more, and the valuable cargo came to a stop on the steep grade of "Turner Hill," "oozy" and deep with mud from the spring thaw. Despite the desperate efforts of the driver who thus found himself stalled at night in a lonely part of the road, the horses were unable to advance so much as another inch and finally in despair Ephraim took himself and the horses to the "comfort for man and beast" offered by the Shackstand Tavern.

No worry oppressed his sleep and he arose the next morning sufficiently refreshed to extricate his wagon and resume his journey, with the cargo undiminished by thieving hands.

The opening of the Boston and Providence Railroad in June, 1835, proved the death blow of the turnpike. In 1843 the corporation abandoned all of the road south of Dedham and the balance was given up in 1857.

Important as this road was and great as was the business over it it never proved a very profitable investment, less than two per cent. per annum being averaged for dividends during the height of its season.

The earlier road required ten hours of the stages which passed from Boston to Providence. On the turnpike the record time was probably about four hours and fifty minutes, which to the editor of the Providence Gazette seemed fast enough for he recommended anyone desiring faster transportation to "send to Kentucky for a streak of greased lightning."

Another notable turnpike was the Worcester which was built in 1806-1807 and which continued to yield toll until 1841. This road extended from the present Dudley Street Station of the Boston Elevated Railway through Brookline Village, Newton Upper Falls, to the narrow part of Lake Cochituate,
thence through Framingham and in a direct line to the narrowest part of Lake Quinsigamond, and thence to the court house in Worcester.

The portion between Dudley Street Station and Brookline Village was an ancient highway having been formally laid out as a public road in 1662, but nevertheless the corporation was allowed to take it as a part of the turnpike and to collect tolls on it. It was ever a burden to the company as well as a source of public irritation, but not until the opening of Brookline Avenue by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation in 1826 was the corporation released from its obligations thereon.

Unlike the Norfolk and Bristol the Worcester gave up the struggle four and a half years before the advent of the competing railroad, but not until 1841 did it secure a complete release from all portions of its obligations.

In all one hundred and eight corporations were formed in Massachusetts to build turnpikes of which sixty realized their ambitions. It is, of course, impossible to mention them all in the brief space of this article, but it is hoped that enough has been shown to call attention to the value of those old utilities, to the danger of their being completely forgotten, and to the desirability of perpetuating their records.

Although some form of wagon or cart was in use in very early days no marked improvement in its form or construction was effected until the day of the turnpike, when a greater demand for wheeled conveyances arose.

The earliest form of vehicle of which we have evidence is the sledge which
is pictured in ancient Egyptian painting found in the Temple of Luxor in Thebes. As practically no region possessed any roads, it was only in countries of flat wastes and level plains that wheels could be used, but such as were in use to the end of Roman rule were almost entirely confined to war chariots.

Of unknown antiquity was the "travos" of the American Indian, a form of vehicle which followed the trails from which the turnpikes grew. Stages first appeared on English roads about 1640 but their use increased very slowly until 1734 by which time England was pretty well supplied with such utilities. Sir Walter Scott has given us a description of those stages which justifies our assertion that no marked improvement was made in wheeled vehicles until the days of the turnpikes, which in England commenced about 1760.

"The vehicles themselves varied in shape. Sometimes they were like a distiller's vat; sometimes flattened and being equally balanced between the immense front and back springs; in other instances they resembled a violoncello case."

In the United States the hard times which followed the Revolution made simplicity a virtue and the luxury of a carriage was not suited to the democratic habits which then prevailed. All parts of the largest towns were within walking distance of each other and there was but little occasion to visit neighboring places. Down to 1800 practically all the travelling was done on horseback. But as the country grew prosperous a demand arose for vehicles
for business, pleasure and travel, and ere long the turnpikes were dotted with the great white tops of the Conestoga wagons among which rapidly alternated the swift stage coaches, while the doctor in his "one horse chaise" was met in every town.

The chaise was early in great demand and until 1840 it seemed that nothing could ever supplant it in popular favor. The earlier forms had enormously high wheels and the tops were stationary, being supported on iron posts.

**Curtains of painted canvas or leather covered the sides and back, and the vehicle was often unprovided with dasher or apron. In later years they were provided with folding tops which, with the dasher and cushioned seats, made it a carriage of luxury.**

The splendid Conestoga wagons were developed in Pennsylvania by topographical conditions, by the soft soil, by trade requirements, and by native wit. They were the highest type of a commodious freight carrier by horse power that this, or any other country, has ever known. They were known as Conestoga wagons from the vicinity in which they were first in common use, we are told by Alice Morse Earle in "Stage Coach and Tavern Days."

These wagons had a boat-shaped body with curved bottom which fitted them specially for mountain use, for in them freight remained firmly in place at whatever angle the body might be. The wheels had tires often a foot broad. The wagon bodies were arched over with six or eight bows of which the middle ones were the lowest, and these were covered with a strong, pure white, hempen cover, corded down strongly at the sides and ends. These wagons could be loaded up to the top of the bows which was the object attained by having them high at the ends. Four to six tons was the usual load for such a vehicle. These were the freight cars of the first half of the nineteenth century and in them was carried all the land borne freight of pre-railroad days.

That stages down to 1800 had few modern comforts and had advanced but little from primitive forms we learn from
Thomas Twining who thus described the vehicle in which he came from Philadelphia to Baltimore in 1795:

"The vehicle was a long car with four benches. Three of these in the interior held nine passengers and a tenth passenger was seated by the side of the driver on the front bench. A light roof was supported by eight slender pillars, four on each side. Three large leather curtains suspended to the roof, one at each side and one behind, were rolled up or lowered at the pleasure of the passengers. There was no space nor place for luggage, each person being expected to stow his things as he could under his seat or legs. The entrance was in front over the driver's bench. Of course, the three passengers on the back seat were obliged to crawl across all the other benches to get to their places. There were no backs to the bench to support and relieve us during a rough and fatiguing journey over a newly and ill-made road."

Early in the turnpike era such primitive coaches were superseded by the egg-shaped coach which is the form commonly pictured on the old stage coach bills. In this type the body was hung in leather braces high above the wheels in order to clear the connection between the front and rear axles. The base of the body and roof curved symmetrically forming an oval from which the resemblance to an egg was fancied, while the boot for luggage on the rear was enclosed by curtains which made a tangent to the roof curve and fell behind the rear wheels. Such were the stages during the teens and twenties of the nineteenth century. With the easy entrance and exit by means of a side door, the easy motion due to the leather hangers, and the three large windows by which the entire upper half of the side was open to daylight, such a vehicle must have seemed the climax of luxurious travelling.

The well-known Concord coach was introduced about 1828 by Lewis Downing who, about fifteen years earlier, had founded the now well-known house of Abbott Downing Company in Concord, N. H. It seems as if the full measure of success was attained in the original design of these coaches for hardly an improvement has been made in them since their first appearance, and those in use today are practically built on the same lines as were those of ninety years ago.

The Concord coach at once leaped into popularity both on account of its excellence in workmanship and from its ease in riding, and wherever such vehicles are needed today may be found still in service. They are too well known to need describing. In building our first railroad cars nothing better was thought of so Concord coach bodies, on railway trucks, followed the first locomotive over the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad in 1831.

(To be continued)
ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS*
Made by Saint Memin in 1796-1810
By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

The profile engravings of eminent Americans by the French artist, Charles Balthazar Julien Fevre de Saint Memin, gain steadily in interest with the passing years. It was a notable galaxy of men and women who sat for the young French exile during his stay in the United States and their descendants are commencing to realize that a Saint Memin "portrait" has a rare value aside from its unique artistic merit.

Saint Memin did not charge much, according to present-day standards, for "a likeness in chalk on pink-tinted paper, a smaller plate engraving of the same likeness and twelve impressions," only $25, according to a bill rendered by him to a President of the United States; but if we estimate a dollar as valued in 1796, that same charge of $25 assumes large proportions, and thus only those who were well-to-do were able to have portraits made by Saint Memin.

Two brothers of renown during the Jefferson and Madison administrations who sat for Saint Memin were General Samuel Smith and Secretary Robert Smith of Baltimore, uncles of the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson who married Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

Both Samuel and his brother Robert were born in Carlisle, Pa.; their father, John, a native of Strabane, Ireland, removed to Baltimore, Maryland, about 1759, where he was for many years a prosperous and well known merchant. Samuel Smith spent five years in his father's counting house attaining a commercial education, and sailed for France in 1772 in one of his father's vessels. He traveled extensively in Europe, and on returning to this country just after the battle of Lexington, he offered his services to Maryland. He was appointed, in 1776, captain of the 6th company of Col. Wm. Smallwood's regiment of the Maryland line. General Smith's career in the Revolutionary War was a notable one, and for his heroic defense of Fort Mifflin Congress voted him thanks and a sword. After the establishment of peace General Smith held many public offices; he was a member of the United States Senate from 1803 to 1815, and

*Back numbers of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE containing the Saint Memin series can be purchased from the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
from 1822 to 1833. Under President Jefferson he served without compensation as Secretary of the Navy in 1801. In the war of 1812 he held the rank of major general of the State troops in defence of Baltimore.

In his eighty-third year (August, 1835) General Smith was called on by a committee of fellow citizens of Baltimore to disperse a mob which had gained control of the city. General Smith promptly organized a meeting in the Park at which several of the company proposed some resolutions be adopted and read to the mob.

"Resolutions?" remarked the gallant old general in a firm voice. "I'll tell you what kind of resolutions suited a mob during the Revolutionary War. They were powder and ball. These are the kind we now want."

Smith's "resolutions" were unanimously adopted, the mob dispersed, and Smith, elected mayor of the city, served until 1838. He died in Baltimore on April 22, 1839. His wife was Margaret Spear, eldest daughter of William Spear, and their son, John Spear Smith, was a prominent citizen of Baltimore.

It is highly probable that Saint Memin made a portrait of Mrs. Samuel Smith, but it is not included in his own collection, now owned by the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, from which these engravings are reproduced.

There are, however, in this collection portraits of General Smith's brother Robert, and the latter's wife, Margaret, daughter of William Smith of Baltimore, a delegate to the Continental Congress. Robert Smith was born in Carlisle, Pa., in November, 1757, and died in Baltimore on November 26, 1842. He was present at the Battle of the Brandywine as a volunteer; he later studied law and practised in Baltimore.

Among the public offices held by him was that of Secretary of the Navy from January 26, 1802, until 1805. During that time the Congress voted in favor of a smaller navy and Secretary Smith was directed to reduce the naval forces of the United States. Not, however, sharing the Congress' narrow view, Secretary Smith proved himself equal to the occasion by immediately dispatching our finest warships to the Mediterranean in preparation for the war with Tripoli, then counted the warships left in home waters and gravely reported that number only to Congress as comprising the "reduced" United States naval forces.

Robert Smith also served his country as United States Attorney General from March until December, 1805, and was Secretary of State from March 6, 1809, to November 25, 1811.

Saint Memin visited Richmond and Norfolk, Va., in 1808 and among the prominent Virginians who sat for him was Col. John Mayo, grandson of William Mayo, born in England about 1685 and who was famous for his engineering skill. Colonel John Mayo built a bridge below the falls of the James River at his own expense. During the War of 1812 he served with great gallantry. His wife was Abigail De Hart, daughter of John De Hart of Elizabeth-town, and their eldest daughter, Maria Mayo, became the wife of General Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

Another Virginian to sit for Saint Memin was John Minor, third of that name, who was born at Topping Castle in Caroline County, in 1761, and is buried with his wife in the old Masonic graveyard in Fredericksburg, Va.
Minor entered the Revolutionary army when a boy and at the end of the war studied law. In 1790 he married Mary Berkeley, daughter of Landon Carter Berkeley, of Airwell, in Hanover County. She died a few months after their marriage, and in 1793 he married her cousin, Lucy Landon Carter, daughter of Landon Carter, of Cleve, King George County, and his wife, Mildred Washington Willis, of Willis Hill, Fredericksburg. She was the daughter of Mildred Washington, the aunt of General Washington, who, as the Widow Gregory, married Harry Willis, of Fredericksburg.

In 1812 upon the breaking out of the war with England, Mr. Minor was made a general in the Virginia line. Upon the close of hostilities he returned to his extensive law practice. William Wirt, a close friend, wrote of General Minor: "There never was a more finished and engaging gentleman nor one of a more warm, honest, and affectionate heart. He was as brave a man and as true a patriot as ever lived." (Virginia Magazine, Vol. X).

Saint Memin's portrait of General Lewis R. Morris of Vermont bears the words: "St. Memin, No. 35 South 3d St., Philadelphia," engraved under the likeness which was probably made in the year 1798-1799, when General Morris represented Vermont in Congress. Hubbard and Dartt in their "History of the Town of Springfield, Vt.," give an interesting account of Morris' career, from which the following extracts are taken:

Chief Justice Richard Morris was before the Revolution a Judge of Ad- miralty, as were his father and grandfather before him. As Chief Justice he held court at Westminster when Vermont was under New York rule. He was one of the original proprietors in the Confirmation Charter of the town of Springfield. He married Sarah Ludlow, and their son, Lewis R. Morris, born November 2, 1760, is the subject of this sketch. He was prepared for college, but quitted his studies at seventeen years to join a company in New York City upon the outbreak of the Revolution. He was on the staff of General Schuyler, of General Clinton and General Van Rensselaer. In 1777, by order of General Schuyler, he led a force of troops from Schenectady through the wilderness to the relief of Ida Castle (now the city of Utica), then surrounded by a large force of British troops and Indians; reaching there just in time to save the inmates from massacre. General Morris saw Jennie McCrea only a few hours before she was massacred by the Indians, a tragedy which excited horror and indignation everywhere.

In 1807 General Morris and his wife and daughter Sarah went to Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, and spent a year in the woods. They lived in a log shanty and made a clearing in what is now the village of Ox Bow in the town of Antwerp, and enjoyed rustic life. Morris entertained distinguished company there, among others his uncle Gouverneur; the latter having lost a leg could not ride horseback, and no carriage roads existing, the distinguished statesman and United States Minister to France was drawn through the woods and over the rough ground on an ox sled.

The exact date of General Morris' settlement in Springfield, Vt., is not known; he is mentioned in the town records as early as December 19, 1785.
He was a member from Springfield in the General Assembly and Speaker of the House from 1795 to 1797; clerk of the House in 1790-1791; secretary and member of the Constitutional Convention in 1793; representative from Vermont in Congress from May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1803; United States Marshall from 1791-1797. In January, 1791, he was appointed one of the commissioners to confer with Congress with respect to the admission of Vermont to the Union. From 1781 to 1783 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Chancellor Livingstone. In 1811 he was appointed major general of the First Division of Militia, which office he resigned in 1817.

General Morris was three times married; his first wife was Miss Dwight of Northampton, Mass. There was one daughter, Louisa M., who married July 28, 1807, John S. Edwards of Connecticut, and moved to Warren, Ohio. General Morris' second wife was Theodosia, daughter of Rev. Bulkley and Martha (Pomeroy) Olcott, of Charlestown, N. H. She died February 16, 1800, leaving one child, Lewis O., who was born in 1796 and died in Boston, October 14, 1818.

The third wife was Ellen, daughter of Lieutenant Governor Jonathan and Levinah (Swan) Hunt of Vernon. There were five children by this marriage: Richard H., born May 16, 1803 (U. S. Navy); Sarah Ludlow, born March 23, 1806; married Rev. Edward Ballard of Pittsfield, Mass.; Gouverneur, born in 1809 and resided in Monroe, Mich.; James H., born in 18—, lived in Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Robert, the youngest son, was born in 1814 and died May 2, 1834.

General Morris died October 29, 1825, aged 65 years; his widow died August 24, 1865—forty years later. They are buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Charlestown, N. H.

There is no account obtainable, by the writer, of Madame de Sèze of New York, except the foot-note left by Saint Memin that her daughter married Pierre Flandin, the "well known fine art amateur of this city (New York?)." The engraving is one of the most fascinating made by Saint Memin; in fact, his likenesses of the gentlewomen of that day show his versatility as well as his artistic skill.

The portraits of Daniel Ludlow of New York and his wife, Arabella Duncan Ludlow, were, like all Saint Memin's engravings, reduced in size from his likenesses of the gentlewomen of that tinted paper. These two large portraits are owned by Daniel Ludlow's great-granddaughter, Mrs. E. Sherman Gould (Arabella Duncan Ludlow) of New York.

Daniel Ludlow (born August 2, 1750, died October, 1814) was the son of Gabriel, who was the sixth child of Gabriel and Sarah Hanmer Ludlow, and his second wife, Elizabeth Crommelin, and the grandson of Gabriel and Sarah Hanmer Ludlow.

Arabella Duncan Ludlow (born September 5, 1756, married September 13, 1773, died December 7, 1803) was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bourhout Duncan and the granddaughter of George and Martha Ludlow Duncan, the latter being the second child of Gabriel and Sarah Hanmer Ludlow.

Daniel Ludlow and his wife, Arabella Duncan, thus had the same grandfather Ludlow. Daniel and Arabella had several children, the youngest
SAINT MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS

LEFT TO RIGHT: TOP ROW, SECRETARY ROBERT SMITH AND HIS WIFE MARGARET SMITH; SECOND ROW, MADAME DE SEZE, COL. JOHN MAYO; THIRD ROW, DANIEL LUDLOW AND HIS WIFE, ARABELLA DUNCAN LUDLOW
being Edward Greenleaf Ludlow, M.D., who married Mary Kennedy Lewis, who was the great-granddaughter of General Francis Lewis of Revolutionary fame and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Crommelin family came from Amsterdam, Holland. The Duncans were prominent merchants in their day. George and Thomas Duncan owned several merchantmen that traded between New York, England, France, Holland and the West Indies.

The family of Ludlow sprung from the town of that name. The first Ludlow mentioned in English history was William de Ludlow, who was Governor of Montgomery Castle; his son Laurence de Ludlow, early in the reign of Edward I, about 1280, purchased of John de Grey, Stoke Say Castle, about five miles from the town of Ludlow in Shropshire, which today, is one of the most perfect and interesting specimens of an early fortified mansion in England. It remained in this family for ten generations, till 1498; upon the death of Sir Richard Ludlow, whose wife was the daughter of Edward, Lord Powis, the latter became its owner.

In the meantime the Ludlow family had spread to Somerset and Wiltshire. Of the direct line of Daniel Ludlow*, who came to New York, we find William Ludlow of Hill Deverill, County Wilts, who held a high position in the household under Henry IV, V, and VI. He was M.P. for Ludgershall. In 1439 he was appointed Marshal of Calais; later Parker of the Park at Ludgershall; he died on the twenty-third of December, 1478, and is buried in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury.

Gabriel Ludlow†, son of Gabriel and Martha Cary Ludlow, was born November 2, 1663, at Castle Cary, Somerset. He sailed from England in 1694, arrived at New York on November 24th and established himself there; he soon became identified with the growth and development of early New York. In 1697 Gabriel married Sarah, daughter of Captain Joseph Hamner. They became the parents of thirteen children; Martha, who married George Duncan, and Gabriel who married, first, Frances Duncan, and second, Elizabeth Crommelin, being their second and the sixth child, respectively.

This Gabriel Ludlow, the first of the name in New York, was kinsman of Lieutenant General Sir Edmund Ludlow, famous in Cromwell's day, and author of the historic "Ludlow Memoirs"; great nephew of George Ludlow, who came from England to Virginia where he figured as one of the Council of One Hundred, and of the latter's brother Roger, who also came to America and became Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. He (Roger) married Mary, the sister of Governor Endicott. Feeling the need of a wider scope for his active and forceful temperament, he, with his followers, separated themselves from the Massachusetts Colony and formed a new settlement. He founded Fairfield and outlined the laws, still extant, of Connecticut. He is known as the "Father of the Jurisprudence of Connecticut."

While Saint Memin did not go further south than Charleston, S. C., prominent residents of other southern and western States went to him when on

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* The Ludlow pedigree as certified in the College of Arms.

† William Ludlow was the 8th generation from Gabriel Ludlow.
SAINT MEMIN'S ENGRAVED PORTRAITS

LEFT TO RIGHT: TOP ROW, GEN. SAMUEL SMITH, GEN. LEWIS R. MORRIS; SECOND ROW, NICHOLAS VAN DYKE, REV. DR. JAMES DEWAR SIMONS; THIRD ROW, JOHN MINOR, PETER DERBIGNY
their trips to Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston, and New York. Among them was Pierre Auguste Charles Bourisgay Derbigny, the fifth Governor of Louisiana, who was born in France and died in New Orleans, October 6, 1829. Fleeing from France during the Terror, he went first to Santo Domingo, and thence to the United States, living for a while in Pittsburgh, Pa. He married a sister of Chevalier de Lozier; then moved to Missouri, and finally to Louisiana. He held many offices in that State; was a member of the lower house of the first State Legislature, and judge of the Supreme Court. As a personal friend of General Lafayette, he was his representative in all his legal and business affairs.

In 1828 Derbigny was elected governor, and during his first year of administration General Andrew Jackson visited New Orleans, being invited to celebrate the anniversary of his victory of January 8, 1815. Derbigny died soon after his first year of office, being instantly killed as he was thrown from his carriage.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Society Magazine published the following item:

"Married in St. Philip's Church, the 22d (1807), by the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, the Rev. James Dewar Simons to Miss Harleston Corbett, daughter of Thomas Corbett, Esq."

The young divine, who belonged to one of Charleston's distinguished families, probably had Saint Memin engrave his portrait two years after his marriage, for it is on record that the French artist was in Charleston, S. C., in 1809. Dr. Simons was elected rector of historic St. Philip's Church on August 7th of that same year; he did not live very long, dying on May 27, 1814.

Nicholas Van Dyke, 2d, was born in New Castle, Delaware, December 20, 1769, and died there May 21, 1826. He was graduated at Princeton in 1788, and was in the same class with David Stone, afterward Governor and Chief Justice of North Carolina; William Kirkpatrick, Federal Judge and member of Congress; and Smith Thompson, afterward Secretary of the Navy and Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

After his graduation Van Dyke studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1792, was elected in 1807 to Congress, and from 1817 till 1826 was a member of the United States Senate.

General Lafayette, visiting the United States in 1824, was present at the marriage of Senator Van Dyke's daughter to Charles I. Du Pont, and gave away the bride, as her father's personal friend. Lafayette stated that "in his judgment Mr. Van Dyke was one of the first statesmen in rank whom he knew in America."

Senator Van Dyke was a sound lawyer, and a fluent, graceful and successful advocate, and was remarkable for the ease and grace of his manner. He gained particular note as a debater in the Senate and was a distinguished member of the Federalist Party.

(This series to be continued)
The Twenty-second Pennsylvania State Conference, D. A. R., met in Harrisburg, January 27 to January 30, 1919, as guests of the Harrisburg Chapter. All the sessions were held in the ballroom of the Penn-Harris Hotel, which was decorated with numerous large flags. There were United States flags, the Pennsylvania state flag, and, at either end of the platform, the flags of our Allies.

The formal opening of the conference took place Tuesday morning, but on the previous evening there was a patriotic meeting. There were delightful addresses by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; the President of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Reinoehl, and the Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter, Miss Cora Lee Snyder. At the opening of the conference the Daughters were welcomed to the city by the Mayor of Harrisburg, Hon. Daniel L. Keister. The State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presided at this, as at all the meetings.

One of the pleasantest features of the conference was the presence of so many of the officers of the N. S. D. A. R., among whom were Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General; Miss Emma Lydia Crowell, and Miss Emma Lydia Crowell, and also by the Honorary Vice State Regents, Miss Minnie P. Mickley, Mrs. William H. Sayen, Mrs. Henry Clay Pennypacker, and Mrs. Smyser Williams. Interesting addresses were made by Mrs. Donald P. Gleason, president State Federation of Pennsylvania Women; Mrs. Charles Lea, of the Food Conservation Committee of the Council of National Defense; Mrs. H. Prentiss Nichols, President of the New Century Club, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frank B. Black, State President of the Farm Women's Society.

The musical features were much enjoyed and helped make the conference one of the most successful in the history of the State. The State Regent, Mrs. Cook, reported splendid work done by the committees along all lines of work, but especially for war relief. Eighteen Pennsylvania Daughters were in foreign service, and as a lasting memorial to their patriotism, two scholarships were given to Maryville College, Tenn., where the Southern mountaineers are taught. While this memorial is not in Pennsylvania, it was still deemed a most fitting one, as it is thoroughly in accord with the aims of the Society for patriotic education.

A resolution of sympathy was sent to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Kentucky, where the Mary Sinclair School Building was recently burned. One hundred and thirty dollars was raised at this time and sent to their assistance.

The state offices of Recording Secretary and Registrar had to be filled, and the election resulted in placing Mrs. Charles J. Wood, of the Harrisburg Chapter, in the first-named office and Mrs. James H. Krom, of Fort Antes Chapter, in the latter office. The State Regent appointed Mrs. George H. Stewart, of Shippensburg, to the office of State Librarian for the coming year.

The reports of the Chairmen of the different committees and also of the Chapter Regents were most interesting, and the only regret is that they cannot all be printed in our Magazine, so that the Daughters throughout the country might know the splendid work accomplished by the Daughters in Pennsylvania. However, the space is limited, and it is only necessary to say that each Daughter did her best for the good of her beloved organization.

Delightful social entertainments were arranged for the conference. On Tuesday evening, the Governor and Mrs. William C. Sproul received the Daughters at the Executive Mansion, and on the same evening the Wednesday Club invited them to its annual choral concert. Tea at the charming home of...
Mrs. William Elder Bailey was arranged for Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday the Bishop of Harrisburg and Mrs. James H. Darlington were at home at the See House, where the Daughters not only enjoyed the gracious hospitality of the Bishop and Mrs. Darlington, but had the rare opportunity of seeing one of the finest collections of antiques and curios in the state.

This delightful conference was brought to a close on Thursday evening with an informal business meeting. There were addresses and discussions on the all-important subjects of the day — Americanization, and reconstruction work in France. After singing "Home, Sweet Home," the Twenty-second Conference adjourned. The next annual meeting will be in the autumn in Pittsburgh, as the guests of the Pittsburgh Chapter.

Florence Jones Reineman, Recording Secretary.

TEXAS

In response to invitations issued by the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, of Beaumont, and the Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, state officers, Chapter delegates and many members of the Texas D. A. R. assembled at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, on Thursday, November 7, 1918, for the Nineteenth Annual Conference. Guests of honor on this occasion were the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Vice-President General, Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, of Dallas; and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, of Washington. Four former State Regents, Mrs. A. V. Lane, Mrs. Harry Hyman, Mrs. Andrew Rose, and Mrs. James Lowery Smith were present.

After an eloquent invocation by Dean Ray, of St. Matthew's Cathedral, there were cordial addresses of welcome by the Mayor of Dallas, Hon. J. E. Lawther, and the Regent of the hostess Chapter, Mrs. M. B. Templeton. Friendly greetings were extended by State and National Officers of our sister societies; Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs for the Colonial Dames, Mrs. Lucy Cary for the United States Daughters of 1812, and Mrs. J. C. Muse for the United Daughters of the Confederacy. There were also greetings to the conference by the State Regent, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, whose enthusiasm and ability are unlimited. The greetings of Vice-President General, Mrs. Lane, came next. Mrs. S. A. Collom, of Texarkana, read Mrs. N. P. Sanderson's response to the addresses of welcome. Miss Grace Haddow, of London, Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, warned against the propagandists now trying to sow discord and distrust among the Allies.

As a climax to the morning's session came the State Regent's presentation of the President General, Mrs. Guernsey. In forceful and well-chosen words the head of our organization not only brought the greetings and good will of the National Society, but she gave her hearers a keener insight into, and a wider appreciation of, the stupendous amount of patriotic work being done by this body of women.

The business sessions of the conference were marked with most gratifying reports from the State Officers, chairmen of committees, and chapters. Mrs. James Lowery Smith, as former State Regent, in her report of work done between the adjournment of the Eighteenth Conference and her retirement from office, showed a continuance of her forceful and telling efforts. Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, as State Regent, listed over half a million dollars spent on war work. As Western Division Chairman of the National War Relief Work, Mrs. Smith reported almost $125,000 worth of garments and articles given for war relief. As Chairman of Old Trails Committee, Mrs. Norvell, after six years of perseverance, has succeeded in marking El Camina Real (old San Antonio Road or King's Highway) across the state from the Sabine River to the Rio Grande. Besides great expense borne by her and not reported, Mrs. Norvell secured $10,544 for this work, and the 123 granite boulders stand as a lasting evidence of the time, energy, and money spent by this indefatigable chairman as well as a reminder of historic roads travelled by the makers of Texas.

Mrs. W. D. Garlington, Chairman of the Real Daughters, made a most effective report by introducing a Real Daughter, Mrs. Virginia White, whose father served in Virginia under General Greene. One new Chapter, Thomas Wynne, of Greenville, organized by Mrs. C. B. Jones, was reported, and two more are in process of organization.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Harry Hyman were elected Honorary State Regents for life.

The President General's Evening was attended with military pomp. The session was opened by the band from Camp Dix, which played the Processional and other selections. A bugler announced the entry of the President General, who was accompanied by Vice-President General Mrs. Lane, the State Regent, and those who had a part on the program. Greetings and reminiscences were expressed by Mesdames A. D. Potts, B. R. Norvell, A. R. Howard, Harry Hyman, J. L. Smith, and Andrew Rose. Mrs. A. V. Lane, retiring Vice-President General, paid tribute to the loyalty and cooperation that had been accorded her. The special and final feature of the evening
was the wonderfully inspiring address of the President General, "The Aims and Purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Historical Evening was a literary as well as a social triumph. After the invocation and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the State Regent turned the meeting over to the State Historian, Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro, of Bryan, who made appropriate remarks before announcing each number. Mrs. J. C. Muse spoke of the "Struggles for Liberty Before 1776." Mrs. I. B. McFarland pictured "America of the Future." The crowning event of the evening occurred when the State Historian called for Mrs. Josephus Daniels, and she, escorted by Mrs. A. R. Howard, came forward and gave a short but stirring talk. The State Historian announced that the Josephine Wooten Medal, offered by Comfort Woods Chapter, of Wharton, for the best historical essay, had been won by Miss Sadie Ruth Aldredge, of El Paso.

The Memorial Service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Renick, of Houston, marked the closing day. The State Registrar, Mrs. J. A. Walker, of Brownwood, read a list of those who had died since the previous conference. The Resolutions, by Miss Anne E. Yocum, of Houston, embraced a solemn reminder of the ones whose hands are now folded. The memorial address, by Mrs. Andrew Rose, of Texarkana, was eloquent. Rev. Graham Frank gave the scripture reading and offered prayers. "Lead, Kindly Light" and "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" were sung by Mrs. George Watson, Miss Alice Knox Ferguson, and the City Temple Concert Choir.

The social features were both delightful and interesting. On Thursday the conference was entertained at luncheon by the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. On Friday the Jane Douglas Chapter gave a luncheon. Mrs. Daniels gave a short talk on her work in the Y. W. C. A. and the United War Work Drive. Saturday the Jane Douglas Chapter took the members and guests of the conference to luncheon at the Dallas Country Club.

On Thursday came the premature dispatch that Germany had accepted terms and peace had come. On motion of the Vice-President General, Mrs. Lane, the Chaplain, Mrs. Renick, offered a prayer for the confirmation of the news and of thanksgiving. The conference adjourned with the hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

(MRS. I. B.) MAE WYNE McFARLAND,
State Recording Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA

In response to an invitation extended by the Wheeling Chapter, the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the West Virginia D. A. R. met in Wheeling, January 30-31, 1919. Owing to an epidemic of influenza, the conference had been postponed from October 10-11, 1918.

Mrs. Linn Brannon, State Regent, presided. Much pleasure and interest was added by having present our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut; Chairman of the Magazine Committee; Mrs. Emma Crowell, Recording Secretary General, and Mrs. John Hume, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Twelve of the eighteen chapters of the state were represented. Reports of chapters and national committees showed splendid work being done, valuable services being rendered by the Daughters throughout the state in cooperation with the various organizations of war relief work, one Chapter alone supporting twelve war orphans, another maintaining a scholarship in our West Virginia University for a young Frenchman wounded during the war. Valuable work has also been done along the line of historic research; one Chapter locating and marking eighteen graves, eight of which were the graves of officers of the Revolutionary War: old wills and records of marriages copied; another Chapter unveiling a monument erected in memory of a soldier of the Revolution.

During the afternoon session on Thursday the conference was favored with interesting talks by our distinguished guests.

The special feature of Thursday evening was an address by Mrs. Guernsey, President General, in the Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., which was much appreciated by an unusually large audience.

A most delightful and interesting event of the conference was a visit to Monument Place. In the historic home of her ancestors, Mrs. Lucy Loving Milton welcomed the visitors and graciously told its history:

"Col. Moses Shepherd, an officer under General George Washington, married Lydia Boggs, and they built the house now known as Monument Place. The home, of Georgian architecture, is built of stone. The old house, though modernized for comfort, has had all of the original construction preserved. Especially interesting are the handsome mantels, cornices and panelling, carved by English workmen. The relic that is of great interest to everybody is the sun dial, that continues in a good state of preservation and has chiseled upon it these words: 'Time brings every change and amelioration most gratifying to rational men, and the humblest flower freely plucked under the
tree of liberty is more to be desired than all the trappings of royalty." Another object of interest at Monument Place was a memorial erected in 1820.

The visit to Monument Place revived in our minds the early history of Wheeling and the part that Fort Henry contributed to the defense of the western frontier during the Revolutionary War. Fort Henry was located at the top of what is now the main street of Wheeling, a tablet being placed there to mark the historic spot.

A beautifully appointed luncheon at the Fort Henry Club on Friday afternoon closed one of the most successful conferences ever enjoyed by the West Virginia Daughters.

MRS. W. H. CONAWAY, 
State Recording Secretary.

WISCONSIN

The Daughters of Wisconsin met at Janesville for their Twenty-second Annual Conference, November 14-15, 1918.

An atmosphere of warmest hospitality was thrown around every arrival as she was met and conducted to the auditorium of the Methodist Church, where luncheon was waiting. Afterwards she was escorted to her seat by a page, who gave her a beautiful booklet program.

The first session opened Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., with the dignified "Marche Religieuse," by Guilmant, executed by Miss Grace Murphy. The hostess Chapter felt the appreciative response of the visitors, as all joined in singing "America" and the Salute to the Flag, followed by an impressive invocation, pronounced by Mrs. E. J. Kimberley, Chapter Chaplain.

The hostess Regent, Mrs. T. J. Nolan, then made a cordial address, glad that the Daughters had been able to meet in so large a measure the demands of the war and that they could still do their part in reconstruction work. To this Mrs. R. B. Hartman responded. Two honorary guests, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberley, one of the six living charter members of the order, and Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Honorary State Regent, also offered greetings. The State Regent, Mrs. J. P. Hume, opened the business of the session, and proceeded with the usual order, reviewing the chapters' affairs and opening vistas ahead for determined attainments by the Daughters.

The Credential Committee showed thirty-one chapters in the state, with two new ones at Eau Claire and Superior, and a state membership of 1930. There were twenty-seven voting and seventy visiting delegates present. There was an address on War Camp Community Service by Mr. C. L. Newberry, who has attained prominence in Wisconsin through his work. The afternoon hours slipped by, and after a short recess the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open. Long tables with lights reflecting patriotic colors and baskets of flowers gave their own invitation. Following this a reception in the church parlors was enjoyed, and at 8 o'clock a musical by the Mae Dowell Club, under the direction of Mrs. W. T. Sherer.

The second session opened Friday A. M. with the state song, "Star of Wisconsin," rendered by Miss Ada Lewis. The reports of the Chapter regents all showed an astonishing amount of war work accomplished. The prominent feature of the second session was the election of State Officers. Mrs. R. B. Hartman, of Milwaukee, and Miss Helen Dorsett, of La Crosse, were elected State Regent and State Vice-Regent, respectively, subject to confirmation by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress. Mrs. E. W. Blaisdell, of Waukissee, was elected Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. C. Urnbreit, of Milwaukee, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. O. E. Lurck, of Waupun, Treasurer, and Mrs. C. A. Harper, of Madison, State Historian.

The retiring State Regent, Mrs. J. P. Hume, was made Honorary State Regent for life. A rising vote of gratitude was given by the assembly for her generous service and efficiency during her term of office. Mrs Hume gave a gracious response of appreciation, and retired with the assurance that her best wishes were always for the interests of the Daughters.

A report of the Twenty-seventh Congress was given by Miss Elizabeth Wight, and the session's close was followed by a very refreshing luncheon.

The last session, Friday P. M., was filled with reports and closing business. A memorial resolution to the memory of Mrs. J. V. Quarells, of Milwaukee, ex-Vice-President General, was offered by Mrs. Edward Ferguson, and the State Regent asked all present to rise during the reading, in honor also to other Daughters who had died during the year.

As a close to a very happy conference, a resolution was adopted, to be sent to the U. S. Congress, which in spirit expressed the world's great wish, that "A permanent peace be made ample, and that a league of nations be accomplished including the Allies and the United States."

KATHARINE A. ROOD, 
State Historian.
The Esther Eayres Chapter (Crono, Me.) is young in point of organization, but the amount of service and activity looms large by the report of the War Work Committee.

The knitted garments for the Red Cross numbered 369; outside of Red Cross, 32; comfort bags filled, 225; unfilled, 100; property bags, 20; puzzles, 4; games, 7; smileage books, 4; victrola records, 15; money to buy records, $5; Christmas boxes, 2; contributions to Y. M. C. A. drives, $140; Salvation Army, $5; contribution to War Work Campaign, $300; Liberty Loans, $9450.

One French fatherless child has been adopted; have also contributed towards the adoption of four others. The amount contributed to Tilloloy was $5.40; 90 garments were sent and 7 complete layettes.

Chapter members have served on different committees for Red Cross drives; one as chairman for war work drives; one as inspector and packer for surgical dressings, and two members have made retail price reports for the U. S. Food Administration. Members were also Four-Minute speakers for all different drives.

The Chapter will observe Washington's Birthday. Efforts are being made to locate graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Old Town and Crono. The work done for the fatherless children of France by selling postcards was of real value. These items reported are sent to the magazine, hoping to encourage others to form new chapters.

GEORGIA PULSIFER PORTER, Secretary.

O'Fallon Chapter (O'Fallon, Mo.). During the past year we have grown from 18 to 27 members, 3 of whom were transfers. We have 14 resident members. The regular monthly meetings are well attended; as a conservation measure refreshments were dispensed with.

The Chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross; one member has charge of the sewing room; another is secretary-treasurer of the local unit, and all members contributed liberally to box of clothing sent by the Red Cross for Belgian relief in October.

During the year we have given to war relief work; collected old linen for Red Cross hospital supplies; made 36 property bags for soldiers, and 20 fracture pillows, much of the work being done at our meetings. Fifteen dollars was contributed to our Red Cross Unit; $10 to the United War Work Fund.

The Chapter is 100 per cent. on the National Society Liberty Loan Bond and the Tilloloy Fund, members responding to the per capita assessment.

When the Third Liberty Loan was launched we felt that we must “Buy a Bond,” but $50 looked big to a small Chapter. Our funds were low, but perseverance and patriotism won the day. The Regent wrote to each non-resident member, presenting the cause, and requesting a $1 contribution. Responses came gladly, the ten $1 checks accompanied by interesting letters from Oklahoma, Kansas, Florida, Colorado and several other states. We had a Bake Day Sale that cleared us over $50. The bond was bought.

A box containing 50 books, 24 new victrola records, games, music rolls and magazines were sent to the boys in the camps, and members sent a dozen envelopes of clippings to individual soldiers.

In June the Chapter presented Mrs. Withers' illustrated lectures, "Pioneering in Missouri," the proceeds from which gladdened the heart of our Treasurer.

June 14th was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The Regent had the rules of how and when to use the American flag published in the county papers and posted in the public school. On September 14th members requested the business houses in O'Fallon to display the flag.

On every special day the flag on our town school and our rural schools has been flying, and the children have been taught the flag salute.

In July and August we were not idle, as was evidenced by the 18 scrap-books for soldiers turned in at the September meeting, and the 117 bright-colored knitted quilt squares. Since then the quilt has been made and lined with
grey flannelette and sent to Belgian Relief Headquarters, with 130 pounds of clothing collected by the Chapter.

In December the Chapter sent a knitted set to our State Regent, Mrs. Moss, for the battleship Missouri and 40 bedside bags to the American Society for French Wounded. We are now making two dozen garments for French children.

Before Christmas we had a sale of dainties that netted us $21. All our members bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. We now have 7 stars, 6 blue and 1 gold, on our service flag.

(MRS. ARTHUR) REBECCA HEALD MCCLUER, Regent.

Menominee Chapter (Menominee, Mich.). During the year ending February, 1919, the Chapter held 20 meetings, including board meetings and 3 special meetings. The present membership is 42. Four new names have been added during the year.

No prizes were given for children's work in public schools, but prizes of small flags were given to the girls of the John Paul Jones Club for making gun wipers and flag pins for members of the Boys' Club for patriotic recitations. A set of Allies' flags was given to Chairman of Patriotic Education for use in public schools. A silk flag was given to the Chapter by the Flag Committee, and a large flag was given to Soldiers' Hut.

Six Chapter members have taken the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine during the year.

The D. A. R. Boys' Club has continued active, has 300 members and enjoys the use of new and well-equipped rooms, "Wells Hall," the gift of Mr. John M. Wells, who has agreed to finance the upkeep of the rooms. On February 7, 1919, the rooms were dedicated with proper ceremonies. Forty lectures were given by local men for the benefit of the Boys' Club.

The John Paul Jones Girls' Club did excellent work making gun wipers every Saturday afternoon, and contributed their dues to the France Egg Fund.

The Chapter has contributed to the state budget, to the National Third Liberty Loan; has taken $100 in Liberty Bonds for itself, and has also contributed 15 property bags for Camp Custer Hospital and 1000 gun wipers for Camp Custer. To the Navy it gave 16 knitted garments, 2 comfort kits; also 150 books were contributed to Y. M. C. A. libraries. In salvage work the Chapter saved tinfoil gathered by boys of the club. For France the Chapter gave to the reconstruction of Tilloloy 6 baby outfits, refugee garments, and to Egg Fund. In reconstruction work a box of linen and cotton and 30 spools of thread has been given to France. The Chapter has also adopted 4 French orphans.

Other contributions for Army and Navy were 15 scrap-books, $50 for Christmas dinners, groceries and clothing for families of soldiers and $10 for families of sailors; for Belgian relief, $1.10, also 50 garments; for Armenian and Syrian relief, $25; since the armistice, 30 glasses of jelly, also some oranges to New York hospitals for use of wounded Americans.

The Chapter kept Memorial Day and the Fourth of July; the latter included patriotic floats in the parade. A sale of flags and flowers was held a day or two before Memorial Day. The programs for regular meetings, though hindered by the influenza epidemic, have been well carried out. Two papers by Mrs. Charles Green, "The Basis of Our Gratitude to France" and "The Origin and Growth of the Constitution of the United States," have been filed with the Michigan Historical Commission.

One method of raising funds was the sale of soldiers' record books by the Regent, Mrs. Hutchinson.

During the year the Chapter dedicated its flag with proper ceremony, and named the flag fund "The Margaret Harmon Flag Fund," in honor of its founder and very efficient promoter.

The present officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Regent; Mrs. George McCormick, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Webb Harmon, Secretary; Mrs. George Power, Treasurer; Mrs. F. J. Trudel, Registrar; Mrs. A. L. Sawyer, Historian.

JOSEPHINE SAWYER, Historian.

Rivedale Chapter (Hutchinson, Kan.) at the May meeting re-elected the officers of the previous year for the ensuing year, as follows: Regent, Mrs. E. S. Sheperd; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nelle Hoagland; Recording Secretary, Miss Ethel E. Holton; Treasurer, Mrs. D. E. Shaffer; Registrar, Mrs. L. P. Sentney; Chaplain, Mrs. R. P. Smith.

We have 46 resident and 14 non-resident members. We have admitted 7 new members this year and 1 by transfer, and 3 have been transferred to other chapters. We have 9 applications for membership pending.

We have 11 subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in this Chapter and donate 1 subscription to the public library.

Each member has either Bonds or Baby
Bonds. For the Chapter we have 1 Baby Bond of $5; to Third Liberty Loan, 1 bond of $50; to Fourth Liberty Loan, 1 bond of $50. We gave to first Red Cross drive $60; to second Red Cross drive $50; to the support of 1 French orphan $36.70. One member supports 1 French orphan individually.

We cannot estimate our Red Cross work in dollars and cents or by the number of garments and surgical dressings made, but we have done our "bit" officially. Our Regent acted as County Chairman of Woman's Work. She visited every chapter and auxiliary in the county, besides organizing both. One member acted as County Registration Chairman; 4 members as instructors of surgical dressings classes; 1 as inspector of garment work; 1 as hostess and yarn assistant; 1 as county Red Cross examiner of surgical dressings pupils for certificates, and 1 member as superintendent of the work of the "Spirit of ’76 Knitting Squad."

With our bantam rooster "Rookie," which was donated to the Red Cross workers, we attended all the Red Cross donation sales and other sales all over the county. "Rookie" was sold over 800 times, netting to the Red Cross fund over $800. Tuesdays of each week the Chapter worked at Red Cross headquarters.

The Chapter will not issue expensive Year Books for the coming year, deciding to appropriate the money to relief work. We celebrated Flag Day with an appropriate program, as usual.

The accompanying picture was taken after the reception in May, given our State Regent, Miss Catherine Campbell.

(MRS. L. P.) ADA BEARD SEXTNEY, Registrar.

Triangle Chapter (North East Pa.) of 41 members has the following record of intensive war work to report, having had the hearty cooperation of many outside the Chapter membership working for the Army and Navy through the Comforts Committee of the Navy League: For individual soldiers 375 knitted garments have been given, 12 comfort bags and 8 property bags. To the Army and Navy through Comforts Committee Navy League, 1850 garments; among U. S. ships furnished with garments were the battleships Pennsylvania and the Black Hawk.

For diet kitchen and cantonment work, $25; gifts to soldiers' families, $10; number of French orphans secured for adoption, 21; pieced quilts and knitted blankets for the Belgians, 12; amount contributed to the Armenians, $11; cash raised for Navy League, $845; cash from individual members to the Red Cross, $834; work given, but Red Cross material used, as follows: 1 member inspected and packed 30,000 dressings; 1 member inspected and repaired 2500 pairs of socks; 1 member donated the use of her home 5 months for surgical dressings...
room; 6 members were chairmen of Red Cross departments; D. A. R. members in Red Cross, 41, or 100 per cent.

For Liberty Loans by individual Daughters, $12,480; on the D. A. R. $100,000 Liberty Loan, $20; sold by Daughters and assistants, $3592; war work campaign, 2 meetings, 2 speakers and orchestra were secured.

An effort has been made by the Regent to compile war records of men in service from North East; 210 names have been obtained. many of them written to and garments sent; 30 letters have been received in reply. These names will be printed and framed and presented to the McCord Memorial Library as historical record.

An attractive Year Book was printed, but on account of intensive war work the committee left the hostess to prepare a program for the occasion if she might find it possible to arrange one.

We regret to report the loss of 1 member by death, Mrs. Matilda B. Fleming, who died December 4, 1918. We have received 9 new members during the past year.

I would also add, our Regent, Mrs. George E. Pierce, has been untiring in her work for all these war activities, and it is largely her efforts and enthusiasm that make this report possible. She is now assisting in the organization of 2 new chapters, 1 in Girard, with Mrs. Frank Drew as Organizing Regent, and 1 in Corry, with Mrs. Olmstead as Organizing Regent.

(MRS. J. B.) MARY G. MC LAUGHLIN, Historian.

Old Oak Chapter (Grafton, Mass.) mentions among its activities the awarding of prizes to pupils of the 8th grade for papers on “The Causes of the War.” Mrs. Frederick L. Farnum was Chairman of the committee. In each school the exercises were prefaced by patriotic programs, and prizes of Thrift Stamps were given for the 3 best essays. At Fisherville the Regent, Mrs. Clarence H. Elliot, explained the purpose of the D. A. R. and presented the prizes. To the school, in behalf of the Chapter, she gave a picture of the Capitol at Washington, by Jules Guertin. Mrs. Joseph Fossil contributed a picture of Gen. John J. Pershing. Mrs. David L. Fiske spoke to the children on schools abroad, and explained what it means to be an American child and an American citizen. At the Centre School the Regent presented the Thrift Stamps, and Rev. Philip King spoke on “Patriotism.” The Norcross School has the honor of receiving the greatest number of prizes for patriotic work. At North Grafton, Mrs. Fiske explained the work of the D. A. R. and presented the prizes: also, through the courtesy of the Vice Regent, Mrs. Walter Johnson, a portrait of Lincoln. Master Brocklebank, in a brief speech of appreciation, accepted the portrait in behalf of the school.

The January meeting was members’ day. Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice-President General of the N. S. D. A. R., was the speaker of the afternoon. Other guests were Miss Isabel Gordon, State secretary, D. A. R., and Mrs. Henry B. Johnson, all members of the Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester. Mrs. Hall, after a short résumé of work done by various chapters in marking historic spots and trails, and in spreading patriotic knowledge, dwelt emphatically on international relations, the importance of naturalization papers, school work for adults, and the knowledge of America’s creed, urging good citizenship with loyalty to country.

At the February meeting, papers by school children were read on the following subjects: “The Flag,” “Landing of the Pilgrims,” “John Paul Jones,” “Naval Engagements on Lake Champlain,” “Roger Williams,” “Alexander Hamilton,” “Miles Standish,” “Lafayette.” Teachers and mothers were invited. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Miss Emma J. Goddard, assisted by Mrs. Sterling P. Ish.

The Conservation Committee has always helped to winter the birds, and has interested the children in building bird houses and in feeding the birds; and Miss Flora Mason’s subject, when she speaks to us, will be “Birds.”

All departments are active. The meetings are well attended. We have responded to national and state calls for war work, and individually continue our services in the interest of peace.

(MRS. DAVID L.) ELLA WILLIAMS FISKE, Historian.

Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter (Lynn, Mass.). This Chapter has developed rapidly during the past year, and from the youngest child of the State Regent has grown to a flourishing and competent older sister.

One of the memorable afternoons of the past year was spent at Marblehead at the grave of Brig. Gen. John Glover, where commemorative exercises were held.

Mr. Wilson Gill, the father of Patriotic Education, devoted an evening to the Chapter and guests, when he spoke on the beginnings of the D. A. R.

Among the things accomplished during the year, we numerator the gift of a volume entitled “Lynn in the Revolution,” by H. K. Sanderson, to the library at Memorial Continental Hall. The Chapter also presented the library with a history of Brig. Gen. John Glover, and voted
to place a copy of each publication of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in the Lynn Public Library.

This Chapter has voted a sum of money toward the Massachusetts fund for a Paul Revere bell for the chime of bells for Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. We feel especially interested in this project, because Brig. Gen. Glover was with Washington at Valley Forge, and the monument there bears a tablet dedicated to his memory.

We have given a small amount toward purchasing the necessary articles for mending the soldiers' clothing at Camp Devens. This work was entirely carried on under the supervision of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

The quota toward Liberty Loans and for the Tilloloy fund has been paid, and later we gave extra money, in view of the fact that more members had been taken in during the time which had elapsed.

Our illustrious namesake had a star in his honor sewed onto the Boy Scout flag, which travelled so far last year, in its effort to arouse patriotism. The star was put on at Marblehead, where fitting exercises were held, admission being 1 Thrift Stamp.

A Chapter meeting was devoted to Miss Margaret R. Piper, one of our members and sister of our Regent, Mrs. Mary Vose Potter.

During the year patriotic education has gained in prominence. The committee in charge has purchased 100 copies of "America's Creed," to be distributed; is preparing to hold classes in English, which shall be open to the foreign population of the city, and is also paving the way for conducting story-telling to children in the public library, in order that historical stories may increase the patriotism of the little ones, and at the same time acquaint them with our heroes.

Another project well under way is the foundation of a Children of the American Revolution Chapter in connection with our Chapter. The name decided upon is the "Flower of Essex," because on September 18, 1675, 70 men from Essex County were massacred at Bloody Brook, and a monument bearing a tablet to the "Flower of Essex" was erected at Deerfield, Mass. Some of these men came from Lynn, so it seemed fitting to name our children's Chapter for them.

The Chapter has done a great deal of knitting for soldiers, has entertained at headquarters in Boston, and has incorporated many new ideas in its monthly meetings. Among these is the reading of America's Creed, the singing of war camp community songs, and the reading of comments by the President General from the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We devote one meeting each year to conservation, having some official person talk on scientific and reconstructive conservation. We still adhere to the rule of tea and crackers for refreshments.

Ruth Burbank Pennell,
Historian.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter (Roanoke, Va.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 7th. In the 25 years the work of the Chapter has covered all patriotic opportunities presented to it. Its work in the public schools has been continuous and consistent—presentation of flags, Great Seals, Declarations of Independence, portraits, medals for papers on historical subjects; libraries started in 2 schools and many books given to other schools. The Chapter has spent over $2000 in patriotic school work.

The grave of Gen. Andrew Lewis has been marked, and the Chapter cares for it; also the grave of a granddaughter of Patrick Henry, an honorary member of the Chapter.

The Chapter has presented two gifts to the Virginia Room in Memorial Continental Hall—one in memory of our Chaplain, Mrs. Peyton L. Terry, the other in memory of Gen. Andrew Lewis. Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, our Chapter Regent for 9 years, State Regent for 7 and Vice-President General, was honored by having a pair of candlesticks that were used in Monticello during Jefferson's lifetime, given the Virginia Room.

The Chapter has encouraged educational work in the mountains of Virginia. It has given over $6000 for patriotic purposes. During the present war it cooperated with the Red Cross, worked in Liberty Loans, equipped a soldier, helped the War Bureau, entertained a machine gun company, adopted 22 friendless Virginia soldiers and followed their careers with helpful interest. Mrs. Ernest Baldwin, a member, organized the first Godmother's League in this country. Five hundred Testaments were given soldiers leaving for camp.

The Chapter has adopted 5 French orphans. It has founded a chicken farm in devastated France, to be named after our city. Its Knitting League has sent 2789 garments to soldiers. Mrs. James Reese Schick, our Regent for 10 years, has held the ideals of the D. A. R. ever before our eyes, and she has made the Chapter a power in the community.

We now turn from war problems to peace problems—educational work, helping new citizens to be Americans, simplifying and en-
nobilizing our life, crystallizing our ideals into daily actions and guarding as a sacred trust a same freedom for all.

Mrs. Thompson West Goodwin, Corresponding Secretary.

Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport, Conn.). On January 13, 1919, a large audience of members and invited guests filled the seating capacity of Olivet Congregational Church to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Chapter. There were 21 eligible women who met in the Historical Rooms of the Barnum Institute, January 15, 1894, and agreed to send their lineage papers to Washington and become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and form a Chapter in Bridgeport. Two months later a local Chapter was firmly established, and its name was Mary Silliman, in honor of one of the foremost women in this section during Revolution days. With the Mary Silliman Chapter originated the idea of holding a Chapter Day celebration each birthday.

The Chapter Day of this year—1919—proved to be no exception, for upon the platform, beautifully decorated with our American and Allied flags, were our Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Barney Buell; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Bissell, and Vice-President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor. A gracious and cordial welcome was extended by our efficient Regent, Mrs. Joseph J. Rose, after which we listened to splendid patriotic addresses from our State and National Officers.

From the 21 charter members of the Mary Silliman Chapter, has grown the present membership of 379.

The call came for filling out blanks for the kind of service which could be rendered by the individual members if the country needed the women. Three hundred and ten were filled at the Red Cross room, but worked with the local Red Cross. Mrs. Ellsworth O'Neil was the Chapter Secretary for Manistee County, with 2500 members and 6 auxiliaries. She gave 3 hours a day for 1 year and 6 months.

When the special call came for women workers in munition factories, members followed the example of French and English sisters, and Bridgeport having 2 of the largest ammunition and gun factories in the country made this call imperative to get local workers. A member is serving as a nurse overseas. One member organized 61 Red Cross auxiliaries, and a member serves daily as Red Cross Chairman. For 5 weeks members served daily at the canteen and as nurses during the influenza epidemic.

Figures of interest also include gifts of $200 for purchase of Chapter Liberty Bonds, and individual reports of $189,440 purchased during the four Liberty Loan campaigns. The Chapter gave $379 to the National Society for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. The Tilloloy fund gift was $189.50. Two hundred and sixteen members reported with 6218 days of 8 hours at Red Cross work. The knitted garments are 499 helmets, 1089 sweaters, 199 wristlets, 78 pairs trigger mitts, 812 scarfs, 1197 pairs socks, 93 trench caps, 418 eye bandages, and 75 caps made for orphans. One member gave her home for Red Cross Auxiliary and collected 300 canes for the injured.

The Chapter realizes that it cannot relax yet, but must continue its work in the reconstruction time, and with the firm determination to continue our efforts, Mary Silliman Chapter starts off another year of endeavor.

Mrs. Orville Rector, Historian.

Ruth Sayre Chapter (Manistee, Mich.) has had a busy year. We have only 16 working members and did not maintain a D. A. R. Red Cross room, but worked with the local Red Cross. Mrs. Ellsworth O'Neil was the Chapter Secretary for Manistee County, with 2500 members and 6 auxiliaries. She gave 3 hours a day for 1 year and 6 months.

Our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Edward Wheeler, was Chairman for the canteen in the county and personally saw that 580 box lunches were prepared for departing soldiers. She also had an adopted soldier, which she outfitted entirely, including officer's uniform.

Mrs. William Wente, a former Regent, gave in behalf of the Chapter, $25 toward the restoration of Tilloloy, sent 8 layettes to French refugees, besides knitting numberless socks for Red Cross and the destroyer Paul Jones. Mrs. William Woodhead has made a great many hospital garments, Mrs. H. B. Fierson was Chairman of the surgical dressing work at the Red
Cross rooms, and spent more than 1000 hours of her time directing the work, besides a great deal of knitting.

Mrs. William F. Baker was Chairman of the clerical work, instructor in garment making, and also had an adopted soldier, whom she outfitted. Miss Pearl Hard did clerical work and drove an automobile for the Red Cross. Miss Josephine Muenacher, a former Regent, gave books, also clothing to refugees. Miss Alice Woodhead worked in the community kitchen during the epidemic, made scrap-books for sick soldiers and did clerical work. Mrs. C. N. Russell did clerical work and knitting without end. Miss Cora Louise Nuttall adopted a French soldier, whom she completely outfitted.

We furnished more than 250 books for the American Library Association; gave $55 to Belgian relief; 60 towels to Camp Custer; $2 for chocolate fund; $1 for Christmas oranges; 1 box of books to the Starr Commonwealth; 51 glasses of jelly, 10 scrap-books, 12 hospital pillows, property bags and comfort kits to Custer hospital; made 7 dozen trench candles and about 300 hospital garments.

Individual members bought $22,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. Mrs. Belknap gave $12 to teach a soldier how to cook. Much of the work of our Chapter has never been recorded. We have not tried to do our “bit” but our “best.”

(MRS.) ELLEN GILLETTE BAKER,
Regent.

John Corbley Chapter (Waynesburg, Pa.). In December, 1918, the State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution with less than 20 charter members. Twenty-seven have paid dues and are now enrolled.

This Chapter is named for one of the “Minute Men” of the Revolution, the Rev. John Corbley, who removed from Virginia to what is now the southwestern-corner county (Greene) of the Keystone State. He organized the Goshen Baptist Church at Garvard’s Fort, on Whiteley Creek, in 1773, which was the first church building erected in Greene County.

A few years later, on a Sunday morning while his family were on their way to this historic church, they were massacred by the last band of Indians who travelled the old war path extending through this county from the Monongahela River on the east to Wheeling Creek on the western boundary.

The name of this church is now John Corbley Memorial, and it is situated not far from the historic Fort.

Our Chapter is planning to erect a D. A. R. marker at this old Fort. A short distance north-east of the fort a Revolutionary soldier, Abel Jones, located with his family and erected the only powder mill ever built in that section.

He had learned his trade at his old home in Wilmington, Del. He is buried across the river in Fayette County, and the D. A. R. marker on his resting place is a mute, but eloquent reminder of the seventeen unmarked graves already located in Greene County, Pa. About six miles east of John Corbley Church is the old home of Albert Gallatin, “Friendship Hill,” which is a treasure house for those who honor a great statesman. Our Chapter has planned to visit there and invite the Fayette County D. A. R. to meet them and arrange to mark the place.

We have just endorsed the movement for a Greene County historical society, which will help us preserve the history, tradition and legend of Revolutionary men and women.

To summarize our year’s work.—Adoption of a French Orphan; a Liberty Bond purchase; our share Tilloloy fund; Red Cross and war activities, $36; enlarged our subscription to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE; meet regularly and with special programs. Our officers comprise Mrs. R. W. Downey, Regent; Mrs. B. H. Lewis, Vice Regent; Mrs. J. A. Knox, Registrar; Miss Josephine Zahninger, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. T. J. Wisecarver, Treasurer.

(MRS.) MARY SAMMONS PARRY,
Historian.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE INDEX PUBLISHED

Those desiring the Index to Volume LII, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE can secure copies by applying to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
Records of war service by States and Chapters tersely told.
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MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT
Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

**California.** In Sierra Alta Chapter, Los Angeles, Cal. (Mrs. Frank W. Searle, Regent), $1200 for an ambulance was given in memory of John Haupt by Mrs. C. D. Haupt.

**Idaho.** Mrs. Lue Adams Kress, State Regent, with a membership of 6 chapters, has contributed $862 for Tilloloy and $2025 for Red Cross.

**Illinois.** Mary Little Aleere Chapter, Moline (Mrs. Harry Anisworth, Regent), has knit 1185 garments for the army. Went “over the top” for Tilloloy and D. A. R. Liberty Loan funds. The building and equipment required for Red Cross rooms as well as expense of same was furnished by one member, Mrs. William Butterworth.

**Indiana.** Anne Rogers Clark Chapter, Jeffersonville. Sixty members, purchased a Liberty Bond, $50; went “over the top” with $100 for D. A. R. Libery Loan; donated $95 to Red Cross, Ambulance Fund, Y. W. C. A. and United War Work Campaign; formed naval auxiliary to supply knitted garments for sailors on battleship *Indiana*; sent magazines to soldiers quarantined in Jeffersonville; gave $5 for best collection (5 quarts) of fruit or vegetables canned by high school pupils (the collection later being donated to Old Ladies’ Home); has a committee in charge of work of collecting all material in any way relating to Clark County’s activity in the late war, which will be used later in a war history. In October a “party,” consisting of music and refreshments, was given to members of 301st Wagon Company. Mrs. Janet H. Whiteside, Regent.

**Missouri.** Missouri Daughters (Mrs. John Trigg Moss, State Regent) will aid incapacitated war heroes through the D. A. R. Loan Fund, a fund of $5000 having been created for this purpose.

There is generally a period of from 4 to 8 weeks elapsing between the discharge of a soldier from a reconstruction hospital and the time when his first monthly allotment from the Federal Government is received. This period of financial need will be met by this D. A. R. fund. The money, not to exceed $50 to any man, is to be loaned without interest, the principal to be repaid in small monthly installments when the regular allotments from the Federal Government commence to arrive.

The Missouri Daughters are working in cooperation with the Federal Board of Vocational Education, Division of Rehabilitation, District No. 9, comprising the states of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. This board welcomes this work of the Daughters. No money will be loaned except upon recommendation of the Federal Board.

**National Society.** Bulletin 43 mentions kitchen kits for France. The “kits” have now been standardized in Quartermaster’s Department, Washington. Let us adopt a slogan—“Kitchen kits from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Daughters of France.” Five dollars pays for a kitchen kit of 22 pieces. All money for “kits” should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., with instructions to forward same to American Committee for Devastated France.

**Oklahoma.** One chapter adopted a “Battery,” providing it with piano, victrola, book case, etc.

**Oregon.** One Daughter kept Spruce camps supplied with new magazines.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

An interesting meeting took place in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on February 22, 1919, when the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, gave their fifth joint celebration in honor of the birthday of George Washington. Every seat in the auditorium was filled when the exercises opened. The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Green gave the invocation.

After the reading of America's Creed, the presiding officer, Mr. Elmer M. Wentworth, of Iowa, Past President General, S. A. R., opened his address with the words: "By our own choice we have linked ourselves with the past. The very names of our societies show our desire to honor and perpetuate the memory of those who gave us our heritage of liberty. It is a national duty, as well as a personal pleasure, to recall the high purpose, the integrity, heroism and devotion of the men and women whose ambitions and accomplishments made possible our national ideals."

Brig. Gen. George Richards, U. S. M. C., President of the S. A. R. in the District of Columbia, read extracts from letters of Washington of timely interest, after which Mr. Galliard Hunt presented a gold medal from the District S. R. to Willis Ballinger, of the Central High School for his prize essay. The presentation was followed by an address, "Our Great Inheritance," * by the Hon. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany. Doctor Hill advocated most earnestly the national observance of "Constitution Day"; September 17, 1787, being the date on which Washington, as President of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, placed his signature to the draft of the Constitution, which Doctor Hill stated, "marks the crowning achievement of the American Revolution, the consolidation of its purpose, the realization of its aspirations, and the lasting glory of the great work of Washington—the dream of a new era in the history and destiny of mankind. And it remains for us, my compatriots, in this moment of emergency, to preserve, for ourselves and our posterity, this great inheritance."

The next event on the program was the presentation of a flag for the patriotic U. S. Marine Corps Recruiting Service. The flag was presented by Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and accepted by the Rev. Dr. Randolph B. McKim. Singing of national and patriotic airs by the audience was followed by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. James M. Nourse.

*Doctor Hill's address, "Our Great Inheritance," has been published in pamphlet form, and free copies can be secured by applying to the National Association for Constitutional Government, 716 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.—Editor.
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6350. RAGSDALE.—Wanted, the ancestry of Rhoda Todd Ragsdale, b 1794, m William Davidson, of Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1815, in Granville Co., N. C.; d 1846, in Petersburg, Va. Rhoda Todd Ragsdale's parents are supposed to have died when she was quite young, as she was adopted by her maternal uncle, George Todd, of Granville Co., N. C. Did she descend from Matthew Todd, the Rev soldier? (2) ALFORD.—Wanted, the dates of b and m of Thomas Alford and Elizabeth also Elizabeth's maiden name. Thomas Alford was living in Montgomery Co., Va., abt 1800 and had 3 ch, John, m Elinor Hoge, Elizabeth, m Joseph Baker, Jr., 1793, and Moses. Perhaps Thomas Alford formerly lived in Amherst or Buckingham Co., Va.—E. H. D.

6351. EMERSON-COSSEN.—Col. Walter Emerson was b Jan. 30, 1775, and d Sept. 3, 1858, buried in Wayne Co., Ky., where he was a man of prominence. Was in the Ky. legislature with Henry Clay. Came from Va. to Ky. M Albina Roe Cossen, who was b Aug. 21, 1797, and d Dec. 12, 1854. Where was he b and who were his parents? Would like all genealogical data in regard to this branch of Emerson and Cosson families. (2) HART.—Lethe Hart, dau of Childers Hart, of Wayne Co., Ky., m Sam'l Simpson. They d young, leaving 2 small ch, Thomas Childers and Lucy Margaret (b 1830). Would like dates of b, m and d of Lethe Hart and Sam'l Simpson, and all genealogical data of the Hart family. Was Lethe Hart related to the wife of Henry Clay?—V. E. Y.

6352. MARTIN.—William (or Peter) Martin came from eastern Va., or enlisted from there in the Rev; was at Valley Forge, and at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, and had 5 ch, Nancy, 2d wife of Martin Fox, son of Joseph Fox (who served under Gen. Wayne, both in Indian and Rev Wars), Dorcas, Caroline, sons William and Peter. Rev data desired, also dates, and who each son and dau m, and parents and wife (or wives) of Wm. or Peter Martin.—Q. D. E.

6353. PECK.—Did Darius Peck, of Lyme, Conn., render patriotic service during the Rev? He was b Sept. 11, 1733, m Elizabeth Beckwith in 1757. He d in Lyme, Conn., in 1797. (2) BLACK-MOORE.—Capt. James Black lived in Chester, Mass., during the Rev. The family afterwards moved to Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y. The place of his b and the names of his parents desired. He m Mary Moore abt 1767, dau of Lt. Joseph Moore, of Simsbury, Conn. (She was b May 8, 1749.)—E. V. C.

6354. ROBERTS.—My ancestor, Darcy Roberts, was b in the town of Bethlehem, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 29, 1790. His father, Amos Roberts, was said to be a soldier in the Rev, and probably lived at that place at the time of his b. Can you give us any information and the Rev record of this Amos Roberts?—G. R. L.

6355. ELY.—Rev service desired of Ezra Cullick Ely, b Jan. 22, 1728, d 1793, 1751 m Sarah Sterling, d 1759. Ezra, son of (Deacon) Richard Ely, b 1697, d 1777, and Elizabeth Peck, d 1730. Richard was son of Richard Ely, b 1656, and Mary Marvin, b 1666. Richard (b 1656) was son of Richard Ely, b abt 1610, d 1684, and Joane Phipps, d 1660. (2) STERLING.—Who were the parents of Sarah Sterling, and did her father serve in the Rev?—L. H. W.
6356. *KEY.*—John Key was the first-born male child in Philadelphia. Want all genealogical data and Rev records of his descendants.—E. V. C.

6357. *CONOVER.*—Who were the parents of Joseph Conover or Covenhoven, who lived in Franklin Township of Somerset Co., N. J.? I have a copy of Joseph Conover’s will, probated in 1814. This Joseph Conover was the father of Capt. John Conover, b July 4, 1771, d July 23, 1837. Rev record of said Joseph Conover desired.—L. C. S.

6358. *MARTIN.*—First name and Rev record (if any) of Martin, father of Mary Martin who m Samuel Todd, a drummer in Rev, from Rowley, Mass., in 1783.

(2) *MOSHER.*—Does any one know of one William Mosher, whose son, Calvin Mosher, b in York State abt 1785, m Sally Toddy (2d), of St. Albens, Vt., abt 1812. Was this Wm. Mosher a Rev soldier? Where and when was he b? Any information acceptable.—M. E. P. 6359. *WOODS.*—Was William Woods, b 1706, of Albemarle Co., Va., the father of Andrew Woods who m Mary McGee in Mercer Co., Ky.? (2) *TURNER.*—Who was the father of William Turner, b 1778, possibly in Mercer Co., Ky.? William Turner m Elizabeth Crooks abt 1803 and came to Mo. abt 1839. It is possible that Thomas Turner and Catherine Smith, who came from Va., and settled on the Yadkin River in N. C., later moving to Ky., were his parents.—L. J. R.

6360. *HENRY.*—Did John Henry, father of Patrick Henry, have any bros? If so, was there a dau among them, named Nancy? Nancy Henry m John Warley and lived in Va. during Rev. Would like to know her parentage.

(2) *CASS.*—Is there record of the parents of Jonathan Cass, who served in the Rev from Exeter, N. H.?—C. D.

6361. *BRADFORD.*—Information desired concerning the will and names of wife and 6 sons of Samuel Bradford, who d at Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 17, 1777, aged 47, while on a furlough and whose youngest son was named Josiah.

(2) *KIMBALL.*—Information regarding descendants of Elijah Kimball, b at Boxford, Mass., in 1778.—P. B. K.

6362. *BUTLER-MAYHEW.*—John Butler, b Sept. 16, 1775, m July 27, 1797, Fear Mayhew, b May 29, 1777. Parentage of each desired, also what patriotic service, if any, did their respective fathers render. Tradition states, resided in Mass., in or near Martha’s Vineyard, and later moved to Burlington, N. Y. State, and d there, leaving 2 sons, Jeremiah Mayhew Butler and James Parker Butler or Parker James Butler. Fear’s father was named Jeremiah Mayhew. This information I gleaned from the old record in the N. Y. State (Burrtonsville) family Bible. Data gathered from “Mass. Soldiers and Sailors” gives patriotic service to 3 men of the Mayhew family named “Jeremiah,” 2 of them were captains. One of whom, b 1706, had a wife named Fear, and they were members of the Church at Chilmark, Mass., 1788. (Hist. and Gen. Reg., Vol. 59, p. 195.) Again (p. 258, Vol. 59) it is recorded on Oct. 26, 1792, Capt. Jeremiah Mayhew of New Medford, m Peggy Mayhew, who d on Sept. 21, 1795.—C. D. H.

6363. *MITCHELL-BURNS.*—Information and Rev service, if any, desired of the parents of Robert Mitchell and Rhoda Burns. Robert Mitchell was b in Halifax Co., Va., in 1760, served as corporal in Rev, m Rhoda Burns (b in Halifax Co., Va., in 1769). Issue, John, William, Robert, Thomas, Nancy, Martha, Sarah Anne and Mary Jane. (2) *POLLARD-PETERS.*—Information and Rev service desired of William Penn Pollard, from Va., who is supposed to have served as capt. in the Rev. He was m twice, 1st to ——, had John and Rose Pollard; 2d to Hannah Peters, in 1801. Issue, Susan, Hannah, Julia, Margaret, George, James, Madison. Parents of Hannah Peters desired.—J. D. M.

6364. *LOVEGROVE.*—Information desired regarding the service of Hampton Lovegrove, who is said to have left his home at an early age and served in Rev in Vt. abt the time of the battle of Bennington. Hampton Lovegrove was son of Edw. Lovegrove and Dorcas Fillmore Lovegrove, b in Yerwich, Conn.—S. P. K.

6365. *MCPherson-KINChELOE-SMALL.*—Daniel McPherson m Susan Kincheloe. Supposed to have settled in Penn., moved to Tenn. Their ch were: Barton, Charles Lewin, George, Horton, a dau, who m John Lauren, and Elijah, b 1789, m Sarah Small, 1826, served in War of 1812. Is there Rev record in this family? All genealogical data desired.—M. A. B.

6366. *BEDeLL.*—Information concerning Marquis De Lafayette Bedell, who was b in Va., Mar. 15, 1752, d in Ga., June 3, 1845, private in Rev.—M. R. G.

6367. *SMITH-GREEN.*—Jeremiah Smith m Miss Green in Ky. or Va., 1779. Lived in London, Lamel Co., Ky., 1830. Had the following ch: Dr. William, David, Young, Mitchell, Polly and Cynthia. Who were the parents of Jeremiah Smith and his wife, and did they render Rev service?—L. S. C.

6368. *CALL.*—Nathan Call was my great-great-grandfather. His wife, whom he m abt 1791, was Joanna Buell, of Somers, Conn., and Newport, N. H., dau of Capt. Matthew Buell, who served in the Rev. Their ch were: Lucy,
who m Oliver Buell, Stephen, who m Polly Dunham, Calvin, who m Eliza Brockway, Sophia, who m Jeremiah Stanward, and Eunice, who m John Wilmarth. What was Nathan's father's given name, also his mother's full name?

(2) CHADWICK-BARKER-ARMSTRONG. — My great-grandfather was John Chadwick, who m Lucretia Barker, living for a time in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and later in Madison Co. He had 1 sister, Sophy, who m Thomas Wilson, and 2 bros, Isaac and Sylvester. What was their father's name and did he have Rev service? Lucretia Barker, who m John Chadwick, was b in 1797, the dau of William Barker and Betsy Armstrong. Their other ch were Ara, Hannah, Silas, Joseph, Martin, Betsey, Lydea and John. Did William Barker have Rev service? Who was the father of Betsey Armstrong, and did he render Rev service? — J. B. O.

6369. WALTON. — Desired of Edw. Walton, b 1736 or 1737, in Wales, m Frances ——, and had 2 ch, possibly more. Newell m Agnes Woolfolk, and Polly m —— Claburn. Edward's wife's name desired. She was b in Hanover Co., Va. Was Edward a Rev soldier? Our family Bible says, "Newell had father and two bros killed in battle."

(2) WYATT. — Francis Wyatt m Miss Haden, of Va., and had issue 9 or 10 ch, and moved to Mt. Sterling, Ky. Did he receive a pension for Rev service, or his heirs receive bounty land for his service?

(3) WHITEHEAD. — Rev service desired of Nathan Whitehead or Wm. Whitehead, b in Halifax Co., N. C. William was a private in 10th Regt. Continental Line. Who was Wm.'s wife, when b, when m, and date of d? — M. W. G.

6370. BUCKNER. — Wanted, the names of the ch of John and Dorothy (Scrosby) Buckner, who were m in 1785 and lived in Gloucester Co., Va.? Dorothy Scrosby, the wife of John Buckner, lived in Middlesex Co., dau of James Scrosby and Anne Mathews, his wife. I am trying to place Baldwin Mathews Buckner, b in Gloucester Co., Va., in 1790 or '91. He m Eliza Anderson of the same co., and had ch, William, Walter, Robert, Maria Jane, Ellen, Ida and perhaps others.

(2) ANDERSON. — Eliza Anderson Buckner, the wife of Baldwin Mathews Buckner, was the dau of Elizabeth Camp, and a Mr. Anderson, of Gloucester Co. Eliza Anderson was b abt 1790; her mother, Elizabeth Camp, was the dau of Capt. John Camp, of the Rev. Elizabeth Camp's mother was Dolly Seawell, dau of Jane Boswell and John Seawell, of Gloucester Co., Va. Jane Boswell, who m 1st a Thornton and 2d John Seawell, was the dau of Major Thomas Boswell, of the Rev. I am anxious to know the given name of the Mr. Anderson who m Elizabeth Camp, of Gloucester Co., Va., abt the yr 1788 or '89. This Mr. Anderson d young, probably, as his wife Elizabeth m 2d a Capt. Holday, of Gloucester Co. — C. B. D.

6371. SIBERT. — Francis Sibert (Seibert), b in Va., 1760, d 1850. M Mary Ann Riddle and was son of —— Sibert and Elizabeth Jennings. Was in the cavalry during the Rev. Wanted, Rev record.

(2) HENRY. — Martha Henry m Christian Gleim, 1805, said to be a cousin of Patrick Henry. Has any one such record? — M. G. M. S.

6372. WATKINS. — Information desired of Reese Watkins, who lived in Wilkes Co., Ga., d abt 1840. His father was also named Reese and came to Ga. from Va. — P. H. W.

6373. ROSE-WHEELER. — John Rose, Rev soldier, enlisted at Salisbury, Conn., b 1740, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., d in Lisle, N. Y., Dec., 1822, m Rachel Dutcher, 1764-5, in Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. Issue: Albin, Salmon, Leonard, William and Rachel. 2d wife, Katherine Wheeler, d Nov., 1822, in Lisle, N. Y. Issue: Lucy, John Jr., Elijah, Katherine, Dennis, Sally, Polly, Alda and Serepta. All b in Va. or N. Y. Who were the parents of Katherine Wheeler, where was she b, where and when m to John Rose? All data and history of John Rose and Katherine Wheeler solicited.

(2) ELDRIDGE - HUNTINGTON. — Dennison-Robinson Rose, son of John, m Hannah Eldridge, b 1789, in Sharon, Vt., d 1868, in Detroit, Mich. Hannah's mother (Mary) d when she was quite young and she was raised by her grandparents, —— Huntington, Quakers. To what Huntington family do they belong? — G. R. L.

6374. WEEKS - SNOW. — My grandfather. Charles Sherman Weeks, b 1802, d Jan. 31, 1874, m Abigail Snow, b in 1806 and d July 3, 1870, in Feb. 29, 1824, and had 16 ch: Amasa Weeks, Abigail, Maryetta, Benj. D., Mason, Feildir, Charles D., George S., Sophronia, Louisa, David, Sarah, Carolina, Emma Rosette, George Merill and Chas. Edward. My grandparents both came from Conn., and d in West Winfield, N. Y. Abigail Snow was said to be descended from Pocahontas and Charles Weeks to be related to Wm. Tecumseh Sherman. Wanted, ancestry of each, with all genealogical data and Rev record. — A. W. W. B.

6375. TREES. — John Trees, a Rev soldier, b in Germany, settled in Penn., enlisted in this state, later moved to Ohio. Wanted, name of wife, with date of b and d. Also date of John Trees' b, d and m. — M. M.

6376. GREENE - ROUNDS. — Sanford Greene,
1786-1851, of R. I. or Stonington, Conn., m Barbara Rounds, of R. I. Later moved to St. Law Co., N. Y. Sanford Greene had bros and sisters, Jacob, b 1787, Patience, 1790, George, 1791, Ara, 1793, Pardon, 1795, Wm., 1798 Richard, 1803, Lillias, 1804, Croford, 1805, Gardner, 1809. If genealogy is published, where can it be procured?

(2) GREENE. — Was Sanford Greene descended from John Greene, surgeon, who emigrated to this country in 1635? — J. E. G.

6377. INGRAHAM. — — Ingraham, m, Wethersfield, Conn., lost at sea. Had issue, Mary, b Jan. 31, 1780, d Oct. 26, 1848, m Jan. 20, 1805, Arthur Andrews. Issue: Mary, Burton, Irene, Arthur, Elizur, Burton. The given name of Ingraham is not known, nor is the name of his wife. His wife is believed to have m after his d, a man by the name of Hall, by whom she had Prudence. The mother d when the 2 girls were very young and they were brought up by a Whittelsey (?), of Wethersfield, probably guardian of Prudence Hall, who had some inheritance from her father. — F. M. H.

6378. CASTLEMAN. — David Castleman, 1823-1875, Methodist minister in Penn., son of Joseph Castleman, who d abt 1824 in Taneytown, Md. David had an uncle, David Castleman, who lived in Va. Further data concerning this family requested. — F. M. H.

6379. POWELL. — Rev ancestor William Powell, who came from England in the early centuries and settled in Powell valley, opposite or near the Junieta River. Tradition states, William Powell lived near Braddock's field at the time of the defeat and his wife was Nancy Myers Powell. — W. T. P.

6380. EMERSON-COAD. — Wanted, information of the descendants of the Emerson-Coad marriage at Alex., Va., Nov. 26, 1818; also the ancestry of said Mrs. Drady Coad.

(2) LANE. — Wanted, information of the Lane family of Pr. Geo., Md. Eleanor Lane m Jas. Forbes, grandson of Jas. Forbes, a member of the Continental Congress.

(3) FORD. — Is there any record of Rev service rendered by the Ford family of Md.? — M. C.


6382. JOHNSON. — Wanted, names and data concerning the wife of Asahel Stiles, Jr., and her parents. She was a Johnson, her father, from Vermont, enlisted at age of fourteen and served until close of war.

(2) STILES. — Proof of service of Asahel Stiles, Sr., who enlisted in Col. Moore's Regt., raised in N. H., for service in Canada. His bro John was one of the Minute Men, and another bro, Samuel, served 4 yrs, 9 mos. in Rev. Was a maj.; also served in War of 1812. He was b in Colchester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1758, and m a Sarah Rose.

(3) JONES. — Information concerning the parents of Sarah Jones, wife of Asahel Stiles, Sr. Her father was a Welshman, a Presbyterian minister, who, with his 7 sons, fought in Rev, one son falling in the battle of Bennington. — A. Z. P.

6383. REDMAN. — Wanted, wife's name and the ch of Conrade Redman, Berks Co., Penn. b, d, and m dates of Conrade Redman.

(2) KING. — Wanted, wife's name and the ch of Joshua King, London Co., Va. Dates of b, m, and d of Joshua King. — N. S. M.

6384. MORROW-SPARR. — Genealogy of James Morrow and his wife, Elizabeth Sparr, of Hardy Co., Va., desired. He was in the battle of New Orleans. — R. C. W. T.

6385. HAMPTON-PIERCE. — John Hampton (3), b May 28, 1727, d 1794, in Fairfax Co., Va., m 1st Mary Gunnell, May 1, 1746, m 2d Margaret Pierce, dau of William Pierce, of Westmoreland Co., Va. Date desired of the m of Margaret Pierce and John Hampton, also all genealogy data and Rev records in the Pierce family. Tradition says that these were descendants of the Jamestown Colony Pierces. Did John Hampton serve in the Rev? — (2) REID-RUST. — Elizabeth Reid, b Loudoun Co., Va., May 25, 1792, m Henry S. Halley, Sept. 26, 1816. Dates desired of the m and b of her parents. Agnes Rust and Capt. Joseph Reid, of "The Green Banks," Westmoreland Co., Va. Wanted, all genealogical data and Rev records. — M. C.

6386. PARKER. — The ancestry of Capt. Nicholas Parker, of the War of 1812, my great-grandfather, desired. I wish to establish Rev service, with full proof of the same. — S. P. S.

6387. FINLEY. — In his will, dated July 28, 1781, William Finley mentions the following ch: John, Ann, Caldwell, Mary-Davidson, Rose Gilespy, William, Robert and Jean, of Augusta Co., Va. Was (2d) William's father a
Rev. soldier. This son, Robert, m Rosanna Steele. They lived in Va., and were the parents of 17 ch. The youngest ch, Robert, was b 1790 in the same house in which his father was b. He had a sister Mary (Polly), who never m and d Mar. 10, 1866, in her 90th yr. Her father, the Robert mentioned in the will of Wm. (2d), was a Rev soldier. This Aunt Polly used to tell my father of how her father fought in the Rev. Once he carried an important message for George Washington. (Library of Congress, Washington): “Findlay-Robert, Private, Commander in Chief’s guard, Washington, March 2, 1783.” Date of b and d of Robert Finley desired; also his m record and the names and dates of b of his ch.

(2) Hart.—James Hart, b in Antrim Co., Ireland, abt 1750. He came to America before the Rev. James and John Hart were sons of their father by his 1st wife, Hugh and William being sons by the 2d wife. James Hart lived in Penn. and in Rockbridge Co., Va., until they came to Ky., in 1832. He and his wife are buried at South Lebanon, O. He m Elizabeth Hopkins, who was either a dau or a sister of Col. John Hopkins. The 12 ch. of James and Elizabeth Hart were as follows: John, lived and d in Warden Co., O., m Jane Parquer, and their 6 ch were: Eliza, Nancy, Mary, Sarah, George, John Abernathy. James, m Mary Tilford, May, 1801, near Georgetown, Ky., 10 ch. Hugh, d in 1804 or '05, m Elizabeth Tilford. David, d of plague in 1814, in Warren Co., O. Nancy, m James Bone. William, d in 1803, unm, Deerfield, O. Samuel, m Jane Bigham. He was an Associate Reformed Presbyterian minister, who preached in Rome, Ind., for a number of yrs, and d in Jeffersonville, Ind. Sarah, m Absalom Runnion. Margaret, d young. Mary, m Wm. Heath. Elizabeth, m Wm. Haney. George, m Martha (Patsey) Sleesmon. James Hart d at the age of 84. He was private in the Rev. Was present at the surrender at Yorktown. His son George had a dau, Elizabeth Hopkins Hart, who m Erastus Finley. The latter were my grandparents. Information desired of the date of b and d of James Hart, also the date of his m and the number of the company in which he enlisted. Was his regt from Penn. or Va.?—M. L. P.

6391. Pollock.—Can you tell me if the name of James Pollock appears as a soldier of the Rev or if he gave service of any kind in connection with the War of Independence? James Pollock was b in Coleraine abt 1728, and settled in Ligmier Valley, West Moreland Co., Pa., at what is now Greensburg, abt 1773. He m Mary Heron, abt 1770. He was appointed 1st justice of the peace in that part of the state, having taken his commission from the Governor, Feb. 27, 1773. He d in 1812.—E. P. M.

6392. Bishop - Gillette.—My great-great-grandfather, Richard Bishop, was b in Salisbury, Conn., 1759, and d in Perry, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1829, and served throughout the Rev. His wife, Marcy Gillette, was b in Salisbury, Conn., 1761, and d in Perry, N. Y., in 1861. She was the oldest child of Nathan Gillette, whose family consisted of 8 dau and 1 son. Did the father of Richard Bishop serve in the Rev? All genealogical data of the Bishops and Gillettes desired.

(2) Bleweos.—My great-grandparents were Charles and Rachel Bleweos. Charles Bleweos was the son of John Nausock, who served in the Rev. When young Charles was adopted by a family of Bleweos. Rachel Bleweos d Feb. 23, 1861. Their ch were: Maeriah, b May 9, 1806, Catherine, b Nov. 5, 1808, Jane, b June 20, 1810, John, b June 22, 1812, Hannah, b Dec. 3, 1815, Charles b Jan. 14, 1819, William, b Jan. 31, 1821, Abraham, b May 11, 1822, Live, b Apr. 29, 1826, Moriah, b Aug. 29, 1828, Margaret, b Sept. 12, 1831.—M. E. R.

6393. Schenck.—Rev. Wm. Schenck said to have been a chaplain in the Rev. Can any one tell me in what company? He was a member of a Masonic fraternity, and as there is no record found of his having received any of the degrees within the jurisdiction of any of the states, could it be he was made a Mason in
one of the army lodges known to exist in Washington's army? In 1772 he was preaching at Allentown, N. J. In 1777 he and his family were driven out of N. J. by the British and went to Bucks Co., Penn. Again in Apr., 1780, he was in Pittsgrove, Salem Co., N. J., and from there went to Ballston, near Saratoga, N. Y. In June, 1793, he went to Huntington, L. I. Is there a Schenck genealogy other than the one compiled by A. D. Schenck, U. S. A.?

(2) CUMMING.—Ann Cumming, b at Monmouth, N. J., May 3, 1750, m Rev. Wm. Schenck, Mar. 7, 1786, d at Franklin, O., June 23, 1838. What was the name of her father, also her mother? Did her father render Rev service? Is there a Cumming genealogy?

(3) POTTER.—Dr. Gilbert Potter, b in Huntington, L. I., Jan. 8, 1725. Said to have been a col. of militia during Rev. Where can I find authority for this statement? Is there a Potter genealogy? His dau Sarah m Capt. Wm. Rogers, b in Huntington, L. I., Nov. 10, 1741. Capt. Rogers commanded an armed vessel during the Rev and captured a British vessel. Is there a Rogers genealogy?—A. T. S.


(2) EVERTT.—His wife, Jane Everett, b July 10, 1771, birthplace unknown. She m at Langdons Corners, Dec. 1, 1844. Ancestry desired.

(3) MILLER.—Louisa Miller, wife of Henry Darlington Langdon, b at Langdons Corners, Feb. 26, 1807. He d July 12, 1892. She was b, perhaps at or near Providence, R. I., Oct. 16, 1814, and d at Langdons Corners, July 12, 1887.—J. B.


6396. LISTER-LYSTER.—Information desired of Lister or Lyster family. William Lister was Burgess in Va. in 1704. Richard Lee m Ann Lister. Is the Va. family of Listers the same as Edward Leister, who came over in the Mayflower, later going to Va.? Cornelius Lister, Justice of Peace in Va., came over in the ship Bliss, abt 1687. Are the Listers of Va. (Halifax), the same family as the N. C. family of Listers? Rev data of Listers desired.—T. A.

6397. CRANE.—Matthias Crane, of Elizabeth, N. J., b abt 1705, m and had issue: Capt. Jacob Crane, b 1745, d July 5, 1811, m his cousin, Phebe Crane, 1770. Did Capt. Jacob Crane serve in the Rev? His record wanted. The name also desired, of the mother of Daniel Crane, of Elizabeth, N. J., b 1672, d Feb. 24, 1724, m Hannah Muller. Had 5 sons, one Stephen, b 1709, d June 23, 1780, m Phebe ———. The genealogy of the Crane family states he was one of the leading patriots of N. J. during the Rev. A member of the first Continental Congress. The engraving, “The First Prayer in Congress,” contains his portrait. Would a descendant be eligible to the D. A. R.? Name of his wife desired.—M. J. C.

6398. READ-REID.—Can some one tell me when Col. Robert Read, of Dublin, Ireland, and his son, Maj. John Read, came to America? Where did they land, and if either or both had Rev service? Maj. John Read m 1st Miss Kennedy, it is supposed, of Oxford, O. Had 1 dau. Ellen Read, who m ———-McCrone, and d abt 1811, in Mentor, Campbell Co., Ky. M 2d Nancy Neville, at Batavia, O., May 12, 1818. Rev. G. W. Light, being the minister. Moved to Callaqay Co., Mo., and d 1859. (Eyles Pennsylvania Genealogies says): “Nancy Neville, m Major John Read, of the U. S. A.” I will greatly appreciate any information relative to the history or Rev service of these gentlemen.—G. F. B.

6399. PRECISE-SUTHERLAND.—Mildred Precise m Daniel Sutherland, and had issue: Uriah Logan, b 1814, m Margaret J. Harris. Thos. Bailey. Mary Ann, m Mr. Armstrong. Lucinda, m Mr. Hamlin. Jane, m Mr. Hall. Louisa, m Mr. Cloverstreet. Harriett. Mildred Precise d Jan., 1860, and was buried in Logan Co., Ky., by the side of her mother. Ancestry and genealogical data of the Precise family desired.—E. E. W.

6400. WALKER.—John F. C. Walker was b in Prince George Co., Md., Dec. 25, 1763. Enlisted in London Co., Va., and served in Capt. John Henry’s Co., Col. Alexander’s Regt. of Va. He d in Monroe, Ga., June 19, 1836. The slab at the head of his grave says, among other creditable things, that he stood high in the councils of his state, Ga. Can any one tell me who his parents were and where they lived?—M. N. Y.
ANSWERS

4404 HART - SCOTT.—The following is abstract of a will of Valentine Hart, Rockbridge Co., Va. Will filed, July 3, 1792. Son Leonard Hart, son Moses Hart, son Benjamin Hart, son Valentine Hart.—Mrs. Wm. D. Claronye, 466 Ferry Road, Winnipeg, Can.

5125. HOWARD-HAYWARD.—I also have been looking for the parents of Jonathan Howard or Hayward. Jonathan Hayward m Lydia Davison, Nov. 15, 1775 (Early Cum. Marriages). He had sons, Nathan, Jonathan, Zephnuel, b Oct. 13, 1788 (my great-grandfather). Amasa, Stephen and Palmer. He also had 3 dau. I cannot prove that Jonathan served in the Rev. I have the Davison line, but no Rev service.—Dora P. Worden, 109 Cornell St., Ithaca, N. Y.


6050. PRATT.—If you have the genealogy from Nathaniel Pratt, do you have any record of Abel Pratt who m Jemima Butler? They had 1 son b 1818 by the name Nathaniel? I am trying to locate the place in Mass. where Abel Pratt and Jemima Butler were m. Their married life was short, abt 6 or 7 yrs, when she m her cousin, Austin Butler, 1824.—R. H. Butler, Warsaw, Ind.

6068. ELLIS.—My half-sister is a descendant of one Henry Ellis, of Pa., and would be glad to correspond with Ellis descendants of that state.—Winona Bleakney Peterson, Box 23, University Place, Neb.

6142. BANCROFT.—In regard to the families of Samuel Bancroft and John Foster, of Reading, Mass. You are evidently following up the lines in which I am interested. I find in my research several marriages between the Bancroft and Foster or allied families of Stow, Ball and Spellman. These families I find in Granville, Reading, Worcester, Lynn, and Berkshire Co., Mass., and also in Middleton and Preston, Conn. A Samuel Bancroft d in Granville in 1788, aged 77 yrs. James Foster m Elizabeth Bancroft in 1765. Daniel Williams m Comfort Williams, 1796. Alvan Stowe m Lucy Bancroft. These marriages were in Granville. Isaac Phelps, of Granby, m Rhoda Bancroft. Thos. Bancroft Delham removed to Reading, 1653. In Springfield, Capt. John Bancroft, Samuel, Thomas, Rhoda, Lydia, etc., Sam Bancroft served in Rev from E. Windsor. —Bertha Stevens.

6153. MACDONALD.—Flora MacDonald did live in N. C. She had direct descendants, Mrs. Flora MacDonald Donnelly and Miss Flora MacDonald Bewiels (m Feaner). If you write to Miss Louisa M. Feiten, 67 East 15th St., Atlanta, Ga., who is a sister of Mrs. Donnelly, she may know of any Mockay connection.—Mrs. Gale Kyle Riley, Eatonton, Ga.

6154. MOREHEAD.—I am interested in the Morehead genealogy, they intermarried with the Bleakney family. James Bleakney m Agnes or Nancy Morehead, and their oldest ch was b in 1789. The Bleakneys lived in Southern Pa., near Gettysburg or Chambersburg. I know there is a genealogy of the Moreheads of Carolina or Va.—Winona Bleakney Peterson, University Place, Neb.

6178. PRUITT-PREWIT-PRENET.—Two brothers, Henry and William, came from Scotland and settled in Va. The first record we have: Henry Pruitt and John Fiels, 440 acres. 1687, Book 7, p. 569, Henrico Co., Va., vol. 4, Va. Co. Records. Henry Pruitt m Mary Ross, Apr. 13, 1702. Issue of this marriage, John, Daniel and William. John, b 1717, d about 1820 in Warren Co., Ala., age 103. In Stubs' Early Settlers of Ala. there is a sketch of the Pruitts, and mention is made of the extreme age of John Pruitt and Jane, his wife. William moved from Caroline Co., Va., about 1770-1772, to what was then Fincastle Co. He was appointed constable at the first county court of Bottsflou court, held Feb., 1770-1773. Martin and William Pruitt's names are on a petition from United Congregational of Ebbing and Tinkling Springs on Holston River, Fincastle Co., to the Rev. Charles Cummins, minister of the Gospel at the Revoluntary Presbytery, at Hanover Sitting and Tinkling Springs, p. 139-140, History of Southwest Va., Washington Co., by L. P. Summers. Martin was a spy in the Rev and was allowed a pension. Write to Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., for proof of his service. From the Pruitt family record made by grandfather Jacob Pruitt, of Tex., I find Martin was a bachelor, but m after Rev, either in Ky. or Va. Later he moved to Ind. William settled in Ky. I do not know the names of the wives of Martin, but William m Ellender ——. William Pruitt, of Caroline Co., Va., was a son of John Pruitt, of Shenandoah Co. William, b 1740, m 1759, Mary Martin. Issue: William, Martin, Fallen, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and 3 dau. William, Martin, Abraham and Isaac were in Ky. about 1785. Abraham was killed by Indians in Barren Co., Ky., at a place called Pruitt Knob. William and one brother, Isaac, moved to Ala., and later to Miss. Martin, as our records tell, moved to Ind.

6179. KEYES.—I suppose you refer to the book "Robert Keyes, of Watertown, Mass., 1633; Solomon Keyes, of Newbury and Chelmsford, and Their Descendants; Also Others of
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the Same Name." I am a descendant of both Robert and Solomon Keys, the two lives coming together in my great-grandparents. Israel Keys m Dorothy Temple.—L. C. Brown, Box 243, Fort Scott, Kan.

6185. REYNOLDS.—Write Miss Fannie Holmes, Westerly, R. I., 53 Elm St., for data on the Reynolds family. There is a "Reynolds Family Association" meets every year; the association also publishes an annual.—Edith P. Head, 6 Beaumont Ave., Catonsville, Md.

6188. (2) BALLARD.—Daniel Ballard did not sign the Assn. Test in N. H., and his name does not appear on the N. H. Rev. rolls, though there are several other Ballards. His name does not appear on the Vt. Rev roll. Possibly he served in Mass. or N. Y. There was a Daniel Kelly or Kelley, who signed the Assn. Test in N. H. from Sandown, but no Daniel Kelly is on Vt. Rev roll. Possibly the fathers of these parties signed the test. Have you looked for them?—Mrs. Wallace D. Smith, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6191. (2) POST.—The father of Ephraim Post was Joseph, b Apr. 22, 1754, d Nov. 8, 1831, m Oct. 15, 1775. The mother was Anna Hoppin, d Oct. 15, 1781. Their ch were, Jeremiah, Ephraim and William. Joseph Post m (2) Susan Munson and they moved to Washington Co. from New Jersey, and raised a large family. Joseph Post served in the Rev from N., J.—Helen F. Daily, Aurora, Ill.

6239. AYERS.—The Benjamin Ayers who served in Middlesex Co., N. J., Militia during Rev was b about 1765, son of James Ayers and Hope Bloomfield. He m Rebecca Ayers. His brothers and sisters were: Jacob; James; Samuel; Nathan; Huldah, b July 14, 1765; Benjamin; Rhoda; Rachael, and Ariisha. Benjamin Ayers, son of John and Mary Walker, d May 3, 1732, as shown by his tombstone in old Presbyterian Cemetery at Metuchen, N. J. The Nathaniel Ayers, of Somerset Co., who served in the Rev was probably the son of Moses and grandson of John and Mary. This Nathaniel was b 1728 and d at Basking Ridge, Sept. 17, 1806. First wife, Elizabeth Worth, d Oct. 25, 1801, 2nd wife, Sarah, Sept. 17, 1807. Have no record of brothers or sisters of this Nathaniel.—L. D. Carman, 1351 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.


6243. RICHARDS.—The Richards family from Va. removed to Rogersville, Tenn. Miss Fannie Hale is living there, whose mother was Somerville Richards. They had old aunts living at, or near, Fredericksburg, Va., and may have the family history.—Mrs. Gale Riley, Eatonton, Ga.

6245. MOORE.—The names in your query suggest that your Moores were of Louisa Co., Va. Samuel Ragland, of Louisa, Va., made a will in 1796, in which he mentions his dau. Lucy Moore, wife of Bernard Moore, and dau Martha Overton, wife of Waller Overton. Jean Ragland was a cousin of Martha Overton and Lucy Moore. Lucy Moore's 1st husband was Joel Terrell. The name Moore, Overton, and Jean all being names in this family, suggests that your Moores were of Louisa Co., Va.—Agnes I. Ballock, El Paso, Ill.

6255. BOONE.—I notice your inquiry concerning Daniel Boone and his relation to the Wrights. In my line one Pamela Wright, b Dec. 18, 1775, m one Edward Thomas, and d near Attica, Ind., Mar. 11, 1851. The tradition in our family is that Daniel Boone was a distant cousin. Can you give me any information concerning the parentage of this Pamela Wright?—Alice Lowry Stephenson, 202 Allen Bl., Kalamazoo, Mich.

6261. LINN.—Inquire Pennsylvania Archives for trace of Adj. Jos. Linn if not in New Jersey Archives. There was a very prominent family of Lins in the Cumberland Valley at an early date. Rev. John Blair Linn, the poet and historian, descended from this family. Rev. Wm. Linn, his father, lived in Chester Co., Pa., some time before the Rev War.—Dr. E. M. Hiestand Moore, 1708 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

6262. SCHENK.—The parents of John Winston Schenk were Cornelius Schenk, an early merchant of Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va., who located there soon after the Rev, and his wife, Rebecca Winston, of Hanover Co. He d in 1810, and wife d a little more than a yr later. Their ch were: Peter Lott, Eleanor Winston, Mary, John Winston and Richard F. Schenk.—Henry Strother, 421 May Ave., Ft. Smith, Ark.

6263. HUGHES.—Robert Davis Hughes, b in Henrico, Va., Oct. 19, 1790, it is said: "He came to St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1810, m Martha Alexander." I was b in St. Clair Co., Ill., 1838, near Millstadt. My father was Joshua William Hughes, b 1808, in Powell's Valley, Washington Co., Va., and migrated through Tenn. down
to St. Clair Co., Ill. There were 4 bros who came from Wales and settled in Powhatan and Goochland Cos., Va., abt 1730. In land grants that I have located in Va., one was Robt. Hughes, of Henrico Co., 400 acres on the south side of the James River and on Muddy Creek, Aug. 17, 1725; also another land grant in Goochland Co., of 1000 acres, dated June 26, 1731. The Robert Hughes family seem to have been an earlier family than the bros Orlando, Lenader, William, and John, who came, as I have said, in abt 1730, and settled in these cos., and I take it that the Robert Davis Hughes referred to in the query would be a descendant of these early families. There were some other Hughes in St. Clair Co., Ill., possibly a John D. Hughes. My paternal grandfather was William Hughes, who had a bro Rice, and Rice Hughes had land grants and settled in these early Va. cos. in 1650 or thereabouts, and if information could be had as to the Rice Hughes of this early date and his connection with my father, I would be very grateful.—F. T. Hughes, Y. M. C. A. Building, Keokuk, Iowa.

6264. Bryan.—Account of Bryan family written by Mrs. Dumming Josephine Bryan: "There were three brothers, French noblemen, who, being Huguenots, fled from Havre to avoid religious persecution. They went to England, one brother remained in Liverpool and became a wealthy silk dealer and ran for Parliament (he wished to adopt my uncle Guy, being refused, all intercourse between the families ceased). The other bro, William, came to N. J., from whom we are descended, in a short time went to Bucks Co., Pa., and there his and his wife Rebecca's wills are probated. While in England he m a Welch woman, whom, I suppose, was Rebecca; there were many ch, but only 2 sons have I knowledge of. James, my grandfather, was a Rev soldier, and after the war had a large farm in Bucks Co., near Snakerstown, there his 13 ch were born. In 1812 he sold his farm and bought a tract of land on Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co., Md. Five of the sons settled side by side on small farms, and the 6th son was Dr. Guy Bryan. Joseph and Susan Mason Bryan had 5 ch: Emily E., Thomas Mason, Richard Hugellett, Josephine (the one who wrote this), and Charles Avery (my husband's father)." William Bryan's other bro settled in Va., I think his name was Joseph. Guy Bryan (James' bro), lived in Philadelphia, was a rich man, m a dau of Timothy Mathicks, a man of note and whose portrait is in Independence Hall. Mary Bryan, the only sister I know about, was beautiful. When the poet Thomas Moore wrote, "Farewell to the banks of the Schoolkill," she was the one mentioned. She m a Mr. Morrison, and her dau m John P. Kenney.—Mrs. John K. Bryan, 205 St. Charles Ave., Natchez, Miss.

6268. Woolfolk.—John Woolfolk, Jr., and Sr., were Rev soldiers. John Woolfolk, Sr., m Elizabeth Lewis. I can give you this line complete from a Lewis history.—Mrs. Eugene C. Pigg, Windsor, Mo.


6283. Williamson.—"The Sharpless Family" book refers to Hiram and Sarah Evans Williamson and gives this residence as Darby Township, Chester Co., Pa. (now Delaware Co.). The inference is that the James Williamson of the same place was his father, rather than Capt. John Williamson, who lived in a distant part of the county. "The Sharpless Family" book in tracing the lines of Johnathan E. Williamson (son of Hiram and Sarah), whose wife was Mary A. Nuzum, a descendant of John Sharpless, emigrated 1682, gives the following account of the first Williamson in Penn.: "Daniel Williamson came to Penn. from Bradhead, Cheshire, England, 1682, in company with Robert Taylor, of Little High," from whom he received 50 acres of land in Marple Top, Chester, now Delaware Co., Pa., "for services rendered." Daniel's sister Mary, wife of John Howell, and a 2d sister Ellen, wife of Bartholomew Coppock, came over in the Unicorne in 1684 with Robert Taylor's wife and ch. Daniel m 1684, Mary Smith, from Chesilesie, who came to Penn., in company with the Howells and Coppocks. All of these emigrants were members of the Society of Friends. Daniel and Mary Williamson's ch were Robert, Daniel, Thomas, Joseph, and Abigail. The genealogy states that Hiram and Sarah Evans Williamson emigrated from Pa. to Ind., where there was a large settlement of Friends from Chester Co.—Mrs. Elianor Fairlamb Gibson Sheldon, Iowa.
A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, February 4, 1919, at ten A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, spoke of two wonderful sermons she had lately heard, one referring to God's comfort, the renewal of the spirit promised, and the other, the Puritan vision of God, and read for the first subject selected verses from Isaiah 1-5, 9-17, 28-31; from II Corinthians, Chap. 1, 3-5, also 20-22; on the Puritan Vision of God, verses from Revelation, Proverbs—“where there is no vision the people perish,” that is, cast off restraint. In her prayer Miss Pierce voiced the sorrow of the Board in the death of the Historian General, whose presence was sorely missed. The Chaplain General dwelt on February as the month of the birthday celebrations of two of America's great heroes, whose ideals and vision of God inspired them to do great things for this country. The members of the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, showing the following members present: Active Officers, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Guthrie, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Barlow; State Regents, Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; State Vice Regents, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Barrett.

Letters and telegrams were read from members who were prevented for one reason or another from attending the meeting. A telegram was read from Mrs. Moss, State Regent of Missouri, announcing an additional payment of $619 on their Liberty Loan Fund, and $677 for French orphans.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

When last we gathered together on October 17, 1918, how little did we think that the Armistice would be signed in less than a month, the signing of which would bring to an end the greatest war in the history of the world. So intense and world-wide had been the business of war that peace came like an unsubstantial dream and found the nations half incredulous in their rejoicing.

We all know that in the days of peace and prosperity there had always been sorrow and tragedy, as incidental to our stage of civilization, yet we had a wide diffusion of comfort. The war came and then everything worth while was at stake. The war demanded complete concentration and energy was aroused to an extent never before known in the history of the race. Everything was done to bring the war to a successful end. And, I know of no group of women who gave more substantial aid to this purpose than the Daughters of the American Revolution, who entered whole-heartedly into this work. Now that peace has come, are the forces which you Daughters have stimulated and have united under public control to be once dissolved and turned back to normal conditions? No, I feel sure that those aroused energies in you will expand themselves into efforts of one kind or another to help carry on the necessary work of reconstruction which must of necessity follow in the wake of this war. This period of reconstruction will require almost as much self-sacrifice, anxious toil and guidance as has the war period itself. There will be leadership needed in education, industry and social effort of all kinds—more now than ever before. But, this will be a building up, giving us incentive to go on and on, while war of a necessity carries with it the discouragement that must always go with the process of violence and destruction.

The new period will not be one of ease and self-indulgence as formerly but it will appeal to the enthusiastic and hopeful. This will be a time in which great things can be done quickly
because "the world has become accustomed to boldness of design, rapidity of action and unlimited expenditure for desired ends. The public motive has made the private and selfish motive as unpopular as it is unworthy." Now that peace has come the public motive will still dominate. Private objects must be made to fit in with new standards of public good. Even as in war time, so now in the period upon which we are entering, all resources for the supreme effort in a public cause will exert themselves through their own chosen agencies for obtaining a common end. Fortunate indeed will be the country which prefers order to chaos and is able to readjust itself to new conditions in this time of vigorous assertion, an uncensored press, political equality and the power of labor control, and, which will listen to moderate counsel; keep itself sane, sober, industrious, while at the same time holding firmly to the high principles for the vindication of which the war was fought. Again I affirm that the members of our great Society stand ready to do their part. With the coming of peace there will be a tendency to forget what the boys have done in this war. On my way East but recently I overheard a cynic remark, "Already a uniform looks different"—and to him it probably did. But to the great mass of Americans it does not and it must not. We must not let our ardor for the soldiers cool off. They are still our soldiers, they are still entitled to all the consideration, to all the love, to all the affection they would be entitled to if the war were going on this very moment. But it must be confessed there is a tendency to forget. Few of us remember the bridge that bore us across the stream after we have safely crossed. Deep down in our hearts we can resolve that we shall not forget the uniform, nor treat it with less respect when a peace treaty is signed than we did in the dark days when the boys went marching away. Daughters, I do not believe you will forget the last words uttered by Theodore Roosevelt, uttered with no thought that they were to be his last. "There can be no divided allegiance. Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American Flag. We have room for but one language here and that is the English language. And we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is the loyalty of the American people. There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over."

Assuming that you will be interested in the movements of the President General since the meeting of the Board on October 17th, may I relate that I remained in Washington until Friday, October 25th, when with Mrs. Aull, Vice President General of Nebraska, I left Washington for Boston, expecting to make official visits to a number of chapters and the State meeting of Massachusetts, as well as the Conference of New Hampshire? Mrs. Aull and I, in company with Mrs. Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, attended a meeting of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Saturday afternoon, October 26th, in Cambridge, Mass.

On Monday we had expected to go to Brattleboro, Vermont, to meet with some of the Vermont Daughters, but as the ban on public gatherings during the epidemic of "flu" which was at that time sweeping the New England States had not been lifted, we were not able to go to Brattleboro as we had planned but reached Greenfield, Massachusetts, Monday evening, where the Massachusetts State meeting was to be held the next day, Tuesday, October 29th. I wish it had been possible for every member of the Board to have been present at that most inspiring meeting, as I feel sure each would have been inspired to greater effort for our beloved organization.

Early Wednesday morning we had the great pleasure of visiting, with the Massachusetts delegation, the historic village of Deerfield, which is only a few miles from Greenfield. After a hurried stay in Deerfield in company with Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Ellison we motored from Deerfield to Concord, New Hampshire, to be present at the State Conference of New Hampshire. We arrived in time for the afternoon session, though late, our lateness being caused by rain and a "blow out." We remained in Concord until noon of the next day, when all returned to Boston, where we parted company with Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Buel, they returning to Connecticut.

Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Aull and I visited on Friday morning the Warren and Prescott Chapter of Boston which met in the famous home of General Otis, now being restored by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

After the morning meeting we motored to Attleboro, Massachusetts, to be present at a luncheon given by the chapter in their old Chapter house and later in the afternoon we attended a most interesting meeting of the Chapter. Saturday afternoon found us starting again on another pilgrimage to Providence, Rhode Island, where we were the guests of the Gaspee Chapter of that city. We spent a most delightful afternoon meeting many members of the Gaspee Chapter at an informal tea afterwards. We had dinner with Mrs. Calder, State Regent of Rhode Island, and returned
to the Ellison home late that night. At noon, November 3d, Mrs. Aull and I left for the West. Mrs. Aull going to her home in Omaha and I on to Dallas, Texas, to be present at the State Conference which was held November 7th, 8th and 9th. I reached home the morning of the 11th, the day the Armistice was signed. With the exception of a hurried visit to Chicago to attend the "White Breakfast" of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, December 10th, I remained home until December 28th when I left for Washington, arriving in a downpour of rain on January 1st. From that date until January 27th every minute of my time was devoted to matters concerning the Society here in Washington.

The past week has been a busy one, as it included visits to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

In New Jersey Miss Crowell and I attended the celebration of the Twenty-second Anniversary of the organization of Haddonfield Chapter and the few hours spent under the State Regent's hospitable roof with the members of the Chapter and the Regents of many of New Jersey's chapters were most enjoyable.

From Haddonfield we went to Harrisburg to participate in the State Conference. We were here joined by Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Howell and other members of our National Board.

The two days spent with the Pennsylvania Daughters were full of interest. In the well-planned program, replete with interest, the labor and the enthusiasm of this big state were well demonstrated.

Dr. William F. Slocum, of New York, in his address to the Daughters on Wednesday morning struck the keynote of true patriotism and the uplift of his inspired words will long be felt.

It had been my privilege to hear Doctor Slocum last October when he addressed the Massachusetts Daughters and I am glad to state that he will be one of the speakers at our Continental Congress in April.

The reports presented by the State Chairmen and Chapter Regents showed that the Pennsylvania Daughters are thoroughly awake in almost every line of patriotic endeavor.

From Harrisburg, in company with Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Hume and Miss Crowell, we went to Wheeling, West Virginia, and the two days spent there were most delightful. A very conspicuous feature of this Conference was the youthfulness of the delegates. I have never before seen so many young women representing their chapters at a conference. It speaks well for the growth and perpetuation of our Society in West Virginia, where so many of its younger members have become active. We look for great things from their enthusiastic cooperation with the older members.

West Virginia has promised not only to redeem its obligation of one dollar per capita for the Liberty Loan but the state has raised an additional $200 for that Fund.

I am frank to say that I feel repaid for the time it has taken and the expense incurred in the knowledge I have gained, thus enabling me to have a better understanding of the conditions and the work done in these states and chapters. I feel sure that a keener knowledge of our Society and a better understanding of our aims are brought about by these personal visits of the President General, and it is because of this fact that I shall leave on Thursday, with the State Regent of Massachusetts, for the Pacific Coast to attend the State Conferences in California, Oregon and Washington. I am confident that good results will come from the visit. Mrs. Fowler, our Librarian General, is already in California and will attend these conferences. I only wish it were possible for every member of the Board to be present.

In the new work that is before us, that of Americanization, I am most anxious that the Daughters enter heart and soul. Never in the history of our country has the necessity been so great as now of making thorough Americans out of the Aliens in our midst.

And, while we are so grandly coming to the front in helping to care for the French war orphans, do not let us forget in our D.A.R reconstruction the care of the American war orphans.

I am extremely anxious to have every Chapter see to it that the men in its county are listed who went into the Army or Navy and in case of any having lost their lives to investigate the condition of their families, and unless the children have decided means of being cared for to the limit of receiving a good education to see to it that they are provided for in this way. And if there is no Chapter in a county use your influence to raise a fund for this work.

What better safeguard to our country could we have than thoroughly developed good citizens and how better could we show our appreciation for the fathers of these children, who gave their lives that we might enjoy all the liberties of a free country, than by developing them?

Another line of work which needs to be pushed on vigorously is the publicity of the Creed, the American's Creed, and the placing of the Constitution in public places. We have done great work in the publicity of the Flag Code—let us now do as well with the Creed...
and the Constitution. They will be read if placed in prominent places in both large and small cities and towns, and when read surely will leave an enduring impression.

In this great undertaking of creating a new Americanism in this era just opening, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should stand out more prominently than any other organization because this is the primary cause of our existence. Let us be awake to our opportunities.

During the interim since our last Board meeting we have been called as a nation to mourn the death of our illustrious ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt, admired and mourned alike by adherents and opponents.

Sorrow, still nearer, has entered our own fold, in the very sudden death, on January 15th, of our beloved Historian General, Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, whom we shall all greatly miss from these meetings of the Board and at the Congress. Just previous to the death of Mrs. Clarke we were shocked to learn of the death of one of our gifted ex-Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Truesdall, of Ohio. Then followed the death of Mr. A. Howard Clark, Judge Shackleford, Mr. Kent Hamilton, husbands of former officers of our National Society, and the mothers of Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Spencer. Our deep sympathy goes out to these, our sorrowing fellow officers, in their bereavements, as well as to all members of the Society who have been called upon to pass under the rod.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was received with applause.

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The routine work in the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the regular Board meeting of October 17, and of the special meetings of November 22 and January 8, were duly turned over to the editor of the magazine and proof-read. Copies of the rulings were sent to all officers, and the notifications cards to the new members admitted by the Board at these several meetings were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret and condolence in connection with the meetings were duly sent out.

Congress having voted to recommit the revision of the Constitution, promptly on receiving from the Revision Committee the new draft of the proposed revision, the material was placed in the hands of the printer and the copies turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General to be mailed to the National Board of Management and the chapters within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

All notices to members of the several Board meetings, Executive Committee meetings, and the meeting of Memorial Continental Hall Committee were sent out within the proper time.

Certificates of membership have gone to all members admitted in October and November, aggregating 2003, and those for the January meeting are well under way.

The by-laws of many chapters have been carefully gone over to see that they do not conflict with the National Constitution and By-laws.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

November 22, 1918: That a temporary loan to pay current expenses, not to exceed $10,000, be authorized. 

February 3, 1919: The following increases in salaries, effective November 1, 1918, Registrar General’s Office: Miss Edith Sullivan, from $65 to $70 per month; Miss Heinbuch, from $60 to $65 per month. Historian General’s Office: Mrs. Brown, from $60 to $75 per month. Treasurer General’s Office: Miss Scarborough, from $60 to $70 per month.

That Miss Ardele Payne be employed as clerk for War Relief Service Committee, she to give the afternoon of each working day to the Committee at the compensation of $50 per month.

That Miss Hall be named as Clerk to the Curator General, she to divide her time between the offices of Corresponding Secretary General and Curator General, at the compensation of $70 for December, 1918, and $75 per month from January 1, 1919.

That Miss Jackson of the Corresponding Secretary General’s office be given an increase in salary of $5 per month, effective December 1, 1918.

That Miss Bessie Bright be transferred from the office of the Registrar General to the Business Office, and made assistant clerk of the business office in charge of magazine work, her salary to be $85 per month.

That Miss Alice E. Whittaker, who has been temporarily in the office of the Registrar
General, be transferred to the office of the Librarian General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Wilson, at a salary of $85 per month, she to have charge of the Block Certificate work and to assist the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lecture Committee, in addition to the work assigned her by the Librarian General.

That the vacancy existing in the office of the Registrar General be filled under the usual rules with a clerk satisfactory to the Registrar General.

That Miss Fernald be paid $25 per month during January, February, March, and April, as Clerk of the Credential Committee.

That rule No. 20 covering the compensation for special work be rescinded.

The adoption of my report, together with the recommendations of the Executive Committee as read, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Acknowledgments of letters of sympathy sent from the Board were read by Miss Crowell, who was requested also to write letters of sympathy to others referred to by members of the Board as having suffered bereavement.

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

Report of Registrar General
Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:
I have the honor to report 515 applications presented to the Board and 584 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia 1018, ancestral bars 253, and recognition pins 1144.

Papers examined and not yet verified: Original, 85; supplemental, 56. Papers returned unverified: Original, 159; supplemental, 186. New records verified, 574.

Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my report, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 515 applicants for membership was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 515 applicants, and the President General declared them elected to membership in the National Society.

The President General introduced Mrs. Burleson, Vice Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee, who came before the Board in regard to a resolution adopted the day before by the War Relief Service Committee as to sending a cablegram for more direct information about Tilloloy. Mrs. Burleson reported that she had succeeded in securing permission for the sending of the cablegram, and discussed the value to the project of a personal visit to Tilloloy by Mrs. Scott's daughter (Mrs. Vroooman), accompanied, it was hoped, by Mme. Jusserand and Mrs. Lansing. Moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Guthrie, and carried, that the Board of Management, N.S.D.A.R. give a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Burleson for the service she has rendered the War Relief Service Committee in obtaining for them the permission to send a cablegram to Mrs. Carl Vroooman.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
I wish to present the resignation of Mrs. Clark W. Heavner as State Vice Regent of West Virginia and ask you to confirm the election of Mrs. Robert J. Reed, of Wheeling, who was elected State Vice Regent to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. Heavner. She was elected at the State Conference of West Virginia held in Wheeling, January 30-31.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Orlean Maloney, Monticello, Ark.; Mrs. Mary Buckner Giddings Rece, Sterling, Colo.; Mrs. Elethea May Morse Adair, Nampa, Idaho; Mrs. Lillian E. Loughead Burch, Rockwell City, Ia.; Mrs. Sara W. Lee-Mortimer, Boston, Mass.; and Mrs. Nellie Blanchard Sabin, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

The National Board is asked to authorize a Chapter at Dardanelle, Arkansas.

The resignation of Mrs. Edith M. Winslow as Organizing Regent of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, has been reported by her State Regent.

The re-appointment of the following are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley, Sarasota, Mrs. Edna Ellis Robbins, West Palm Beach, and Mrs. Minnie Moore Willson, Kissimmee, Fla.; Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow, Lavonia, Ga.; and Mrs. Mary Sutton Pierce, Naples, New York.

The Montezuma Chapter of Goldfield, Nevada, wishes to be officially disbanded.

The following chapters have organized since the November 22 Board meeting: Carter Braxton at Baltimore, Md., and Mt. Pleasant at Pleasantville, New York.
Officers' lists written for 125.
Officers' lists received, 510.
Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 19.
Charters issued, 14.
Permits for National Officers' insignia, 5.
Permits for Regents' and ex-Regents' insignia, 32.
Chapter Regents' lists issued 13; 10 to Chairman of National Committees, and three sold by permission of the State Regents.
The correspondence of the office has been attended to and also the additional work incidental to the Directory.

Admitted membership January 8, 1919, 143,610.
Actual membership January 8, 1919, 105,150.
Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Miss Fletcher, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer General as follows:

Report of Treasurer General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from October 1 to December 31, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1918 .................... $4,307.89

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $6359; initiation fees, $1583; certificates, $4; copying lineage, $73; D.A.R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, $12.02; directory, $1.15; duplicate papers and lists, $92.25; electric current, $5; exchange, $.75; hand books, $36.85; index to Library books, $7.57; index to Lineage books, $5; interest, $100.61; lineage, $90.27; magazine—subscriptions, $2062.20; single copies, $44.65; advertisements, $1250.57; contribution, $10; proceedings, $3.10; remembrance books, $2.17; rent from furniture, $3.96; ribbon, $3.68; rosettes, $.15; stationery, $6.76; sale of waste paper, $2.23; War Relief Service markers, $13.43; Refund of Lafayette birthday celebration, $21.94; Auditorium events, $110. Total receipts .................. 11,797.04
Notes Payable, National Metropolitan Bank .................. 10,000.00

$26,104.93

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, $373; initiation fees, $41 .................. $414.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $599; engrossing, $13; Regents' list, $96.65; cards, circulars, models and parchment, $202.38 ........................ 911.03
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $580; Committee and Officers' lists, $261.78; paper, $2.92; repairs to typewriter, $.25; telegrams, $2.01 ...................... 846.96
Certificate: clerical service, $255; certificates, $151.33; engrossing, $158.88; tubes, seals and paper, $121.77; binding book, $8.70; postage, $180 .................. 875.68
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $395; envelopes and book, $12.30; stamp and repairs, $3.25; postage, $60 .................. 470.55
Registrar General: clerical service, $2462.52; binding records, $24; cards, folders, pencil and permit books, $83.98; postage, $100; lists to Caldwell, $15 .................. 2,685.50
Treasurer General: clerical service, $2540; book, blanks, cards and paper, $103.30; repairs to typewriter, $2; telegrams, $1.42 .................. 2,646.72
Historian General: clerical service, $507.50; repairs to typewriter, $65 .................. 508.15
Director General C.R.S.I.: indexing 20th report, $25; blanks, $49.40 .................. 74.40
Librarian General: clerical service, $570; accessions, $111.18; book plates, cards and paper, $53.50; repairs to typewriter, $.70; tele- gram, $.30 .................. 735.68
Curator General: clerical service, $70; cards, $7.25 .............. $77.25
General Office: clerical service, $315; clerical service, magazine, $80;
message service, $87.50; postage and stamped envelopes, $134.64;
supplies, $600.58; repairs, to bicycle, $7.50; telegram, $1.18; wreath,
$10 ........................................ 1,236.40
Committees: Building and Grounds—clerical service, $30; telegram,
$1.35; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—clerical service, $5.55; slides,
$57.20; Finance—clerical service, $30; Patriotic Education—3 cups,
U. S. Naval Academy, $174; War Relief—clerical service, $81.34;
cards, circulars, paper, envelopes and printing, $197.40; postage, $3.
579.84
Expense Continental Hall: employees' pay roll, $1527; electric current
and gas, $36.16; 25 tons coal, $191.25; towel service, $8.86; repairs to
roof and furnaces, $125.50; water rent, $2.36; supplies, $267.95;
evergreens and seed, $110.50; hauling dirt and ashes, $6.
2,275.58
Printing Machine: printer, $117.50; supplies, $12.55 ............ 130.05
Magazine: Committee: clerical service, $35.50; traveling expenses,
$156.92; cards, envelopes, leaflets and paper, $88.19; postage, $41.55;
repairs to typewriter, $2.10; telegrams, $7.15; Editor—salary, $450;
patriotic articles and photos, $237; stationery and folders, $12.05;
telegrams, $70; copies of magazine, $9; Genealogical Editor—Ex-
 pense “Notes and Queries,” $90; printing and mailing September,
October and November issues, $3248.43; cuts, $364.43 4,743.02
Auditing accounts ................................ 250.00
Auditorium events: refund, $100; labor, rent of moving-picture machine
and current, $48 ................................ 148.00
D.A.R. Reports: postage ................................ 7.00
Furniture and Fixtures: electric fan and filing cabinets 151.00
Hand Books: 5000 copies and print ................................ 1,001.50
Interest ............................................. 22.22
Lineage: refund, $1; old copies, $44.50; postage, $20 .......... 65.50
Proceedings: 2000 copies ................................ 1,990.60
Remembrance Books: 2000 copies, $259.62; clerical service, $43.12;
envelopes, $14 .................................. 316.74
State Regents' Postage ................................ 106.05
Stationery ........................................ 171.35
Support of Real Daughters ................................ 712.00
Telephone ........................................ 96.19
Twenty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee—circulars and blanks.
63.50
Total disbursements ................................... $24,312.46
Balance ............................................. $1,792.47

PERMANENT FUND
Balance in Bank at last report, September 30, 1918. ......... $1,019.14

RECEIPTS
Charter fees ......................................... $40.00
Life membership fees ................................ 150.00
Continental Hall contributions .......................... 323.82
Insignia ............................................ 5.10
* Liberty Loan contributions .......................... 12,169.56
Liquidation and Endowment Fund ........................ 51.06
Commission on Recognition Pins ........................ 91.70
Interest, Chicago and Alton Bonds ....................... 45.00
Rent from land ..................................... 813.50
Total receipts ...................................... 13,689.74

* $350.00 in U. S. Liberty Bonds contributed.
### DISBURSEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fourth U. S. Liberty Bonds</td>
<td>$10,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, notes payable</td>
<td>735.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting, Room, Cal.</td>
<td>78.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass top for table, Room, Del.</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting, Room, Iowa</td>
<td>98.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric fixtures, Room, N. J.</td>
<td>25.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair and case, Museum</td>
<td>174.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund Continental Hall Contributions:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major L'Enfant Memorial Fund, D. C.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handrail, Stairway, Vt.</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$11,385.97</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,322.91</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Petty Cash Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>$500.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPECIAL FUNDS

#### AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</td>
<td>$2,267.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>30.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,298.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EMILY NELSON RITCHIE MCLEAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</td>
<td>$130.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$1,532.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>1,532.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D.A.R. SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</td>
<td>729.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</td>
<td>$3,264.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>51.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>48.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,364.61</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</td>
<td>182.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RED CROSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>$33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WAR RELIEF SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</td>
<td>$17,152.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>30,844.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at last report, September 30, 1918</strong></td>
<td><strong>$47,996.77</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disbursements .................................. $27,644.49

Balance .................................................................. $20,352.28

Total special funds ........................................ $24,758.75

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECAPITULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American International College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriots' Memorial D.A.R. School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Scholarship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of Historic Spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Relief Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank .................. $3,322.91
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank ....................... 26,551.22
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands) ................. 500.00

Total .................................................................. $30,374.13

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds .................... $2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds ................................ 61,000.00
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund—In Permanent Fund .... 1,517.79
Philippine Scholarship Fund:
  In Permanent Fund ........................................... $1,130.00
  In 4 per cent. Liberty Bonds .............................. 300.00 1,430.00

Total Investments ........................................ $66,262.63

INDEBTEDNESS

To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 (old) .......... $22,158.93
  (Due $2000 February 23, 1919; $2000 February 23, 1920, and $18,158.93 February 23, 1921.)
To American Security and Trust Company, covering Lots 23 to 28 (old) .................. 10,000.00
  (Due December 31, 1919.)
To National Metropolitan Bank (new) for purchase of Lots 12 to 16. No mortgage (due on demand) 38,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank (new) Current Fund (due on demand) ................... 10,000.00
To Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund (old) ....................................................... 1,517.79
To Philippine Scholarship Fund (old) ................................................................. 1,130.00

Total indebtedness ........................................ $82,806.72

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.
Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:
During the months of October, November and December vouchers have been approved to the amount of $52,827.20, of which $27,811.31 was expended for War Relief. The other large items were for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical service</td>
<td>$8,459.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>4,692.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees of Hall</td>
<td>1,824.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriotic Education</td>
<td>1,532.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Daughters</td>
<td>712.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>632.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Woodbury) Adelaide P. Pulsifer,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

A report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee
National Board of Management:
The Auditing Committee has carefully examined the report of the Treasurer General for the months of October, November and December, 1918, and has had the same checked up and audited by the American Audit Company and finds the same to agree and to be in proper form.

Respectfully submitted,
Bertha H. Talbott,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and carried.

The Treasurer General reported total number of members deceased since last meeting, 63; resigned, 35; dropped, 992; reinstated, 24. There being no objection, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 24 persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society.

The following recommendations were presented by the Treasurer General:

Recommendations of Treasurer General
I recommend that after the $2000 due February 23 is paid that the next amounts paid on the permanent fund debt be viz.:
1. The amount due Philippine Scholarship Fund, $1130, and that the entire amount in said fund be invested in the next issue of Liberty Bonds.
2. The amount due Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund, $1517.79, I also recommend that the status of this Fund be investigated to ascertain if the same may be used for any purpose, and if it may not be, that the entire amount be invested in Liberty Bonds of the next issue.
3. I recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to transfer to the Permanent Fund—such an amount as she may deem advisable—the same to be applied on the indebtedness due from the Permanent Fund.
4. Owing to the fact that our Safety Deposit Box is too small to hold all the valuable papers belonging to the Society, I recommend that authority be given for the renting of a larger Box.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary H. S. Johnston,
Treasurer General.

After some discussion it was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, and carried, that Recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General be accepted. Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce also moved the adoption of Recommendation of Treasurer General (as stated by her) that the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Lecture Fund be invested in Liberty Bonds. Seconded by Mrs. Talbott and carried. After the explanation had been made that on account of holding the February Board meeting so early in the month it was impossible for the Treasurer General to know exactly how much might be spared to transfer to the permanent fund, the adoption of Recommendation No. 3 was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that a larger box be secured at the safety box deposit for the use of the N.S.D.A.R.

The Recording Secretary General read a brief report from the chief clerk of the Historian General's office, giving the progress of the work on the Lineage Book to date. Moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried, that the report of work done in Historian General's office be accepted.

The President General appointed the following committee to draw up appropriate resolutions on the death of the Historian General to present to the Board before adjourning; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chairman, Mrs. Pulsifer, and Mrs. Talbott.

The following report of the Librarian General was read by the Recording Secretary General, who followed the usual custom of reading only the totals:
Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Accept greetings for the New Year from sunny California and my regret that I cannot be with you for this Board meeting.

Although three thousand miles away, Miss Griggs keeps me supplied with lists of books needed, and I do my usual amount of writing to secure in some way volumes for the library. In my October report a list was given of the States that had elected Librarians. In some unaccountable way, Michigan was omitted from that list, although one of the first to respond to my request. Michigan, I humbly apologize.

Since October the following additions have been made to the library:

Books

- Early Records of the town of Providence, R. I., volumes 19 and 20. Presented by the City Sergeant of Providence, through Miss Lucy Sweet.
- History of the town of Andover, N. H., By John R. Eastman, Concord, 1900.
- History of the town of Mason, N. H. By John B. Hall, Boston, 1888.
- The last four volumes purchased from the Ammon fund.
- Twenty years at Pemaquid, Maine, Sketches of its history and its remains. By J. Henry Cartland, 1914. Presented by the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter.
- Pioneer History of Medina County, Ohio. By N. B. Northrup, Medina, 1861.
- Silas Woods' Sketches of town of Huntington, L. I. Edited by W. S. Pelletreau, N. Y., 1898.
Bellows Genealogy. By Thomas Bellows Peck, Keene, 1898.
History, Genealogical and Biographical of the Eaton Families. By Nellie Zada Rice Molynieux, Syracuse, 1911.
Wentworth genealogy; English and American. By John Wentworth. 3 volumes. Boston, 1878. The last seven volumes presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General.
The Rehoboth branch of the Carpenter family. By Amos B. Carpenter, Amherst, 1898.
New York, 1918.
Historical genealogical register of John Wing of Sandwich, Mass., and his descendants. By Conway P. Wing. Carlisle, 1881. Presented by Cumberland County Chapter.
A Diplomat’s Helpmate. How Rose F. Foote, wife of the first United States Minister and Envoy Extraordinary to Korea, served her country in the Far East. By Mary V. Tingley Lawrence. San Francisco, 1918. Presented by the author.
History of Rehoboth, Mass. Its history for 275 years, 1643-1918, in which is incorporated the vital parts of the original history of the town published in 1836 and written by Leonard Bliss, Jr. By George H. Tilton, Boston, 1918. Presented by the author through Miss Lucy Sweet.
Proceedings of the 20th (War) Conference of the Georgia Chapters, N.S.D.A.R.
Proceedings of the 19th Annual Conference of the Ohio, D.A.R.
Gillson and Jillson family. By David Jillson, 1876.
Genealogical and Biographical sketches of the New Jersey Harris family. By Mrs. S. J. H. Keifer, 1888.


Records of the name Rawlins or Rollins in the United States. By John R. Rawlins. 1874.

Shuey family in America, 1732-1876. By D. B. Shuey. 1876.


Spalding Memorial; a genealogical history of Edward Spalding of Massachusetts Bay and his descendants. By S. J. Spalding, 1872. The last ten volumes presented by the Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler.


History of Raymond, N. H. By Joseph Fulerton. Dover, 1875.


Life of George Washington. By Washington Irving. 5 volumes. New York, 1856-1862. The last seven volumes were presented by the Philadelphia Chapter.


Index to the Abstracts of Wills and Marriage Bonds contained in volume 1 of the North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Gaus Brumbaugh. Typewritten.


History of Woonsocket. By E. Richardson. Woonsocket, 1876.


Pamphlets

Ancestry of Miss Lydia D. Peck of Attleboro Chapter. By Amelia Daggett Sheffield; typewritten. Presented by Miss Lucy C. Sweet.

Descendants of Benjamin Pitman—with his ancestry to John Pitman of Rhode Island, By Charles M. Thuston, 1868, continued 1915 by Theophilus T. Pitman.

Richard Seymour of Hartford and Norwalk, Conn., and some of his descendants, By Seymour Morris. Presented by the author.

Inscriptions from East Groton and Gibbs, New York, cemeteries, with names of the first members and list of Elders of the Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, New York. Copied and presented by Mrs. Dora P. Worden.


Records from family and church cemeteries of Jackson and Glaster Parishes and Shreveport, La. Typewritten records from the bibles of Shreveport and vicinity families. Typewritten. The last two copied and presented by Carrie Avery White.


Family Records; a collection of mounted newspaper and manuscript genealogical data. Compiled and presented by Mrs. G. E. Lamb, and Mrs. G. W. Ripley.

Periodicals

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine November, December, January, February.

Genealogy, January.

Illinois State Historical Society Journal, October.

Louisiana Historical Quarterly, April.

Maryland Historical Magazine, December.

Michigan History Magazine, October.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, October.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, October.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October.


Newport Historical Society Bulletin, October.


South Carolina Historical Magazine, July.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, October.

Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, January.

The above list comprises 102 books, 13 pamphlets, and 22 periodicals. Eighty-five books were presented, 4 received in exchange and 13 were purchased. The 13 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES W.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The adoption of the report of the Librarian General was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

Miss Barlow read her report as Curator General and as Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee.

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

I have the honor to report on the progress in the work of the Museum during the past four months.

The members of the Revolutionary Relics Committee are responding to the requirements of their offices, and now that the hostilities of War are over, there is every probability of a greater interest in collecting articles for the Cases.

The need of chairs for the Museum is most urgent—to furnish the room properly there should be twenty (20); at present four (4) have been donated, three have been previously reported.

During the month of October the State Conference of Michigan donated a chair in honor of Mrs. Lucius E. Holland (Jennie Choate), State Treasurer, 1914-1918.

In November the State Conference of Virginia donated a Wall Cabinet in honor of Miss Alethea Serpell, the retiring State Regent.

The Society of Kentucky Women of New York, Mrs. Bedell Parker president, has presented a fine tall clock to the Kentucky room, through Mrs. Alfred Cochran, Vice Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee.

A table used by General Nathaniel Green while Commissary General, at the Battle of Monmouth, 1778, presented by his grand-niece, Mrs. Rachel A. Beckley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following accessions have been received:

Massachusetts (Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Chairman).—Perfume bottle of amber sandwich glass, presented by Mrs. Frank D. Ellison. Staffordshire, blue and white bowl, presented by Mrs. Lora E. Hadley. Glass cup plate, unusual design, presented by Mrs. Frank H. Warren.

Silk Badge, bearing a miniature of Lafayette, and used during his visit to this country in 1824, presented by Miss F. Josephine Ellis. Silver teaspoon, presented by Mrs. E. C. Brown. Silver teaspoon, presented by Mrs. Albert Bliss. Pocketbook, presented by Mrs. L. W. Jenkin.

Nebraska.—A pair of knee buckles, brilliants set in silver. One small breast pin, brilliants set in silver. Eight dessert spoons. One sugar tongs. One teaspoon. A pair of salt spoons. One white silk needle book. One string of black beads. One crochet hook. Silhouette in gilt frame. Copy of miniature. Christening robe of stuffed raised embroidery—these articles represent Yardley How, Clayton, Borden and Woodruff families, and were presented by their descendant, Mrs. J. J. Stubbs, Omaha, through Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General, Nebraska.

New Jersey (Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman).—Powder horn, presented by Mrs. Humphrey Swain. Gray cloth cushion worked in wool, in gay colors, presented by Miss Juliette More.

Maine (Miss Jessica J. Haskell, State Chairman).—Fluted bowl of old blue glass, presented by Miss Mary E. L. Hall. Fireside bellows, decoration of bronze lustre, presented by Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer.

District of Columbia (Miss Dorinda Rogers, State Chairman).—One Stiegel tall salt cellar, presented by Miss Fannie Fisher. Quill Holder of old blue glass, presented by Miss Hilda Fletcher.

Indiana (Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, State Chairman).—One Shoebuckle, brilliants set in silver, pointed ends, donated by Mrs. George T. Tuttle, from the collection in the old Delord Mansion, near Plattsburg, New York. One shoebuckle, brilliants set in silver, rounded ends, donated by Mrs. George T. Tuttle, from the collection in the old Delord Mansion, near Plattsburg, New York.

Respectfully submitted,
CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

As Custodian of Flags, Miss Barlow read also the following report:

Report of Custodian of Flags
As Custodian of Flags, I have the pleasure to report on the silk flag sent by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to the women of Islay, Scotland, in recognition of their kind offices to the American soldiers.
who lost their lives by the torpedoing of the S.S. *Tuscania*.

The silk American flag was approved by the Board of Management at the meeting in June, and it was delivered to the State Department in July. The Flag was consigned to Mr. Hugh Morrison, and from him have been received two letters, expressing the appreciation of the women who made the flag used at the burial services at Islay.

Two flags, for day service on Memorial Continental Hall, have been purchased from the proceeds of the sale of first flag pole gavels.

Two silk flags used during the session of the Board of Management presented by Mrs. Theodore C. Bates in 1910, Honorary Vice President General of Massachusetts, have been replaced by new ones, an additional evidence of Mrs. Bates' generosity.

**Catherine Brittin Barlow, Custodian of Flags.**

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Theodore Bates for replacing worn flags in Board Room was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried. By request of members of the Board, the letters from Mr. Morrison were read and the pictures taken in Islay shown, and the statement made that these would be filed in the Museum.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

**Report of Corresponding Secretary General**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since our meeting in October the following supplies have been issued from my office:

- Application Blanks 11,622
- Leaflets "How to Become a Member" 1,044
- Leaflets of General Information 1,134
- Transfer Cards 846
- Constitutions 260

Ten hundred and twenty-nine letters have been received and nine hundred and nine answered.

It has been our custom until a short time ago to include with the application blanks a copy of the Constitution and By-laws, and to forward upon request any number of copies which the chapters might ask for. Inasmuch as the Constitution is to be revised at this next congress, and as our supply of Constitutions containing the amendments adopted since the present edition was printed is low, it has been thought best to limit the number sent out, explaining to the chapters when we did so the necessity of this curtailment.

Copies of the Proposed Revision to the Constitution have been mailed to the National Board of Management and to the different chapters, making nearly 1800 copies in all.

I was very much pleased and interested to receive a letter from a distinguished Frenchwoman, whose great great grandfather fought under Lafayette in our war of Independence, and who expressed a desire to become one of our members. This request typifies the widespread interest in our organization, and it was with real pleasure that we responded to it by sending her the necessary blanks and literature.

Miss Mary E. L. Hall, who for more than a year has been employed in my office as second clerk, has been transferred to the office of the Curator General with the understanding that she give a portion of her time to the work of the Corresponding Secretary General's office.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER, Corresponding Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted. The Corresponding Secretary General also read letters of sympathy from various chapters to the Board on the death of the Historian General.

Miss Crowell, in an informal report of the work of the Printing Committee, spoke of the new hand-books of the Hall, which it was hoped the members of the Board would be interested in and would take some of them home to show to their members. The supply of the old books having been exhausted, the new one had been issued. While the bill might seem excessive the books were no expense to the Society, but showed, on the contrary, a slight profit.

Mrs. Minor gave the following report as Chairman of the Magazine Committee:

**Report of Magazine Committee**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Chairman reports the carrying out of the regular routine work of the business of the Magazine.

Our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, are doing their work satisfactorily, fulfilling their contract according to agreement—producing a magazine on good paper—good to look at, good to feel, and with good illustrations.

Miss Lincoln, our Editor, is tireless in her endeavor to obtain good articles and poems by both new and also well-known writers and has succeeded in making us proud of the literary value of our magazine—while the reports of Board meetings, Committee meetings, State Conferences and Chapter activities have been of unusual interest.

No Daughter can afford to miss the page of
Comments by our President General—it contains a message to every member of our organization. To receive these messages telling of our work and our aims is alone worth the price of the magazine, $1 per year, or only 8½ cents per copy.

Mrs. Hodges, our Genealogical Editor, is carrying on her department faithfully, helping many Daughters find lost ancestors.

Although the amount of advertising is not as much as we wish, your Chairman was able to send about November 1 to the Treasurer General, a check from the J. B. Lippincott Company, who have charge of the department, the sum of $1210.57 for advertising from April 1, 1918, to October 24, 1918—there was at that time still due $278.76 which Lippincott assured your Chairman were good accounts and would be paid in time.

Our total subscribers to date are 8246. There were expirations in January amounting to 243—in February there will be 204—and in March 343. We had 703 renewals and new subscribers in December and 883 in January.

Your Chairman has visited the State Conferences of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, besides many chapters in other states and in Connecticut, speaking in the interests of the magazine, trying to create a new interest in it and to increase the subscriptions. She has also visited our publishers in the interests of our business and has taken up the matter of advertising with several firms with whom our Society does much business, endeavoring to procure advertisements.

In the February magazine, which is just out, we have published an Honor Roll for the magazine, which we want to continue each month, thus showing the membership and number of subscribers in each state. There every State Regent may find just how her state stands magazine-wise. New York state has the distinction this month of being the banner state on subscriptions, having 946—about 100 more than Connecticut, but as Connecticut has but 5233 members while New York has 12,575—Connecticut has the largest ratio.

Only 8246 women out of a total membership of over 100,000 women, take their society's own organ, dedicated to past history and present day patriotism.

Your Chairman knows that splendid work has been done by State and Chapter Chairmen all over the country and we have more subscribers now than we had at this time last year, but the result will be disappointing if no more are obtained out of our large and growing membership. She suggests to State and Chapter Regents that a special effort be made to appeal to every new member at the time when she enters the Society, when the interest which impelled her to join is still fresh and she would be as likely to want the Society's magazine as she would its certificate and insignia. Suggestions from State Regents would also be welcomed by your Chairman as to the best method of reaching the membership in her state or catering to its needs in the kind of articles published.

Our magazine is on the road to success, but we must keep driving along, else we can not reach the goal of self support.

ANN ROGERS MINOR.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Harris and carried.

Miss Lincoln made an informal report as Editor of the Magazine, mentioning some of the articles and their writers which have appeared in recent numbers, and told of the promising features that would be brought out in future issues, and of the attention the Magazine has been attracting in official circles. Her report was received with applause.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

During the past four months the Building and Grounds Committee has held its regular monthly meetings. Both the building and grounds are at the present time in excellent condition, the only exception being the roof, our ever-present trouble, which is being kept in temporary repair by the Superintendent, the permanent repairs being at present prohibitive on account of the high cost of labor and material.

During these past months the Board may be interested to know that the lawn in the rear of our Hall was the scene of the presentation of a loving cup to Mr. Bernard Baruch by the employees of the War Industries Board, and the rear of our building appears as the background in the moving pictures of this event. Our auditorium has also been the scene of the presentation of War Service medals to the employees of the Red Cross Society.

Several letters have been received from officers of the Red Cross expressing great appreciation of assistance rendered to that organization by our Society. In a letter from Miss Mabel Boardman, dated November 13, 1918, she writes: "You have always been so kind, and I can't tell you how much we appreciate the help that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been to us."

Two events of a more serious nature have
occurred which should cause us to take up the consideration of providing adequate protection for the windows and doors opening upon the north and south porticos, and in regard to the use of our auditorium by other than our own organization. The members of this Board will recall that in her first address before this Board as President General in April, 1917, Mrs. Guernsey called attention to the necessity for suitable iron grills at the portico doors and windows for the protection of our Memorial Continental Hall and its contents. In accordance with this suggestion, the Building and Grounds Committee submitted to the following Board Meeting in June designs for such grills. As our country was just then entering into the world war it was not deemed advisable to enter into such additional expense at that time, and no action was taken in the matter.

On the night of December 16, while the inside watchman was making his required rounds of the building and the outside watchman was on duty on another side of the building, an entrance was effected into the building from the outside by shattering one of the small panes of glass in one of the doors of the museum. The intruder made a hurried search of the museum and desks of the Treasurer General's office, but apparently carried nothing away with him. While the visit has caused a change of plan in the inside watching of the building, there still remains the necessity for additional protection as first recommended.

The second instance referred to is that after a recent government war service event held in the auditorium, at which women as well as men were included among the speakers and the audience, a quantity of cigarette and cigar stubs were found scattered about the floor or laid upon the mouldings, some of them still "alive." Had it not been for the prompt inspection of the auditorium and galleries by the Superintendent and his assistants, we might have had a serious experience.

The securing of employees for the care of the building still remains a difficult issue to meet. Shortly after the October meeting the head janitor resigned, and later the second janitor was promoted to that position. On the recommendation of the Superintendent, your Committee recommends that this present head janitor, Michael Dawson, be given an advance in salary from sixty to seventy dollars per month. The Superintendent also recommends that this increase date from November fifteenth. We also recommend, at the request of the Superintendent, that Frank Chutterback be placed on the permanent roll at $60 per month, also to date from November fifteenth. This still leaves us short of our regular force in the number of house employees, and even with our full quota it may be of interest to the members of the Board to know that in proportion to size of the building, floor space, etc., to be covered and cared for, the upkeep of our building is costing less than for any of the neighboring buildings of the same grade.

Your Committee also recommends at the request of the Superintendent, the purchase of a small hand vacuum cleaner to be used in the daily care of the rugs and floors. This will facilitate the work and save the rugs from much of the present wear in cleaning.

Late in October a request came to the Committee from the Editor of the Magazine for a filing cabinet suitable for photographs, papers, etc., similar to the one then in use in the office of the Recording Secretary General. An examination of the records showed that this filing case in the office of the Recording Secretary General had been purchased by the National Society and not by the State of New York, and was therefore independent of the State furnishings of that room, and furthermore as it did not harmonize with the furniture of that room, and a smaller case would meet the needs of the Recording Secretary General; it was thought advisable to secure a new filing case for the office of the Recording Secretary General and transfer the one then in use by that office to the Editor's office. Usually it has required three or four months for the delivery of an order of this kind from the factory, but a cabinet was found in stock, the immediate delivery of which saved an advance in price which went into effect November 1, and served the convenience of the two offices. Your Committee, therefore, asks the confirmation by this Board of this purchase.

Tennessee has had its room occupied by the Treasurer General repainted and decorated. The Building and Grounds Committee has submitted to the Art Committee, and secured therefrom a decision on several works of art sent to us, the Art Committee in its decision, however, offering a suggestion that on account of the character of our building and of the limited wall space, in future pictures should be restricted to scenes from American History. This report and its suggestion has been placed on file.

A letter has been received from the State Regent of Pennsylvania authorizing the committee to proceed with the painting and decorating of the vestibule and which will be paid for by the State of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

Grace M. Pierce,
Chairman.
The adoption of Recommendation No. 1 of Chairman of Building and Grounds was moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. The acceptance of Recommendation No. 2 was moved by Miss Fletcher seconded by Mrs. Talbott and carried. Moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried, that a small vacuum cleaner be purchased for the rugs in the building. Mrs. Talbott moved that the action of the Building and Grounds Committee in purchasing a filing case be approved. This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried. There being no objection, the report of the Building and Grounds Committee was accepted.

At one o'clock the Board took a recess for luncheon, to reconvene at two o'clock. The suggestion was made by the President General that the members avail themselves of the cafeteria maintained by the Red Cross.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:10. The President General referred to the joint celebration of George Washington's birthday, and asked the authorization of an advance of $150 to defray one-third of the anticipated expense of the celebration. Authorization of payment of $150 for our share in expense of joint Committee of Patriotic Societies for celebration of February 22 was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Reynolds, and carried.

The Organizing Secretary General presented to the Board the case of an ex-Regent of a Chapter in Michigan, who, in retiring from the office of Regent, refused to surrender her Regent's pin (the gift of her husband) to the Chapter in exchange for one having the words "ex-Regent" instead of "Regent," thus preventing the Chapter from having a regent's pin for its present regent. After some discussion, and the statement that the matter had been taken up without success by the State D.A.R. authorities and the Insignia Committee, it was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried that this Board send instructions to the said ex-regent that she exchange her regent's pin for an ex-regent's bar. In order to avoid the possibility of Chapter regent's pins remaining in the possession of individuals instead of becoming the property of chapters, Mrs. Fletcher moved that the office of Organizing Secretary General shall be authorized to issue a pledge card to all officers of chapters requesting a permit for regents' bars, said pledge cards to state that the pins so obtained shall be the property of the Chapter, and shall be signed by the Regent, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. This was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Reynolds referred to the proposed acquisition by the North Carolina D.A.R. of the old house in Halifax called the Constitution House, which purchase necessitated the incorporation of the Society in that State. She therefore moved that the D.A.R. of North Carolina have the privilege of being incorporated so that they may hold the Constitution House in Halifax, N. C. Seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

The President General outlined to the Board some of the arrangements for the program of the coming Congress, of which two evenings were to be given to the reports of the State Regents. The drawing of seats would be proceeded with in accordance with the rules of Congress, the Recording Secretary General drawing for those states not represented, and the numbers drawn would, as last year, not only represent the seating in the Congress, but would indicate the order in which the State Regents would give their state reports. The drawing resulted as follows:

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Rhode Island ....................................... 48
South Carolina ...................................... 50
South Dakota ....................................... 40
Tennessee ........................................... 20
Texas ................................................ 24
Utah .................................................. 26
Virginia ............................................. 46
Vermont ............................................. 47
Washington ......................................... 36
West Virginia ....................................... 34
Wisconsin ............................................ 39
Wyoming .............................................. 35

Following a discussion as to the advisability of filling the vacancy in the office of the Historian General, which, according to the official parliamentarian, the constitution made optional with the National Board, and which could not be filled according to the constitution until the meeting just before the Congress unless a special meeting were called for the purpose, it was moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried, that the vacancy of the office of Historian General be not filled until the Congress in April. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that the President General be authorized to sign the vouchers for the office of the Historian General.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication just received from Mrs. Heath stating that the Twenty-first Report had just that day been sent to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and that she trusted to bring to the Congress in April a fair report of her work.

In the absence of the Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee and of Mrs. Wait, the Recording Secretary General read the following report:

Report of Publicity Director, War Relief Service Committee

Madame President General and Members of the Board:

By ruling of the Board, no report of our War Work is to be made at this meeting of the Board, so I submit only the report of the routine work of this office.

Since our October meeting, the following Bulletins and Letters have been issued through the District Directors and State Regents to the Chapter Regents:

Bulletin No. 40: Tilloloy, Our Pledge to France.
Bulletin No. 41B: A Questionnaire to be filled out and returned to State Regents.
Letter from the President General, Mrs. Guernsey, regarding Bulletins 41 A and B.
To each State Regent 3 Bulletins 41 A.
Letters from Chairman of Committee, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and Publicity Director, Mrs. William H. Wait, regarding Bulletins 41 A and B.

At the request of the President General a report is to be made by the Publicity Director at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress of the entire war work of the organization.

To this end, your Publicity Director compiled Bulletin 41, a questionnaire embracing the three phases of our war work.

1. From the time when as neutrals we worked for National Surgical Dressings and Red Cross.
2. Through the period from our Declaration of War to the Armistice.
3. Since the Armistice to the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.

A Rally Call has been sent to the entire organization to make this Report complete, an accurate Record of our War Work to be filed with the United States Government as our War History, and to be kept in our archives as our Record of Service for our Country in the World War. The following plan has been carried out: In December, each District Director wrote the State Regents in her District telling them this Questionnaire was coming in January, urging them to prepare their chapters for it, and impressing on them the importance of furnishing this data to the National Society. The questionnaire sent out December 27 was accompanied by a letter from the President General to the Chapter Regents, urging their cooperation in the plan, and a letter from the Publicity Director to the State Regents asking their support in making the report. February first a follow-up letter from the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Scott, leaves this office for the State Regents, reminding them of the importance of having the questionnaires filled out and returned to the Publicity Director. Many of the State Regents have written most urgent letters to their Chapter Regents emphasizing the necessity of filling out the questionnaire accurately and promptly.
Will not every member of this Board make it her duty to keep this matter a live issue in her State, so that we may have the satisfying experience of having every State represented in this National Report of our War Work? The Reports of our War Work have been gratifying as far as they have gone, but never have we had our entire number of states reporting. Let us make one heroic effort to have the work of every state included in this, the last opportunity to write our War History.

There are about ready to leave this office for the Chapter Regents, through the offices of District Directors and State Regents, two more Bulletins.

Bulletin 42, The Exhibit at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.

Bulletin 43, Reconstruction in France.

The directions for Bulletin 42 were written after consultation with a photographer who is making War Pictures for the United States government. The results of the plan, if carried out by the chapters, will be most desirable, insuring uniformity in size and in mounting of pictures, facts which will make possible the binding of the pictures into a permanent pictorial record of our war work. I enclose a copy of Bulletin 42 with this Report.

Bulletin 43, Reconstruction in France, a copy of which I enclose, was written after consultation with the President General and the American Committee for Devastated France and opens to us a field for further work in France. The enclosed appeal from the Women of France, the Resolution from the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law, and the Pledge Blank to be filled with women’s signatures explain themselves.

APPEAL OF THE WOMEN OF FRANCE TO THE WOMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES

Among the solemn protests which the whole world is making against the deportation of Belgian and French women, French women wish to make their voices heard.

How can they help trembling with indignation as they learn that, under the German yoke, there disappears all respect for the family and its ties? They learn that the women of France, of Belgium and Serbia and others have been or are to be torn cruelly from their husbands and children whenever the invader needs them for service of his officers or mills or trenches.

Among all the enemy’s crimes not one so chokes with anxiety the heart of woman. Is it not around the woman that every civilization has grouped the family? Is it not the long patience of woman that, through the centuries, has defended the intimacy of home, the weakness of childhood, the morality of youth?

This is why we invite women—all women—to join in our protest. All are enlightened, not one can be ignorant of international laws slowly wrought for the safety of non-combatants; and none can be ignorant that, by the very avowal of those responsible, such laws have been trampled under foot.

The stirring protests of the highest political, social and religious authorities have been unable to stop these brutal dispersions. The criminal governments pursue them, counting on the fear or apathy of the peoples.

Are they to have the support of women’s silence? Shall women forget that respect of another’s right is the surest guarantee of our own right, and that—should history in its returns expose to like danger other generations and other peoples—they and their daughters could lift up their voices neither to complain nor in maledictions.

To whatever country she may belong—ally, neutral or enemy—each woman must acknowledge her responsibility. To be silent is to absolve the soldiers who violate home and arrest passers-by to choose their victims, is to become their accomplices. To be silent is to forever renounce all appeals to treaties and to right, all demand that to private or public action there shall be given the authority of a moral foundation.

Who is the woman who will refuse to hear our appeal and judge savagery?

Let all whose homes are respected unite in one movement of justice and compassion. From the height of their anguish and sorrow our sisters, victims of force, can now hope for help only from the conscience of the world.

(Signed) National Council of French Women (150 societies), French Union for Woman’s Suffrage (80 regional groups) Society for the Improvement of Woman’s Lot Fraternal Union of Women, Society of Women’s Suffrage (representing more than a million French women).
I quote from the *Brooklyn Eagle* of November 10, 1918. The extract explains the formation of the "Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law":

"From the pulpit of Plymouth Church appeals were made last night by women of France, Belgium, Serbia, Italy and Poland in behalf of the profaned womanhood of those countries which have been devastated by the armies of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. All of the speakers made it plain that the Central Powers have waged the war drawing to a close, not only against the Allied armies, but against the womanhood of those nations with which America has allied herself.

"Plymouth was crowded to the doors. The pleas were perhaps the most far-reaching in importance uttered from the pulpit of that edifice since Lincoln, Garibaldi and Beecher spoke there.

"Mme. St. Croix spoke for France, Miss von der Clite for Belgium, Sgt. Ruth Farnum for Serbia and Signora Amy Bernhardy for Italy. Poland's plea was made through Countess de Turcznowicz in a letter, which was read by Mrs. William C. Beecher.

"As a result of the meeting strong resolutions were unanimously adopted urging upon those who will dictate the terms of peace the infliction of the severest punishments against those who have outraged womanhood on such a wholesale scale. The meeting was arranged in response to the plea of the National Council of French Women and has resulted in the formation of a 'Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law'."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth's pastor, described the objects of the French Council as the care and restoration to health of those countless women who have broken in body, mind and spirit through the brutality of the Huns and their allies. "Thousands and thousands have committed suicide guiltless of any wrong," he said.

Mrs. Beecher, who is the chairman of the Committee on Protection of Women under International Law, told of the purposes of the French Council of Women and described the objects of the committee of which she is chairman. A national convention of the American organization will shortly be held in Chicago, where delegates will be selected to go to an international convention to be held in Paris. If you wish to join in this movement for the honor of the war-abused women of our Allies, please sign your name in ink, and after the blank is filled with names, please send it to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Eagle Building, Brooklyn, New York, Chairman of State Extension Committee of the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law.

Already 2,000,000 signatures of American women have been received and a committee of women has been appointed to carry this petition to the Peace Conference.

A petition is enclosed with this Report and the following recommendation offered:

*Recommendation No. 1.* That the National Board of Management respond to this appeal of our sisters in France by signing the enclosed Blank with our names and official titles and forwarding same immediately to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Eagle Building, Brooklyn, New York, Chairman of State Extension Committee of the Committee on the Protection of Women under International Law.

As an organization we have been honored by the brave Daughters who have crossed the seas to give themselves to their country's flag and to humanity's freedom—the first time in the history of the world that women have left their native shores and crossed the seas to help wrest victory from a World Enemy. Therefore the following Recommendation is presented:

*Recommendation No. 2.* That a Roll of Honor containing the names of all Daughters who have served their country across seas be made and framed, the unveiling of it to follow in Continental Congress the reading of the Report of our War Work, as the Report will close with the reading of their names. It is further suggested that the names of those Daughters who have paid the supreme price be lettered in gold. As all data must be in the hands of the Publicity Director by March 11, there will be a month in which this Roll of Honor can be made.

Much as we dislike to face the possibility, we may reach Congress with our two funds, Tilloy and Liberty Loan, not completed, and to meet this situation, the following recommendation is made:

*Recommendation No. 3.* That we have a Rally for these two funds (if they are not raised by the opening of Congress), the Rally to follow the unveiling of the Roll of Honor, and to be known as the Victory Rally.
In the light of the volume of work the Daughters of the American Revolution have done, and the financial aid we have given our country in our hour of peril, the following recommendation is offered for your consideration:

Recommendation No. 4. That we prepare a petition to our Government to be sent the proper authorities with our War Record when it is completed in April, asking that some definite phase of Reconstruction Work be assigned the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, that the National Board endorse the recommendation of Mrs. Wait in regard to the movement of French women for the unfortunate women of France and Belgium. The adoption of Recommendation No. 2 was moved by Miss Fletcher, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, that Recommendation No. 3 be adopted. After some discussion, it was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, that action on Recommendation No. 4 be deferred. There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The President General told at some length of the numerous conferences she had held here and elsewhere with officials as to actual conditions and the possibilities for Tilloloy and of the work of Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of North Carolina, an ex-National Officer, who had offered to make a personal investigation on her return to France. Through Mrs. Patterson the President General came in touch with a member of the French High Commission in Washington, whose home was not far from Tilloloy and who could talk at first hand about the village, and the French High Commission offered to cable to France to know exactly what it was intended should be done about reconstruction in that section. This reply not having been received at the time of the holding of the meeting of the War Relief Service Committee the day before the motion had been adopted by that Committee to send a cablegram to the daughter of Mrs. Scott, then in Paris, requesting that she personally investigate conditions and endeavor to have Mrs. Lansing and Mme. Jusserand accompany her—the latter on her return to this country with the President and his party might be induced to appear at the Congress in the interest of Tilloloy. Since that meeting a letter had been received stating that a part of the French army had been set to work levelling the ground and preparing for the rebirth of the towns and villages that had been wiped out of existence by the tortures of war, and urging the Society to go ahead as quickly as possible with its plans, offering the services of the Commission for any information that would be of assistance to the Society, and appointing one of its general secretaries to take special charge of this work. In the discussion that ensued it was pointed out that notwithstanding the assistance to be rendered by the French High Commission, a personal report from one of the three ladies mentioned would do much to inspire the Congress to complete the amount to be raised in the event it was not all in hand at that time. It was therefore moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried, that the cablegram in regard to Tilloloy, proposed by the War Relief Service Committee, be authorized and sent. It was further moved by Mrs. Howell, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried, that Mrs. Lindsay Patterson be given a letter from this Board authorizing her to investigate conditions in regard to Tilloloy.

The Recording Secretary General read the following resolution submitted by Mrs. Bond, Chairman of International Relations Committee:

Resolution.—The Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, believing that existing international relations, such as those developed during the war and those in existence previous to the war, prove the value of greater cooperation among nations for the security, justice, and freedom of all, endorse the establishment of a League of Nations at the Peace Conference.

A copy of this should be sent to each Branch of Congress, also to the President.

Moved by Miss Serpell, seconded by Mrs. Minor, and carried, that we endorse the resolution as presented by Mrs. Bond.

Miss Crowell read the following resolution adopted by the Connecticut Chapter Regents at their meeting at Hartford, January 11, to be presented to the National Board at its next meeting:

WHEREAS: England and America have been
fighting shoulder to shoulder in the World War against German authority for the same great principles of liberty for which our ancestors, the Patriots of the American Revolution, fought when they resisted the tyranny of George III, a German king on England's throne; and

WHEREAS: The two great English-speaking peoples of the same ancestry, heirs of a common language, literature, law, ideals of life and Anglo-Saxon freedom, have been once more united in a common struggle for the preservation of these ideals; English men and Americans laying down their lives together that freedom might live; be it

Resolved, That we, the regents of the fifty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Connecticut, assembled in special meeting, in Hartford, January eleventh, nineteen hundred and nineteen, do declare it to be preeminently fitting that we, the descendants of those Americans who fought against the principles of German tyranny which threatened to overwhelm the liberty of the English people in the days of 1776, should be among the first to welcome and promote friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries too long separated by ancient strife and prejudice but now united in a common cause; and that we do all in our power as a Society to increase the present sentiment of mutual good-will; and

Resolved, That we request the National Board of Management through our State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, at its next meeting to take such steps as may seem practicable and expedient to transmit these sentiments in behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to King George, Queen Mary and the people of England; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to our President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, to the National Board of Management and to our State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel.

(Signed)

(Anne Rogers) Mrs. George Maynard Minor,

(Edith W.) Mrs. Hubert M. Sedgwick,

(Eva V. M.) Mrs. Charles H. Bissell.

Unanimously adopted,

January 11, 1919.

Elizabeth Barney Buel, State Regent.

Florence S. Marcy Crofut, Secretary

Pro Temp.
never questioned this price or asked for any modification, although you can readily imagine that, with the gradual increased costs even before the War, any profit which we might have had originally has disappeared.

At the time the Government prohibited the use of platinum in the making of jewelry, of course it became impossible for us to furnish any additional emblems and we now have on hand, approximately two thousand orders which have not been filled, but which are in process of manufacture and are being delivered as rapidly as possible in the regular sequence in which the orders were received. We are, at the present time, booking quite a few orders per day, which will be taken care of in regular course.

The Government restriction on the use of platinum has now been raised, but the cost of materials and the cost of labor is so much higher than before the War, we find that the actual cost of these emblems is more than the price fixed by the contract. Our estimate of cost is as follows:

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3\frac{1}{2} \text{ dwts. precious metal} & \ldots & 2.88 \\
\text{Striking, polishing, enamelling, gilding, labor, etc.} & \ldots & 2.39 \\
\text{Engraving} & \ldots & 0.25 \\
\text{Special D.A.R. case} & \ldots & 0.14 \\
\text{Outside mailing box} & \ldots & 0.013\frac{1}{4} \\
\text{War tax} & \ldots & 0.15 \\
\hline
\text{Total estimate} & \ldots & 5.823/4 \\
\end{array}
\]

This estimate does not include any profit whatsoever either in our factory or sales department. Very frequently also, when we receive orders, the remittance for postage is not included and when this occurs there is an additional cost of 5 cents for mailing and insurance. Neither does this figure include the cost of mailing back and forth for permits, the stationery we furnish the Society nor the many hundreds of letters which we have to write to the various members in regard to orders received from them. Nor does it include any charge for clerical services, overhead expenses, insurance on dies or the cost of renewal, which is required after each fifteen hundred emblems have been made.

The War tax is based upon the existing Bill and if this tax is increased, as seems probable, of course the estimated cost will be increased accordingly.

In view of these facts, we feel that it would be a manifest hardship to expect us to continue to furnish these emblems at the contract price of $5, which is less than their actual cost to us, and that the price ought to be increased to $7 and a new contract made on that basis.

We have stated the facts with entire frankness and accuracy because we feel that if the members of the Society fully understand the situation, they will be broad enough to appreciate that we are victims of an unfortunate situation, for which we are in no way responsible and will appreciate the fairness of this suggestion.

Very truly yours,

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following Supplemental report:

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

Applications to the Board, 325, making a total of 840.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The acceptance of my supplemental report and that the Secretary cast the ballot for 325 applicants for membership was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General having announced that the ballot had been cast, the President General declared these 325 applicants members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented a plan for keeping the membership records which would show day by day the exact number of members in each Chapter, explaining in detail the working out of the plan and pointing out the help this would be to the Credential Committee as well as to every State Regent in the Society, the initial expense for purchasing the required books (which would not have to be duplicated for some years) amounting to something in the neighborhood of $600. The system would require the employment of an extra clerk who would also serve as clerk to the Credential Committee, the expense for this clerk being offset in large part by the saving of extra help in making the count for the credential work every year. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the plan for keeping membership records as proposed by the Treasurer General be adopted.
Mrs. Fletcher having been called away from the meeting, her supplemental report was read by the Recording Secretary General as follows:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The State Regent of Washington reports the resignation of Mrs. Mary Day Denniston as Organizing Regent of Anacortes, and requests the reappointment of Mrs. Winnie Huntington Quick of Castle Rock, Washington.

The Great Meadows Chapter of Uniontown, Pa., and the Victory Chapter of Washington, D. C., have been officially recorded organized.

The request for the authorization of a Chapter at Searcy, Arkansas, has been received from the State Regent.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania requests the confirmation of the appointment of Mrs. Lena M. McClosey, as Organizing Regent at Renova, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, as Chairman, read the following resolutions. Miss Fletcher moved that the Board rise to receive the resolutions in regard to the death of Mrs. Clarke. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried by the rising of the Board.

WHEREAS: God in His wisdom and mercy has called to Himself our beloved Historian General Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke; and

WHEREAS: By her death on the fifteenth of January the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution has suffered an irreparable loss;

Be it hereby Resolved, That the National Board of Management now in session desire to record their loving sympathy with the family of Mrs. Clarke, and their appreciation of her willing and efficient service to the Society as Historian General.

We believe her to have embodied the bright ideals of Christian Patriotism to which this organization is committed. Too high a tribute cannot be paid to her strong and gracious character. "She rests from her labors, and her works do follow her." May her inspiration be ours for further service to God and Country.

Respectfully submitted,

ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
BERTHA H. TALBOTT,
Resolutions Committee.

The President General announced that these would be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to the family of Mrs. Clarke.

On motion of Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Buel, it was carried, that the Executive Committee be empowered to transact the necessary business in the interval until the next regular meeting of the Board.

The motions, as passed, were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion, were accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

REMEMBRANCE BOOK

The January, 1919, issue of the Remembrance Book, containing obituary notices received by the Chaplain General between July and December, 1918, and the alphabetical list of deceased members whose names had been reported to the National Board of Management since July, 1918, has been sent to all Chapters and members of the National Board of Management. Copies may be obtained by addressing Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, price ten cents, postpaid, to any address in the United States.
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.

(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.

(Term of office expires 1921.)
MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
MRS. FRANK B. HALL, 27 May St., Worcester, Mass.
MRS. CHARLES A. AULL, 1926 S. 33rd St., Omaha, Neb.

MRS. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, Ind.

Chaplain General
MRS. ELISABETH F. PIERCE, The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. EMMEL B. 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 PULSIFER, Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. J. M. FICKETT HARDY, Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MRS. BENJAMIN LADD PURCELL, Glen Allen, Va.

1 Chaplain General
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER, Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss CATHERINE BRITTAIN BARLOW, Memorial Continental Hall.
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
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<td>MRS. ROBERT H. PEARSON,</td>
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<td>Birmingham</td>
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<td>MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH,</td>
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<td>MRS. OTIS E. YOUNG,</td>
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<td>MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON,</td>
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<td>P. O. Box 584, PINE BLUFF.</td>
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<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
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<td>MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE,</td>
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<td>LOS ANGELES.</td>
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<td>MRS. OSWALD O. HARSHBARGER,</td>
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<tr>
<td>209 MATHER ST., OAKLAND.</td>
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<td>COLORADO</td>
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<td>MRS. GERARD L. SCHUYLER,</td>
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<td>DETROIT ST., DENVER.</td>
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<td>MRS. NORMAN M. CAMPBELL,</td>
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<td>17 E. ESPANOLA, COLORADO SPRINGS.</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
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<td>MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL,</td>
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<td>EAT MEADOWS, LITCHFIELD.</td>
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<td>MRS. ARMON D. CHAYTOR, JR.,</td>
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<td>GORDON HEIGHTS.</td>
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<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISS HILDA FLETCHER,</td>
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<tr>
<td>2230 CALIFORNIA ST., WASHINGTON.</td>
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<td>MISS LILLIAN CHENOWETH,</td>
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<td>1318 HARVARD ST., WASHINGTON.</td>
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<td>FLORIDA</td>
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<td>RIVERSIDE AVE., JACKSONVILLE.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM MARK BROWN,</td>
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<td>MRS. JAMES S. WOOD,</td>
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<td>803 WHITAKER ST., SAVANNAH.</td>
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<td>MRS. OSCAR T. PEEPLES,</td>
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<td>MRS. FRANK FELTER,</td>
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<td>1224 N. JEFFERSON ST., HUNTINGTON.</td>
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<td>MRS. OTTO ROTT,</td>
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<td>611 N. COLLEGE AVE., BLOOMINGTON.</td>
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<td>MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL,</td>
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<td>316 WILLOW ST., OTTAWA.</td>
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<td>750 S. JUDSON ST., FT. SCOTT.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILFORD G. CHAPMAN,</td>
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<td>482 CAMBERLAND AVE., PORTLAND.</td>
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<td>MRS. SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN,</td>
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<td>241 STATE ST., AUGUSTA.</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
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<td>MRS. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT,</td>
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<td>ELLICOTT CITY, P. O., HOWARD CO.</td>
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<td>MRS. WEBMS RIDDLE,</td>
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<td>200 DUXE OF GLOUCESTER ST., ANNAPOLIS.</td>
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<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
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<td>44 CLARE ST., BELMONT.</td>
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<td>MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,</td>
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<td>25 BELLEVUE AVE., MELROSE.</td>
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<td>MISS ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,</td>
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<td>DR. MARY B. ATWATER,</td>
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<td>516 HAVES AVE., HELENA.</td>
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<td>HUNTWOOD TERRACE, CONCORD.</td>
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<td>MRS. CHARLES WATSON BARRETT,</td>
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<td>99 SULLIVAN ST., CLAREMONT.</td>
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<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>MRS. WM. DUSENBERRY SHERRERD</td>
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<td>MRS. JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER</td>
<td>139 Gifford Ave., Jersey City Heights</td>
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<td>702 Bayard St., Silver City</td>
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<td>MRS. SINGLETON M. ASHENFELTER</td>
<td>287 Pearson Drive, Asheville</td>
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<td>MRS. WM. PARKER MERCER</td>
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<td>712 Wayne St., Sandusky</td>
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<td>MRS. R. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS</td>
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<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2nd,</td>
<td>2nd South Angell St., Providence</td>
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<td>MRS. EDWIN A. PRICE</td>
<td>222 West End Ave., Nashville</td>
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<td>100 Penn St., Fort Worth</td>
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<td>2624 Rucker Ave., Everett</td>
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<td>255 S. 10th St., Weston</td>
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<td>100 12th St., Wheeling</td>
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<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN P. HUME</td>
<td>539 Terrace Ave., Milwaukee</td>
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<td>MRS. RUDOLPH BEBEES HARTMAN</td>
<td>4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee</td>
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<td>Sheridan</td>
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<td>ORIENT</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES SUMMER LOBINGIER</td>
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<td>MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT</td>
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**HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**

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<tr>
<td>Honorary Presidents General</td>
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<td>MRS. DANIEL MANNING</td>
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<td>Honorary President Presiding</td>
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**HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE**

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