JULY, 1919

RED HILL ON THE STAUNTON, HOME OF PATRICK HENRY (Frontispiece) .......................... 399
Making Americans ........................................... 399
Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior
Comments by the President General ......................... 402
Shoulder Insignia of the American Expeditionary Force ...... 403
R. M. Kauffmann
Red Hill, the Historic Home of Patrick Henry ............... 416
Elizabeth Henry Lyons
Historic Turnpike Roads and Toll-Gates .................... 422
Major Fred J. Wood
The D. A. R. Boys’ Club of Menominee, Michigan .......... 430
Harriet W. Bill
State Conferences ............................................ 436
Work of the Chapters ....................................... 442
Genealogical Department ................................. 446
Honor Roll, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine .. 449
National Board of Management
Regular Meeting of ......................................... 450
Official List of ............................................. 456

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RED HILL ON THE STAUNTON, THE HISTORIC HOME OF PATRICK HENRY

See page 416
MAKING AMERICANS

By Franklin K. Lane
Secretary of the Interior

BERGSON, the French philosopher, a year or two ago, made a suggestion that seemed very profound, when he said that the theory of evolution could carry on as to species until it came to deal with man, and then you had to deal with each individual man upon the theory that he was a species by himself. And I think there is more than superficial significance to that. It may go to the very heart and centre of what we call spirituality. It may be because of that very fact the individual is a soul by himself; and it is for that reason that there must be avenues opened into men's hearts that cannot be standardized.

Man is a great moated, walled castle, with doors by the dozen, doors by the score leading into him—but most of us keep our doors closed. It is difficult for people to gain access to us; but there are some doors that are open to the generality of mankind; and as those who are seeking to know our fellow-man and to reach him, it is our place to find what those doors are and how those doors can be opened.

One of those doors might be labeled, "Our love for our children." That is a door common to all. Another door might be labeled, "Our love for a piece of land." Another door might be labeled, "Our common hatred of injustice." Another door might be labeled, "The need for human sympathy." Another door might be labeled, "Fear of suffering." And another door might be labeled, "The hope that we all have in our hearts that this world will turn into a better one."

Through some one of those doors every man can be reached; at least, if not every man, certainly the great mass of mankind. They are not to be reached through interest alone; they are not to be reached through mind; they are
reached through instincts and impulses, and through tendencies; and there is some word, some act, that you or I can do or say that will get inside of that strange, strange man and reveal him to himself and reveal him to us, and make him of use to the world.

We want to reach, through one of those doors, every man in the United States who does not sympathize with us in a supreme allegiance to our country. Many ask what methods should be adopted by which men and women can be Americanized, as if there were some one particular prescription that could be given; as if you could roll up the sleeve of a man and give him a hypodermic of some solution that would, by some strange alchemy, transform him into a good American citizen. You cannot make Americans that way. You have got to make them by calling upon the fine things that are within them, and by dealing with them in sympathy; by appreciating what they have to offer us and by revealing to them what we have to offer them. And that brings to mind the thought that this work must be a human work—must be something done out of the human heart and speaking to the human heart, and must largely turn upon instrumentalities that are in no way formal, and that have no dogma and have no creed, and which cannot be put into writing, and cannot be set upon the press.

I do not know what method can be adopted for the making of Americans, but I think there can be a standard test as to the result. We can tell when a man is American in his spirit. There has been a test through which the men of this country—and the women, too—have recently passed—supposed to be the greatest of all tests—the test of war. When men go forth and sacrifice their lives, then we say they believe in something as beyond anything else; and so our men in this country, boys of foreign birth, boys of foreign parentage, Greek and Dane and Italian and Russian and Polander and Frenchman and Portuguese, Irish, Scotch—all these boys have gone to France, fought their fight, given up their lives, and they have proved, all Americans that they are, that there is a power in America by which this strange conglomeration of peoples can be melted into one, and by which a common attachment can be made and a common sympathy developed. I do not know how it is done, but it is done.

Every one of those boys who returned from France, came back feeling that this is God's own country. He knows little of America as a whole, perhaps; he cannot recite any provision in the Constitution of the United States; it may be that he has learned his English while in the Army; but some part of this country is "God's own country" to him. And it is a good thing that we should not lose the local attachments that we have—those narrownesses, those prejudices that give point to character. There is a kind of breadth that is shallowness; there is a kind of sympathy that has no punch. We must remember that if that world across the water is to be made what it can be under democratic forms, it is to be led by Democracy; and, therefore, the supreme responsibility falls upon us to make this all that a Democracy can be.

When the boys come back from France, every one of them says, "The thing I most desired while I was in France was to get home, for there I first realized how splendid and beautiful and generous and rich a country America was." We want to make these
men who come to us from abroad realize what those boys realized, and we want to put inside of their spirits an appreciation of those things that are noble and fine in American law and American institutions and American life; and we want them to join with us as citizens in giving to America every good thing that comes out of every foreign country.

We are a blend in sympathies and a blend in art, a blend in literature, a blend in tendencies, and that is our hope for making this the supremely great race of the world. It is not to be done mechanically; it is not to be done scientifically: it is to be done by the human touch; by reaching some door into that strange man, with some word or act that will show him there is in America the kind of sentiment and sympathy that his soul is reaching out for.

We have no particular social theory to advocate in Americanization; no economic system to advocate; but we can fairly and squarely demand of every man in the United States, if he is a citizen, that he shall give supreme allegiance to the flag of the United States, and swear by it—and he is not worthy to be its citizen unless it holds first place in his heart.

The best test of whether we are Americans or not will not come, nor has it come, with war. It will come when we go hand in hand together, recognizing that there are defects in our land, that there are things lacking in our system; that our programs are not perfect; that our institutions can be bettered; and we look forward constantly by cooperation to making this a land in which there will be a minimum of fear and a maximum of hope.

D. A. R. AMERICANIZATION COMMITTEE

Upon the request of the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, appointed a national committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be known as the "Americanization Committee."

This newly organized committee has before it work of national scope, in the education and Americanization of the foreign-born, for if these future citizens of the United States are not taught love of country, loyalty to the flag, and respect for the Government the future welfare of the Nation may be endangered.

Mrs. Guernsey appointed Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, Chairman of the Committee; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, Vice Chairman; and the Division Directors as follows: Miss Louise H. Coburn, Northern Division; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, Eastern Division; Mrs. M. B. Tucker, Southern Division; Mrs. John P. Hume, Central Division; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Western Division; and Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Pacific Coast Division.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

AFTER the adoption of the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, we were surprised to learn that only seventy-four out of our 1662 chapters would be affected by Section 8 of Article IX. These seventy-four chapters have been notified that their membership is below twenty-five, the required number of members, and that they will be given until March 1st of 1920 to increase their chapter membership to the required number.

Thirty-four of these seventy-four chapters are located in the District of Columbia. There are five in New York, four each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee; three in Virginia; two each in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina; one each in Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey.

We have received word that one of the chapters in Kentucky has met the requirement already, and we are confident that all chapters which were formed for the real work of the National Society, and not for voting power, will meet the requirement within the specified time.

A new national Committee on Americanization has been created since the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress. This new committee will work entirely independent of the Committee on Patriotic Education. It will consist of a chairman, vice chairman and six division directors.

Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, has accepted the chairmanship, and will give all her time to the work of this most important committee. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman is the Vice Chairman.

The six Division Directors will direct the work outlined in the states of their divisions.

Mrs. Howell has sent her first bulletin to each state regent, asking for hearty cooperation in the work of this new committee.

There is much to be done in the real work of Americanization, not only of the aliens, but of our own American citizens. A work which, by reason of the founding of our Society, rightfully belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Will each chapter regent see to it that her chapter takes first place in its locality in this splendid work?

The war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution covering the period of the great world war has been compiled and printed in pamphlet form, a copy of which has been sent to all National Officers, state and chapter regents. This record of our war work was compiled from the reports sent by the state regents of work reported to them by the chapter regents of their respective states, to Mrs. Wait, Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee.

While the report is one of which we are justly proud, it is a matter of deep regret to the President General that in reality it does not cover more than half of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution during the war. In spite of the most urgent requests of the President General, the War Relief Service Committee and state regents, many chapters failed to make any report whatsoever, while others were not able to secure full reports from all their members. Now that it is too late, these chapters will always regret their neglect to do their part in helping to make a record for the National Society that would have been unsurpassed by any other organization. A record to which we could refer with pride for all time to come.

The President General wishes to make her final appeal to those chapters which have not yet paid their full quota to the fund for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy.

It is the great desire of the President General when she goes to France the middle of August, which she now expects to do, to have the full amount of the Society's pledge available at that time for this reconstruction work.

At the close of the Twenty-eighth Congress we were about $8000 short of the full amount pledged. It will be an easy matter for the Society to redeem its pledge if the chapters which have not fulfilled their obligations will do so at once.
SHOULDER INSIGNIA OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

By R. M. Kauffmann

The vari-colored and many-shaped badges worn at the top of the left sleeve of the blouses of American soldiers returning from overseas can be properly described as direct descendants of the "coat armor" of the medieval men-at-arms. The latter differentiated friend from foe in time of battle and, when a number of noblemen were allied, made plain at a glance the particular unit of the whole operating force to which the wearer belonged.

In the world war the British army early discovered that, in the stress of action, something possessing "higher visibility" than the inconspicuous metal badge on collar or cap was needed in order to keep soldiers together, and a system of two-colored patches of varying shapes was evolved for this purpose, showing, when the key to the system was known, the corps, division, brigade and regiment to which the wearer belonged. These patches were worn on the back just under the coat collar, being thus placed in order that successive waves of units going over the top could keep directly behind and eventually rejoin their predecessors.

The United States forces, soon after going across, adopted a scheme more or less fundamentally the same, and the result is seen in the usually brilliant, often elaborate, and sometimes exceedingly artistic, devices that the returning Yanks are sporting, in which the average citizen feels a keen interest, and regarding which he regrets a rather high degree of ignorance. These American badges, however, are not merely patches of arbitrary shapes and colors, like a series of geometric patterns, but nearly all of them are appropriate and sentimental to a high degree. Take the little yellow silhouette of a chameleon, for instance, worn on a narrow triangular patch by the regiment which is usually called the "Camouflage Corps." What could be more apt a badge than a chameleon for these exponents of the art of protective coloration as applied to modern warfare? It was designed, by the way, by an enlisted man in competition for a prize for the best device.

This was not the first war in which American troops wore colored badges to supplement the small and often
not easily noticed regimental numerals and branch-of-service emblems. In the civil war the large Union army adopted a rather simple but efficient plan whereby men composing units larger than regiments could be identified. Each army corps, of which there were a number,—considerably smaller than a modern corps, however,—wore on the front of the peaked cap, or slouch hat, a little badge of simple geometric shape,—a diamond, circle, trefoil, or something similar,—and as no two were alike the corps could thus be told at a glance. Each corps was divided into three divisions and the simple scheme was elaborated by having the first division wear its emblem in red, the second in white and the third in blue,—the national colors. This idea worked very well, it is said, but in those days men fought crowded close together; armies were smaller and scenes of active operations were smaller. In the world war, owing to the vast numbers involved and the open order of warfare that was pursued by the victors in the closing months, with the result that commands became widely scattered, something rather larger than the small cap device was needed, and the shoulder insignia were the result. *Esprit de corps* was also a factor, inasmuch as many of the divisions were recruited from a special state or group of states.

Although the vast majority of insignia now seen in this country are divisional insignia, and these are the most interesting because of the divisional nickname or the locality from which its members came, the division was not the largest unit of the A. E. F., and it might be well to start in at the other end. To begin with, the modern “army,” like that of the United States, is first divided into “field armies,” and of these this country had altogether three,—the first, second and third,—the last being created out of the other two and being better known as the “Army of Occupation.” A field army is composed of two or more corps, and a corps of a varying number of divisions. In a field army there are both officers and men who are very much a part of that army, but who belong to no particular corps or division thereof. There is the staff of the commander-in-chief, for instance; the army headquarters detachment, aviators assigned to operate with the army as a whole, being used where most needed, and extra engineer and artillery units. Obviously these must wear something to show where they belong, and thus the first U. S. Army combined the letters capital “F” and capital “A,” standing for First Army, into a block letter “A” with a horizontal top and black in color. In the lower portion, underneath the cross-bar, are worn parti-colored patches and small emblems, such as the engineer castle in crimson, or the tri-colored bull’s-eye and star of the aviators.

One would naturally infer that if the first army used an “A,” the second army
would take a "B," but this is not the case. The second army preferred the numerical to the alphabetical sign, and used a large "2," the upper half being crimson and the lower white. True, it has been stated in more than one medium that the second army used a B, with variations in the lower lobe, and illustrations of this badge, and even the badges themselves, have been seen. The War Department, however, which keeps a record of these things, is authority for the "2" as the proper badge. In passing it may be stated that concerning a number of these badges there have been, and still are, disputes. These have arisen sometimes from the rather hit-or-miss originality of the returning men; sometimes from the efforts of puzzled home manufacturers to match verbal descriptions with cloth designs; and, in a number of cases, from the fact that certain units have changed an emblem originally adopted. Naturally the men who returned before the change would be wearing one, and the later arrivals another. There has been a good deal of inaccuracy of all sorts, so that it has not yet at this writing been possible to print an absolutely authoritative or complete list and give absolutely authoritative reproductions of all the insignia. Furthermore, new ones are frequently being invented and evolved. In the present article not all the samples are available, but an effort will be made to describe as many as possible of those not shown, and where a question has arisen between two devices, the word of the War Department, which has on file letters from the commanders of each of the divisions and other units, will be taken.

To resume, the non-divisional men of Army of Occupation, now in Germany, culled from the first and second armies, wear a circular blue patch on which is an inner circle of red having in its center a white "A." This makes the monogram "A. O." and the color scheme includes the three hues of the national colors. If the men be divisional or corps troops they wear, of course, the badges of those units.

Next to field armies come corps. Comparatively few troops, apparently, were parts of corps without at the same time being incorporated into the component divisions of those corps, and therefore very few corps insignia have been seen on this side, nor are the badges easily available for reproduction. Yet not only did the corps have its own special executives, but sometimes a whole artillery regiment would be designated to operate with a certain corps and be placed under the orders of the corps commander. Therefore corps insignia had to be devised, and at least nine of them exist. These badges are small in size and rather arbitrary in design. The first corps wears an olive-drab disc surrounded by a strip of white with an outer edging of blue. The second corps has rather an
elaborate device, consisting of a Roman "II" flanked by an eagle and a crowned lion in silver-grey. The rectangular outer border is of silver-grey and the field of the whole is blue.

The third corps wears three small blue triangles, with a smaller white triangle formed by the three bases. The fourth corps wears a circle divided into two-four segments, alternately blue and white. The fifth wears a pentagon of olive-drab with white stripes running from each apex to the center, the whole having an outer edging of blue. The sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth are easy because they employ numerals. The sixth has a white "6" on a blue circle; the 7th a white "7" on a six-sided shield; the eighth an "8" on a blue hexagon, and the ninth has the Roman numerals "IX" surrounded with a red circle, the background being blue.

The second and third corps, at least, have schools of instruction, and, for the students therein, adopted blue circles containing the corps number flanked by the initials "C. S." in blue, the whole on a white ground.

Next in order come the divisions, the most interesting of all to the largest number of people, although the devices of some of the special branches, like the "Camoufleurs," are very clever indeed. The 1st Division wears a red Arabic "1" on an olive-drab patch matching the coat. The 2nd wears a red Indian's head on a white star, superimposed on a varying background. It may well be explained at this point that the backgrounds and the color schemes of many of these divisional emblems vary considerably, and there is a very good reason therefor. Take the 2nd Division, for example. A division contains approximately 28,000 men, including four regiments of infantry, three of artillery, one of engineers, besides hospital, signal, machine gun, ammunition train and other troops. In the 2nd Division these various units are distinguished by the shape of the background, and their component smaller units, by its color. For instance, the 6th Marines, who are a part of the 2nd Division, have a diamond, the 5th Marines have a square and the 2nd Engineers a castle. If the color be black, it stands for headquarters company; green is for supply company, and red, yellow and blue for the three regimental battalions, respectively. If you see the emblem of the famous "Second" in the middle of a green castle, the wearer belongs to the supply company of the
2nd Engineer Regiment; if in the middle of a red diamond, the wearer belongs to the 1st battalion of the 6th Marines. Similarly, a blue oval stands for the 3rd Battalion of the 23rd Infantry. In many other divisions the color scheme and the background vary for similar purposes of identification, although not in all of them. It has been announced, though, that eventually all the insignia will be similarly elaborated; but these variations are so numerous that, beyond giving a general key thereto, it is not within the province of this article to detail them.

The 3rd Division wears a square patch consisting of slanting alternate stripes of bright blue and white. The 4th Division wears a quadruple ivy leaf of dark green, the Roman numeral sign for four being "IV." The 5th Division has adopted a scarlet diamond, worn with the longer axis perpendicular. The 6th Division wears a blue "6" in the middle of a six-pointed scarlet star. The 7th wears a disc unequally divided into four triangles. Two are red and two black, the latter rather resembling an hour-glass. The first seven, by the way, are the "regular army" divisions.

The 8th, nicknamed the "Pathfinder" and also "Frémont," Division, has on file at the War Department a device of a bright blue shield with an "8" in silver bisected by a golden arrow. This was the last division to go overseas. The 10th uses the Roman numeral "X" in yellow within a yellow circular strip, all on a dark blue background. The 11th, or "Lafayette" Division, has the characteristic silhouette of the famous French marquis in blue on a red circular background. The 12th has a rather complicated insignia, being a yellow hollow square worn at an angle of 45 degrees. The field is blue, with a straight sword in white bisecting it horizontally, and in the upper and lower corner are yellow stars. Superimposed on all this in the very center is the numeral "12" in dark red. The 13th sports a black cat in repose in the middle of a blue circle. Below is a red horseshoe and the numerals "13" in white.

The 14th or "Wolverene" Division's badge is a blue shield in the middle of which is a yellow disc bearing a wolverene's head in black, and the word "Wolverene" is at the top of the shield.

The 15th is said to use a coiled white rattlesnake. The 18th or "Cactus" Division has a green clump of cactus in the center of a circular white patch and the Latin motto "Noli mi tangere" in red. The 19th has
a black triangle with white tips in a red circle, all on a blue field. In the center of the triangle are a “G” and the numeral “19.”

The next Division, the 26th, made up of New England National Guard troops, is a very famous one. It dubbed itself “Yankee Division,” and wears a dark blue monogram consisting of a “Y” and a “D.” The 27th, composed of New York national guardsmen, uses a very happy choice of emblem. A crimson circle contains, on a black field, a monogram in red and also seven stars arranged like the constellation Orion. The commanding officer of this famous division, “Greater New York’s Own,” was Maj.-Gen. O’Ryan. This was the only division hailing from a single city. The 28th, “Iron” or “Keystone” Division, composed of Pennsylvanian guardsmen, uses a red keystone. The 29th Division, dubbed the “Blue and Gray,” has a circle peculiarly divided into equal blue and gray portions. The 30th, South Carolina and Tennessee men largely, calls itself after “Old Hickory” and uses as a badge a large blue “O” within which is a blue “H.” The inside field is red and the “H” has two crossbars within which are three “X’s” forming the Roman sign for “30.” The 31st is the “Dixie” Division, and its insignia is an inverted triangle, half red and half blue, each half containing a white “D.” The 32nd is called the “Arrow” Division. Its men hail largely from the Great Lakes region, and the badge is a scarlet arrow worn on a slant. The 33rd, “Prairie” Division, has a yellow Greek cross on a black disc. The 34th, troops from Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, etc., took the nickname “Sandstorm” Division and uses a bovine skull in scarlet on a black field shaped something like an urn.

The 35th, composed of Missouri and Kansas soldiers, had a most appropriate device for its insignia. It used the “Santa Fé Cross,” the mark used to point out the famous old Santa Fé Trail, the trans-continental route used by the prairie schooners. This mark is a ring divided into four sectors
enclosing a circle divided into four segments. The color scheme of the various subdivisions varies with different sub-units, but is generally blue, yellow or blue and yellow. The 36th, Texas and Oklahoma troops, uses for a device a blue Indian arrowhead which bears a white "T." The 37th, largely Ohio men and called the "Buckeye" Division, has a crimson disc surrounded by a narrow outer circle of white. The 38th, "Cyclone" Division, Indiana and Kentucky guardsmen, has a monogrammed "C" and "Y" on a pointed shield half red and half blue. The 39th called itself the "Bull's-eye" Division in observance of the high quality of marksmanship obtaining in the three states whence it was recruited: Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. Its device is quite like that of the 37th except that there is a third and outermost ring of black, the whole giving the effect of a target. The 40th, composed of guardsmen from California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, appropriately named itself "Sunshine," and its badge is a full-rayed yellow sun on blue, the whole being surrounded by a narrow yellow ring. The 41st, on the other hand, called itself "Sunset," being recruited largely from far western states like Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming. It uses for insignia a half-sun, or setting sun, on a semicircular blue patch. The following Division, the 42nd, is the third in a row to utilize the solar light in its device. Composed of men from every state in the Union and the District of Columbia, it called itself "Rainbow" and was one of the first to go overseas. Its badge is so well known that it is hardly necessary to mention it—three concentric curved strips of red, yellow and blue, resembling a rainbow.

With the 42nd, the National Guard divisions ended, and next come the National Army divisions, composed of men made available by the selective service act. The first of these is the 76th or "Liberty Bell" Division, composed of Pennsylvania and also some Maryland and District of Columbia troops. It used for a time for its device a
blue liberty bell hanging from the usual beam, but has recently adopted a new one, not yet authorized, however. Next comes the “Liberty” Division, the 77th, men from New York State, with a badge showing the Goddess of Liberty in gold, or yellow, on a blue background. The 78th, New Jersey and New York selectives, called itself “Lightning” Division and the members wear a semicircular scarlet patch bearing one or more jagged bolts of yellow lightning.

No device is more artistic than that adopted by the 79th or “Lorraine” Division. Most of its action having occurred in the province of Lorraine, the unit adopted the badge worn by the men-at-arms of the medieval ducal rulers. This consists of a “patriarchal” cross,—one with an upright and two cross-bars. Each end of every piece ends in a little trefoil, and the whole cross is in silver-grey on dark blue, surrounded by a shield-shaped silver-grey line. The 80th, or “Blue Ridge” Division, composed of selectives from Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, used a shield-shaped badge of olive-drab containing three little mountain peaks in blue. The badge is sometimes surrounded by a narrow outer strip of white. The 81st, southeastern states’ selectives, uses the nickname “Stonewall” Division, in honor of the Confederate general. Its device is a lynx or wildcat “ambulant” within a circle; animal, background, and encircling ring varying with different sub-units. The 85th, however, is the “Wildcat” Division, and also has a wildcat badge.

The 82nd or “All American” Division is composed of selectives from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Its badge is very striking, consisting of a square enclosing a circle, in turn enclosing two large capital “A”s of quaint design. The color scheme varies greatly, including blue, yellow, white, and red, but one need never go astray on this division, because of the double “A.”
The 83rd is the “Ohio” Division; its device consists of a gold monogram containing all four letters of the state name on a triangular black field. It is both simple and easily identified, and yet extremely effective. The 84th is the “Lincoln” Division, being composed largely of Illinois men. In honor of the “Rail-splitter” of history, it uses a crimson axe for a badge. Next comes the 85th or “Wildcat” already mentioned, with a snarling cat ready to fight. At one time it was called “Custer Division” and used a monogrammed “C.D.” The 86th Division, nicknamed “Black Hawk,” recruited from Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, uses a blackhawk “spread-eagled” on a shield-shaped crimson background. The hawk bears on its breast the letters “B. H."

The 87th, or “Acorn” Division, has for a device an acorn in two shades of brown on a dark green disc. The 88th uses two highly conventionalized figure-eights in red, crossed at right angles, the whole giving somewhat the effect of a four-leaved clover. The 89th has a black circle containing a black “W,” in honor of Gen. Leonard Wood, who trained the unit, the background being olive-drab. The 90th, Texas and Oklahoma selectives, uses a monogram consisting of a crimson “T” bisecting a crimson “O.” The 91st, called the “Wild West” Division, is composed of selectives from a number of western states and also Alaska, and its badge is a little pine tree in green with serrated edges. The 92nd, colored troops, christened themselves the “Buffalo” Division, and used for insignia a bison in silhouette on a light blue disc surrounded by a narrow black circle. The 93rd, also colored troops, the last division of all, has two different badges, apparently—one authorized and recognized by the War Department, and one generally used by the men. The device on file at the Department is a blue trench-helmet on a black disc. That used by
the men generally is a red hand on a white disc with a blue outer edge. The division calls itself the “Red Hand” Division and the story of the name is rather interesting. It was attached to and fought for some time with a famous French division which had the red hand badge and nickname. For a long time this French unit used for its headquarters a famous brewery known as the “Red Hand Brewery.” Many years ago the manager of this plant was murdered, a bloody hand-print being the only clue. The culprit was hunted throughout France and the red hand became famous in connection with the concern. The owners were wise enough to utilize the tremendous amount of free advertising they were getting and boldly took the red hand as their trademark, and the “poilu” eagerly adopted it during the war.

Although with the 93rd the roster of divisions comes to an end, the insignia do not end here by any means, for certain special branches and even certain special units have special devices. The Tank Corps, for example, uses a triangle subdivided into three equal sections of red, yellow and blue. “Yanks” who served with the heavy British tanks wear rectangular patches on top of the shoulder instead of just below the seam, half yellow and half red, just as the Britons wore theirs. The chosen colors of the Chemical Warfare Service are blue and yellow. One device is a small blue triangle within a larger one of yellow. Another is a shield, unequally divided into two colors by an oblique line. The first gas and flame regiment for some reason has a special device all its own, a shield with an Arabic numeral “1.”

The Service of Supply men had charge of getting everything needed up to the men in the front line, and their claim that their efficiency and industry won the war is a hard one to disprove. Those of the base section use a crimson monogram of the initials of the
words spelling their branch on a back-ground of dark blue. The men in the advance section, nearer the combat areas, however, have a device all their own and even more effective, if possible. They utilized the Lorraine cross, which in this case was crimson on a light blue background and surrounded by an outer ring of dark blue. Flanking the upright of the crimson cross are the letters “A. S.,” standing for advance section, also in red.

The Radio Service, so important in modern warfare, use a blue “R” transversed diagonally by two bolts of lightning, while superimposed in the center of the whole is a yellow star. The 56th Engineers, known as the “Searchlight Regiment,” specializing in the operation of the big lights used to pick up hostile aircraft, have a particularly clever device. A circular patch of dark crimson is bisected by a white strip representing the flaring beam of a searchlight, and in plain relief against the white beam is the silhouette of a tiny airplane in red.

Troops specially detailed for service on transports wore a rectangular scarlet patch bearing a blue anchor with a white mule superimposed.

Troops detailed for special duty in the military district of Paris adopted a kite-shaped black patch bearing in its center a white “fleur-de-lis.” American Ambulance Service men, who were among the first to go across and who were immediately utilized by being attached to French combat units, out of compliment to the latter adopted the Gallic cock or “Cock of Verdun” as their device. This they wear in white on a maroon disc. The Army Postal Service men, who moved millions of pounds of mail to and from the doughboys, wear a “Swastika” in crimson on a blue rectangle. In the middle of the Swastika is a small white circle and the whole badge is worn at an angle. The ordnance convoy personnel, attending to the transportation and guarding en route of ordnance material, used a device consist-
ing of the familiar ordnance exploding grenade, bearing in its center a red “C.” Regulating and railhead stations in modern warfare are the important media through which the material brought up by train by the S. O. S. is delivered to the front line where needed, usually by motor truck. The men attached to these stations wore a special insignia consisting of a white “R” in the center of a diamond-shaped black patch with an outer border of red.

The efficient courier service maintained by the A. E. F., the personnel of which not only travelled over Europe but also crossed and recrossed the ocean, has a striking device, consisting of a greyhound in full stride done in white on a rectangular blue field. The “Liaison” troops also adopted and wear a badge. It is a light blue inverted triangle with a curved base on which in green and yellow is embroidered a wand equipped with a pair of wings and several bolts of electricity. The artillery school of the A. E. F. uses a white disc which bears the head in profile of a helmeted and crested Greek warrior. The Central Records Office has a most official-looking insignia, consisting of an inverted triangle with truncated ends on which is a little shield bearing tri-colored stripes with three stars at the top, the whole surmounted by a golden eagle with extended wings. Railroad artillerymen sport a hexagonal light blue badge of good size which bears an intricate red device, the central figure of which is the Gallic cock noted in the ambulance corps device.

Anti-aircraft gunners wear a red pointed patch of peculiar shape with a white shell in the center flanked by two capital “A’s,” while enlisted men in the aviation corps, in addition to divisional and other unit insignia, wear little white propellers on black backgrounds, whose meaning is obvious at a glance.

Then there were the men of “G. H. Q.,” or General Headquarters, the nerve center and brain of the whole A. E. F., whence Gen. Pershing directed the operations of field armies, corps and divisions. The many officers and men, orderlies, musicians, clerks and specialists of all sorts attached to this extremely important military establishment obviously could not wear any divisional, corps or army
insignia, and, therefore, had to devise one of their own. They used a circular patch with transverse stripes of the national colors—red at the top, white in the center and blue below.

A few returned soldiers have been noted wearing what is perhaps the rarest of all shoulder devices. They are of the comparatively few men serving on the Italian front, who consisted mostly of the famous 332nd Infantry, some ambulance men and a few aviators. Their device, adopted out of compliment to and by special permission of our Ally, is a large square scarlet patch on which, artistically embroidered in heavy gold lace, is the famed winged “Lion of St. Mark,” the characteristic emblem of Venice. The open Bible held in the lion’s paw, instead of the usual Latin scriptural words, bears either “332” for the infantry, “A. A. S.” for “American Ambulance Service” or similar lettering.

BOOK REVIEW


Too little is known by the general public of the life of General Pershing. The military leader, whose name has been in the public eye and in the public prints practically every day since he assumed command of the punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916, through this period of his participation in the great war as leader of the American Expeditionary Forces, first really came to general attention in 1906, when President Roosevelt appointed him Brigadier-General. Previous to that time he had been almost unknown, and it is on this unknown portion of the General’s career that Doctor Tomlinson offers material of especial interest.

Doctor Tomlinson writes: “Sometimes fighting against obstacles that appeared almost insurmountable, struggling to obtain an education in the schools, not faltering when tragic sorrows came, his determination succeeding in military campaigns where previous centuries of fighting had failed—the career of General Pershing has been a continuous overcoming. Confidence in a great leader is an essential condition of victory, and the writer has tried to present facts to show that the trust of the American people in their military leader is well founded.”

From the time of his birth in Missouri, through his boyhood and student days, West Point, the Indian wars, up to the time of the Spanish War, Doctor Tomlinson shows Pershing’s faithful performance of an army officer’s routine tasks. With the Spanish War and the subsequent activities in the Philippines came the first opportunity for General Pershing to do work that would bring him more into the public eye. His manner of performing this task is evidenced by actual military documents, and by his reward of appointment as Brigadier General. More work in the Islands followed, then came transfer to this country, the command of the Mexican Expedition, and finally his work in the great war.

Doctor Tomlinson has painstakingly collected evidence concerning the General’s life and presents it in “The Story of General Pershing” in an interesting, authoritative manner. The result is that the reader gains a definite impression of our leader in the world war, and a tremendous respect for the man himself.

John L. B. Williams.
In the morning of February the twentieth, in this year of our Lord, fire with its licking tongue and searing flame took toll of one of the most interesting and historic houses in Virginia, Red Hill on the Staunton, the last home of Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary patriot.

It was owned by my sister, Mrs. Matthew Bland Harrison, the great granddaughter of Henry, who had added to the original house without changing that part in which her ancestor's spirit passed from time to eternity.

The fire was discovered by a negro boy, who was taking cows to the Jow grounds and, looking back, saw the roof in flames, the origin of which will always remain unknown.

When the tenants and neighbors came to the rescue, it was impossible to do more than to save the furniture and belongings on the first floor. Fortunately it was a calm day and, therefore, the fire did not extend to the old kitchen and the law office of Patrick Henry. The four original rooms of the office had had the addition of the law office of Mrs. Harrison's father, the late William Wirt Henry, and in it she has bravely taken up life again.

On June 6, 1799, one hundred and fifty two years ago, Patrick Henry died, sitting in a large three-cornered chair in which he was more comfortable than in his bed. I have thought, as the anniversary of his death was only last month, it might interest the patriotic readers of our magazine.
COLONIAL HALLWAY AT RED HILL
LAW OFFICES OF PATRICK HENRY AND HIS GRANDSON, WILLIAM WIRT HENRY. THIS BUILDING ALONE WAS NOT DESTROYED BY FIRE
if I recalled the circumstances of it. On the first Monday of the previous March, Patrick Henry, who had been in failing health for some time, overtaxed his strength in an eloquent address to the people of Charlotte. He was moved to make the effort by an earnest plea from his dear friend, George Washington, himself so soon to die, who begged him to offer as Representative in the General Assembly. The crier, James Adams, calling the crowd together on the courthouse green, said, "Oyez! Oyez! Colonel Henry will address the people from this stand for the last time and at the risk of his life." In the meantime, admiring throngs had been following him about to the manifest disapproval of a Baptist minister, who asked, "Why do you follow Mr. Henry about? He is no God."

"No," said Patrick Henry overhearing and deeply affected, "No, indeed, my friend. I am but a poor worm of the dust—as fleeting as the shadow of the cloud which flies over your fields and is remembered no more."

His speech proved too much for him and, at its conclusion, friends took him up in their arms and carried him to a room, while young John Randolph, who was later to become so celebrated, made his first speech. The occasion is remembered as that of "the Rising and the Setting Sun." The old orator, who was elected by his usual commanding majority, returned to Red Hill never to leave it. Soon he was obliged to take to his bed. His grandson, Edward Fontaine, has given us an account of the last sad day. (Fontaine manuscript at Cornell University):

"One June 6, all other remedies having failed, Doctor Cabell proceeded to administer to him a dose of liquid mercury. Taking the vial in his hand and looking at it a moment, the dying man said: 'I suppose, doctor, this is your last resort?'

"The doctor replied: 'I am sorry to say, Governor, that it is. Acute inflammation of the intestines has taken place; and, unless it is removed, mortification will ensue, if it has not already commenced which I fear!'

"'What will be the effect of this medicine?' asked the old man.

"'It will give you immediate relief, or—' the kind-hearted doctor could not finish the sentence. His patient took up the word: 'You
DINING-ROOM, RED HILL
mean, doctor, that it will give relief or will prove fatal immediately?"

"The doctor answered: 'You can only live a very short time without it, and it may possibly relieve you!'

"Then Patrick Henry said: 'Excuse me, doctor, for a few minutes,' and drawing over his eyes a silken cap which he usually wore, and still holding the vial in his hand, he prayed, in clear words, a simple childlike prayer for his family, for his country, and for his own soul then in the presence of death. Afterwards, in perfect calmness, he swallowed the medicine.

"Meanwhile, Doctor Cabell, who greatly loved him, went out upon the lawn and in his grief threw himself down upon the earth under one of the trees, weeping bitterly. Soon, when he had sufficiently mastered himself, the doctor came back to his patient whom he found calmly watching the congealing of blood under his fingernails, and speaking words of love and peace to his family, who were weeping around his chair. Among other things, he told them he was thankful for that goodness of God which, having blessed him all his life, was then permitting him to die without any pain. Finally, fixing his eyes with much tenderness on his dear friend, Doctor Cabell, with whom he had formerly held many arguments respecting the Christian religion, he asked the doctor to observe how great a reality and benefit that religion was to a man about to die. And, after Henry had spoken to his beloved physician those few words in praise of something which, having never failed him in all his life before did not then fail him in his very last need of it, he continued to breathe very softly for some moments; after which they who were looking upon him saw that his life had departed."

At the foot of the garden walk, in a hedge-enclosed square of fifty feet, are two oblong slabs of marble. The inscription on one reads: "To the memory of Dorothea Dandridge, wife of Patrick Henry. Born 1755. Died February 14, 1831." The other inscription: "To the memory of Patrick Henry. Born May 29, 1736. Died June 6, 1799. His fame his best epitaph."

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on June 7, 1919, in Atlanta, Georgia, of a former National officer,

MRS. HOKE SMITH
(MARION THOMAS COBB)
Vice President General, 1894

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.
The Vermont Legislature for turnpike roads issued ninety-one charters, of which thirty-four resulted in the building of roads. No grouping is suggested such as appears in Massachusetts, and most of the roads seem to have been of only local convenience. In the southern part of the State the turnpikes ran east and west and formed continuations of New Hampshire roads to New York State. One of these was the Stratton Turnpike, the charter for which was granted in 1808, and which, once a busy thoroughfare, now passes for mile after mile through a neglected and abandoned region. For the entire town of Stratton, with large parts of the adjoining towns, is given up to the growth of timber, all the farms being old and deserted and the region devoid of human presence.

One sunny September morning one hundred years after the incorporation of the turnpike, the author found himself one of a jolly party whose automobile trip brought them to this old road at the snug little village of West Wardsboro, from which place the turnpike was followed to its former eastern terminus.

The first four miles was a stiff climb to the site of Stratton village, with occasional glimpses of Stratton Mountain, 3860 feet high, and shaped like the back of a gigantic elephant, plowing its way towards the Massachusetts line. After leaving the outskirts of West Wardsboro not a sign of human life was seen for the next twelve miles, although the roadside was marked at irregular intervals by
former happy homes and secure shelters, now marred with gaping rents in the walls and falling roofs.

Three miles beyond Stratton we passed a guide-board which informed us that the trail up Stratton Mountain began there. Since our September ride a tower has been erected on the summit by the Stratton Mountain Club, in conjunction with the Vermont Forestry Bureau, and a most inspiring view is to be had from the added elevation above the tree tops, giving sights into the three adjoining States. Near here was also passed the field in which Daniel Webster is said to have addressed an audience so large that one wonders where all could have come from.

By noon we had covered twelve miles of the old turnpike and had reached "Kelly Stand," one of the old-time taverns, still doing some kind of hotel business in the midst of the desolation, which yielded us a dinner excellent beyond all our anticipations. It seemed that "Kelly Stand" had some little reputation for its unique lonesomeness, which brought a profitable number of summer boarders from as far away even as New York City.

The long hill west of Grout's Mills was the scene of a mournful tragedy in the winter of 1821 which was the subject of verse in many a school reader fifty years ago. A family of three—father, mother, and baby—encountered one of the severe winter storms and the elders perished, but the baby was found next morning wrapped in its mother's shawl and still alive.

Although the scenes along the old road are depressing, with the striking suggestions of the rupture of old home associations, it is pleasant to think of the bustle of old-time stage travel, for this road pointed straight to Saratoga Springs, and the larger part of the fashionable visitors from Boston must have journeyed to the Springs over the Stratton Turnpike.

The Peru Turnpike is well known to automobile tourists, as it remained private property and collected its tolls until early in the year 1917. This road, chartered in 1814, was completed in 1816, and was an important route for pleasure and freight until about 1850, when the railroads diverted most of the traffic.

When the "Ideal Tour" from New York, through the Berkshires of Massachusetts to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, was laid out by the Automobile Association, the Peru Turnpike was found to be the most available and easy road by which the Green Mountains could be pierced, and it was incorporated into the route.

Although chartered to build to the Court House in Manchester, none of the turnpike was ever built in that town. It commenced at the line of the town of Winhall, near where the gate stood, and ran thence northeasterly across the
corner of that town and into Peru, a length of about six miles.

An important road in the northern part of the State was the Passumpsic Turnpike between Wells River and St. Johnsbury, which was built under a charter granted November 7, 1805, on which day thirteen other charters were also issued. No large financial interests could be enlisted in those days, and the road was built piece by piece as the local people were able to accomplish it. After several years it was completed from Wells River to Barnet, and then it was gradually extended to St. Johnsbury. The cost of the road was $26,000, or about $1,300 a mile, which is in accord with data gathered on other roads. The Passumpsic had engineering difficulties to face, in many places following along the faces of high hills and encountering much rock. The huge wooden plow used to break up the soil preparatory to digging may still be seen in the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science in St. Johnsbury. The road became free about 1840.

A beautiful ride may be had today over the old Passumpsic Turnpike, yielding inspiring views of the upper Connecticut River Valley. It is the main road from Wells River, through East Ryegate, McIndoes Falls, Barnet, East Barnet, and Passumpsic, to St. Johnsbury. After passing the busy paper-mill at East Ryegate, a splendid view is had from far down the river of the Lyman toll-bridge at McIndoes Falls. This quaint old structure, a covered wooden bridge built in 1834, makes a rare picture, framed on either side by the steep-wooded banks of the river, with a widened expanse of water for a foreground.

The toll-gate on the southern section was moved several times, finally coming...
to rest in the upper end of McIndoes Falls Village. There the toll gatherer for many years was James Monteith, who occupied the intervals between the passing of teams by knitting stockings.

Ten years after the abolition of the tollgates on this road came the railroad which, after the completion of connecting lines, became the leading route between Boston and Montreal.

Among the first efforts of the new State of Vermont were those to provide transportation, and early provision was made for a public road from the Massachusetts line up the Connecticut River to Newbury, now Wells River. The Passumpsic Turnpike was an extension of this road and, with three exceptions, all others may be classed as feeders or branches of the Connecticut River Road. Two, the Fairhaven and the Poultney, plainly led directly to New York, by New York roads down the Hudson Valley; and one, the Mt. Tabor, was but a local connection with Manchester, the county seat.

Rhode Island supplied the first instance of a turnpike resulting from private investment, but this company did not follow the procedure which later became general. The road had already been built as a public road, but so poorly that its condition was the cause of much complaint. Hence certain citizens petitioned the Legislature, reciting that they had raised a fund which they would devote to the repair of the road if, in return, they might have the road for their private property and collect tolls on it. Consequently the Rhode Island General Assembly at the February session of 1794, created a corporation under the name of "The Society for Establishing and
Supporting a Turnpike Road from Cepat-chit Bridge, in Gloucester, to Connecticut Line.” The road which this company improved and appropriated was a part of the route from Providence to northeastern Connecticut, and was an important line of travel in those days, although of but little use now. It extended easterly from the Connecticut line about seven miles. The balance of the way to Providence was later improved under the name of the Gloucester Turnpike in 1804, and the Powder Mill in 1815. In reverse order were the gates abolished, the Powder Mill becoming free in 1873 and the other two in 1888.

Many roads radiated from Providence, but no toll road was ever allowed within the old limits of the town. Such roads extended towards Boston and Douglass, in Massachusetts; and toward Hartford, Norwich and New London, in Connecticut.

The best turnpike, from the investors’ point of view, and, indeed, the only one in the world which seems to have been a complete success, was the short road between Providence and Pawtucket. This road was only about two miles long, but over it passed the products of the mills of Pawtucket to the wharves of Providence, and all the traffic with Boston. Records of the business done from 1833 to 1847, now on file in the Capitol, show that the earnings averaged nearly eighteen hundred dollars a mile per year, while the net proceeds of the road were close to twenty-five hundred dollars a year. The road formed the Rhode Island continuation of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike, in Massachusetts, and concentrated on its two miles of length much that the other road had to distribute over its forty.

The company which built this road was
the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike Corporation, and it was created by act of the Assembly in 1806. The charter contained the provision, which was commonly inserted in turnpike franchises, that after the earnings had repaid the original investment, plus interest at 12 per cent. per annum, the road and corporation property should revert to the State. Following an investigation into the company's affairs, the State took possession of the road in 1833 under the above recited provision, the only case which the author has ever found. The road continued subject to toll under State operation until 1869, when it was declared free. It is now known as North Main Street in Providence, and as Pawtucket Avenue in Pawtucket. Originally the entire road was in North Providence, but, owing to changes of boundaries which have been made, the nearest point of that town to-day is a mile from the road.

In connection with the Norfolk and Bristol and the Providence and Pawtucket, an almost continuous system of turnpikes existed from Boston to New York, the only break being between Milford and Fairfield, in Connecticut, where doubtless good public roads were found. The next link in such a chain was the road of the Providence and Pawcatuck Turnpike Corporation, which, joining the road of the Hopkinton and Richmond, formed what is now known as the "New London Turnpike," in Rhode Island.

Before the coming of the white men the engineering instinct of the Indian had developed a trail from Providence to Westerly and thence to New London. Later known as the Pequot Path, this trail developed into the early Colonial road over which a post was established as early as 1690. In later development of the post route the Providence and Norwich road was opened to avoid the long crossing
of the mouth of the River Thames, but it is significant that the highly developed railroad returned to the primeval route.

The Providence and Pawcatuck was incorporated in May, 1816, at which time it was proposed to build to the bridge over the Pawcatuck River, at Westerly, a return to the way of the Indian which was not to prevail. A public stage road was built about 1815 from the head of the Mystic River across Stonington to Westerly, and this was at first intended to form a part of the improved route. But some insurmountable force was in opposition to the route through Westerly and the Providence and Pawcatuck never built its road beyond today's village of Wyoming, in the town of Richmond, and another corporation took up the burden from that point forward. As far as Wyoming the road was built on true turnpike principles, being laid in a straight line for Pawcatuck Bridge, but at Wyoming it stopped.

The Hopkinton and Richmond was chartered in 1820 to build from the end of the Providence and Pawcatuck in Wyoming to the Connecticut line at the end of a Connecticut turnpike, the Groton and Stonington. Here we see a second effort to improve on the Indians' route in accordance with the common turnpike fallacy. The route through Westerly, keeping close to the river and shore of the sea would have resulted in easier grades, but with a little extra distance. The turnpike builders, however, cut straight across country regardless of hills to save a few miles.

The opening of this route revolutionized travel between Boston and New York, which now proceeded to New Lon-
don by stage, and thence to New York by a steamboat which lay over night at New Haven. Not until about this time was it considered practicable for any form of boats to make regular trips around Point Judith, but soon we find a scheduled line from New York to Providence, which superseded the New London Turnpike for through travel about 1830. By the opening of the railroad soon after from Providence to New London, it would seem that the turnpike had had its death-blow, but it lasted many years longer, although not a prosperous enterprise.

This turnpike is known today in Providence as Elmwood and Reservoir Avenues as far as Blackmore Pond, but for the next mile or two the old road has been abandoned, but it appears again in the road on the southeast side of Sockannosset Reservoir, and is easily followed thence "straight" through Natick, Centreville, and Crompton in Warwick; Wyoming and Hope Valley in Richmond; to Hopkinton "City" and on to the limits of the State. A glorious view is to be had when passing over Prospect Hill, midway between Natick and Centreville, sweeping Narragansett Bay from Rocky Point to Pawtuxet.

Forty-three turnpike corporations were formed by the Assemblies of Rhode Island between 1794 and 1859, from which the building of twenty-three roads resulted. Two of these, by the alteration of the State boundary in 1861, were transferred, with the town of Fall River, to Massachusetts.

In these days of labor-saving machinery and devices for performing enormous amounts of work, it is hard to imagine the difficulties under which the turnpike constructors labored. There were no factories in which the ordinary tools of daily life were manufactured in quantities, and they were not to be found in larger amounts than probably half a dozen in the stores. If a man wanted a shovel, pick, rake, or hoe, he might find one in a store, but more likely he would have to wait the convenience of the local blacksmith, who would hammer it out to order.

The great Ames shovel factory in North Easton, Massachusetts, was founded in a most primitive manner by Oliver Ames, Sr., in 1804. Procuring the material for about a dozen shovels he would proceed to fashion them in his shop, after which he would journey to the town for the purpose of selling them. With the proceeds, stock for another dozen would be bought. So we can see that during the period of turnpike construction few shovels were to be had at short notice. Oziel Wilkinson, who had the contract to build thirteen miles of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike in 1805-6, was obliged to set up a shop of his own in Pawtucket, in which he manufactured the shovels and picks needed for his work.

Carts and wagons were no more easily obtained, each one being "custom-made" by a local smith, who probably made no more than three or four in a busy year. Had it not been possible to hire as laborers the farmers along the route, with their horses, carts and tools, it is doubtful if the work could have been accomplished.

(To be continued)
THREE and a half years ago a group of boys gathered daily in the alley at the rear of a milliner's store on Main Street of Menominee and caused her considerable annoyance. Fearing the mischief that might be hatched there by lively irresponsible boys, or a possible danger of fire from cigarettes carelessly dropped, she called them in for a talk. They reluctantly complied after an assurance that a policeman was not to be summoned. Ascertaining they were not malicious, but wanted something to do, as a vent for their effervescing spirits, she directed them to a member of the D. A. R. Chapter, saying possibly something could be devised by her to their liking.

Accordingly ten or a dozen boys, all strangers, presented themselves at this woman's door one evening, their wants expressed, and with the assurance she would see what could be done for them, they departed satisfied. The matter was brought by her before the Menominee Chapter. The opportunity to accomplish something of real practical benefit was at once apparent and seized upon with enthusiasm, and October 1, 1915, the Boys' Club was organized by Mrs. G. A. Blesch in the Spies Public Library. Permission from the School Board was secured to use two rooms in the basement of one of the school buildings once a week, with free light and heat, the Chapter to pay for janitor service. Magazines suitable for boys, with many table games, were donated. One room was used for games, the other for a library. A president, vice president, secretary and flag bearer were elected. A flag was presented to the club, and at every meeting it was displayed by the flag bearer (a coveted honor) and the flag salute was given by all, thereby teaching reverence for Old Glory. The boys were taught the military salute, to be given when meeting members of the D. A. R. on the street.

For a time only amusements were provided, but soon realizing that the majority of the boys came from homes where they received little training in character building, a forward step was taken in combining education with pleasure.

Another advance was made when helpers outside of the Chapter were called in. A physician gave "first-aid" lessons, business men talked on good citizenship, travel and the like. A Civil War veteran was often called upon for stories of the Civil War and lessons of patriotism were instilled. The directors of the club were ever alert. If a gathering of any sort chanced to be held in the town, be it a Missionary Association, a Sabbath School Convention or Upper Peninsula Boys' Conference, some one was sure to be captured for a talk to "Our Boys."

Now for a digression. The members of the G. A. R., whose ranks are so rapidly thinning, had felt for some years that Decoration Day had been diverted from its original intent, and was no longer a Memorial Day, but wholly given up to games and pleasure; that the old soldiers of '61 who saved our Union from dissolution had scant attention paid them, and they decided that the small group remaining would go by themselves to the city of the dead and decorate the graves of their comrades. This opinion was expressed in the presence of an enthusiastic D. A. R., who replied such a thing should not happen, that the D. A. R., who have no Revolutionary graves here to decorate, would henceforth make it their pleasure to relieve the G. A. R. from preparations for Memorial Day. The Chapter members warmly seconded her sentiments and immediately set in motion arrangements for Memorial Day, then near at hand. The Superintendent of Schools and the Mayor pledged their hearty cooperation; the editor of the paper gave free space for advertising, and every business house was visited and asked to display the national emblem on that day (this was before we entered the World War and...
MENOMINEE D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB READING-ROOM, WITH CHAPTER MEMBERS WHO TAKE CHARGE OF THE WORK FOUR EVENINGS A WEEK
GYMNASİUM OF D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB OF MENOMINEE, IN CHARGE OF MENOMINEE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
the Stars and Stripes were not much in evidence.) The D. A. R. fashioned all the wreaths for the soldiers' graves, and that Memorial Day was one long to be remembered. Nearly seven hundred scholars with their teachers marched from the high school to the opera house to the martial strains of the band, accompanied by the militia, and led by the Mayor and Superintendent of Schools, each and every one carrying a flag. A fine patriotic address and stirring music comprised the program.

It was on this occasion that the D. A. R. Boys' Club made its first public appearance, proudly carrying its own flag and a banner inscribed "The D. A. R. Boys' Club." They were given a place of honor at the opera house, a ride to the cemetery and the privilege of carrying the wreaths for the G. A. R. to deposit on the graves of their honored dead.

The Boys' Club, numbering eighty, like a growing boy, was getting too big for its clothes, and as it were, and larger quarters seemed almost imperative. At this juncture the city erected three commodious, modern school buildings, and vacated a small one which was centrally located and seemed an ideal place in which to meet. The Chief of Police had remarked the improvement of the conduct of the boys since they had been associated with the D. A. R. Club, and it needed little urging for the School Board to grant the D. A. R. the use of this building, containing three large rooms with necessary halls; the Board furnishing light and heat and the Chapter paying for janitor service and other expenses. A second-hand piano was given for club use, as well as tables for game boards, phonograph records, books and pictures, many of these gifts coming from people not members of the D. A. R., who were beginning to appreciate the value of the work.

The entrance of the United States into the struggle for right and freedom opened a new field of operations. The popular war songs were written on the blackboards, committed to memory, and boys who never sang at school surprised themselves with the vigor and vim with which they joined in the national songs and popular airs of the soldier boys. Patriotism had always been fostered in the club, now it became a paramount passion.

The American Club, composed of the red-blooded citizens of Menominee, has given to every departing contingent of soldiers from our county a hearty send-off, consisting of a banquet for them and their relatives, community singing under the direction of a most enthusiastic leader, and patriotic addresses. The directors of the Boys' Club marched their patriotic boys to one of these banquets to provide the singing. The effect was electrical! The Boys' Club came into the limelight. One prominent business man was so pleased with the entertainment that he promptly sent $100 to be used for the club.

The boys were in demand on other patriotic occasions, and the business men, now fully alive to the fact that the D. A. R. Chapter was doing work worth while, and wishing to recognize the boys in some way, tendered them a banquet in the gymnasium of the high school on May 24, 1918, on which occasion the boys, about 300 in number, had their own toastmaster and toasts responded to by their own members. That certainly was a great event in their lives!

Now has come the crowning triumph of the D. A. R. Boys' Club. The public-spirited men before referred to, impressed with the importance of such wholesome influences on the plastic minds of these embryo citizens of the United States, proposed to enlarge the school building and make a gymnasium and auditorium combined. This happy thought was realized, and after some delays the long-anticipated opening arrived, and February 7, 1919, was a "red-letter" day in the history of Menominee Chapter, D. A. R.

Over the front entrance outside, in gilt letters on a black background, one can read "D. A. R. Boys' Club." Passing through the central hall and entering the gymnasium, on the wall in gilt letters are the words "J. W. Wells Hall." On the right of the central hall is the large game room, where are placed many tables with interesting games; on the left is the reading room, equipped with large tables filled with magazines and papers, a bookcase containing a hundred books or more, and a Victor talking machine with over a hundred records.

The walls of both rooms are suggestive of patriotism, with decorations of bunting, the Stars and Stripes, the flags of our Allies, a great number of college pennants and appropriate pictures, all gifts; a service flag of three stars and a printed Constitution of the United States conspicuously displayed, together with two new flags, the latest gift of the Menominee Chapter to the club. Both of these rooms communicate with the new gymnasium, which is capable of seating 400, and costing several thousand dollars.

Here on the night referred to were seated over 300 boys, the enthusiastic members of the D. A. R. and invited guests. Community singing was led by Mr. Ounsworth (the leader of community singing during the "late war"). And how the boys did sing! All the popular airs from "Pack Up Your Troubles In Your Old Kit Bag" to "Joan of Arc." Truly they made the welkin ring. Then for an hour and a half they listened to speeches. Rev. A. W. Bill, a Civil War veteran, whom the town paper calls the "boys' comrade and pal," gave a short...
BANQUET GIVEN BY MENOMINEE BUSINESS MEN TO 300 MEMBERS OF THE D. A. R. BOYS' CLUB OF MENOMINEE IN THE GYMNASIUM. IT WAS GIVEN AS A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION TO THE BOYS FOR SINGING PATRIOTIC SONGS AT THE DRAFTED MEN'S BANQUET.
talk, followed by Superintendent of Schools, J. L. Silvernale.

Our Regent, Mrs. C. W. Hutchinson, spoke of the work of the Chapter, referring to the munificent equipment Mr. Wells had furnished, to which he responded by expressing his pleasure at the opportunity afforded of giving the boys of the town this practical training. Mr. Wells was more lavish of deeds than words.

Mr. R. M. Andrews, editor of the daily paper, gave his first talk to the boys, which was full of patriotism. He took occasion to say, "The organization of this society by the public-spirited and patriotic women of the Menominee D. A. R. is one of the noblest movements ever undertaken for the present and future welfare of the community." His enthusiasm expressed itself in a promise to procure a lantern and slides for the club.

Lastly, Corporal Jack Daley, just returned from France, gave the boys some thrills as he described the trench service, the approach to the firing line, the enemy aeroplanes, and then carried his intent audience with him to the battle of Chateau-Thierry, where the Menominee company lost forty-two men killed and 100 wounded in five hours. The cheers given him at the close by the boys, with their boy "cheer leader," nearly raised the roof.

A complete gymnasium equipment has been installed. The hall is long enough to permit regulation rules for basket-ball, volley-ball, tennis and indoor baseball, to say nothing of the spacious room for the horizontal bars, punching bags, exercisers, etc. Among the gymnasium equipment are exercisers, two punching bags and racks, two spring boards, one horizontal bar, two sets of indoor tennis, two basket-ball sets, eight suspended rings, indoor baseballs, volley and medicine balls and two footballs. It was indeed a great night!

The club is composed of over fifteen different nationalities, the great majority coming from homes where little is done for them. The membership is now so large it necessitates a division into three squads. Each squad elects its own president, vice president, secretary and five captains, the latter being responsible for the equipment. Each squad has its own night for meeting. Thursday is assembly night, when all meet together, enjoy a half hour of community singing, then listen to some speaker, preferably a returned soldier, sailor or aviator.

We doubt if there is another group of boys so highly favored; they have listened to speakers from Europe, Canada, Australia, Alaska and Russia, as well as from all over our own country.

Four nights in the week, with over 300 live wires, signifies much labor and sacrifice on the part of the D. A. R. members. Mrs. Blesch and Mrs. Vennema, who from its incipiency have given unstintedly of their time, are most ably assisted by Mesdames Hutchinson, Harmon, McCormick, Wells and Bowdish.

Of the undeveloped possibilities in these boys we can make no computation. To undertake to weave into the fibre of their lives the things that make for character and good citizenship is no small endeavor. It takes courage, grit, patience and faithfulness to a grand ideal. Thirty or forty years hence some of these boys may be our lawmakers, and the seed sown in the Menominee D. A. R. Boys' Club may come to full fruition when the workers have passed away.

Is any D. A. R. chapter conducting a like work? If not, look around; you can find a field at your very doors. The work is of lasting worth, and it pays a good investment in bettered human lives. Why not try it?

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on May 7, 1919, in Pittsburgh, Pa., of a former National Officer,

MRS. JAMES R. MELLON
(RACHEL HUGHEY)
Vice President General, 1901-1904

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

The eleventh annual conference of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel Marion, Little Rock, March 6th and 7th. Arkansas was particularly fortunate in having as her guests three National Officers, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, our President General; Mrs. Alvin Lane, of Texas, Vice President General from Texas; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice President General from Arkansas, and Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts. Arkansas had planned a business meeting only, but to do honor to our charming guests, we added a social day. Mrs. John F. Weinmann gave a large reception in honor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the invitations not confined to D. A. R.'s. There was a banquet held at the Marion Hotel, our State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis, graciously presiding, when Mrs. Guernsey gave an inspiring talk on "What it Means to Be a D. A. R." Mrs. Lane and Miss Hardy responded to toasts, and Mrs. Ellison brought greetings from far-off Massachusetts. Our Governor, Charles Hillman Brough, and Mayor Charles E. Taylor welcomed our visitors to state and city. Miss Stella Pickett Hardy entertained at luncheon for our guests, which concluded all social affairs.

The business session was well attended, and each chapter made a full report of war work, as all Arkansas Daughters have been very busy in war activities. Our state has Fort Logan H. Roots, Camp Pike, which has been made a permanent camp, and Eberts Field, so there have been, and still are, great opportunities for our Daughters.

Arkansas has three Daughters in France as Red Cross nurses and three in the Government employ doing war work. A Daughter is State Chairman of the Liberty Loan, and a Daughter was Chairman of the Silver Service Fund, and through her untiring efforts a silver service was presented to the battleship Arkansas, April 22, 1919. To the Arkansas National Guards were sent 500 sweaters, and so you will find them doing "their bit" in every war work. We have two honor rolls, containing 212 names of sons, husbands, brothers and grandsons of members who entered the World War from Arkansas. Many have been "over the top" and one has won the Croix de Guerre. We have only two gold stars on the Roll of Honor. These honor rolls have been framed and placed in the History Commission.

Arkansas gave back more flour than all the other states combined, and took one-fourth of her allotment of sugar for November, and tendered it as an expression of her gratitude and love. This sugar amounted to 1,000,000 pounds and made 2,000,000 pounds of candy, which was distributed to the soldiers at Christmas.

We have increased our chapter roll (four new chapters having been accepted), and our membership roll by 170 new members. Over $2000 has passed through the hands of our State Treasurer, not including state dues, and much was sent direct to Washington. We have contributed to the Liberty Loan and to the restoration of Tilloloy.

We have four new life members, three of whom are young girls just eighteen years of age.

The Conference conferred the honor of President Presiding for life on our much-beloved member, Mrs. Logan Holt Roots, making her a member of our Advisory Board, with a vote, for life.

Certainly with such a record, we can feel justly proud of our retiring State Regent, who has piloted us through these strenuous times.

After election of all state officers, the Conference adjourned to meet in 1920, and with great regret we bade farewell to our guests from far and near.

MRS. CLARENCE S. WOODWARD,
State Corresponding Secretary.

COLORADO

Fifteen hundred Daughters of the American Revolution in Colorado were represented by 115 delegates at the sixteenth annual State Conference in Denver, March 12th and 13th.

Governor Shoup's opening address of welcome placed strong emphasis on Americanization of Americans. Mrs. Gerald L. Schuyler declined a third election as State Regent, and Mrs. W. H. R. Stote, of Colorado Springs, was chosen.
Prevalence of the epidemic in the state during the year prevented many of the usual activities, though not one chapter failed in rendering community service arising from "flu" conditions. More than seven French orphans have been adopted by chapters of the state. Two chapters alone reported the sale of nearly $84,000 of Government obligations.

Of the two highest medals awarded to American soldiers, one was received by a Colorado boy. The Registrar of Pueblo Chapter, Mrs. Helen M. Sproat, has to her credit twelve years of uninterrupted service, being the longest term held by any one officer.

The Pueblo Chapter planted a boulevard of 100 trees on the highway connecting Colorado Springs and Pueblo in memory of the soldiers, sailors and marines of Pueblo County. It is called "Victory Road," and the services of dedication were participated in by several patriotic societies.

Throughout the sessions the sentiment, as uttered by a speaker early in the Conference, was heartily endorsed, "No red flag; no flag but our flag."

The social features of the Conference were never more charming and distinctive. Our Vice President General, Mrs. J. B. Grant, gave a reception at her home, which was a delightful experience to the delegates, while the annual banquet at the Albany emphasized the fellowship of the Daughters.

Mrs. F. A. Hatch, State Historian.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual State Conference at the Methodist Church, South Norwalk, March 25th, as guests of the Norwalk Chapter.

There was a unanimous reelection of all officers: State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield; State Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Southington; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Starr C. Barnum, Danbury; Treasurer of Utility Fund, Miss Jennie Loomis, Windsor; Councilors, Miss Mary E. Law, New Haven; Mrs. Amos Browning, Norwich; Mrs. William Ingraham, Bristol.

Although the general activity of the year centred in war work, committee reports showed no abatement in the usual lines of activity, memorial, historical, conservation and patriotic education. A few of the totals from war relief reports are as follows: Liberty Loans, by and through Connecticut Daughters, $6,634,650; Besides $5463.24 toward the N. S. D. A. R. fourth Liberty Loan Fund; Tilloloy restoration, $3030.54; 285 French orphans adopted. A very incomplete report showed $43,449 had been contributed to the Red Cross, $13,054.35 to Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations. Twelve Connecticut Daughters are in service overseas: Miss Alice Rogers and Miss Lillian Hitchcock, of Putnam Hill Chapter; Miss Lillian Farrell, of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter; Miss Anna Rumbaugh, of Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter; Miss Frances Hickox, of Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter; Miss Esther Hasson, of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter; Miss Ruth Daniels, of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter; Miss Lucy Mitchell, of Ruth Wyllys Chapter; Miss Alice Maxwell, of Sarah Trumbull Chapter; Miss Elsie Hepburn, of Freeloave Baldwin Stowe Chapter; Miss Edith Brooks, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter; Mrs. Vera Edwards, of Mary Silliman Chapter. In service in the United States: Miss Inez Bowler, Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter; Miss Marion Smith, Ruth Hart Chapter; Mrs. Alexander Woods, Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter; Miss Marion Beach and Mrs. Porter Cassidy, of Roger Sherman Chapter; Miss Katherine Wilbor, Esther Stanley Chapter. Four hundred and seventy-three mothers gave 538 sons to the service.

There have been many deaths, notably that of Mrs. T. J. Hill, ex-Vice President General. There are two real Daughters, Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, of Lebanon, and Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, of Eastford, Conn.

(MRS. STARR C.) LOUISE LYON BARNUM, State Recording Secretary.

KANSAS

The twenty-first Kansas State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in Kansas City, March 26th to 28th, as guests of the James Ross Chapter. All sessions were held in the Scottish Rite Temple, which was artistically decorated for the occasion. The Board of Management met on Wednesday afternoon, and that evening an informal reception was held in the Temple parlors.

Colonel Frank Travis was to have given the address, but owing to illness was not present, and a fine talk on patriotism was given by J. K. Cubbisson, of Kansas City. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Mendenhall and Mrs. R. W. Neale, Regent of James Ross Chapter; also by Mrs. J. B. Morgan, President Council of Clubs of Kansas City. Mrs. Ladie Simonton, State Vice Regent, responded.

The music furnished at every meeting by members of the Mozart Music Club, of Kansas City, was splendid.

The formal opening of the conference took place Thursday morning with prayer, singing of "Star Spangled Banner" and Salute to the Flag. Greetings from state officers were fol-
owed by the report of the Credential Committee, stating that there were eighty-four delegates and fifty visitors present from the twenty-eight chapters of Kansas and from Kansas City, Mo. Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent, gave a report of the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, held in Washington in 1918. In her state report Miss Campbell announced that Kansas D. A. R. chapters gave $91,457 to war relief; 5936 garments knitted; eighty-five French orphans cared for; $1500, the share of the Kansas D. A. R. toward the $100,000 Liberty Bond, raised during the past year.

The State Registrar reported 100 new members the past year, with forty-one dropped, resigned, or dead. There are now twenty-eight chapters in Kansas, with 1720 members.

The names of ten Kansas Daughters will be placed on the Roll of Honor in Washington, D. C., as they are now in service overseas.

An honor guest at the conference was Mrs. Noble, of Kansas City, a D. A. R., who is a niece of a Revolutionary officer—Elisha Shepard.

A most appealing talk was given by Miss Clara Francis, of Topeka, who returned from overseas a month previous. She spent several months in France as a Red Cross searcher, with special care of looking up Kansas boys. With tears in her eyes she told of our boys over there; how brave they were and how proud she is of every Kansan who took part in the World War. The Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. T. A. Cordry, of Parsons, State Historian. The service flag, designed by her, contained twenty-two wheels, meaning that twenty-two members have passed away the past year, one a real Daughter, Mrs. James Nighswonger, of Wichita.

The election of officers for the next two years resulted as follows: Regent, Miss Catherine Campbell; Vice Regent, Miss Ladie Simonton; Registrar, Mrs. G. L. Linscott; Historian, Mrs. J. A. Cordry; Recording Secretary, Miss Adelaide Morse; Treasurer, Mrs. James Larkin; Auditor, Mrs. J. C. Robinson; Chaplain, Mrs. J. E. Chandler.

A formal reception and a luncheon were the social events of the conference, and were delightful in every respect.

Reconstruction work of every kind will be the keynote of the Kansas D. A. R. chapters the coming year.

ADELAIDE MORSE, State Secretary.

OHIO

To Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Mrs. James Monroe Bryer, Regent, fell the honor of entertaining the twentieth annual Ohio Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution. For several reasons the conference, held March 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th at the Hotel Statler, was an unusually brilliant one. Due to a change in the time of meeting, seventeen months had elapsed since the last confer-
ence. While the spirit of service has not abated in the least, the strain apparent at the Dayton conference was relieved. Social functions, which were deemed so out of place a year and a half ago, were welcomed and enjoyed by the delegates.

The presence of several distinguished guests added brilliancy to the conference. At various times throughout the sessions brief greetings and addresses were given by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General from Connecticut; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General from Nebraska; Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, and Miss Lotte Jones, National Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education.

The opening session was on Tuesday evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Preceded by the color bearer, Richard Coulton, a member of the C. A. R., and the pages, Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent, and the speakers of the evening advanced to the platform as the procession, "God of Our Fathers," filled the church. A musical program, rendered by the church choir of seventy voices and the quartette, followed. After a few words of greeting by the Rev. E. A. Simon, assistant pastor of the church, Chaplain Rolfe Crum, recently returned from overseas, spoke feelingly of his experiences.

Brief addresses of welcome by Mrs. James Monroe Bryer and Judge Willis Vickery were responded to by Mrs. John Talman Mack, State Vice Regent. Mrs. George Maynard Minor gave a stirring address, sounding a warning against the Bolshevist menace, advocating an America of one language and picturing a true Americanism which should gather the nation into a close brotherhood.

Wednesday was Chapter Regents' day, but the business session was preceded by a song-prayer hour, conducted by the principal of the Tucker School of Expression, Anna Moncure P. Tucker, assisted by the School glee club, a fitting prelude to the patriotic reports of the day. At noon a delightful "Acquaintance Luncheon" was held in the Lattice Room. In the afternoon, Lucy Allen Smart, accompanied by Mary Izant, with her story and impersonation of Abigail Adams, pictured for us the days of our second President. The session closed with a demonstration of the work of the Girl Home-makers, none of them over eleven years of age, who came in large numbers with their teachers and conducted on the platform a most interesting exhibition of up-to-date housekeeping.

A few years ago it would have been difficult to obtain the consent of Italian mothers to allow their small daughters to accept instruction in housework, much less appear at a large hotel to demonstrate their lessons. This year they not only gave their consent to the public appearance, but were so proud of their children that they wanted to accompany them. A few mothers with shawl-covered heads and babies in arms would have added an interesting touch to this picture of practical Americanization, but it was impossible to select a few where all wanted to come.

Mrs. W. B. Neff, State Chairman of this work, directed the exhibition. At the reception in the evening, Mrs. Norma Harrison Thrower gave several delightful readings, and the Catharine Avery Society, C. A. R., danced the minuet, afterwards passing down the line to greet the National and State Officers.

Thursday morning the President General sounded an appeal for loyalty to this long-established and enduring patriotic society. State officers and chairmen reported. Mrs. John Talman Mack, State Vice Regent, gave a complete report of the committee on the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman. The State
showed a red star superimposed. This indi-
stars, showing 100 per cent. in each. Many
of chapters were proud to possess three blue
D. A. R. Lodge, the National Society Liberty
Loan and the Tilloloy Fund. A large number
standing of each in contributions for the
these young women were benefited and several
tauqua last summer. Twelve girls were given
name of each Ohio chapter was presented by
scholarships, and five had two terms. All of
appeared in National Service School uniform
represented as part of her report Miss Archange

greetings from that order. Miss Ethel Bagnall
and new business transacted. Mrs. Lewis C.
Laylin reported as chairman of a special com-
endorsed by Ohio, March 12th) by Mrs. Minor

to Mrs. James F. McKenzie, Regent of the
presentation of the Anglo-American Friend-
servation resolution (adopted by Connecticut and
adopted by the conference, was to initiate legislation to make Lincoln's Birthday
program. A resolution presented
accepting that order. Miss Ethel Bagnall
delighted the audience with her charming voice
and winsome manner.
Friday morning remaining reports were given
and new business transacted. Mrs. Lewis C.
Laylin reported as chairman of a special com-
mittee on National Service School, and pre-
presented as part of her report Miss Archange
Howland, of Moses Cleaveland Chapter, who
appeared in National Service School uniform
and told of the work and fun she had at Chau-
tauqua last summer. Twelve girls were given
scholarships, and five had two terms. All of
these young women were benefited and several
went into active war service.
During the conference a chart bearing the
name of each Ohio chapter was presented by
Mrs. N. Stone Scott and showed the relative
standing of each in contributions for the
D. A. R. Lodge, the National Society Liberty
Loan and the Tilloloy Fund. A large number
of chapters were proud to possess three blue
stars, showing 100 per cent. in each. Many
showed a red star superimposed. This indi-
cated special contributions, giving the chapter
the privilege of naming a room in the D. A. R.
Lodge.
A framed portrait of the State Regent, the
gift of Western Reserve Chapter, was pre-

to Secretary of War Baker to desist
from further release of said conscientious
objectors and others interned in prison camps.
Unanimous action was taken to endorse Mrs.
G. V. R. Wickham's resolution protesting em-
bellishment or other change in the original
melody of the "Star Spangled Banner."
The conference endorsed the resolution of
the Twenty-seventh Congress protesting against
the teaching of any foreign language in public
and parochial schools.
A new flag code, compiled by Mrs. J. A.
Strutton, State Chairman to Prevent Desecra-
tion of the Flag, was adopted.
Mrs. W. B. Neff presented a resolution,
which was adopted, asking for state legislation
aiming to dignify the profession of home-
making by appointing boards of examiners and
granting certificates. A resolution presented
by Mrs. E. Nelson High, of Cincinnati, and
favorably acted on by the conference, was to
initiate legislation to make Lincoln's Birthday
a legal holiday in Ohio.
The conference was adjourned at 1 o'clock
Friday. The final social function was a tea at
the Museum of Art, where the guests especially
enjoyed the exhibit of Boris Anisfield's
paintings.
(Mrs. Fred S.) Elizabeth Reed DUNHAM,
State Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The fourth State Conference of the South
Dakota Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion met in Yankton, March 19, 20, 1919. In
a historic way this was one of the most im-
portant gatherings in the history of the "Mother
City," where so much history was in the
making in the early days.
The conference was formally opened Wednesday morning with prayer by Rev. F. V. Stevens, pastor of the Congregational Church, followed by the salute to the flag and the singing of "America." Mrs. Katharine R. Stevens, Regent of Daniel Newcomb Chapter, then delivered a fine address of welcome, so completely covering the ground of D. A. R. activities and full of helpful suggestions that it met with hearty approval. Mrs. Stevens is the descendant of Daniel Newcomb, for whom the Yankton Chapter is named, and there was on hand an interesting little exhibit relating to him: a silhouette, a lock of his queue, a bit of goods from which his small-clothes were made, a piece of his hose, a sample of the drapery from his bed made into a tray, and an old blue willow plate which belonged to a set of dishes ordered from Canton, China, for Mrs. Judge Daniel Newcomb. Mrs. Virginia B. Moody, Regent of Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter, Huron, responded for the visitors in most happy manner.

At the afternoon session the report of the State Regent, Mrs. Lucy Hoskins Ayres, of Sioux Falls, was given. Among other pertinent things, she said: "When our country entered the World War our National Society immediately offered the services of its great body of patriotic women to the Government. Bulletins were sent to every chapter urging them to cooperate with the Red Cross and other organizations doing war relief work; every Daughter was entreated to make every sacrifice possible to help her country in its time of need. I am very proud to say that the South Dakota Daughters were not found wanting—that with a splendid spirit of cooperation they responded to the call of the National Society. Our Red Cross record should be a source of great pride to us. Every chapter has reported 100 per cent membership, and fine work done. We can boast of two County Superintendents of Red Cross, two chairmen of auxiliaries, forty-five supervisors, and a member working under the Government in the Red Cross Civilian Relief. Thousands of hours have been reported—one chapter alone reporting over 12,000 hours. Our Chapter members and members at large have shown the greatest enthusiasm in raising funds for the destitute children of France. Hundreds of homeless and fatherless little ones have been adopted.

This was followed by the presentation of a code of Standing Rules, which was adopted.

At the opening of the meeting Thursday morning the State Regent announced some slight changes in the program for the day, as a few of the delegates were obliged to leave in the afternoon.

The reports of chapter Regents and chairmen of state committees were called for, and showed that the South Dakota chapters, though few in number, have had a very busy and useful year.

The organization of one new chapter was reported for the year, Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter, of Huron, with a charter membership of fifteen. The Regent, Mrs. Virginia B. Moody, is the mother of Colonel Lucian B. Moody, the inventor of the "American Tank," who was born and raised in Huron, and whose rapid advancement in army circles has shed honor on his native state.

Perhaps the most significant thing on the conference program was the unveiling of a monument by the S. A. R. and D. A. R. of South Dakota, in memory of South Dakota's "Real Daughter," Mrs. Charlotte Warrington Turner, whose body is buried in the Yankton cemetery. Mrs. Turner's father was Sergeant William Warrington, a member of General George Washington's bodyguard. The plans for securing the monument and arranging for the unveiling ceremony were in the hands of Mrs. R. S. Lockhart, of Watertown, State Chairman of the Real Daughter Committee, and it is due to her untiring efforts that so much has been learned about Mrs. Turner and her father. The address in connection with the unveiling, "The Men of the Revolution," was given by President H. K. Warren, of Yankton College, himself an eligible S. A. R.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Amos E. Ayres; State Vice Regent, Mrs. F. W. Waring; State Recording Secretary, Helen E. Miner; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Leslie Hill; State Librarian, Mabel Richardson; State Registrar, Mrs. Frank Cannon; State Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Chase; State Historian, Mrs. V. B. Moody; State Auditor, Mrs. Rose Eckert; State Chaplain, Mrs. S. F. Spencer.

After the closing session the visitors were entertained informally at supper at the Congregational Church, after which an invitation was accepted to attend the musical program at the Masonic Temple.

The delegates left with many sincere thanks for kindness extended by Yankton ladies, and with assurances, oft repeated, of having had an unusually pleasant meeting.

HELEN E. MINER,
State Recording Secretary.
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Ind.). Mrs. James B. Crankshaw and Mrs. George S. Bliss attended the Indiana State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at Evansville, Ind. Because of the Government's closing order on account of the influenza epidemic, the convention continued only one day instead of the usual three, but the sessions were most interesting, and splendid addresses were given by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, President General of the National Society; Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut, Vice President General, and Mrs. Charles Carlisle, of South Bend, of the State Council of Defense. The state organization's officers were reflected to serve for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Bliss, as Regent of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, of Fort Wayne, Ind., read the yearly report, a copy of which follows:

There have been nine regular meetings during the year. Flag Day and Washington's Birthday were observed with appropriate exercises. Our rummage sale in February netted us a sum of $147.22, with which we were able to meet our State Ambulance Fund of $69.70, and our Liberty Loan Fund to the National Society of $82. We have met our Y. M. C. A. dues of $20: purchased one flag for our pole on the Lincoln Highway; sent $2.66 to Memorial Continental Hall, our assessment in redecorating Indiana Room. We have established Red Cross sewing on the first Monday of each month. We have united with the Patriotic Council of our city; purchased five War Savings Stamps, and for two weeks we maintained a booth at the Post Office for the Third Liberty Loan, selling $4850 worth of bonds. We also participated in two Liberty Loan parades.

We have a service flag in our relic room with fourteen stars—members engaged in canteen work, and some of our members are devoting their entire time to Red Cross work. We dispensed with refreshments during the year.

Resident members made for the Red Cross the following articles: Forty helmets, twenty-seven pairs wristlets, 142 sweaters, sixty-one scarfs, 226 pairs socks, forty-six pairs socks knitted over—a total of 542 knitted garments—besides which 239 garments were made.

One of the members is in charge of a hostess house at Camp Taylor, and one is doing army nursing in a reconstruction camp.

(MRS.) MARTHA BRANDRIFF HANNA, Historian.

Everglades Chapter (Miami, Fla.) is an active Chapter of fifty-eight members. Situated as it is in a tourist town, many visiting Daughters from all over the United States are entertained at the meetings.

On St. Distaff's Day for many years the Everglades Chapter has been entertained by its founder, Mrs. Glen C. Frissell. On this occasion the members bring their needles and sew on garments to be given to the poor. A silver offering is also taken, to be used for charity. This year the offering amounted to $21, and a generous donation of clothing was also received.

Our Washington Memorial service is held every year in one of the churches, and is always a beautiful and patriotic service. Many were disappointed in not being able to find room in the church at our last memorial service, and our share of the offering, which always goes to the Flag Fund, amounted to $55. On May 1st the Everglades Chapter annually entertains the Mercy Warren Chapter, C. A. R. This active organization is one in which our Chapter takes great pride and with which it is closely affiliated.

Seven thousand surgical dressings were made by the Everglades Chapter last year. The work was superintended by our Regent, who, with several other members, had taken the complete course. Aside from this, as individuals, all the Daughters did knitting and other work for the Red Cross, and many of them were members of the Navy League and knit for the battleship Florida. We are 100 per cent. members of the Red Cross, and were glad to cooperate with the War Camp Community Service in entertaining many of the men from the marine and naval aviation fields.

Members of the Everglades Chapter took an active part in all the Liberty Loan and other
drives. We have $500 in Liberty Bonds and $60 in War Saving Stamps. Our members have contributed their per capita to the Tilloloy Fund, and we are also raising $100 for the Florida house in Tilloloy. We have given our share toward the National Society Liberty Bond, $100 to the Belgian relief, $50 to the Red Cross, $25 to the United War Work campaign, $30 for relief in the Near East and $5 to a home for convalescent colored soldiers. We have adopted four French war orphans and contribute $10 every year to the State Children's Home.

Our Flag Committee has been very active both in correcting any abuse or neglect of the colors and in presenting flags to the schools of the city. Sixteen flags have been used for this purpose, and the committee is now planning to give twelve more. When the Red Cross building was erected the Everglades Chapter gave a large outdoor flag for it, and one has just been presented to the Day Nursery. The Flag Committee, together with the Committee on Patriotic Education, secured the passage of a city ordinance punishing any desecration or mutilation of the flag, and the Everglades Chapter acted as chairman of the other societies of the state in securing a state flag law.

The Committee on Patriotic Education every year offers prizes to the school children for essays on patriotic subjects. Last year offers prizes to the school children for essays on patriotic subjects. Last year two W. S. S. were given for the best essays on the subject, "What a Boy or Girl Can Do to Help Win the War." This year the prizes are to be offered to a rural school. The money from the sale of 200 booklets on the Flag was used for war relief work, as was $400 received from the proceeds of the "Man Without a Country," which was shown at one of the picture shows under the auspices of the D. A. R. The picture shows were also induced to close with the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Everglades Chapter has a service flag with ten stars, which it is proud to display at each meeting.

During the past year we have lost by death our only two real granddaughters, Mrs. Amanda Crozier Carr and Mrs. Malvina E. Pierce.

At the annual State Conference in St. Augustine our Regent was elected Vice President of the United Colonies, 1643-1646, and our Chapter will next year have the honor of entertaining the State Conference.

The Everglades Chapter has a larger number of subscriptions to the Magazines than any other chapter in the state.

The dates of Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday are paid to tribute to these two great statesmen. By invitation of Mrs. Frank A. Monson, one of the Vice Regents, the members assembled at her home on St. Ronan Terrace. After singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and pledging allegiance to the flag, the Chaplain read "The Prayer for Our Flag" and the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison.

Mrs. Robert A. France's report showed great working strength in the Chapter. A partial report to date is as follows: Amount invested in Liberty Bonds by members, $222,500; amount bought by the Chapter, $1300, as nucleus for endowment fund. The Chapter has gone over the top for the Liberty Loan for National Society. It has also given $1173 for French orphans and devastated homes in France, as well as $600 for a house in Tilloloy. Knitted garments amounted to 1133; miscellaneous articles, 787; hospital garments, 506; refugee garments, 492; jelly (glasses), 150; surgical supplies, 16,744; garments and money sent overseas by members (value), $223; to Homemaking Department, New Haven County Farm Bureau, $235; Visiting Nurse Association, $167; Maryville College, $100; for yarn, $220; twenty-two canes were sent to Walter Reed Hospital; for Belgian relief, $256; for Red Cross Fund, $11,767, and the Chapter is 100 per cent. Red Cross members.

Following Mrs. France's report, Mrs. Frederick A. Strong, of Bridgeport, spoke for the Chapter.

The Everglades Chapter has a larger number of subscriptions to the Magazines than any other chapter in the state.
breeches, vest and silk stockings worn by Dr. Eneas Monson, Jr., a surgeon in the Revolutionary army; medal, which showed New Haven as it was in 1658, and later in 1838; embroideries by Sally Patton; arm-chair invented by Dr. Eneas Monson, Sr.; Bishop coat-of-arms; embroideries done at the Moravian School at Bethlehem, Pa., between 1808–1809; handkerchiefs, 1872, done by Emeline Shepard in her sixty-fifth year. It was certainly a great treat, which all enjoyed to the utmost and appreciated the kindness which made it possible.

HELEN BEECHER MESSINGER,
Vice Regent.

Granite Chapter (Newfields, N. H.) has a membership of thirty-four. Two-thirds of this number are non-residents. Before America entered the war, no account was kept of work done or contributions made, although many worthy calls were answered.

All of our Chapter are Red Cross members, and we were not found wanting in work done on knitted garments, surgical dressings and relief work of various kinds. Five of our members served as chairmen of Red Cross committees. Community service was given by members who lived in the vicinity of war camps.

Our Chapter donations were for the Berry School, French orphans, Polish and Belgian relief, Y. M. C. A., French ambulance, Tilloloy, and for the D. A. R. Liberty Loan. We bought a Chapter bond of the fourth issue. Individual subscriptions of Chapter members for the war loans aggregate nearly $12,000. We gave $100 towards a soldiers' monument in Newfields. By lawn parties and food sales we increased our treasury. Books, magazines, victrola records, tobacco, chocolate, games and Christmas boxes were sent to camps and overseas.

Ten regular meetings were held the last year, and three days were devoted to finishing afghans knitted by members and sent to convalescence hospitals. We increased our subscription by eight copies.

NELLIE PALMER GEORGE,
Historian.

Shelton Chapter (Shelton, Neb.) was organized Monday, February 24th, by the State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Drake, of Beatrice, with fourteen charter members.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Charles M. Wallace, Organizing Regent, and a short program was given. After the business meeting a four-course dinner was served by the hostess. Patriotic decorations were used.

Meetings will be held the first Saturday of each month.

WAUNETA REED WOLCOTT,
Historian.

General James Clinton Chapter (Springfield, N. Y.). With a membership of only twenty-one our Chapter has accomplished its work by the constant and untiring effort of its members. We have taken an active part in Red Cross and war relief work. Have purchased a $50 Liberty Bond, besides paying $15 towards the bond of the National Society. By means of a supper and contributions, money has been raised to support a French war orphan for one year.

Ten dollars has been contributed to the Martha Berry School and $10 to the General James Clinton Library. We have paid for the upkeep of a plot surrounding the marker which marks the route taken by the Continental soldiers under General James Clinton in the Revolution. We have also paid our share of the utility fund. Each Decoration Day the graves of Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers are marked with flags.

Three names have been presented and accepted for membership. The Chapter has suffered the loss by death of one of its charter members, Mrs. Mary E. Young Walradt, who died in April.

ELLA S. BASNIGER,
Historian.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter (Woodsville, N. H.). This is a precinct in the town of Haverhill, N. H., with about 2500 inhabitants. There are three chapters in the town: First, Coosuck Chapter, at North Haverhill, now called Blackmount; second, Hannah Morrill Whitcher, and third, Haverhill Chapter, which is only three years old.

Four miles from Woodsville is a small railroad station, called "Horse Meadow," for the accommodation of those who wish to visit Grafton County Farm, where our poor are cared for. History tells us that in 1763 some soldiers who had enlisted in Pennsylvania in the British army at the beginning of the French war, and who were detained after peace was declared, deserted and made their way to the headwaters of the Connecticut and then down the river. Coming to Haverhill much famished and finding a horse loose on the interval now known as "Horse Meadow," they killed the animal and satisfied their hunger. This incident, it is said, gave origin to the name. At this place there is a cemetery with some Revolutionary soldiers' graves, which have been well
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

marked by Coosuck Chapter. One who had always seemed to be of a mysterious character was Captain McIntosh, who was a tradesman of Boston. He first came into notice as the leader of the South End Party in the celebration of Pope Day, which took place on the 5th of November, in commemoration of the discovery of the "Gunpowder Plot." McIntosh was styled the First Captain General of Liberty Tree. He claimed to have been the leader of the Tea Party that threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, and being a bold leader, who may have got himself into trouble in the local disturbances of Boston, he left his old abode and came into this country. On the stone it says: "Captain Philip McIntosh. Died 1816. A Leader of the Boston Tea Party, 1773." He died in extreme poverty at North Haverhill, N. H.

The members of our Chapter have been active in war work; we have had many conscientious workers for the Red Cross. Many Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds have been taken individually. Money has been sent to the Berry School, Georgia, to be used toward a scholarship. The quota on a Liberty Bond and the Tilloloy Fund has been made up. No patriotic appeal has been ignored. Several new members have been added.

Each meeting through the year has had an interesting program. "Gentlemen's Night" was March 6th and was in the form of a book party, each one representing the title of some book or a character from a book. A great deal of fun was created in the guessing which followed, our Regent winning the prize, a leather-bound volume of Lowell's poems, for guessing the most correctly.

As we are near the end of our season and realize the war is over, we raise our hearts to God in gratitude.

MARY MERRILL MANN,
Historian.

Madame Rachel Edgar Chapter (Paris, Ill.) was organized Thursday, January 30, 1919, at the home of Mrs. Julia Marley Sellar. Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, of Monmouth, Ill., State Regent of the organization, was guest of honor and presided at the installation ceremonies. Mrs. Edna Strader Adams, Organizing Regent, acted as presiding officer. There were thirty-six organizing members and the name decided upon was the Madame Rachel Edgar Chapter, in memory of the wife of General John Edgar, for whom the county was named.

John Edgar was born at Belfast, Ireland, and came to the United States an officer in the British navy. He commanded a vessel belonging to the King of England on the lakes Huron and Erie from 1772 until sometime during the year 1775. About this time he met and married Madame Rachel, the exact date being unknown. She, too, was born in Ireland, but came to this country when a child and was raised near Boston. She was remarkably intelligent and interesting and a personal friend of Mrs. Washington, in whose home she was often a guest. She was a woman of great force of character, and it was through her efforts that her husband was made to see the error of his ways and came over to the side of the Colonists. History says that the Congress of the United States so appreciated the services of Edgar that by a solemn act passed in April, 1798, it voted him 2240 acres of land. The Edgars came to Kaskaskia in 1784 and built the finest home in that section of the country. He became the leading merchant of the territory, as well as the largest land owner, having over 50,000 acres in Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. When the Northwest Territory was organized, Edgar was elected as Representative from Randolph County to the first Legislature, which assembled at Cincinnati, O., February 4, 1799. Later he was appointed Major-General of Illinois Territorial Militia, and it is told that when the General Assembly passed the act creating this county, Mrs. Edgar was at the Capitol and was given the honor of naming the new county, which she did, saying: "My husband gave this name to me, it is mine, and I give it to this new county. I name it 'Edgar.'" Madame Rachel Edgar died at Kaskaskia, June, 1822, aged eighty-six years. General Edgar died December, 1830.

The Chapter is young in point of organization, but is growing rapidly, having now fifty members.

Our Regent, Miss Jennie Means, is the daughter of John C. Means, an original son of the American Revolution. His father, William Means, was a Minute Man from Union, Spartanburg District, S. C.

We have had two very interesting meetings, and our year books are ready for distribution.

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

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES

6440. West-Skiff.—Information wanted of b, m, d of Thomas West, father of Emily West, b Victor, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1813. Also date of d and m of Thirza Skiff, wife of Thomas West. —C. W. W.

6441. Caldwell.—Wanted, the names of the children of James Caldwell (1755-1813), and to whom m. Please give all dates of b, d and m. —C. U. B.

6442. Hazelett.—James Hazelett, a soldier of the Rev from eastern Pa., m Mary Adams. Their children: John, James, William, Ruth, Sybil and others. Wanted, dates with proof of service.—E. H.

6443. Martin-Byron.—Information desired of Charles Martin, or Jane Byron, his wife. They lived either in Fredericktown or Harford Co., Md. Their children: William, b 1805; John, b 1811; Charles, b 1813; Elizabeth, b 1815; Isaac, b 1818; Wilson and Nelson, b 1820; Thomas, b 1822; Henry, b 1825; Sarah Jane, b 1826; Mary Jane, b 1833. He served in the War of 1812 as a private in Capt. Isaac Marshall's Co. of Inf., 2d (Schuch's) Regt., of Md. Mil.—A. W.

6444. Harrison.—Information desired of parentage of Elizabeth Harrison, who lived in Charles Co., Md. She m William Elgin, son of George Elgin, who came to Md. abt 1700. Was she related to the signer of the Declaration, Benjamin Harrison?

(2) Elgin.—William Elgin's son, Samuel Elgin, was a Rev soldier, enlisted by Samuel Jones and passed by William Harrison in St. Mary's Co., Md., at age of 18. Was his father William in the Rev?—E. H. H.

6445. Seaton.—Crane & Co., of Topeka, Kan., in 1906 published a "Seaton Genealogy" —back for several generations in America and back to the Seatons or Setons of England and Scotland in the days of Mary Stuart. Kenner Seaton, b in Va., Mar. 13, 1753, m in Andover, Mass., Elizabeth Slinger. Wanted, the d and m dates of Kenner Seaton, with official proof of Rev service.—K. O. S.

6446. Van Dyke.—Desired, all data relating to Lieut. John Van Dyke, member of a N. J. company of artillery, who d of wounds received in Battle of Monmouth. Name of wife desired. One dau, Anne, m Samuel Stout, of Hopewell, N. J. Were there other children?—O. N. F.

6447. Bruin-Dutton.—Maj. Peter Brian Bruin left Ireland before the Rev and came to U. S. Settled at Winchester, Va., shortly after the war. When war broke out he joined the Rebel forces and fought through the war. Later Gen. Washington gave him patent letters to the Spanish commander near New Orleans, who granted him all the land he needed to establish a plantation. Maj. Bruin entered land at sixty miles north of Natchez, Miss., and was appointed Magistrate or "Alcalde." Afterwards he became a U. S. Federal Judge. Either Maj. Bruin or a son named for his father was one of the U. S. judges in trial of Aaron Burr. Maj. Bruin had another son, Timothy, who m Miss Galbreath at Crab Orchard Church, Va. They lived a while at Natchez, Miss., but on account of the death of two children from typhoid conditions, moved to Ky., where two more children were b. In 1805 or 1808 the family came to Mo., settling at St. Charles, and became pioneers of that place. One dau of Timothy Bruin, Mary Bruin, m John Dutton; their son, Harry Dutton, m Miss McCullough. They were parents of James Notley Dutton, who m Miss Kate Scott, who are my (Abbie Dutton)
parents. Information and date of Rev service of my Dutton and Bruin ancestors desired.—A. D.

6448. ELLIOTT.—Would like any information regarding the parents of Henry Elliott, b in Md. abt 1774, d in Del. Co., Pa., Feb. 4, 1844. He was twice m, 1st wife's children were: Jesse and Samuel Elliott; m (2) Nancy Conway. Was there Rev service in the Elliott family?

(2) CONWAY.—Nancy Conway’s parents were William and Ruth (Adams) Conway, of Va., or possibly Md. Would like any information abt them, also if any Rev service was rendered.

3) EVRE.—Robert Eyre and Ann Price were m Jan., 1764 (record of old Swedes church, Wilmington, Del.). They went to Va. to live. Their children: John, William, Samuel, Mary, Susan (or Hannah) and Adam Eyre. Would like to know in what part of Va. they lived and who were the parents of Ann Price? Did Robert Eyre serve in the Rev?—M. C. R.

6449. CUNNINGHAM - DENMARK. — Would like the birthplace and parents’ names of Amzi (or John Amzi) Cunningham and his wife, Jane Denmark, the latter said to have come from the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. Their children, all b in Ohio between 1809 and 1821, were Olive, m Anson Greenman; Levi, m Phidelia Schoonover; James, m Rebecca M. Phelps; Mariah, m Dan Schoonover; Rebecca, m James Hovey; Eunice, m George W. Holden; Jemima, m Lewis Iddings. Among Cunningham records, 1821 in Portage Co., O. His widow m Clarke Price? Did Robert Eyre serve in the Rev?—M. C. R.

6451.—NELSON.—Where can I have access to a complete history of the Nelson family of Va.?—B. W.

6452. MYERS-MOON.—John Myers m Sarah Moon at Frederick Co., Va. Wanted, genealogical data of Sarah Moon’s parents. John Myers was a soldier in 1754 and d in Butler Co., Pa. Served in Capt. William Hancker’s command. Was also a member of Capt. James Scott’s Co. of Va. Records of the above service are found in the Va. State Records, also at the Adjutant General’s office, Washington, D. C. There were seven children: Solomon, Annie, John, Samuel, Daniel, George and David.—C. M. K.

5) CUNNINGHAM-DELMARK.—Isaac Quintard, of Stamford, Conn., had a son Isaac and a dau Lydia. This Isaac had a son, Charles Quintard, b in Stamford, Conn., in 1824, d Feb., 1898. He was bishop of Tenn. In his private library books, now in the Newbury Library, Chicago, there is a “coat-of-arms” (book plate). These were procured from second-hand bookstores, and I would like to learn where I may obtain a copy of the “coat-of-arms” of the Quintard family, with data as to its origin and authenticity. It is desired as a qualification to the “Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry,” of N. Y. Isaac was a capt. in the Rev and his dau Lydia m my great-grandfather, Dr. John Wilson, Jr., of Stamford, Conn.—M. W. B.

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6453. JONES.—Wanted, the surnames of Lydia, a dau of Thomas and Jane (Rollins) Jones of New London, Conn., Feb., 1772. He was a Rev pensioner, enlisted in spring of 1776 at Colchester, served on the Galley “Gates.” Was in the Battle of Lake Champlain.—A. E. W.

6454. WILSON.—Can anyone give me information concerning the 1st wife of James Wilson, the Pa. signer of the Declaration of Independence? According to family tradition, her 1st name was Sarah. They had one son, James Wilson, b Jan. 31, 1770. The Signer afterwards m Rachel Bird, of Bucks Co., Pa., abt 1771 or 1772, and they had six children. His 3d wife, Hannah Gray, of Boston, d childless. It would be very valuable if I could find any records of this 1st wife Sarah, especially the date of her m to James Wilson.

2) ASHLEY-WILSON.—Nathaniel Ashley, of Barnwell District, S. C., m Elizabeth Wilson. Their oldest child, Charles Ashley, was b 1783. Nathaniel Ashley’s will is on record in Barnwell, S. C., dated Oct. 2, 1813. Can anyone give me the names of the parents of Nathaniel Ashley and Elizabeth Wilson and tell me where they came from? Have either parents Rev service?

3) JENNINGS.—Can anyone tell me the parentage of the three Jennings sisters who came to S. C., supposedly from Va.? Frances Jennings m Thomas O’Bannon before 1773; Hannah Jennings m Joseph W. Duncan, and the third sister, whose name I do not know, m William Wood or Woods.
(4) Weathersbee-Culpeper.—According to family tradition, Thomas Weathersbee, who lived in N. C. on the Roanoke River near the Va. Line, and who m Annis Culpeper, of Culpeper Co., Va., abt 1780-84, was appointed to report the battles of the Rev. Can anyone tell me who appointed him and for what records or journal he reported the battles? Also can anyone give me the parentage of Annis Culpeper? Her mother was a Miss Llewellyn, of Va. Any further information regarding Thomas Weathersbee will be gratefully received.

(5) Willis.—I should like very much to correspond with a descendant of Colonel Henry Willis, of Va., whose third wife was a sister of George Washington.—J. D. D.

ANSWERS

3931. (2) Griswold.—In Aug., 1915, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine stated a Griswold genealogy was being compiled by David M. Griswold, 925 University Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. I wrote and the letter was returned. I have a Griswold descent from (1) Edward Griswold, (2) Frances, (3) Samuel, (4) Samuel, (5) Ebenezer, (6) Samuel, (7) Sydney, my father. I have not seen the genealogy in print and would be glad to publish same. Address of David M. Griswold is desired.—Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt.

4127. Blackburn.—Robert Blackburn's son Rev. Gideon Blackburn, had a son, Rev. John Blackburn, who did not go to Ill. I have found his Bible record. I find there is a close connection between the Blackburms of Tenn. and Ky., and, no doubt, came originally from Va. I am interested in Robert Blackburn.—Miss Eula E. Carson, 422 West Main Ave., Green ville, Bird Co., Ill.

4588. Dutcher-Wheeler.—The Dutcher-Wheeler families, of Amenia, Duchess Co., N. Y., are my own families. Would you be interested in the exchange of vital records? Does your Dutcher line go back to the Knickerbockers? If so, it may be the same as mine. I am looking for the parents of Gertrude Wheeler, who m Laurens Dutcher 1761, and the list of all their children and where and when b. My Katherine Dutcher, of which there were many, was either the sister or dau of Laurens Dutcher. One genealogy gives her as the sister b 1749, but since my grandmother, Hannah Wolcott (her dau), was b 1806, this could hardly have been. There was a Catherine in every family, nearly. I have some Wheeler data, and am now in correspondence with an old lady who is a great-grandau of Noah Wheeler, of Amenia, a Rev soldier. What Sampson did Sally Coon m? My grandmother was a Sampson.—Mrs. Harry John Miller, 2223 Rucker Ave., Everett, Wash.

6097. Weldon.—Generation (1) John Weldon or Welden, b abt 1719, d 1809, m Elizabeth ______, who d July 27, 1768. Children: James, Elizabeth, John, Jr., Elijah, b 1753, Abra ham, Isaac, William and Mary. (2) Elijah, b 1753, m Ruth Wesscoat, of Bedford. She d 1786 at age of 30. Children: Rachel, Abraham, Elizabeth, b 1780, Mylo, m Abigail Fuller, Abiah, Did Elijah serve in the Rev? (3) Elizabeth Weldon, b 1780, m Matthew Fuller, b Oct. 27, 1771, son of Ezekiel Fuller and his wife Hannah Dutcher Fuller, of Salisbury, Conn. Did Ezekiel Fuller serve in the Rev? Elizabeth Weldon Fuller d June 14, 1844, at age of 64. "She lies at rest at Greenfield, Wis." Who can supply the date of the d of Matthew Fuller? Their children: James, Albert, Hiram, Austin, Philena, Pamela, (Ruth)? (Patience)? Matthew, Augustus Eggleston Fuller. (4) Augustus Eggleston Fuller, b July 10, 1801, m July 3, 1825, Lovina Ransford Hurlburt, b 1808. Their children: Jane, Albert, Frances, m Nov. 18, 1829, Norman, Caroline and Charles. (5) Frances Dutcher Fuller, m Nov. 18, 1829, at Sheffield, Mass., m (1) Ensign Butts. Their children: Ida Frances, Frank Ensign, Mary Isora, Cynthia, who d in infancy. Frances Dutcher Fuller m (2) De Loss White Vail at Hebron, Wis., Mar. 17, 1868. Their children: Alice May Vail, Susan Caswell Vail, b Apr. 1, 1871. Is there a Weldon genealogy in print?—S. V. C.

6136. The father of Leah Van Tassel was Lt. Cornelius Van Tassel, who d Mar. 6, 1820. Leah's mother was Elizabeth Storm, who d Mar. 13, 1825, at age of 87. Leah Van Tassel m Capt. John Roemer, of Tarrytown, b Nov. 1, 1766, d May 27, 1855. Leah d Jan. 2, 1843, at age of 66. John's parents were Jacob and Frena Roemer, who were m Aug. 2, 1754, at Phillip sburg, in Sleepy Hollow Church. Jacob Roemer, father of John, was b 1714, d in 1807. His wife Frena d 1819 at age of 94. I have Roemer genealogy as connected with Van Tassel. Will be glad to furnish other information if needed. John Roemer and my own great-grandmother were bro and sister.—Mrs. Cora Marsk, 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.
In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

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

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

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 919 subscribers.
REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Monday, April 21, 1919, at 10:05 A.M.

An invitation was extended to the State Vice Regents present in the building, and to Mrs. Minor, retiring Vice President General and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to attend the meeting.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from St. Paul's Letters, Romans VIII and Col. III, and the following "Song of Life" as being peculiarly appropriate for the Easter season:

"Bloom, Easter lilies fair.  
Out of the dust arisen,  
From the deep darkness under the sod,  
Quakened to life by the touch of God,  
Oh! tell it abroad with your fragrant breath,  
Life is forever victor of death.

"Ring, happy Easter bells!  
Ring from each temple tower;  
Tell it again wheee the story is old,  
Tell it afar where it never was told.  
Oh! tell it abroad with jubilant breath,  
Life is forever victor of death.

"Sing, grateful soul of mine!  
Sing till they hear in heaven,  
Song sweeter than that of blossom or bell,  
For joy beyond all that angels can tell,  
How the Life Divine with quickening breath  
Hath made thee forever victor of death."

Following the prayer by the Chaplain General, the members joined in the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General with the following result: Active Officers: Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Longley, Miss Blackburn, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Aull, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Purcell, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Bahnsen, Miss Coburn, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow. State Regents: Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. Buel, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanley, Mrs. Felter, Mrs. Mann, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Shackelford, Mrs. Hazlett, Mrs. Ellison, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Broadhead, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Norvell, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Heavner.

The oath of office was administered to the newly elected Vice Presidents General and to the newly elected Historian General.

A telegram was read from Mrs. Sherrerd, stating that she could not be present because she had gone to New York to meet her son on his return from France.

The President General discussed the work of the coming year and distributed to those State Regents present lists showing the National Committees on which the State Regents were to note the State Chairmen to be appointed, the list to be returned to her at Memorial Continental Hall as speedily as possible, in order that the material for the Committee List might be placed in the hands of the printer early enough to enable National and State Chairmen to outline their year's work before the chapters started their fall activities.

The President General presented the request from Mrs. Chapman for a change in the name of the Reciprocity Committee to Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee. There being no objection, this change was made.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

I wish to present the resignation of Mrs. William D. Sherrerd as State Regent of New Jersey, she having been elected Vice President General from her state. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, will succeed to the State Regency, and the vacancy will be filled according to the New Jersey State By-Laws.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for
confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lucile Elizabeth Landers Garvin, Lamar, Colo.; Mrs. Lucretia Smith Sherar, Rocky Ford, Colo.; Mrs. Mary L. Jefferson Rushin, Vienna, Ga.; Mrs. Luna G. Young, Plymouth, Ill.; Mrs. Alice Campbell Brownell, Conrad, Mont.; Mrs. Lena Johnston Bullock, Crete, Neb.; Mrs. Mae B. Whitfield, Burton, Wash.

I wish to present for your consideration the possibility of a chapter being formed at Paris, France. There are now a large number of Americans living permanently in Paris, and the prospect of a D. A. R. chapter there is very bright. I therefore present the name of Mrs. Tolbert Willoughby Hanger, who has been transferred from the Sarah Franklin Chapter in order to take up this work, as she expects to leave soon to make her home permanently in Paris, France. If this meets with your approval, I ask that you confirm Mrs. Hanger Organizing Regent for this new field across the ocean.

The National Board is asked to authorize chapters at the following places: La Grange, Ga., and Sanborn, Ia.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General presented the names of six former members for reinstatement, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of six members. Seconded by Mrs. Moss and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the ballot had been cast, and the President General declared the six reinstated.

The Treasurer General presented for consideration the following recommendations:
1. That the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., be designated as depository for the funds of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
2. That the Officers, at their discretion, be allowed to furnish lists and other information to members from the records of their various offices—provided that no information for commercial purposes shall be given out.

Adoption of Recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Hume, and carried. Mrs. Johnston also moved the adoption of Recommendation No. 2 of the Treasurer General. This was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following report:

Report of Registrar General
Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:
I have the honor to report 125 applications for membership.
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for 125 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 125 new members duly elected to the Organization.

Mrs. Fowler read her report as follows:

Report of Librarian General
Madam President General and Members of the Board:
The following books were received during the week of Congress:

BOOKS
History of Du Page County, Ill., 1877. Presented by Mrs. F. D. Woodruff, of Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy, Ill.
History of Pike County, Ill, 1880. Presented by Miss Lulu Quinly.
History of McLean County, Ill., 1879. The gift of Mrs. John H. Burnham, through Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.
History of Logan County, Ill., By Lawrence B. Stringer. Two volumes, 1911. The gift of the Author, Hon. Lawrence B. Stringer.
History of Marion and Clinton Counties, Ill., 1881. The gift of Hon. William Noleman.
The above eight volumes were presented through Miss Effie Euler, State Librarian, D. A. R.
Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875. By Wilmer C. Harris, 1917.
The above two volumes presented by Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Mich.
Historical Collections of the Topsfield Historical Society. Nine volumes, 1906-1917.
The above eleven volumes presented by Mrs. Sara L. M. Haley, of New Hampshire.


*Historical Address—Centennial Celebration of the Town of Barrington, R. I., 1880.*

The above two volumes presented by Pawtucket Chapter, R. I.

*Church Home and Infirmary, an Historical Sketch.* Gift of Maryland Historical Society, through Mr. Robert Hayes.


The above three volumes presented through the Maryland State Librarian, Mrs. Charles Marsden.


*Twinsburg, O., 1817-1917. Centennial History and Genealogies.* Presented by Mrs. Mars E. Wagar, of Moses Cleaveland Chapter, Cleveland, O., through Mrs. Edward L. Harris, State Regent, Ohio.


*The Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of Rutgers College as Queen's College, 1766-1916.* Presented by the President of Rutgers College.


*Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration of Concord Fight, April 19, 1775.* Concord, 1876. Presented by Miss Mary L. Hosmer.

*Births and Deaths from Old City Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C., and Marriage Dates from Wake County, N. C.* Compiled and presented by Caswell-Nash Chapter to the N. S. D. A. R.


**Pamphlets**


*The Buyers Book, Descendants of John Buyers, of Ireland and Pennsylvania.* Presented

*Greenwich, N. J., Records, 1801-1824; Marriages, 1798-1824.*

*Church Book of the Lutheran Congregation in Greenwich.* Translated and transcribed by W. J. Heller.

The above two received from Mrs. H. B. Howell, Regent, Bergen Chapter.

*Outline History of McLean County.* Written by Mr. Dwight E. Frink. Presented

*Ancestry and Descendants of Colonel George Irish, of Westerly, R. I.* Presented by Mrs. R. A. Wood, through the Registrar General.

The above list comprises fifty-seven books and five pamphlets received during the week of Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAS. M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

Miss Barlow presented her report of accessions during the Congress as follows:

**Report of Curator General**

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

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum, received since the Board meeting of April 12th:

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:** Three Lowestoft cups and saucers, rose-sprigged. From Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

Silver mustard spoon. Presented by Mrs. Julia Brownley Harrison.

**VIRGINIA:** Christening cap, worn by the thirteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Goosley. Born between 1773-1799. Presented by their granddaughter, Miss Susan Campbell.

Miniature, double, one side Portia Lee, on other her husband, William Hodgson, whose father was Lord Mayor of London.

Plate, cup and saucer and sugar bowl. Presented by Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

**ILLINOIS:** Fan, thread lace, mother-of-pearl sticks. Presented by Mrs. Wm. Butterworth, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Chas. H. Deere.

Insignia, worn by Mrs. La Verne Noyes. Presented in her memory by her husband, Mr. La Verne Noyes.

**MAINE:** Platter (china). Presented by Miss Mary A. Stubbs.
Pitcher (china). Presented by Miss Nettie Harris.
Two candlesticks (metal) and a snuffer. Presented by Mrs. Frederick A. Giddings.
Spectacles (silver). Presented by Mrs. Fred Magoon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Two plates (china), mulberry color, Chinese scene. Presented by Miss Annie Wallace.
Lustre pitcher, bronze and buff, with raised flowers in color. Presented by Mrs. W. B. Neal.

NEW YORK: Cottage ornament (Bristol). Presented by Mrs. F. F. Dow.
Music book. Presented by Mrs. Sarah F. King
Foot stove. Presented by Mrs. Jennie Coulson.
Bead bag. Presented by Mrs. A. B. Johnston.
Surgical instruments, given to Dr. Reuben Allerton, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, by Gen. Burgoyne. Presented by his granddaughter, Miss Lois Allerton.
Deed, or quit rent, signature of Philip Schuyler. Presented by Miss Caroline and Sarah Coffin.

Flip glass, a very rare piece of Steigle, used for hot liquors, etc. Presented by Miss Elizabeth C. Blanding.
Sword and manuscript. Presented by Mrs. Chas. N. Goffe.
Sampler. Presented by Mrs. J. E. Colton.

PENNSYLVANIA: Wine glass (Steigle). Presented by Miss Minnie Mickley.
Glass cup plate. Presented by Mrs. Mary C. Long, who also gave a silver cream ladle.

NEW JERSEY: Warming pan. Presented by Miss Marianna Manning.


FLORIDA: Continental money (thirty shillings). Presented by Mrs. Samuel A. Manlove.
The gift of Indiana's wall case to the Museum completes the number needed.

At the Congress, Chicago gave three chairs, Connecticut two, the Orient, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Oregon and Kansas each giving one.

Respectfully submitted,
Catherine Brittin Barlow,
Curator General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

At the President General's request, the members of the Board discussed informally the question of the State Regents' report for Congress, and it was decided by vote that for next year the State Regents would file concise reports of the work of their chapters for the Proceedings, and have three minutes to present to Congress the most important work of the state for the year.

Mrs. Aull, Vice Chairman of Patriotic Education Committee, in charge of the Department of Schools, spoke of the various scholarships at the disposal of the Society; one in Colonial School, Washington, D. C., for $1050; in the Four Seasons School for $1500; two partial scholarships in the Paul Institute, at Washington, D. C.; and one for the use of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee at the Washington College of Law, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, stated that she had no formal report to make, but would announce that the subscription list stood at 9947, and more coming with every mail. Mrs. Minor asked the pleasure of the Board as to renewing the present contract with the J. B. Lippincott Company at the increased price asked by them, and stated that she had requested other firms to bid on the Magazine, and several of them had said they had so much work to do they did not care to bid on this job, but that morning she had gotten in touch with a firm in Washington who promised to submit a bid. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, that the letting of contract for publication of Magazine be left to discretion of Chairman of Magazine Committee. Mrs. Minor also submitted a dummy from the publishers showing a different size for the Magazine, and after discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried, that the decision regarding the size of the Magazine be left to the judgment of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

At the request of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Chisholm, the originator of "box" furniture, appeared before the Board and gave an interesting talk on the various uses of the furniture made from boxes, and showed many illustrations, first of the material and then of the
finished product. Mrs. Chisholm offered her services free of expense to the National Society to direct the making of the box furniture in Tilloloy. Moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried, that we extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. Chisholm for coming before us with an offer to help make the furniture for Tilloloy.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Pulsifer; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Fletcher; Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce; Treasurer General, Mrs. Johnston; Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Talbott; State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. Elliott; State Regent of Massachusetts, Mrs. Ellison, were appointed by the President General to serve on the Executive Committee, together with the Recording Secretary General and the President General, as provided by Article VII of the By-Laws. The appointments were approved by the National Board.

The President General announced that she had reappointed Mrs. Pulsifer as Chairman of Finance Committee; Mrs. Talbott, Chairman of Auditing Committee, and Miss Crowell, Chairman of Printing Committee.

Mrs. Fowler requested permission to have another catalogue printed for the Library, the accessions in the last two years having required two additions to the original catalogue, and it would be most desirable to have an entirely new book printed giving all the publications at present in the Library. The expense of printing this catalogue, it was pointed out, is covered by the receipts from its sale. Mrs. Fowler therefore moved that we have a new catalogue for the library to include books up to the Congress of 1890. This was seconded by Mrs. Fletcher, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following supplemental report:

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

The reappointment of Mrs. Leila Chapman Burgess, as Organizing Regent at West Winfield, N. Y., is requested. Also a chapter authorized at Ogden, Utah.

Anna Louise Fletcher, Organizing Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that the Parliamentarian would draw up model state and chapter by-laws to assist the members in making their by-laws conform to the new Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, and that suggested ceremonials for admitting members and organizing chapters would also be sent out on application, and that as soon as possible standing rules of the various offices would be sent to all chapters. After an animated discussion about Liberty Loan and Tilloloy Funds and state and chapter work, recess was taken for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2:30 o'clock.

The Librarian General stated that there were in the library copies of the index to the Rolls of Honor up to the forty-sixth volume of the Lineage Book, which were for sale. These books, representing $2500, were the gift of Mrs. Ammon.

The Treasurer General presented for reinstatement the name of a former member-at-large from Iowa, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement as member-at-large for Susan Garfield Squyer, of Iowa. Seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the member reinstated.

The President General told of the adoption by the Continental Congress at different times of special pins for the various officers of the National Society, and of the awarding of the contract for their manufacture to Bailey, Banks & Biddle; of the embarrassment constantly arising from having two official jewelers, and of the notice given by the Executive Committee to Bailey, Banks & Biddle of its desire to terminate the contract with them at the close of the year. By the provisions of the contract with this firm the Society if it gave notice of discontinuance was to buy the dies and a certain number of the pins carried on hand by the firm. The regular official jewelers of the National Society, J. E. Caldwell & Company, offer to take over the contract without one cent of expense to the National Society, pay the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company for their dies, for the pins they have on hand in accordance with the terms of the contract, and furnish the pins of the same design at the same price, or will furnish new designs. In the old designs every National Officer had the same pin, but if the contract is awarded to J. E. Caldwell & Company, they will design a special pin for each National Officer symbolic of her office. The President General had passed around among the members the illustrated article in the Magazine showing the medals of the United States and the Allies, in which was shown a picture of the Order of the Bath, which was identical with that arranged for the pin for the President General. The President General stated that Caldwell & Company would furnish any National Officer already in possession of a pin with one of the new design without expense and take over her old one. Some of the new designs submitted by Caldwell were
Miss Crowell moved that J. E. Caldwell & Company be made the official jeweler for the N. S. D. A. R. to make all our insignia and all official officers' pins. Seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. Miss Crowell also moved that the Board ratify the selection of a new design for a pin for active Officers and Vice Presidents General. This was seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried. After some discussion regarding the design of the President General's pin, and the point brought out that the National Board of Management had approved the selection of the pin, and the Board could, therefore, rescind this action, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, that the Board accept a new design for the President General's badge.

The President General announced that the June Board meeting would be held on the 25th of that month, and, in deference to the wishes of some of the members present, the October Board meeting would be set somewhat earlier than had been her first intention, and the date would be October 15th.

Miss Crowell moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to transact the necessary business of the Society between the meetings of the Board. Seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting, which were approved as read, and at 3.55 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

**D. A. R. RULES GOVERNING PAYMENT OF DUES**

In accordance with the provision of the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, dues are payable in advance January 1st of each year.

It is also provided that members not paying in accordance with these provisions shall be notified by the Treasurer General that they are in arrears and will be suspended if dues are not paid within six months.

In order to give members an opportunity to adjust themselves to the change, they will be allowed until August 1, 1919, to pay arrearages. Notices have been sent to all Chapter Treasurers regarding the change, and, as fast as possible, are being mailed to individual members. Many letters have been received asking the reason for these notices and requesting information as to the change in the time of paying arrearages, so this notice is published in the Magazine to explain the matter to the members and lessen somewhat the letters their inquiries necessitate.

The Constitution and By-Laws were adopted by an overwhelming majority vote of the Congress, and regardless of the individual opinion of any member, it is the duty of all loyal Daughters to comply with them—and it is also the duty of the Treasurer General to carry out the provisions adopted. It also becomes the duty of all State Regents and Chapter Treasurers to explain the new rules, and I trust that these officers will at once cooperate with the Treasurer General in such a manner that the new rules, under which we are now working, may be understood.

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1919-1920

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

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

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

Treasurer General
MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
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Corresponding Secretary General
MISS GRACE M. PIERCE,
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MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY,
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MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
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Curator General
MISS CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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

456
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS—1919-1920

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MRS. GREGORY L. SMITH, Mobile.

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

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MRS. FRANK TOMLINSON, P. O. Box 584, Pinehurst, Pine Bluff.
MRS. CLARENCE E. WOODWARD, 2005 Scott St., Little Rock.

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MRS. CASSIUS C. COTTLE, 1502 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles.
MRS. OSWALD 0. HARSHBARGER, 269 Mather St., Oakland.

COLORADO
MRS. WILLIAM H. R. STOTE, Alta Vista Hotel, Colorado Springs.
MRS. HERBERT HAYDEN, 803 Spence St., Boulder.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL, Southington.

DELAWARE
MRS. GEORGE C. HALL, 706 West St., Wilmington.
MRS. ERNEST FRAZER, Newark.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL, 316 Willow St., Ottawa.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON, 720 S. JUBON St., Fort Scott.

KANSAS
MISS CATHARINE CAMPBELL, 316 Willow St., Ottawa.
MRS. WILLIAM H. SIMONTON, 720 S. JUBON St., Fort Scott.

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MRS. WILLIS B. GRAHAM, Shreveport.
MRS. GRAHAM SUGHRNE, Monroe.

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MISS ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE, 1012 W. Main St., Kalamazoo.
MRS. L. VICTOR SKYDEL, 143 Lafayette Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids.

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

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MRS. M. NOEL, Oxford.
MRS. JOHN MORRIS MORGAN, Columbus.

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

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MRS. MARY B. ATWATER, 516 Hayes Ave., Helena.

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MRS. CHARLES W. BARRETT, Claremont.
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827 HAWTHORN AVE., PORTLAND.

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COATESBURG.
MRS. H. GRANT DRIESBACH,
LEWISBURG.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2ND,
35 ANGELL ST., PROVIDENCE.
MISS EDITH MAY TILLEY,
THE WORTHEN, NEWPORT.

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CHERAW.
MRS. JOHN TRIMMER SLOAN,
COLUMBIA.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. AMOS E. AYRES,
SIOUT FALLS.
MRS. FRANCIS W. WARRING,
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SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. GEORGE A. THOMAS,
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2222 WEST END AVE., NASHVILLE.
MRS. L. M. SHORT,
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MRS. GEORGE V. LAWRY,
725 E. END SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

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MISS JENNIE A. VALENTINE,
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MRS. OLICK W. HEAVNER,
BUNKERHILL.
MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 12TH ST., WHEELING.

WISCONSIN
MRS. RUDOLPH R. HARTMAN
4001 HIGHLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE.
MISS HELEN DOBSON,
380 S. 8TH ST., LA CROSSE.

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MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS,
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MRS. MAURICE GROSHON,
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ORIENT
MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER,
SHANGHAI, CHINA.
MRS. TRUMAN SLOYTON HOLT,
MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

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

Honorary Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. S. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
MRS. MILBRED S. MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1900.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1900.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON 1906.
MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.